

Public Water Management Company Srbijavode

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Climate Change Assessment and Technical Assessment for Pambukovica Dam in Serbia

Livelihood Restoration Plan

Reference: 2025/031

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full name
CM	Cadastral Municipality
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
ES	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GLR	Grievance Log Register
HLA CAP	Historic Land Acquisition Audit with Corrective Action Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MAFWM	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAP	Project Affected Person
PGD	Design for the Building Permit (Projekat za gradjevinsku dozvolu)
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PR	Performance Requirement
PWMC	Public Water Management Company
RS	Republic of Serbia
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
ToR	Terms of Reference
WMD	Water Management Directorate

Glossary

COMPENSATION. Compensation may be provided in material form or equivalent value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project. Compensation will be provided before taking possession of the land and assets in all cases, including where this is not possible due to absence or impossibility of identifying the owners. In the case of absence of owners, the money is available for an unlimited period of time.

CUT-OFF DATE. The cut-off date is the moratorium date after which any changes in property ownership are not considered as part of the land expropriation procedure. The cut-off date for the Project is 18 August 2022, which is the date of the adoption of the Declaration of public interest for the Project. For the assets on land (crops and structures) the date when the Asset survey is conducted for the land parcel is considered the cut-off date for crops and structures.

ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT. Loss of income streams or means of livelihood, resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources and property (land, water or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

EXPROPRIATION. Means deprivation or limitation of ownership rights of property with a compensation pursuant to market value of that property.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION. Measures that will be undertaken to assist physically and economically displaced PAPs to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Assistance must continue after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore livelihoods and standards of living.

MOVING ALLOWANCE. The moving allowance is a compensation for costs directly associated to moving/relocation of the household, in cases of expropriation of residential structure or business premises.

PAP. Project Affected Person is any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (construction, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT. Loss of shelter or property caused by expropriation of land in connection to the project, which requires the physical

move of a PAP from his/her pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.

PROJECT AFFECTED AREA. In the context of this document, project affected area is considered to be the territory of four cadastre municipalities, three in Municipality Ub (CM Pambukovica, CM Raduša, and CM Slatina) and one in the wider area of the City of Valjevo (CM Gola Glava).

REPLACEMENT COST. For agricultural land, replacement cost is the pre-project market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to productivity levels similar to those of the expropriated land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not considered, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. It also includes costs for levelling or other preparation for new construction or use. Costs are calculated based on the time at which the asset is being replaced, if not, inflation is considered in calculating costs.

STAKEHOLDERS. Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE. Describes one-off compensation as an additional financial assistance to facilitate PAPS' adjustment in the area to which they are relocated.

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “EBRD”) is considering providing finance to the Republic of Serbia (the “Borrower”, or the “Client”), represented by the Ministry of Finance.

The Loan is expected to finance the construction of a new impoundment dam and reservoir infrastructure at Pambukovica including associated works such as upstream sediment traps, road realignment etc. (the “Project”). Proceeds of the loan will also finance project implementation support, supervision of works and front-end fee. As this Project involves the greenfield development of a large dam, the EBRD has assigned it as a Category A project, which means that a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required.

The Project will be implemented by the Public Water Management Company Srbijavode (“Srbijavode”), the national body responsible for water management, including water use and protection from pollution. It is also responsible for management of risks associated with water bodies (such as flood risk). Srbijavode operates under the Water Management Directorate (WMD), which in turn is an administrative authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM).

1.2 Project Description

The Pambukovica Project envisages development of a 27 m earth embankment dam (the Pambukovica dam) on the Ub River (about 21 km upstream of Ub settlement in Ub municipality) and, in a second phase not financed under this Project, an irrigation network within the Ub River Valley. The dam will be a multipurpose dam impounding a total reservoir volume of 8.15 Mm³. Its intended functions are:

- Flood protection,
- Irrigation of 2,225ha,
- Maintaining a guaranteed ecological flow in reservoir and downstream river,
- Retention of sediments.

Pambukovica is a village located in western Serbia, within the municipality of Ub, which is part of the Kolubara District. It lies approximately 80 kilometers southwest of Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. The area is primarily rural and agricultural, with nearby towns including Ub, Valjevo, and Lajkovac. Pambukovica Dam is envisaged to be on river Ub approximately 21 km upstream from the confluence to Tamnava River, which is 15km west from the settlement of Ub. Location of the Dam belongs to cadastral municipalities of Pambukovica, Radusa, Slatina and Gola Glava. The location of the project area is shown in Figure 1 below, while Figure 2 demonstrates the total project area (Phase 1 and 2), and Figure 3 presents the location of the dam and reservoir in relation to nearby settlements and State Road No. 21 (Phase 1).

Construction and preparation of technical documentation for Pambukovica dam is foreseen in two phases:

- **Phase 1:** Construction of Pambukovica dam. For construction of the dam, and before impoundment, a 900m long section of the State Road No.21 will need to be raised above the maximum water level of the reservoir, and additional services located in the reservoir footprint relocated. Phase 1 will complete with the impoundment of the river and formation of the reservoir. Since the gap analysis was conducted, the dam design has been developed up to the “Project for the Building Permit” (PGD) stage, as defined by national legislation. Conceptual design of the road re-alignment is in progress.
- **Phase 2:** Construction of an irrigation system within Ub Municipality is planned to begin in parallel with finalisation of Phase 1 works. Irrigation works will involve construction of the

key facilities of the irrigation system distribution network which include pump stations, pressure pipelines and the tanks for daily balancing of the inflow. The rest of the distribution network infrastructure is planned to be developed to full capacity in the subsequent two years. Development of the secondary distribution network is planned concurrently with the primary distribution network.

Although EBRD are not currently considering financing Phase 2, it is considered an inherent part of the delivery of the Project objectives and is covered in the ESIA as an Associated Facility. A Feasibility study and associated Preliminary design of Irrigation system were completed in 2018. A national-level Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the irrigation system is not envisaged at this time.

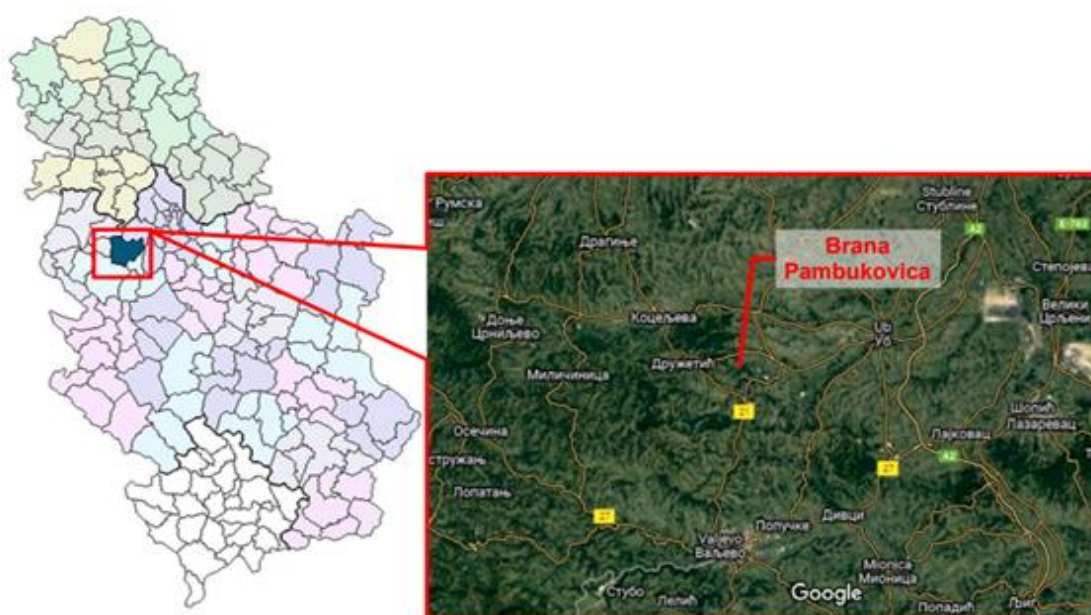


Figure 1 - Project location in relation to Serbia, and the Kolubara region

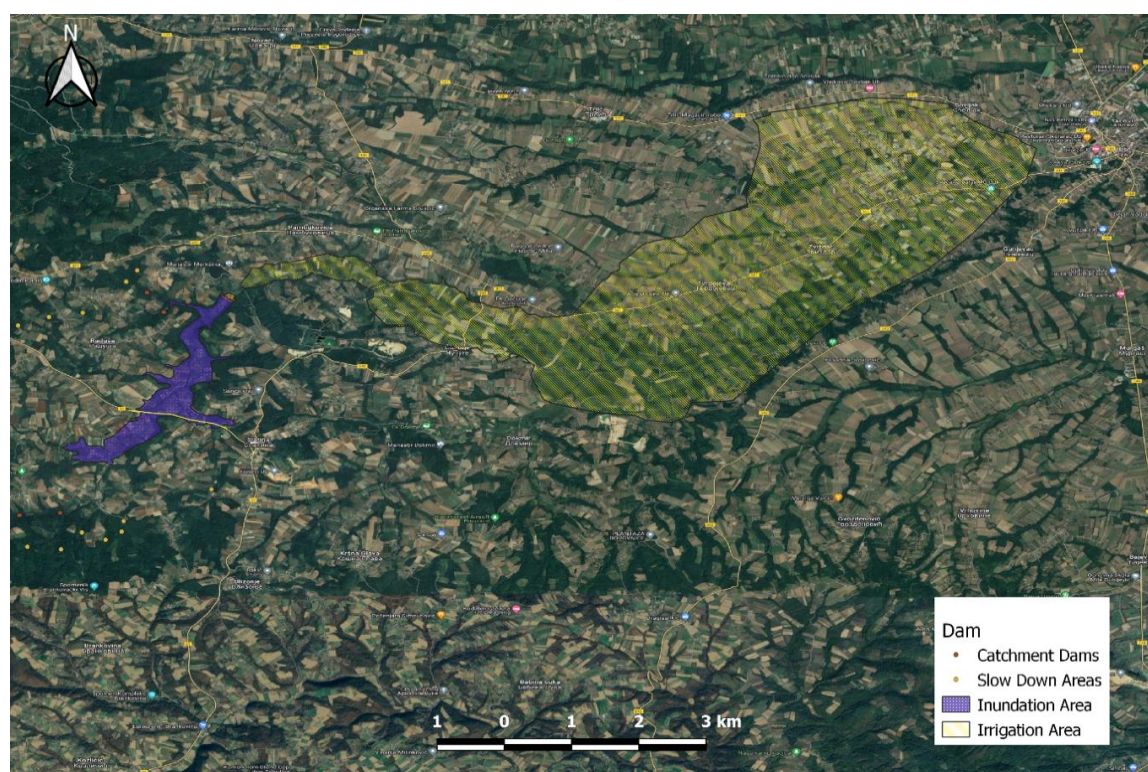


Figure 2 - Total Project area, including the irrigation network (Phase 2)



Figure 3 - Location of the dam and the reservoirs in relation to the nearby settlements and the state road no 21 (to be relocated / elevated)

1.3 Historic Land Acquisition Audit

The Project has a development history, beginning with Expropriation study developed by Energoprojekt-Hidroinzenjering a.d. dated Feb 2020, and Updated Expropriation Study developed by Andzor inzenjering d.o.o. dated Apr 2022. Based on these, the expropriation process was commenced by SrbijaVode and is implemented according to the national legal framework.

Subsequently, a Historic Land Acquisition Audit and Corrective Action Plan was carried out as a part of ESIA to review and assess the expropriation process to date, and confirm any gaps between the national legal process and the EBRD requirements under Performance requirement 5 related to land acquisition, and to describe any further mitigation measures required to bring the processes of land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration into compliance with the EBRD's ES Policy (2019). The key objectives of the audit were to review and verify the progress in the expropriation of land and other property for the Project; to confirm whether defined policies, requirements and entitlements have been aligned with EBRD requirements; to identify if there are any outstanding actions required to bring the processes of resettlement and livelihood restoration in compliance with the Project requirements; to describe further corrective measures required to bring the processes of land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration in compliance with PR5, define timeline and responsibilities for their implementation; and to identify any lessons learned that might be useful for Phase 2 of the Project

The present LRP is developed based on the findings Historic Land Acquisition Audit, review of secondary data sources, including project documentation, publicly available data, and applicable legislation and standards relevant to land acquisition and livelihood restoration, as well as primary data collected through surveys of the affected communities and interviews with government entities implementing the expropriation process.

1.4 Objective and Scope of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

Historic and planned acquisition covers 578 parcels totalling about 2.67 million m², of which 476 are privately held and 102 public. Agricultural land comprises the majority of losses; structures affected include limited residential and auxiliary agricultural buildings, irrigation features and wells. Economic displacement will occur through permanent loss of land and income from crops, trees and pasture, loss of access routes and wells, and localized temporary construction-stage disturbances (traffic, dust, access).

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) accompanies the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including the Historic Land Acquisition Audit and Corrective Action Plan (HLA CAP) prepared for the Pambukovica Dam Project. It serves as a stand-alone framework for remedying economic displacement resulting from land acquisition and construction activities.

The plan applies to all households and businesses affected by the Project, including owners, leaseholders, tenants, informal users, including vulnerable persons in these groups. Its main objectives are to:

- Restore or improve the livelihoods and living standards of project-affected persons (PAPs) relative to pre-project conditions;
- Bridge gaps between national expropriation legislation and EBRD Performance Requirement 5 (PR5) on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and economic displacement;
- Ensure transparent information disclosure, meaningful consultation, and an accessible grievance mechanism, in alignment with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed as part of the ESIA;
- Provide compensation, livelihood restoration assistance, and transitional support tailored to diverse PAP categories and vulnerable groups;
- Monitor and report on implementation outcomes to enable adaptive management and continuous improvement.

The LRP establishes a structured and transparent framework for restoring livelihoods, supporting vulnerable groups, facilitating access to compensation, and ensuring participatory monitoring and engagement. It complements land acquisition carried out under Serbian law by providing additional measures required under EBRD PR5 to restore, and preferably improve, the livelihoods and living standards of PAPs. The LRP is binding on PWMC Srbijavode as the implementing entity, its contractors, and municipal partners of Ub and Valjevo throughout pre-construction, construction, reservoir impoundment and the initial period of operations.

The LRP interfaces with the SEP which governs information disclosure, two-way consultation, and grievance management across the project life cycle, including pre-construction, construction and operation. The SEP's grievance mechanism, channels and processing standards are adopted here by reference and form the LRP's formal grievance system.

1.5 Structure of the LRP

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is organized into ten core chapters followed by annexes that provide supporting materials and data.

Chapter 2 – Project Impacts: Summarizes anticipated permanent and temporary impacts resulting from the dam, reservoir, and associated infrastructure, including effects on land, structures, crops, trees, and access.

Chapter 3 – Data Collection and Socio-Economic Baseline: Describes the surveys and data-gathering methods used to prepare the LRP and presents a socio-economic profile of affected persons, including community members, farmers, and herders.

Chapter 4 – Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework: Reviews applicable national legislation, policies, and lender (EBRD) requirements, outlining steps the Project will take to bridge any gaps.

Chapter 5 – Entitlements and Compensation: Provides a detailed entitlement matrix summarizing eligibility criteria, compensation principles, and valuation approaches for all categories of impacts.

Chapter 6 – Livelihood Restoration Measures: Describes livelihood restoration programs and other assistance measures designed to restore or improve living standards and economic conditions of affected persons.

Chapter 7 – Consultation and Information Disclosure: Summarizes stakeholder engagement activities conducted during LRP preparation and describes ongoing disclosure arrangements consistent with the SEP.

Chapter 8 – Grievance Mechanism: Presents the grievance redress procedure established for affected persons, including channels for submission, processing timelines, and responsible contacts.

Chapter 9 – Implementation Arrangements: Defines institutional responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, staffing, and resources required for LRP implementation.

Chapter 10 – Monitoring and Reporting: Describes the monitoring framework, indicators, frequency, and reporting arrangements to evaluate LRP implementation and livelihood outcomes.

Annexes: Provide supplementary data, survey tools, stakeholder engagement records, and reference materials used in developing the LRP.

1.6 Assumptions and limitations

This LRP has been prepared based on a review of the available information (including data on land impacts available at the time of preparation), as well as data collected during the initial survey. It has been further updated and finalized during the disclosure period.

In addition, more details might need to be gathered within the first year of the contractors engagement during final design, in case there are any additional impacts from road re-alignment (for the 900-meter section of State Road No.21 to be raised above the reservoir's maximum water level), access to sediment traps, as well as possible solutions for the embankment to avoid impacts on a residential structure (should this option be selected by the owner of the structure). While these are not expected to result in major changes to the land affected, they will be reassessed as more data becomes available. As stated in the HLA CAP Land acquisition is still in progress and areas of impact include the area of the dam, the reservoir and access roads.

Potential additional land requirements may include the following¹:

- Access to sediment traps – It is expected that access will be established through easement contracts via direct negotiation with landowners; no transfer of ownership or expropriation is anticipated.
- Possible road widening – This will be confirmed at a later stage. Road widening is typically negotiated with the local community depending on current road conditions (e.g., whether it

¹ The LRP will be updated as additional, verified information on affected land becomes available, and thereafter on a periodic basis (annual), in line with good practice for monitoring and reporting. Further detail on the update and monitoring process is provided in Chapters 9 and 10.

can support heavy vehicle traffic). The land is acquired through easement contracts with landowners, and the community benefits from an improved road.

- Access and forest roads – Existing forest roads are typically established through easement contracts negotiated directly with landowners; no ownership transfer or expropriation is foreseen. In relation to new or widened access roads that may be required for construction or to restore access for PAPs, the exact locations and potential impacts will only be known once the detailed mapping is undertaken (as is envisaged in the table with livelihood restoration measures) and reflected in the next update of the LRP. Mapping of required access roads will be completed prior to the start of construction, during the first year of the Contractor's engagement (or earlier).
- Wells – Potential impacts related to wells, including any need for replacement wells, will be confirmed once the detailed mapping is undertaken (this measure is included in the livelihood restoration table), and the LRP will be updated once the mapping results are available. Mapping of wells will be completed before the start of construction, within the first year of the Contractor's engagement.
- Biodiversity offset areas – Potential areas downstream of the dam owned by Srbijavode have been identified in the Habitat Management Enhancement and Offset Plan as suitable for planting for trees to re-establish woodland habitats or improving habitat quality through changing management practices. Any potential livelihood impacts of the use of these areas will need to be avoided where feasible during final site selection and if there are impacts on livelihoods (e.g. since mowing of lands potentially used informally for hay production will no longer be possible) livelihood restoration activities extended to impacted people.

Currently, there is no information on the scope of potential land impacts from Phase 2 – irrigation system, or the scope of temporary land acquisition during the construction stage of Phase 1, which is described in 2.1 below (e.g., for site office, camp, storage and maintenance areas, deposit areas, etc.). Temporary land uses required by the construction contractor will prioritise land already within the reservoir footprint (i.e., land that is already included in the expropriated area), and any temporary use of land outside this footprint would only be arranged on a voluntary lease basis.

2. Assessment of Project Impacts

2.1 Project Impacts

The Project impacts land within four cadastre municipalities, located mostly in the Municipality of Ub and partially in the wider area of the City of Valjevo. The current assessment of land impacts covers areas of land required for the construction of the dam and the reservoir.

Land impacts. According to the data available at the time of preparation of this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), the overall area of the Project spans 2,674.664 m² across 578 land parcels which are being expropriated. Of these, 2,230,024 m² are located within the Municipality of Ub, specifically the cadastral municipalities (CM) of Pambukovica, Raduša, and Slatina. The other 444,640 m² of land targeted for acquisition are within the CM Gola Glava, which falls administratively under the jurisdiction of the City of Valjevo. The cadastral map with land plots overlaid on satellite imagery, including the inundation zone of the reservoir, is presented in Appendix A. These images offer insight into land use patterns along the river and within the project area.

The number of affected landowners is currently estimated at 307 based on the ongoing expropriation process. This figure may be adjusted as ownership confirmations are finalized. It is common for individuals to hold multiple land parcels within the Project area, for several members of the same household to own separate plots, or for a single parcel to have multiple co-owners, each possessing a defined ownership share.

The majority of affected land is agricultural (74%), followed by forest land (14%), rivers (5%), and existing road infrastructure (6%). The remaining 1% includes construction land, house yards, infertile land and orchards². Most of the land is privately owned, with the exception of the roads and rivers which are publicly owned. The table below illustrates the impacts on land, as defined in the Expropriation studies.

Table 1 Overview of affected land parcels

Cadastral Municipality	Number of affected land parcels		
	Total	Private	Public
Pambukovica	57	53	4
Radusa	261	226	35
Slatina	170	118	52
Gola glava	90	79	11
TOTAL	578	476	102

The data presented in this report is based on available cadastral information. The list currently available includes entries that require further verification to ensure that totals are accurate, missing fields are identified, and the records are verified to the extent possible. While the Consultant was not able to confirm that the total number of PAPs is lower than 307, primary data collection and stakeholder engagement suggests that the number of PAPs is lower than the initial estimate (closer to 250, unconfirmed). The final confirmation of the total number of landowners/PAPs will be

² In Serbia, land is classified into four categories: 1) construction land, 2) agricultural land, 3) forest land, and 4) water land. These categories are defined through spatial and urban planning documents. Cadastre register holds further subdivisions based on qualitative and other determining factors, where applicable (e.g. class of agricultural land). It should be noted that constructing liveable structures on agricultural land is not permitted. Legalization of residential structures on agricultural land is possible, among other prerequisites, only through the conversion of agricultural land into construction land, which requires amendments to the relevant planning documents. Construction land refers to the land where construction is allowed. Land designated as construction land may still be cultivated until there is a need to build.

completed by Srbijavode as part of the first regular update of the LRP, prior to the start of the construction phase.

Impacts on structures. In total, five structures have been identified within the area of expropriation, not considering the public roads which will be affected by the Project. These structures include two residential (one weekend house; one vacant, unfinished, not used for living), one small outhouse, one auxiliary structure (barn) and one monument. The structures are shown in the photos below (see Figures 4-6).



Figure 4 - Residential property - part time residence with the outhouse visible on the left side



Figure 5 Residential property - vacant and unfinished



Figure 6 - Auxiliary structure - barn



Figure 7 - Monument to WWII soldiers

Residential Properties and Auxiliary Structure

Despite two residential buildings being affected, the Project will not result in any physical resettlement.

One of the residential buildings, covering an area of 562 m², as well as a 46m² outhouse to the side of the main house, is affected. Although no formal requests for exemption from expropriation have been submitted by the owners, they have been in contact with Srbijavode about finding a technical solution to exclude the property from the expropriation zone, since the property lies at the edge of the planned reservoir. The solution considers construction of an embankment wall to the east of the property towards the reservoir. The technical solution might also require additional consideration during the operational phase of the dam. As indicated in the image shown in Figure 8 - Residential property within the potential water levels below, the property is expected to be partly within the area of the reservoir for the design of the normal water level. In case of 10,000-year water level and at dam crest water levels the property is expected to be well within the reservoir. It is therefore not expected that the proposed embankment could provide sufficient safety for the property, and the property will most likely have to be expropriated. Based on recent public consultation meetings,

Srbijavode indicated that the household appears inclined toward expropriation and compensation, although this will need to be confirmed during the next update of the LRP.



Figure 8 - Residential property within the potential water levels

The other residential property is a large two story building the surface area of which has not been determined. The building is not finished and based on its weathered state it has been left unfinished for several years. It is not used for permanent nor temporary residence.

The barn is used for storage of equipment and livestock feed. No livestock was noted in the barn during the survey.

The compensation for the structures will be determined through the expropriation process by an accredited expert witness in the field of structural engineering.

WWI Monument

The monument (see Figure 7) is located on a privately owned land parcel and is not recorded by the local cultural heritage agencies. It is approximately 1m² in base (1m x 1m) and approximately 2,5 m high, made out of stone. The monument is expected to be relocated and negotiations are ongoing with the parcel owner and the CM representatives regarding the location for relocation. Considering that only a part of the land parcel is affected, the monument will most likely be relocated to the remaining part of the same land parcel, away from the affected portion. The cost of relocation is the responsibility of Srbijavode (as Beneficiary of Expropriation), however there are several options being considered – (i) for the owner to arrange the relocation themselves and the cost to be reimbursed by Srbijavode, (ii) for Srbijavode to engage a contractor to relocate the monument, or (iii) that the relocation of the monument is included under the scope of the Contractor for the dam construction. Additional details will be collected and included in the updated report.

Project affected crops. Majority of the parcels being acquired for the Project are agricultural in nature, primarily cultivated with annual crops such as grains, wheat, and corn, with some orchards and vineyards as well. This is typical with alluvial plains along the river where soil is relatively flat and of higher quality. Across the area of the reservoir there are also significant areas of forests that will be expropriated.

As part of the expropriation process, the value of the crops is determined by an accredited expert witness in the field of agriculture who determines the value of the crops based on the type, maturity (in case of perennial crops and timber) and current market values. The expropriation law states that compensation for annual crops is determined and paid in situations where the owners are not allowed to harvest the crops. The valuation for the forest mass is being conducted in parallel with the valuation of the land. Owners will receive compensation for the loss of the trees as well as the land below. Similarly, in cases of perennial crops, the valuations by licenced experts refer to the crops, while the land is compensated additionally.

With regards to the annual crops, Srbijavode adopted the approach of timely notification instead of compensation. Considering that the start of the construction activities, or any site mobilisation, is not imminent, the owners (former owners) of land parcels are and will be allowed to cultivate their fields even after the expropriation of land is finalised, until the planted crops have come to yield. Srbijavode will notify the former owners at least one agricultural season before the start of construction to avoid unintended losses of annual crops. Compensation for annual plants will be provided only in the rare cases where site activities have to start before the crops have come to yield and in those cases the valuers will determine the amount of compensation.

Impacts on businesses. There are no businesses directly impacted by the land acquisition for the Project, neither in the area directly impacted by the project or along the access roads planned to be utilised for the Project. The project only impacts agricultural production.

Impacts on existing wells. Water access is a significant vulnerability in the project area, as most households rely on individual or communal wells. Several wells used for irrigation (and in some cases for drinking water, although the quality has not been confirmed) are located within the reservoir footprint and will be lost once impoundment begins. Consultations and field visits indicate that some households will require an alternative water source. Mapping of the wells is required to determine the exact number of affected wells and to define details of appropriate mitigation solutions. It was agreed with Srbijavode that any affected well will be replaced with a well of at least the same quality and capacity.

Other possible impacts. Some additional land acquisition (see Section 1.6) might be required for widening of the existing roads, sediment traps on the Ub river tributaries and the access roads to these sediment traps, as well as for rural roads to ensure access to private property is restored or maintained where required. The location and area of this additional land could not be identified at this stage. It is assumed that this additional land acquisition would be impacting small areas of land from individual owners and would be acquired through easement contracts. The position of the access roads is agreed in advance with the owners to ensure minimal negative impact, and provision of added benefit if possible.

Land that would be temporarily used during construction (e.g., for the camp area) has not yet been identified. These areas are expected to be arranged directly by the Contractor, with the assumption that the camp and storage areas will be located within the reservoir area, which is currently under the process of expropriation.

2.2 Summary of Historic Land Acquisition Process

Public Interest and Decision of Expropriation. The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Decision on determining the public interest for the Pambukovica Dam Project on 12 May 2021, based on the original Expropriation Study. Following an update of the study that

included the subdivision of several land parcels, an amended Decision on public interest was adopted on 18 August 2022. These decisions enabled the initiation of expropriation procedures in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of the Republic of Serbia, with implementation led by the Municipal Administration of Ub on behalf of Srbijavode as the Project Investor.

Once the public interest was declared, the Municipality of Ub identified the affected parcels and landowners, sending individual written notifications inviting them to participate in the expropriation process. Owners were asked to present documentation confirming their ownership or use rights. According to municipal officials, the process was sequential and ongoing as property verification was completed.

As part of the expropriation process, PAPs were informed that requests to purchase the remaining (residual) portions of partially expropriated land must be submitted within the legally prescribed deadline, although survey findings indicate that awareness of this deadline was generally low.

Valuation and Compensation. Valuation of affected land was carried out by certified court experts appointed by the Municipality. Compensation amounts were determined using the comparative market approach, relying on reference prices of agricultural land in nearby areas. The resulting valuations were used to calculate the amount of compensation paid from the budget of Srbijavode, which was transferred directly to owners' accounts or through official payment orders. In cases of unresolved ownership, pending inheritance, or court disputes, compensation funds were deposited in municipal escrow accounts until legal status was clarified.

The process primarily involved agricultural land parcels, with smaller portions of forest and mixed-use areas. In most cases, entire parcels were expropriated, leading to full transfer of ownership to the Republic of Serbia. In a few cases where land was partially expropriated, the remaining portions were often small, fragmented, or difficult to access, making them economically unviable. Some affected owners expressed concern that their remaining plots could no longer be effectively cultivated or accessed, particularly where access paths were lost or new boundaries reduced mechanized farming potential. Srbijavode is committed to addressing such situations in close consultation with PAPs, including restoring access where feasible and/or acquiring orphan land when required.

The compensation amounts applied during the historic land acquisition were reviewed as part of the HLACAP. This assessment confirmed that the valuations used for expropriation were aligned with, and in some cases above, prevailing market values at the time. These findings provide a baseline for understanding PAPs' perceptions of compensation during the initial survey phase.

In kind compensation was not offered as an option.

Public Information and Communication. Notifications were delivered individually, and no public hearings or group consultations were held, as Serbian law does not require collective disclosure on expropriation. As a result, many affected persons learned about the process through neighbours or municipal visits, which limited overall transparency.

3. Data Collection and Socio-Economic Baseline

3.1 Summary of Data Collection Methodology and Surveys

The assessment for the Pambukovica Dam Project combined secondary data review and primary data collection to evaluate social and economic impacts associated with land acquisition and to inform the LRP. The methodology followed the overall ESIA framework and the requirements of EBRD Performance Requirements.

Desktop Review: The initial phase consisted of reviewing official statistics, municipal and national datasets, and project-specific documents. These included the Expropriation Studies (Energoprojekt 2020; Andzor Inženjering 2022), the Environmental Impact Assessment, building permit design documentation, and spatial and regulatory plans. Data from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the National Employment Agency, and the Business Registry were analyzed to establish the socio-economic baseline at municipal and community levels.

Initial Household Survey: Primary data collection was first undertaken in November 2024, through a structured questionnaire administered to 34 project-affected persons (PAPs) representing approximately 11% of all PAPs across the cadastral municipalities of Pambukovica, Raduša, Slatina, and Gola Glava. The survey gathered information on household socio-economic status, livelihood dependence on agriculture and ecosystem services, awareness and satisfaction with the expropriation process, and self-assessment of well-being before and after land acquisition. Participation was voluntary and anonymous.

Additional Survey: Given the limited representativeness of the initial sample, an additional survey was designed with the aim to achieve a more robust and gender-balanced sample of 60 new respondents (20% of all PAPs), bringing total survey coverage to roughly 30% (94 households). The expanded survey was aimed to provide deeper insights into livelihood impacts, vulnerability, and post-compensation outcomes. The additional survey was planned to follow a mixed-method approach, including:

- Individual/random surveys prioritizing women-led and low-income households;
- Targeted surveys for PAPs with significant losses (more than 1 ha expropriated), ongoing court cases, or limited mobility; and

Focus group discussions organized during ESIA public consultations in each affected municipality, with both mixed and women-only groups. These additional activities were partially delivered during September 2025, but met with some additional constraints, with the survey reaching 46 PAPs instead of 60, and including an interview with the owner of the only residential property located within the affected area. Although the initial target was to survey 60 PAPs, the team was unable to reach this number, as many landowners do not permanently reside in the project area. Some individuals own multiple plots, while in other cases, plots are shared among members of the same household. The survey team conducted door-to-door visits and follow-up outreach but did not identify any additional PAPs who had not already participated in either the initial or additional survey.

Field surveys were therefore completed with 46 respondents, which is considered to represent the full accessible population. The results are presented together with the initial survey data in unified tables, but separated by survey phase, as the additional survey questionnaire included a broader set of questions. Based on this coverage, the available dataset is considered sufficient for updating the HLA CAP, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and for the preparation of this LRP.

An attempt was also made to organize Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) during recent public consultations held in October 2025, but there was no interest or willingness on the part of the PAPs

to participate in any such additional meetings, apart from the affected house owners Further community consultations will be undertaken during the next phase of project design and implementation.

Together, the two rounds of surveys provide a comprehensive and grounded picture of how the Project will affect people's lives and livelihoods. The combined data capture a range of experiences from those who lost significant portions of their land to others with more limited impacts, and reflect differences in compensation, awareness, and vulnerability across households. The additional survey, carried out in September 2025, expanded the coverage and allowed for a deeper understanding of current socio-economic conditions, confirming most of the earlier findings while providing richer insights on income, land use, irrigation, and perceptions of the Project.

Although the planned number of respondents could not be fully reached due to many PAPs residing outside the project area, the achieved sample represents the full accessible population and provides a strong empirical base for analysis. Combined, the findings present an accurate reflection of community views, highlight practical challenges such as limited access to viable replacement land, and show how people continue to rely on agriculture despite aging equipment and small holdings. This information forms the practical foundation of the LRP, ensuring that its measures are realistic, inclusive, and based on the actual circumstances and voices of affected households.

3.2 Findings from the survey of affected households

This section presents the results of the socio-economic surveys conducted among affected households, providing an overview of their living conditions, livelihoods, and perceptions of the Project. Where possible, the findings have been compared with available secondary data, such as national census and municipal statistics, to contextualize observed patterns and differences.

The initial survey included 34 respondents (with complete data available for 29), while the additional survey covered 46 respondents. The results from both surveys are presented in the following subsections, with gender-disaggregated analysis provided where applicable.

3.2.1 Demographics

Gender: Out of the total 75 respondents who participated in both surveys, 55 were men (73.33%) and 20 were women (26.67%). Among the 55 men, 47 were owners of the affected land plots, while 8 were household members of affected property owners. Among the 20 women, 6 were owners of the affected properties, and 14 were household members of affected households. These figures are consistent across both the initial and additional surveys and reflect a gender pattern typical for rural areas in Serbia, where men are more often registered as landowners.

Table 2 - The number of respondents by type and gender

Type of respondent	Total respondents, number	Male respondents, number	Male respondents, %	Female respondents, number	Female respondents, %
Initial survey					
Property owners	24	21	87.50	3	12.50
Household members	5	1	20.00	4	80.00
Sub-Total	29	22	75.86	7	24.14
Additional survey					
Property owners	29	26	89.66	3	10.34
Household members	17	7	41.18	10	58.82
Sub-Total	46	33	71.74	13	28.26
Total	75	55	73.33	20	26.67

In most cases, men are the heads of their respective households, reflecting the traditional and largely patriarchal social structure that remains characteristic of rural communities in Serbia.

Average Age: The combined survey results indicate that the majority of PAPs fall within the older age brackets, consistent with the census trends for these settlements. The largest group of respondents, aged 56–65 years, represents 34.67% of all participants (with 45.46% of men and 42.86% of women in this range in the initial survey, and 27.27% of men and 23.08% of women in the additional survey), confirming a strong presence of middle-aged to elderly individuals. The 66–75 age group forms the 30.67% of the total sample, again showing a substantial senior population, particularly among women (53.85% in the additional survey). This demographic composition suggests that a large portion of residents are elderly and are unlikely to be actively engaged in or directly benefit from project-related employment opportunities.

The 46–55 age group constitutes 18.67% of all respondents (mostly men), representing the potentially most economically active segment of the community. Although smaller in size, this group may show higher willingness to engage in project-related activities or temporary labour arrangements.

Younger age groups are significantly underrepresented. Only 9.33% of respondents are aged 26–35, and just 2.67% are between 36–45 years old, with no respondents below 25 in either survey. This pattern points to a clear demographic gap in younger adults, likely reflecting outward migration for education or employment, a common trend in rural areas. The 75 and above category includes only 2.67% of respondents, reflecting a relatively small very elderly population. Overall, the data point to a demographic pattern dominated by older adults, with a clear gap among younger residents likely linked to migration for education or employment. Detailed figures are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 - Age group of respondents by gender

Age	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
25 and under	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 to 35	1	3.44	1	4.55	0	0
36 to 45	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 to 55	6	20.69	6	27.27	0	0
56 to 65	14	48.28	10	45.46	4	57.14
66 to 75	8	27.59	5	22.72	3	42.86
76 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
25 and under	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 to 35	6	13	6	18.18	0	0
36 to 45	2	4.3	2	6.06	0	0
46 to 55	8	17.4	7	21.21	1	7.69
56 to 65	12	26.1	9	27.27	3	23.08
66 to 75	15	32.6	8	24.24	7	53.85
76 and above	2	4.3	1	3.03	1	7.69
No response	1	2.2	0	0	1	7/69
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Household Size: Households with five or more members are the largest group, representing 30.67% of all respondents, indicating that extended family structures remain common and provide mutual support in these settlements.

Two-member households are the second-largest group at 25.33%, reflecting a strong presence of smaller family units; combined with an aging population, these households may be more vulnerable to economic disruption arising from the Project.

Four-member households account for 13.33%, and three-member households for 9.33%, showing that medium-sized, often multi-generational arrangements persist alongside smaller families. Finally, single-member households constitute 18.67%, consistent with aging and out-migration trends in rural areas. Details are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 - Size of the household

Number of household members	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial Survey						
1	2	6.90	1	4.54	1	14.29
2	11	37.93	7	31.82	4	57.14
3	3	10.34	3	13.64	0	0
4	6	20.69	5	22.73	1	14.29
5 and more	7	24.14	6	27.27	1	14.28
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional Survey						
1	12	26.09	7	21.21	5	38.46
2	8	17.39	5	15.15	3	23.08
3	4	6.52	3	9.09	1	7.69
4	4	8.70	4	12.12	0	0
5 and more	16	34.78	13	39.39	3	23.08
No response	2	4.35	1	3.03	1	7.69
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Average Number of Minor Children per Household: Across both surveys, the majority of interviewed households (69.33%) reported no minor children, which is consistent with the overall aging profile of the population. Households with one minor make up 10.67% of the total sample, while those with two minors constitute 10.67% as well. Only 5.33% of households reported three minors, and 2.67% had four minors. None of the interviewed households had five or more minor children.

These results reaffirm the earlier demographic findings – most households are composed of older adults or elderly individuals, with a small share of families raising young children. The data suggest declining birth rates and possible youth out-migration, reflecting a gradual demographic contraction typical of rural settlements. Details are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 - Average number of children per household

Number of minor children in household	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
No minors	19	65.52	14	63.64	5	71.42

Number of minor children in household	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
1	4	13.80	3	13.64	1	14.29
2	3	10.34	2	9.09	1	14.29
3	2	6.90	2	9.09	0	0
4	1	3.44	1	4.54	0	0
5 and more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
No minors	33	71.74	23	69.70	10	76.92
1	4	8.70	3	9.09	1	7.69
2	5	10.87	3	9.09	2	15.38
3	2	4.35	2	6.06	0	0
4	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
5 and more	0	0	0	0	0	0
No response	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

During the additional survey, households were also asked whether there were any children with special needs in the family. Three households confirmed having children with special needs – one headed by a male respondent and two by female respondents.

Furthermore, when asked whether young adults (aged 18–30) currently live in their households, 11 respondents answered positively, including 10 male respondents and 1 female respondent.

Need for Special Healthcare: Approximately one quarter of the surveyed households (24.14%) reported having members in need of frequent or special healthcare. This includes 13.64% of male respondents' households and 42.86% of female respondents' households, suggesting a higher incidence of special healthcare needs among households with female respondents. Reported cases primarily relate to elderly household members with chronic conditions and one case involving disability.

In the additional survey, four respondents (8.70%) stated that they have household members in need of special care. These included one male respondent citing illness, one male respondent reporting disability, one male respondent mentioning old age, illness, and disability, and one female respondent referring to old age and illness.

Care for Non-Household Members: In the initial survey, none of the respondents reported providing care for individuals outside their household. However, in the additional survey, three respondents (6.52%) stated that women in their household are the ones who typically provide care for non-household members, usually relatives such as elderly parents or extended family members living separately, which aligns with the generally higher care burden on women observed in the broader survey findings.

Household Migration: During the additional survey, respondents were asked whether any household members had migrated for work or education in the past four years. A total of 11 respondents (23.91%; including 10 male respondents and 1 female respondent) reported that a household member migrated to another area within the country, while 4 respondents (8.70%; including 2 male and 2 female respondents) reported migration abroad. The remaining respondents indicated that no one from their household had migrated. These findings suggest a moderate level of internal mobility and limited international migration, with male respondents more frequently reporting migration for work-related reasons.

Household Decision-Making: When asked who usually makes important household decisions, most respondents indicated that the male head of household holds the main decision-making role. Out of the total, 39 respondents (84.78%)—including 9 female respondents and the remaining male respondents—reported that decisions are made by the male head of household. Four respondents (8.70%)—three female and one male respondent—indicated that a female head of household makes key decisions, while three respondents (6.52%)—two male and one female respondent—stated that decisions are made jointly.

Overall, these results confirm that traditional gender roles continue to shape household decision-making patterns, though a small number of households demonstrate shared or female-led decision-making structures.

Average Number of Employed Persons per Household: Across all surveyed households, 60% reported having no permanently employed members, indicating a strong dependence on agricultural activities as their main or sole livelihood source. This pattern underscores the economic vulnerability of these families, who remain exposed to risks related to climate variability, market fluctuations, and limited diversification of income.

Households with one permanently employed member make up 18.67% of the total sample, while those with two employed members account for 16%. Only 5.33% of households reported three employed members, and none reported four or more. These figures clearly show that stable, secure employment is scarce within the community, limiting household resilience and reducing their ability to invest in long-term improvements or adapt to external shocks.

Among households with a single employed member, this often represents the sole reliable income source, complemented by small-scale farming. Families with two or three earners are relatively rare but show somewhat better financial stability. Even in these cases, respondents frequently noted that agricultural work continues to play an essential supplementary or even primary role, as many reinvest salaries from formal employment into farming activities.

Overall, the results confirm that despite some diversification, the local economy remains heavily reliant on agriculture, emphasizing the importance of supporting alternative livelihood and job-creation opportunities within the affected communities. Details are presented in Table 6.

Table 6 - Average number of employed household members

Number of employed household members	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
No employed members	20	68.97	15	68.18	5	71.42
1	3	10.34	3	9.09	1	14.29
2	3	10.34	2	9.09	1	14.29
3	3	10.35	2	13.64	0	0
4 and more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
No employed members	25	54.35	16	48.48	9	69.23
1	11	23.91	10	30.30	1	7.69
2	9	19.57	6	18.18	3	23.08
3	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
4 and more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100

Number of employed household members	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Education Level: None of the surveyed persons reported having no formal education. The largest proportion of respondents, 57.33%, have completed their education at the elementary school level. This group mainly comprises older individuals who completed their schooling before primary education became mandatory, reflecting generational differences in educational access. Limited formal education among this group restricts opportunities for formal employment and access to information and services.

A further 37.33% of respondents have completed secondary or vocational school, indicating a significant segment of the population equipped with practical skills applicable to local livelihoods, especially in agriculture and technical trades. Vocational training remains an important pathway for improving employability and resilience in rural areas.

Only 5.33% of respondents reported having completed high school or higher education. This low percentage highlights limited access to advanced education, early entry into agricultural work, and potential barriers such as economic constraints or distance to educational institutions. The overall educational profile confirms that most residents possess basic or practical-level education, with few opportunities for higher-level qualifications. Details are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 - Education level of respondents

Education level	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
Elementary school	14	48.28	8	36.37	6	85.71
Secondary vocational school	13	44.82	13	59.09	0	0
High school	2	6.90	1	4.54	1	14.29
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
Elementary school	29	63.04	19	57.58	10	76.92
Secondary and/or secondary vocational school	15	21.61	12	36.36	3	23.08
High school and above	2	4.35	2	6.06	0	0
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

3.2.2 Livelihoods and living standards

Employment Status: Across both surveys, farming remains the dominant occupation, accounting for 36% of all respondents, with the majority being male. This indicates that small-scale agriculture continues to serve as the main livelihood source for most households. The second largest group consists of retired individuals (41.33%), many of whom are older women. Although officially retired, most of them remain engaged in agricultural activities to support their household livelihood and supplement their pensions.

Households with members in permanent employment represent 10.67% of respondents, showing limited access to secure jobs within the local economy. Only 1.33% are engaged in temporary

employment, and 1.33% reported informal employment, highlighting the overall scarcity of non-agricultural work. Additionally, 8% of respondents are not employed, most of whom are female respondents who identified themselves as housewives primarily responsible for childcare and domestic duties.

These findings reflect the overall economic structure of the surveyed communities, where agriculture and pensions remain the primary sources of livelihood, while stable wage employment opportunities are limited. The data underscore the need for diversification of income sources and targeted support to strengthen non-farm employment, particularly for women and younger residents. Details are presented in Table 8.

Table 8 – Employment status of respondents

Employment status	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
Farming	15	51.72	13	59.09	2	28.57
Permanent employment	2	6.90	2	9.09	0	0
Temporary employment	1	3.45	1	4.55	0	0
Informal employment	1	3.45	1	4.55	0	0
Retired	10	34.48	5	22.72	5	71.43
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
Not Employed	6	13.04	1	3.03	5	38.46
Farming	12	26.09	10	30.30	2	15.38
Permanent employment	6	13.04	6	18.18	0	0
Temporary employment	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
Informal employment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	21	45.66	15	45.45	6	46.15
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Employment Sector: Across both surveys, the agricultural sector dominates local employment, with 36% of all respondents identifying as self-employed in private farming. This confirms that small-scale agricultural activity remains the primary livelihood source, particularly among men. The second-largest group, representing 41.33% of respondents, are retirees, many of whom continue to engage in light agricultural work to supplement their pensions and sustain household income.

Employment in the private sector accounts for 13.33%, while public sector employment remains negligible, with no respondents in the additional survey and only a few cases recorded earlier. The unemployed group comprises 8% of respondents, predominantly female respondents, many of whom are housewives engaged in household duties and childcare.

The distribution reflects a limited diversification of the local economy, where self-employment in agriculture and pension-based livelihoods prevail, while formal wage employment opportunities, particularly for women, remain scarce. Details are presented in Table 9.

Table 9 - Employment sector of respondents

Employment Sector	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
Self-employed	16	55.17	14	63.64	2	14.29
Private sector	2	6.90	2	9.09	0	0
Public sector	1	3.45	1	4.55	0	0
Retired	10	34.48	5	22.72	5	85.71
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
Unemployed	6	13.04	1	3.03	5	38.46
Self-employed	11	23.91	9	27.27	2	15.38
Private sector	8	17.39	8	24.24	0	0
Public sector	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	21	45.66	15	45.45	6	46.15
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Household Income and Expenses (Estimates): A total of 31.03% of respondents (mainly men) from the initial survey and 67.39% from the additional survey chose not to disclose their income, reflecting a broader cultural tendency in rural Serbia toward confidentiality and mistrust of both state and non-state entities. Among those who declined to share this information, the vast majority rely on agriculture as their main source of income.

Among respondents who did provide income details, agriculture was cited by 60% as the primary livelihood source, followed by pensions (20%), and salaries (15%). During the additional survey, 28 respondents confirmed agriculture as their main source of income, 7 cited pensions, 7 reported salaries, 1 mentioned remittance, and 3 gave no response. One respondent noted relying on informal earnings, while several salary earners also reported agriculture as a secondary income source, illustrating the prevalence of dual-income strategies for economic stability.

In total, 35 respondents (20 from the initial and 15 from the additional survey, including 8 women) provided detailed information on their monthly income. Among them, the most frequently reported income range was 50,000–100,000 RSD (25.7%), followed by 150,000–200,000 RSD (17.1%), and 200,000–250,000 RSD (11.4%). Around 8.6% of respondents reported monthly income below 50,000 RSD, while 5.7% reported earning over 250,000 RSD. The remaining households (approximately 31%) reported income between 100,000–150,000 RSD, reflecting a moderate but uneven income distribution within the surveyed group.

It should be noted that households depending on agriculture, whether as a primary or supplementary source, experience substantial income variability from year to year. Due to low mechanization, traditional farming methods, and limited investment capacity, agricultural yields are highly sensitive to weather conditions and market fluctuations. As a result, some households may record a relatively high income in one year and experience significant losses in the next due to droughts or other shocks, making income stability a persistent challenge. Details are presented in Table 10.

Table 10 - Household income

Income	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
Did not disclose	9	31.03	7	31.82	2	28.57
Less than 50,000 RSD	2	6.90	0	0	2	28.57

Income	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
50,000 - 100,000 RSD	6	20.69	3	13.64	3	42.86
100,000 - 150,000 RSD	2	6.90	2	9.09	0	0
150,000 - 200,000 RSD	5	17.24	5	22.73	0	0
200,000 - 250,000 RSD	4	13.80	4	18.18	0	0
More than 250,000 RSD	1	3.44	1	4.54	0	0
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
Did not disclose	31	67.39	23	69.70	8	61.54
Less than 50,000 RSD	10	21.74	6	18.18	4	30.77
50,000 - 100,000 RSD	3	6.52	2	6.06	1	7.69
100,000 - 150,000 RSD	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
150,000 - 200,000 RSD	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
200,000 - 250,000 RSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 250,000 RSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

The monthly income per household member was calculated for the respondents who provided information on both monthly income and the number of household members (in cases where a range of income was given, the midpoint of the range was used for calculation purposes). Publicly available data on Poverty and Social Inequality for 2024 (when the survey was carried out) establishes the monthly threshold incomes for different family sizes. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is RSD 35,606 per month for a single-person household; RSD 64,091 for a household with two adults and one child; and RSD 74,773 for a four-member household with two adults and two children.

Among the interviewed households, only two respondents reported income levels below these thresholds. Both cases refer to four-member households with a total monthly income of below 50,000 RSD, translating to approximately 12,500 RSD per household member per month. Both of these cases involved female respondents, reflecting the specific economic vulnerability of female-headed or female-reported households with multiple dependents.

None of the surveyed respondents reported that their households are recipients of social assistance, with only one respondent choosing not to provide information.

Among the interviewed households, two respondents (both male) stated that they have outstanding loans to repay, while three respondents did not provide an answer to this question. All other respondents confirmed that they do not have any loans or debts.

With respect to household expenses, in the initial survey, the majority of respondents (70%; mostly male respondents) reported that their main expenses relate to household maintenance, followed by agricultural investments (65%), which included the majority of female respondents, and fuel expenses (55%), also primarily mentioned by female respondents. A few respondents additionally noted utility bills, communication costs (internet and phone), and medical treatment and medicines. Two respondents (one female and one male) also mentioned children's education and clothing purchases among their main household expenses.

In the additional survey, spending patterns were largely consistent. All respondents (100%) reported household maintenance as their main expense, followed by utility bills (89.13%), groceries (82.61%), agricultural investments (63.04%), fuel (30.43%), and medicine (21.74%).

Overall, the results from both surveys show that household budgets are primarily allocated to essential daily needs and maintenance, with agricultural investments representing the main secondary expense category.

Economic Situation Assessment (Self-Reported): According to the initial survey, 75.86% of participants described their economic status as average, 20.69% identified themselves as living below average, and a small fraction (3.45%, a female respondent) reported living in material deprivation (see Table 13). In the additional survey, 52.17% of respondents described their situation as average (able to cover most needs), 32.61% reported being below average (able to cover only basic needs), and 15.22% indicated material deprivation, meaning they struggle to meet even essential household expenses.

Personal observations from the survey team suggest that many respondents who claim to live under “average” economic conditions may, in fact, experience below-average living standards. This underreporting of hardship likely reflects modesty and social perceptions of “average” rather than actual financial stability. Notably, one four-member household with a monthly income below 50,000 RSD (well under the national poverty threshold) still self-assessed its situation as “average,” highlighting the gap between perceived and real economic wellbeing.

Overall, the results suggest that while many households describe themselves as financially stable, their actual circumstances are often more fragile. This is especially true in rural areas, where dependence on small-scale agriculture and limited income sources make households more vulnerable to economic hardship.

Table 11 - Self-assessment of Household Economic Situation

Economic Situation Assessment	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
Average	22	75.86	19	86.36	3	42.86
Below average	6	20.69	3	13.64	3	42.86
Material deprivation	1	3.45	0	0	1	14.28
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
Average (able to cover most needs)	24	52.17	17	51.52	7	53.85
Below average (able to cover basic needs)	15	32.61	12	36.36	3	23.08
Material deprivation (struggling to cover basic needs)	7	15.22	4	12.12	3	23.08
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Change in Economic Situation (Past Four Years): When combining the results from both surveys, a clear majority (73.33% of all respondents) reported no change in their economic status over the past four years. Only 21.33% indicated that their situation had changed, while 5.33% did not provide a response (see Table 14). Among those who noted a change, most described a deterioration in their financial situation, with only one household reporting an improvement.

The overall stability reported by most respondents can be attributed to the fact that Srbijavode allowed affected land users to continue cultivating and using their land plots even after receiving compensation. This continued access to productive land helped preserve household income levels

and mitigate the negative impacts of land acquisition, particularly for families dependent on agriculture. Consequently, the majority of households perceived their economic circumstances as stable, even though many remain vulnerable to external economic and environmental factors.

Table 12 - Changes in Economic Situation (within last 4 years)

Change in Economic Situation	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
Reported changes	10	34.48	7	31.82	3	42.86
Did not report changes	19	65.52	15	68.18	4	57.14
Sub-Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
Reported changes	6	13.04	4	12.12	2	15.38
Did not report changes	36	78.26	26	78.79	10	76.92
No response	4	8.70	3	9.09	1	7.70
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Factors Influencing Economic Situation Change: Across both surveys, 21.33% of respondents reported experiencing adverse changes in their household economic situation over the past four years, while the majority perceived no significant change. Among those who noted deterioration, several key contributing factors were identified: Inflation and increased cost of living; Increased fuel costs; Rising agricultural production costs; and Project-related impacts.

Daily Transportation Vehicles: Across both surveys, 82.67% of respondents reported owning at least one vehicle used for daily transportation, indicating a strong reliance on personal mobility for work, access to markets, and essential services. Vehicle ownership was higher among men, though most female respondents also reported access to a household vehicle.

In terms of vehicle age, more than half (49.33%) of all reported vehicles are over 15 years old, with 24% in the 15–20 years range and 25.33% older than 20 years. An additional 29.33% of vehicles fall in the 10–15 years category, while only 1.33% of respondents own a vehicle less than 10 years old. This demonstrates widespread dependence on aging and potentially unreliable vehicles, implying higher maintenance costs and greater vulnerability to transport disruptions.

Meanwhile, 17.33% of respondents reported not owning a vehicle, a situation more common among female respondents. These households face significant mobility challenges, which could affect their access to employment opportunities, healthcare, and other essential services. Even access to local shops is quite limited due to the fact that the villages are in fact clusters of scattered hamlets, with dirt or semi paved roads connecting them to each other and the village “centre”.

Table 13 - Daily Transportation Vehicle Ownership

Presence of vehicle for daily transportation and its age	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
No vehicle	5	17.24	4	18.18	1	14.29
Under 10 years old vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15 years old vehicle	3	10.35	3	13.64	0	0

Presence of vehicle for daily transportation and its age	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
15-20 years old vehicle	6	20.69	6	27.27	0	0
20 and more years old vehicle	15	51.72	9	40.91	6	85.71
Total	29	100	22	100	7	100
Additional survey						
No vehicle	11	23.91	4	12.12	7	53.85
Under 10 years old vehicle	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
10-15 years old vehicle	19	41.30	15	45.45	4	30.77
15-20 years old vehicle	11	23.91	9	27.27	2	15.38
20 and more years old vehicle	3	6.52	3	9.09	0	0
No response	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

3.2.3 Agricultural practices and Irrigation System:

Agricultural Vehicle/Equipment: Across both surveys, the majority of respondents reported owning a tractor, confirming the central role of mechanized farming in local livelihoods. In the initial survey, 100% of respondents owned tractors, whereas in the additional survey, ownership was somewhat lower, at 71.74% of households. In both surveys, all tractors were reported to be over 20 years old and generally in poor condition, which significantly limits productivity, increases maintenance costs, and directly affects the economic stability of households dependent on agriculture.

In the initial survey, most tractors (79.31%) were equipped with ploughs, followed by 65.52% with seeders and 55.17% with disc harrows, while additional implements included balers (6.90%), sprinklers (17.24%), tillers (34.48%), mowers or brush cutters (27.59%), and combines (41.38%).

In comparison, the additional survey showed a somewhat different distribution: among the tractor owners, 56.52% had ploughs, 39.13% had seeders, 50.00% had disc harrows, 30.43% had balers, 26.09% had sprinklers, 36.96% had tillers, and 50.00% had mowers or brush cutters, while no respondents reported owning combines.

Overall, while the community demonstrates a strong agricultural base and ownership of essential machinery, the advanced age and poor technical condition of most equipment severely hinder productivity. Out of the 46 respondents of the additional survey, 35 provided additional details on the state of their agricultural equipment and mentioned that 52.17% of it was in fair condition (usable but requiring frequent repairs), 21.74% was in poor or very poor condition (often breaking down or barely usable, thus limiting productivity), and only 2.17% was in good and fully functional condition. Improved maintenance and timely repairs would help sustain equipment usability, enhance operational efficiency, and support household income stability.

Table 14 - Agricultural Vehicle/Equipment Ownership

Presence of vehicle for daily transportation and its age	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
Own a tractor	29	100.00	22	100.00	7	100.00
Equipped with plough	23	79.31	17	77.27	6	86.71
Equipped with seeder	19	65.52	16	72.73	3	42.86

Presence of vehicle for daily transportation and its age	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Equipped with disc harrow	16	55.17	11	50.00	5	71.43
Have balers	2	6.90	2	0.09	0	0
Have sprinklers	5	17.24	5	22.73	0	0
Have tillers	10	34.48	7	31.82	3	42.86
Have mowers/brush cutters	8	27.59	7	31.82	1	14.29
Households with combines	12	41.38	11	50.00	1	14.29
Additional survey						
Own a tractor	33	71.74	25	75.76	8	61.54
Equipped with plough	26	56.52	21	63.64	5	38.46
Equipped with seeder	18	39.13	16	48.48	2	15.38
Equipped with disc harrow	23	50.00	18	54.55	5	38.46
Have balers	14	30.43	11	33.33	3	23.07
Have sprinklers	12	26.09	10	30.30	2	15.38
Have tillers	17	36.96	14	42.42	3	23.08
Have mowers/brush cutters	23	60.00	18	54.55	5	38.46
Households with combines	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sources of agricultural knowledge and skills: The agricultural production in the area is mostly small-scale production using predominantly traditional methods of agricultural production. During the initial survey, when asked about the methods they used and the sources of knowledge regarding agriculture, 44.83% of respondents noted that they gained the knowledge from their parents or continue to do so (this includes 45.45% of male and 42.86 of female respondents). A total of 48.27% of respondents indicated that they acquired knowledge from both their parents and other small landholders, suggesting a strong sense of community and collaboration among local farmers (this includes 50.00% of male and 42.86 of female respondents). Only a small percentage, 6.90% of interviewed PAPs indicated social media, digital media or print media as sources for expanding their knowledge (this includes 4.55% of male and 14.28% of female respondents). Out of the 46 respondents of the additional survey, 38 respondents (82.61%) reported being engaged in agriculture, while 8 respondents (17.39%; 5 men and 3 women) stated that they are not engaged in agricultural activities. Among those active in agriculture, 20 men (52.63%) and 7 women (18.42%) said they had learned primarily from their parents, 5 men (13.16%) and 2 women (5.26%) learned from other farmers, and 3 men (7.89%) mentioned acquiring knowledge from all sources combined. One female respondent (2.63%) stated that she does not possess detailed agricultural knowledge herself, as her son manages the family's agricultural work.

These findings confirm that intergenerational knowledge transfer and peer learning remain the dominant ways through which small-scale farmers acquire agricultural skills. However, the limited use of modern or digital information sources underscores the continued reliance on traditional practices and the need to strengthen access to innovative agricultural techniques.

Sources of irrigation water: The analysis of irrigation sources among project-affected households shows a strong reliance on traditional water extraction methods, with wells remaining the predominant source across both surveys.

- **Wells:** A substantial 72.42% of respondents from the initial survey indicated that they used wells as their main source of irrigation (including 72.72% of men and 71.42% of women). Similarly, in the additional survey, 37 respondents (80.43%) – including 25 men (65.79%)

and 12 women (31.58%) – reported using wells as their primary irrigation source. This reliance on groundwater highlights the importance of well systems for sustaining local agriculture and the communities’ concern about potential project impacts on groundwater stability.

- Local water bodies: In the initial survey, 10.34% of respondents used local rivers, ponds, or similar bodies of water for irrigation (including 13.64% of men). In the additional survey, one male respondent (2.17%) mentioned using river water as a source of irrigation.
- Transported or cistern water: 6.90% of initial survey respondents and three respondents (6.52%) in the additional survey (two men and one woman) reported using transported water from cisterns or other sources. One additional male respondent (2.17%) stated that he uses both wells and transported water, reflecting the logistical challenges and costs of accessing irrigation.
- Municipal water: Only one male respondent (2.17%) in the additional survey reported using municipal water for irrigation, indicating that formal water infrastructure plays a minimal role in supporting agricultural needs.
- No irrigation: In the initial survey, 10.34% of respondents stated that they have no need for irrigation (including 9.09% of men and 14.29% of women), while in the additional survey, three male respondents (6.52%) confirmed that they do not use irrigation.

Overall, the data demonstrate that groundwater wells are the key irrigation source across both surveys, underscoring the communities’ heavy dependence on groundwater and the associated risks of water scarcity or level fluctuations that could directly affect agricultural productivity and livelihoods.

Awareness and Interest in Irrigation Component: The overwhelming majority of respondents indicated limited awareness of the Project’s irrigation aspects. In the initial survey, 82.75% of participants stated that they were not aware of any irrigation aspects of the Project (including 81.82% of male and 85.71% of female respondents), while 17.24% said that they had heard something along those lines, but were not sure what the Project entailed when it comes to irrigation (including 18.18% of male and 14.29% of female respondents). However, most of them (72.41%) recognised the potential benefit of being connected to the irrigation network, stating that they would be interested to connect (this includes 90.91% of male and 85.71% of female respondents).

In the additional survey, awareness levels remained similarly low. Out of 46 respondents, 8 men (17.39%) stated that they were aware of the irrigation component, 12 respondents (26.09%; including 10 men and 2 women) said that they had heard something but were unsure about the details, while 24 respondents (52.17%; including 13 men and 11 women) were not aware of any irrigation aspects of the Project. Two male respondents (4.35%) expressed no interest in irrigation, one noting that he does not believe in the Project, as his best land near the river was already taken, and the other simply stating that he is not interested.

Overall, the results from both surveys demonstrate a low level of awareness and understanding of the Project’s irrigation component. However, despite the uncertainty, a notable share of respondents expressed interest in potential irrigation connections. In the additional survey, 21 respondents (45.65%) stated that they would be interested in connecting to the irrigation network, 22 respondents (47.83%) said they were not interested, and 3 respondents (6.52%) were unsure. This mixed response pattern suggests that while many recognize the potential benefits of irrigation, others remain sceptical or see limited relevance to their current farming practices.

Concerns Regarding the Irrigation System: The responses regarding concerns related to the irrigation system highlight the following (some respondents provided multiple answers):

- Cost of connection: In the initial survey, 55.17% of respondents expressed concern about the price of the utility connection point between their properties and the irrigation system

(including 63.64% of men and 28.57% of women), indicating widespread worry about the financial burden of initial connection. Similarly, in the additional survey, 13 respondents (28.26%), including 7 men and 6 women, identified the high cost of connection as their main concern.

- **Monthly cost of use:** In the initial survey, 20.69% of respondents voiced concerns about the ongoing monthly costs associated with using the irrigation system (including 22.73% of men and 14.29% of women). In the additional survey, 2 male respondents (4.35%) cited high monthly operating costs as their main concern, confirming ongoing apprehension about long-term affordability.
- **Land price impacts:** A smaller portion of respondents (3.45%) in the initial survey noted concern that irrigation might increase land prices (including 4.55% of men), reflecting anxiety that improvements in irrigation access could alter land market dynamics.
- **Water quality:** Another 3.45% indicated worries about the health quality of irrigation water (including 4.55% of men), emphasizing the importance of maintaining safe and reliable water sources for agricultural activities and food safety.
- **No concerns or not interested:** In the initial survey, 37.93% of respondents reported having no concerns regarding the irrigation system (including 27.27% of men and 71.43% of women). Similarly, in the additional survey, 11 respondents (23.91%), including 10 men and 1 woman, said they had no concerns, while 20 respondents (43.48%), including 15 men and 5 women, stated that they were not interested in connecting to the irrigation system at all.

Overall, the combined data indicate that financial aspects (particularly connection and usage costs) are the primary concerns among respondents, followed by limited interest among some households who do not perceive irrigation as relevant or beneficial to their current agricultural activities. At this stage it is not yet confirmed whether any of the affected communities fall within the final irrigation catchment. Srbijavode will define the exact locations of the irrigation system under Phase 2 of the Project, based on public interest and including areas around the reservoir that are affected under Phase 1. During the disclosure meetings, the indicative map was updated and included in the project documents so that Srbijavode can further refine the design.

3.2.4 Expropriation and Compensation Impacts

Number of Expropriated Parcels: In the initial survey, most respondents (41.38%) reported having only one parcel expropriated for the Project, while the remaining had multiple parcels affected – 34.48% had two parcels, 17.24% had three parcels, and 3.45% each had four and five parcels expropriated. None of the respondents reported more than five parcels affected.

The additional survey confirmed similar findings. Out of 46 respondents, 45.65% reported that one parcel was expropriated, 15.22% had two parcels, 8.70% had three parcels, 4.35% had four parcels, and 10.87% had five parcels expropriated, while 15.22% did not provide a response.

Overall, the results from both surveys confirm that the area is primarily inhabited by small landowners, with most respondents owning only one or two land parcels. This reflects a pattern of small-scale agricultural production and fragmented land ownership, typical of rural households in the region.

Table 15 – Number of Expropriated Parcels

Number of expropriated parcels	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
1	12	41.38	9	40.91	3	42.85
2	10	34.48	9	40.91	1	14.29

Number of expropriated parcels	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
3	5	17.24	3	13.64	2	28.57
4	1	3.45	1	4.54	0	0
5	1	3.45	0	0.00	1	14.29
Sub-Total	29	100.00	22	100.00	7	100.00
Additional survey						
1	21	46.65	15	45.45	6	46.15
2	7	15.22	5	15.15	2	15.38
3	4	8.70	4	12.12	0	0
4	2	4.35	2	6.06	0	0
5	5	10.87	4	12.12	1	7.69
No response	7	15.22	3	9.09	4	30.77
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Duration of Land Ownership: The data indicates a strong traditional attachment to land among the surveyed population. In the initial survey, 93.10% of respondents (including the majority of female respondents) reported that the land had been in their ownership for over 50 years, while the remaining 6.90% stated ownership of more than 20 years. These findings highlight the deep generational connection between households and their land, which forms an integral part of their heritage, identity, and livelihood.

The additional survey confirmed this trend. Out of 46 respondents, 42 (91.30%; including 12 female respondents) reported owning their land for over 50 years, 2 male respondents (4.35%) reported ownership of 20–50 years, 1 male respondent (2.17%) reported 10–20 years, and 1 female respondent (2.17%) reported 1–5 years of ownership.

Taken together, the results from both surveys confirm a strong intergenerational continuity of land ownership. The fact that most respondents have held their land for a significant period reflects the potential impact of land acquisition. The loss of land with such a long history of ownership may affect agricultural activities, and, in some cases, also influence family routines and broader community ties.

Ownership of Affected Property: During the additional survey, respondents were asked to clarify the legal ownership of the affected property. In almost all cases, the property is owned by a single member of the household, typically the male head of household (39 cases), while 5 cases involved female heads of household as legal owners. One respondent reported that the property is under joint ownership, and another explained that the property had been owned by the respondent's father, who has since passed away, and that the inheritance process is currently underway.

Overall, the data confirm that individual ownership (predominantly by male household heads) is the prevailing pattern, with only a few cases of joint or pending ownership arrangements.

Total areas of parcels targeted for expropriation (in ar, 1ar=100m²): The distribution of land areas targeted for expropriation among the interviewed PAPs provides important insight into the potential scale of impact the Project may have on local agricultural production and the nature of existing land use. The data show a diverse range of landholdings among respondents, though the majority of parcels had been fully expropriated.

In the initial survey, the largest share of respondents (62.06%) owned parcels ranging between 50 and 500 ar, while 20.70% reported owning between 10 and 50 ar. A smaller number of respondents reported owning under 10 ar (6.90%), 500–1000 ar (3.44%), and 1000–5000 ar (6.90%) of land.

The additional survey confirmed similar patterns, showing that the majority of respondents (63.04%) owned land between 50 and 500 ar, followed by 20.65% owning between 10 and 50 ar. A smaller proportion had holdings under 10 ar (10.87%), while 2.17% each owned between 500–1000 ar and 1000–5000 ar, respectively.

Taken together, the findings confirm that most surveyed households own medium-sized land plots typical of small-scale agricultural production, while only a few possess larger holdings. The expropriation of even a single parcel (particularly for those with limited or moderately sized land) represents a direct risk to agricultural productivity and household economic stability (see Table 16).

Table 16 - Total area of parcels of the respondents

Total area of expropriated parcels	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
under 10 ar	2	6.90	1	4.54	1	14.29
10-30 ar	3	10.35	3	13.64	0	0
30-50 ar	3	10.35	3	13.64	0	0
50-100 ar	9	31.03	6	27.27	3	42.84
100-500 ar	9	31.03	8	36.37	1	14.29
500-1000 ar	1	3.44	0	0.00	1	14.29
1000-5000 ar	2	6.90	1	0.00	1	14.29
Sub-Total	29	100.00	22	100.00	7	100.00
Additional survey						
No information	2	4.35	1	3.03	1	7.69
under 10 ar	5	10.87	4	12.12	1	7.69
10-30 ar	5	10.87	4	12.12	1	7.69
30-50 ar	3	6.52	1	3.03	2	15.48
50-100 ar	11	23.91	8	24.24	3	23.08
100-500 ar	18	39.13	14	42.42	4	30.77
500-1000 ar	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
1000-5000 ar	1	2.17	0	0	1	7.69
Sub-Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Affected areas of parcels targeted for expropriation (in ar, 1ar=100m²): The distribution of affected land areas among the interviewed PAPs provides valuable insight into the extent of loss and potential implications for local agricultural production. The data show that most respondents experienced significant reductions in productive land area, with the majority of parcels expropriated either partially or entirely.

In the initial survey, the largest share of respondents (34.48%) reported affected areas between 50 and 100 ar, followed by 27.59% with affected areas between 100 and 500 ar. A smaller number of respondents reported affected areas under 10 ar (3.45%), between 10 and 30 ar (13.79%), and 30–50 ar (13.79%). Only a few respondents had affected areas larger than 500 ar, including 3.45% in the 500–1000 ar category.

The additional survey confirmed similar trends, with the majority of respondents (32.61%) reporting affected areas between 50 and 100 ar, and 2.17% between 100 and 500 ar. Smaller proportions reported affected areas of 10–30 ar (13.04%), 30–50 ar (6.52%), and under 10 ar (10.87%). Only a few respondents reported very large affected areas (2.17% each for 500–1000 ar and 1000–5000 ar) while 30.43% did not provide information on the affected area.

Taken together, the results of both surveys show consistent patterns, indicating that the majority of PAPs lost between 50 and 500 ar of land. This demonstrates that the Project predominantly affects small and medium-scale agricultural holdings, where the loss of even a single parcel can significantly reduce productive capacity and income security (see Table 17).

Table 17 - Affected area of parcels of the respondents

Affected area of expropriated parcels	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
No information	1	3.45	0	0	1	14.29
under 10 ar	1	3.45	1	4.54	0	0
10-30 ar	4	13.79	3	13.64	1	14.29
30-50 ar	4	13.79	4	18.18	0	0
50-100 ar	10	34.48	7	31.82	3	42.84
100-500 ar	8	27.59	7	31.82	1	14.29
500-1000 ar	1	3.45	0	0.00	1	14.29
1000-5000 ar	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Total	29	100.00	22	100.00	7	100.00
Additional survey						
No information	14	30.43	11	33.33	3	23.08
under 10 ar	5	10.87	4	12.12	1	7.69
10-30 ar	6	13.04	5	15.15	1	7.69
30-50 ar	3	6.52	1	3.03	2	15.38
50-100 ar	15	32.61	10	30.30	5	38.46
100-500 ar	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
500-1000 ar	1	2.17	1	3.03	0	0
1000-5000 ar	1	2.17	0	0	1	7.69
Total	46	100	33	100	13	100
Total	75	100	55	73.33	20	26.67

Remaining Land After Expropriation: The data from the initial survey show that 58.62% of respondents reported that they would have remaining land after expropriation, and all of them confirmed that this remaining land would be viable for continued use. Meanwhile, 41.38% stated that they would be left without any remaining land, meaning that the affected plot constituted their entire holding.

The additional survey provided further insight and generally confirmed these trends. Out of 46 respondents, 17 (36.96%; including 6 female and 11 male respondents) reported that they would have remaining land after expropriation, while 26 respondents (56.52%; 6 female and 20 male) indicated that no land would remain. Three respondents (6.52%) did not provide an answer.

Among those who will retain land, 14 respondents (82.35%; including 9 male and 5 female respondents) stated that the remaining land is viable, while 3 respondents (17.65%; 1 female and 2 male) considered it not viable. None of the latter provided details on the size of their remaining land. When asked why they considered their remaining land not viable, two respondents explained that one faced accessibility issues, while the other cited the high cost and low profitability of cultivation on a reduced plot.

Among those who found their remaining plots viable, 6 respondents provided information on the plot size, which ranged from 20 ar to 260 ar. Most of them indicated that the remaining plot is adjacent to the expropriated parcel, while one reported that it is next to the household residence. The farthest remaining plot was reported to be located approximately 8 km from the respondent's

home. All respondents stated that their land is accessible throughout the year, typically reached on foot, by car, or by tractor, depending on seasonal needs. Of the six respondents who shared details, three reported recent agricultural use of their remaining land for crop cultivation.

Land Use Before Expropriation: The analysis of the expropriated land from initial survey reveals that a substantial 79.31% of the affected parcels were utilized as agricultural land. On the other hand, 17.24% of the expropriated land was classified as overgrown forest, some of these areas may have been previously utilized for cultivation or other activities but were subsequently left fallow, resulting in encroachment by vegetation. In one case (3.45%) the land parcel is used both for agricultural purposes and includes a forest part as well.

The additional survey confirmed similar patterns of land use. Out of 46 respondents, 37 (80.43%) reported that their expropriated land was used for agriculture, 7 (15.22%) identified it as forest, and 2 (4.35%) described mixed agricultural and forest use. Among the agricultural users, 34 respondents (73.91%) cultivated annual crops, mostly corn, wheat, and soybeans, while 2 respondents (4.35%) had perennial crops or trees, and 1 respondent (2.17%) had both. A smaller number (7 respondents, 15.22%) stated that there was no active cultivation during the last season, although some had farmed the land previously, and 2 respondents (4.35%) did not provide an answer.

During additional survey, when asked whether they had stopped or would stop engaging in agriculture due to expropriation, 39 respondents (84.78%) stated that they continue agricultural activities, 4 respondents (8.70%) confirmed that they ceased farming, 1 respondent (2.17%) reported the affected plot as forest, and 1 respondent (2.17%) explained that their remaining plot is inaccessible. One respondent did not answer.

Overall, the findings indicate that both surveys consistently show that most expropriated land was productive agricultural land, with only a small portion consisting of forested or mixed-use plots. While most PAPs remain engaged in agriculture, a few—mainly those who lost their only or best plots—have been forced to stop farming. For many, the remaining land is of lower quality and less accessible, making it less suitable for continued agricultural investment.

Offered Replacement Land:

In the initial survey, none of the interviewed PAPs reported being offered replacement land as compensation for the expropriated plots. Only 6.90% stated that they had requested replacement land, while the remaining 93.10% had not made such a request, largely because they were unaware of this option. While this may indicate a communication gap in explaining compensation mechanisms, it may also suggest that most respondents did not view land-for-land replacement as a realistic or practical solution. Several respondents expressed skepticism about the availability of suitable replacement land in nearby areas, and at the time of the initial survey, none had received replacement land.

The additional survey confirmed these findings. Out of 46 respondents, 44 (95.65%) reported that they had not been offered any replacement land, while 2 respondents (4.35%) preferred not to answer. Similarly, 4 respondents (8.70%) indicated that they had formally requested replacement land, but none reported actually receiving it. Among these four, two (4.35%) specified that no suitable replacement land was available nearby, while the remaining two (4.35%) preferred not to provide further details.

When asked about the reasons for not requesting replacement land, 24 respondents (52.17%) said they were not aware that such an option existed. Among the rest, 2 respondents (4.35%) mentioned that there was no suitable land available nearby, another 4 respondents (8.70%) said there was no land of comparable quality, 7 respondents (15.22%) stated that they were not interested in land replacement, and smaller numbers gave specific reasons such as owning only a small plot (2.17%), having forest land (2.17%), or being concerned about access (2.17%). Two respondents (4.35%) did not provide an answer.

Overall, both surveys consistently demonstrate that replacement land was not provided to any of the PAPs. Although Serbian legislation allows for replacement land as a form of compensation, this option was most probably not applied in the context of this project, as suitable replacement land is scarce in the project area. Survey results also indicate low awareness of this theoretical option, which is consistent with the fact that it was not presented as a practical or feasible alternative.

Orphan Land: During the additional survey, respondents were asked whether they had submitted a request to purchase the remaining part of their land parcel following expropriation. Out of 46 respondents, only 2 (4.35%) confirmed that they had submitted such a request, while 6 respondents (13.04%) stated that they had not yet done so but planned to. The majority (29 respondents or 63.04%) reported that they had not submitted and did not intend to submit a request, and 9 respondents (19.57%) did not provide an answer.

When asked about awareness of the legal deadline for submitting such requests, only two respondents (4.35%) answered: one confirming awareness of the deadline and one indicating they were not aware. The remaining respondents either did not know or chose not to respond, suggesting limited familiarity with the legal procedures related to post-expropriation land purchase options.

Overall, these findings indicate very low engagement and awareness regarding the option to request the purchase of residual (orphan) land following partial expropriation, likely due to a combination of limited information, procedural uncertainty, and low interest in pursuing additional administrative steps following the expropriation process.

Ecosystem Services Affected: The assessment indicates that the Project does not have any direct impacts on ecosystem services. Although there is no evidence of commercial dependence on such services, some respondents in the initial survey mentioned occasional hunting as a recreational activity. According to preliminary data, 8.82% of respondents believed that the Project could potentially affect hunting opportunities in the future. Beekeeping activities were not expected to be impacted, as most beehives are located on nearby hillsides, away from the Project area.

The additional survey confirmed these initial observations, showing that, beyond crop production discussed above, respondents were not engaged in activities such as hunting, beekeeping, collecting medicinal herbs, fishing, or gathering mushrooms. This suggests that ecosystem-based livelihoods are not largely practiced in the affected settlements and that the Project is not expected to have any measurable impact on local ecosystem services.

Expropriation and Compensation: The initial survey covered 29 households in the Municipality of Ub, where at the time of data collection the expropriation process had reached the stage of compensation proposals. The additional survey included 46 households in total, of which 34 were from the Municipality of Ub and 12 from the Municipality of Valjevo.

Table 18 - Status of compensation offer

Compensation offer status	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Initial survey						
No information	11	37.93	7	31.82	4	57.14
Accepted	11 ³	37.93	10	45.45	1	14.29
Expected, not yet provided	7 ⁴	24.14	5	22.73	2	0
Sub-Total	29	100.00	3	100.00	1	28.57
Additional survey						
No information						

³ One of the male respondents accepted compensation following the completion of the court process.

⁴ Two of the male respondents are awaiting the completion of the court process.

Compensation offer status	Total respondents		Male respondents		Female respondents	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
Accepted	35		25		10	
Expected, not yet provided	7		6		1	
Sub-Total	4		2		2	
Total	46		33		13	

Satisfaction with Compensation: The results of the initial survey indicate varying levels of satisfaction among PAPs regarding the compensation offered for their affected properties. Overall, 51.72% of respondents (including 50.00% of male and 57.13% of female respondents) expressed that the compensation appeared below market value. A further 31.04% (including 36.36% of male and 14.29% of female respondents) described themselves as moderately concerned, noting that both the amount of compensation and the process fell short of their expectations and perceived market rates. Only 13.79% (including 13.64% of male and 14.29% of female respondents) stated that they were satisfied, believing the compensation was in line with market conditions, while 3.45% (one female respondent) did not express an opinion. Additionally, three respondents (10.34%), all male, consulted a lawyer due to dissatisfaction with the offered amount.

The additional survey confirmed that opinions on compensation remain mixed. Out of 46 respondents, 3 respondents (6.52%) (1 male and 2 female) stated that the compensation was below market value, while 4 respondents (8.70%) (all male) believed it was significantly below market value. The largest group, 19 respondents (41.30%) (14 male and 5 female), considered the compensation to be equal to market value, and 9 respondents (19.57%) (6 male and 3 female) said they were not sure how it compared. An additional 4 respondents (8.70%) (2 male and 2 female) pointed out that differences in land prices between locations or over time made the compensation appear unfair, with one noting that land prices have nearly doubled since compensation was received. Two respondents reported legal involvement, one pursuing the matter in court and another who had hired a lawyer. Four respondents (8.70%) (3 male and 1 female) stated that they would never have sold the land voluntarily, and one respondent (2.17%) did not provide an answer.

While the surveys did not directly ask respondents to explain changes between the two periods, several respondents in the additional survey noted that land prices have increased since the expropriation process, which may have influenced their current views on compensation adequacy. Taken together, the findings from both surveys suggest that while a notable portion of PAPs accept the compensation as fair or equivalent to market rates, a considerable share perceives it as below value.

Legal Complaints and Court Cases: In the initial survey, three cases (10.34%, all male respondents) were reported where legal proceedings had been initiated. In one of these cases, the court upheld the original offer made by Srbijavode, and the landowner accepted the ruling and received compensation. The other two cases remain ongoing, each extending for more than six months. The reasons for pursuing legal action, as explained by the respondents, included concerns over the low amount of compensation and the perception that the offered value did not reflect the actual worth of their assets.

The additional survey identified six respondents (13.04%) who had filed legal complaints through lawyers. In five cases, a court process was initiated and remains ongoing, while in one case the complaint did not proceed to court. Of the five active court cases, four were filed due to dissatisfaction with the compensation amount, and one case was related to the loss of access to a road as a result of the Project.

Together, these findings indicate that although most affected persons have accepted compensation without legal escalation, a notable minority continues to challenge the adequacy of compensation

and related impacts, reflecting ongoing concerns about fairness and access issues in the expropriation process.

Impact of Compensation on Economic Status: The reported impact of compensation on the economic situation of compensated PAPs indicates mixed perceptions. In the initial survey, 51.73% of respondents (including the majority of male respondents and two female respondents) stated that their economic situation remained unchanged, suggesting that compensation and continued land use helped maintain financial stability. None of the respondents reported an improvement in their economic situation, while 34.48% (including most female respondents) noted a moderate decline, and 13.79% (mostly male respondents and one female) reported a significant deterioration in their financial situation. These views should be interpreted cautiously, as many PAPs continued to use their land after compensation, which may have mitigated adverse impacts.

The additional survey findings generally align with this trend. Out of 46 respondents, 31 (67.39%) reported that their economic situation remained the same, 3 respondents (6.52%) (2 male and 1 female) stated that their situation worsened significantly, and 8 respondents (17.39%) (5 male and 3 female) noted that their situation improved somewhat following compensation. One male respondent described a temporary improvement, as he initially benefited by renting land but later experienced negative effects, including losing access to agricultural subsidies. Three respondents (6.52%) did not provide an answer.

Taken together, the results from both surveys indicate that the majority of PAPs did not experience a change in economic status following compensation, although a notable minority reported both positive and negative shifts. Improvements appear to be limited and may relate to short-term financial liquidity, while declines are tied to reduced land availability or loss of subsidies. The continued use of land after compensation, in many cases, likely played a stabilizing role in household economic conditions.

Use of Compensation Funds: The utilization of compensation funds by PAPs reflects varied spending priorities shaped by immediate household needs and livelihood concerns following expropriation.

In the initial survey, about half of the respondents (51.72%, including the majority of female respondents) reported using the compensation gradually for everyday expenses, indicating reliance on this income to maintain daily living standards. Another 20.69% (including one female respondent) invested in agriculture, using the funds to support ongoing livelihood activities. 13.79% placed their compensation in savings, 6.69% (all male respondents) used it to purchase new land, while 3.45% (one female respondent) directed it to home improvements and another 3.45% (one male respondent) to repay debts. These results suggest that compensation mainly helped households meet short-term needs rather than serving as a source of longer-term investment.

The additional survey shows a somewhat broader range of uses. Out of 46 respondents, 4 respondents (8.7%) (3 male, 1 female) reported spending the funds on daily expenses, 8 respondents (17.4%) (4 male, 4 female) invested in agriculture, and 7 respondents (15.2%) (4 male, 3 female) used the money for renovation or construction of residential buildings. Three respondents (6.5%) (2 male, 1 female) put the funds into savings, two male respondents (4.3%) bought new land, and another two respondents (4.3%) used the money for a vehicle and education respectively. However, 16 respondents (34.8%) stated that compensation had not yet been received, and three respondents (6.5%) did not provide information.

Taken together, both surveys confirm that most respondents used or intend to use compensation primarily for basic consumption, housing improvements, and agricultural investments, while relatively few have chosen to reinvest in land or other productive assets. This pattern points to a continuing focus on short-term household stability over long-term livelihood restoration.

Additional Assistance Received from Srbijavode: No formal requests for additional assistance were reported by PAPs in either the initial or additional surveys, and none mentioned receiving supplementary support from Srbijavode. However, it is noted that Srbijavode expressed openness to purchasing remaining orphaned land parcels in cases where they are deemed economically non-viable, as permitted under Clause 10 of the national Law on Expropriation.

In the initial survey, 86.21% of respondents (including 86.36% of male and 85.71% of female respondents) believed that their local community could benefit from support in accessing employment opportunities. This highlights the perceived need for stronger livelihood and job-generation measures in the area. Furthermore, 79.31% of respondents saw potential for local employment, particularly in manual or physical work related to Project construction (90.91% of male and 42.85% of female respondents), showing a general willingness to participate in Project-linked activities.

Findings from the additional survey reinforce this perception. 21 respondents (45.65%) (15 male and 6 female) believed that their community could benefit from employment opportunities, mostly through manual work (such as construction and site support), skilled labour, or administrative roles. Five male respondents (10.87%) expressed personal interest in participating in Project-related employment.

During additional survey, when asked about the overall impact of the Project, 29 respondents (63.04%; 20 male and 9 female) described their perception as neutral, while 7 respondents (15.22%; 5 male and 2 female) viewed it positively. Six respondents (13.04%; 5 male and 1 female) reported a negative view, and 4 respondents (8.70%; 3 male and 1 female) held a very negative opinion.

Regarding employment-related support needs, 32 respondents (69.57%) emphasized the need for more local employment opportunities, while 2 respondents (4.35%) sought both vocational training and small business support, and 12 respondents (26.09%) were unsure.

Overall, both surveys reveal a consistent pattern: while direct additional assistance has not been provided, communities express expectations for job creation in general and local employment opportunities as a means to strengthen their economic resilience and to derive tangible benefits from the Project.

3.2.5 Project Awareness and Communication

Notification of Expropriation: In the initial survey, more than half of the surveyed PAPs (55.17%) reported that they first learned about the start of the expropriation process from their neighbours, who had already received official notification from the Municipality (63.64% of male and 28.57% of female respondents). Around 37.93% of respondents indicated that they were informed through official summons issued by the Municipality (31.82% of male and 57.14% of female respondents), which suggests that the notification process was conducted progressively as ownership verification advanced. In addition, 3.45% became aware of the expropriation after encountering official surveyors in their fields (4.54% of male respondents), while another 3.45% stated that nobody had informed them (14.29% of female respondents).

The predominance of informal information-sharing through neighbours highlights a need for more structured and transparent communication channels. Under current legislation, there is no requirement for public disclosure or hearings prior to expropriation, which represents a procedural gap when compared to EBRD requirements on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

In the additional survey, findings indicated improvement in formal communication. A large majority, 43 respondents (93.48%) (31 male and 12 female), confirmed that they were formally notified through official municipal letters. Only two respondents (4.35%) (one male and one

female) learned about expropriation from neighbours, and one male respondent (2.17%) reported learning about it during a meeting with Srbijavode.

Overall, these results suggest that while early communication was largely informal and community-driven, subsequent outreach has become more consistent and direct, primarily through official written notifications issued by the Municipalities.

Public Consultation Participation: In the initial survey, only 2 of the 29 interviewed PAPs (6.90%) (9.09% of male respondents) reported that they had participated in consultations organized by Srbijavode, indicating limited direct engagement of affected households. A total of 31.03% of respondents were aware of consultations but chose not to participate (36.36% of male and 14.29% of female respondents), while 41.38% stated they were unaware that any consultations had taken place (31.82% of male and 71.42% of female respondents). Another 20.69% expressed no interest in participating in public consultations (22.73% of male and 14.29% of female respondents), suggesting either disconnection from the process or low perceived relevance of these events.

Among those who were aware but did not participate, the main reasons included unsuitable timing (37.93%), distance to the meeting venue (10.34%), lack of interest (20.69%), and personal constraints such as age, health issues, or insufficient information (17.24%). A smaller group (6.90%) chose not to disclose reasons for non-participation. These findings underscore structural and informational barriers that limited participation and point to the need for better-planned outreach efforts.

In the additional survey, only 4 respondents (8.70%) (all male) confirmed that they had participated in a public consultation. Eight respondents (17.39%) (6 male and 2 female) were aware of consultations but did not attend, while 30 respondents (65.22%) (19 male and 11 female) stated they were not aware of any consultations, and 4 male respondents (8.70%) did not provide an answer.

Among those who were aware but did not attend, the main reasons mentioned were lack of interest (2 male respondents), distance of venue (2 respondents – one male and one female), inconvenient timing (1 male), and lack of interest (2 respondents – one male and one female), while one respondent refused to elaborate. When asked whether the consultations were held at a convenient time and place for women, elderly, and working people, only two respondents answered positively, while another two mentioned they were only partially convenient without specifying details.

Taken together, both surveys reveal that participation in consultations remains very limited and largely male-dominated. The findings point to significant communication gaps, limited accessibility, and a need for more inclusive and targeted engagement strategies to ensure that information reaches all affected groups and that consultation opportunities are meaningfully accessible.

Assessment of Information on the Expropriation Process: In the initial survey, the majority of respondents reported limited awareness or understanding of the expropriation process. A total of 58.62% of PAPs (59.09% of male and 57.14% of female respondents) stated that they were utterly uninformed about the process, while 37.93% (40.01% of male and 28.57% of female respondents) felt poorly informed, and only 3.45% (14.29% of female respondents) expressed uncertainty about how well-informed they were. These findings indicate a substantial gap in information dissemination at the household level.

According to information provided by the Municipalities, the official notifications of expropriation included invitations to individual consultations, where PAPs were presented with project details, maps of affected land, relevant legal provisions, and guidance on the next procedural steps and available legal remedies. However, it appears that many PAPs may have received written notices without sufficient personal engagement from authorities, which may explain the persistent sense of confusion and dissatisfaction. This underlines the need for more accessible, face-to-face communication channels that allow PAPs to clarify information and ask questions directly.

In the additional survey, perceptions of information accessibility remained similar. Among 46 respondents, 12 (26.09%) (7 male and 5 female) stated that they were utterly uninformed, 13 (28.26%) (8 male and 5 female) felt poorly informed, 17 (36.96%) (14 male and 3 female) considered themselves somewhat informed, 2 (4.35%) (both male) said they were well informed, and another 2 (4.35%) were unsure. These results confirm that, despite formal notification procedures, many PAPs still lack clear understanding of the expropriation process, suggesting that improvements in both communication content and delivery are needed.

Information Disclosure Preferences: In the initial survey, 58.62% of respondents (59.09% of male and 57.14% of female) stated that they had no strong preference regarding the frequency or format of project information, while 17.24% were unsure. About 24.14% expressed a wish for regular updates (monthly or quarterly), and one respondent mentioned the need for a constant, accessible source of information, such as a website or community contact person. Respondents who preferred periodic updates suggested notice boards, local meetings, or community representatives as effective channels.

Findings from the additional survey were consistent. 36 respondents (78.26%) (25 male and 11 female) had no specific preference for how to receive project updates, while 5 (10.87%) (4 male and 1 female) preferred a short summary letter delivered by post, and 2 (4.35%) (both male) preferred communication through a local contact person. Individual responses included one male preferring updates through a lawyer, one female preferring in-person communication, and one person with no response.

When asked about preferred frequency of information, 16 respondents (34.78%) (12 male and 4 female) expressed no preference, 18 (39.13%) (13 male and 5 female) were unsure, 2 (4.35%) (1 male and 1 female) preferred monthly updates, and 10 (21.74%) (7 male and 3 female) indicated they did not wish to receive information.

Overall, both surveys demonstrate that while formal notifications reach most PAPs, meaningful understanding and engagement remain limited. Future communication efforts should focus on more personalized, clear, and proactive information sharing — combining official written notices with face-to-face interaction and community-based dissemination methods.

3.2.6 Concerns Related to the Project and Complaints

In the initial survey, only 3.45% of respondents (female) reported experiencing concerns related to the Project and attempting to resolve them through official channels. Another 10.34% (9.09% of male and 14.29% of female respondents) stated that they had concerns but did not contact anyone to resolve them. The majority, 86.21% (86.36% of male and 85.71% of female respondents), reported no concerns associated with the Project.

When asked whether they knew where to file a complaint, only 6.90% of respondents (one male and one female) said they knew how to appeal or seek redress—identifying either the local self-government or the court as appropriate channels. The remaining 93.10% stated they did not know whom to contact. These findings suggest that, although some formal references to legal remedies may have been provided in written notifications, the information was likely not understood as a clear and accessible grievance pathway.

In the additional survey, awareness and grievance activity appeared somewhat higher but remained limited overall. When asked if they knew who to file a complaint to, 19 respondents (41.30%) (all male) said yes, 17 (36.96%) (9 male and 8 female) said no, and 10 (21.74%) (5 male and 5 female) were not sure.

Regarding the occurrence of concerns, 12 respondents (26.09%) (10 male and 2 female) said they had experienced issues and contacted someone, while 2 male respondents (4.35%) stated they had

consulted a lawyer. The remaining 32 respondents (69.56%) (21 male and 11 female) reported no concerns.

Among those who had concerns, 4 respondents said they had concerns but did not contact anyone, 4 tried to resolve them, and 4 declined to respond. The main reason cited for not seeking redress was lack of resources.

When asked whether competent authorities had responded to their complaints, respondents generally noted that they had been informed that a response would follow, but as of the time of the survey, they were still waiting.

Taken together, both surveys indicate limited awareness and use of grievance mechanisms among PAPs. While a small number of respondents engaged official channels, most remain unaware of available avenues or hesitant to use them, often due to limited understanding, perceived complexity, or lack of trust in institutions. This highlights the need to strengthen communication on grievance procedures (through clear, practical explanations of complaint options and assurances of non-retaliation) to ensure that all PAPs feel safe and able to raise their concerns.

3.3 Additional Observations Made During the Survey

The field surveys and household interviews conducted in September 2025 in the Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo identified a range of concerns raised by affected households. These issues reflect both the direct impacts of land acquisition and broader perceptions of the Project's implementation.

Compensation Discrepancies and Legal Disputes. A dominant theme was inconsistency in compensation amounts. Respondents reported that rates per are increased significantly from 2020 to 2025, and that even neighboring parcels valued in the same period sometimes received different rates. This perceived inequality has generated dissatisfaction and mistrust. Some of the PAPs have hired lawyers or entered negotiations due to perceived undervaluation of their properties.

Cadastral related Issues and Ownership Complications. Both PAPs and municipal representatives highlighted problems with inaccurate or outdated cadastral records. In some cases, parcels are registered under former socially-owned enterprises or under unrelated private owners, while others have overlapping or missing ownership data.

Such discrepancies have delayed compensation payments, prevented rightful owners from formalizing claims, and in some cases required court proceedings for correction.

Water Access Vulnerability. In several affected villages, notably Raduša and Pambukovica, households rely on private or shared water wells in the absence of a communal water-supply system.

Four wells located within the project area in Raduša (two public, two private) serve around 18–20 families. Residents fear potential damage or loss of these wells during construction, which would leave them without viable alternatives.

Access-Road Concerns. Households in Gola Glava raised concerns that project works could block or limit access to their homes. At least four households may be affected, and while the municipality is aware of the issue, no mitigation measures had been communicated at the time of the survey. Maintaining safe and continuous access to residences and farmland remains a key expectation among PAPs.

Information Gaps and Limited Transparency. Many respondents reported insufficient and inconsistent information about the Project and expropriation process. Most said they had learned about the Project through neighbors or informal sources rather than direct municipal communication. Non-resident landowners, particularly those living abroad, reported that their

inquiries to municipal offices often received vague or delayed responses, which contributes the process being perceived as less transparent.

4. Policy, legal and regulatory framework

4.1 National framework

This section provides an overview of the main national legislation relevant to land acquisition and expropriation in Serbia, applicable to the Project. The list below highlights key legal acts governing the procedures, responsibilities, and rights related to land acquisition and compensation. A further table summarizes each legal document and provides a brief description of its relevance to the Project.

Expropriation Law (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 53/95, 16/2001, 20/2009, 55/2013, 106/2016)

Law on General Administrative Procedure (Official Gazette of the RS No. 18/2016, 95/2018)

Law of Contracts and Torts (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 29/78, 38/85, 45/89, 57/89, 31/93, 1/2003, 18/2020)

Law on the Fundamentals of Property Relations ("Official Gazette of the SFRY" No 6/80, 36/90, FRY No. 29/96 and RS No. 115/05)

Law on Agricultural Land (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 62/2006, 65/2008, 41/2009, 112/2015, 80/2017 and 95/2018)

Law on Forests ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 30/2010, 93/2012, 89/2015, and 95/2018 – other law)

Law on Water (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 30/2010, 93/2012, 101/2016, 95/2018, and 95/2018 – other law)

Law on Environmental Impact Assessment. (Official Gazette of RS, No. 135/2004, 36/2010)

Law on Planning and Construction. (Official Gazette of RS, no. 72/2009, 81/2009, 64/2010, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013, 50/2013, 98/2013, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019, 9/2020, 52/2021 and 62/2023)

Law on the Spatial Planning Law on the Spatial Plan of the RS from 2010 to 2020 ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 88/10)

Rulebook on the content, method and procedure for the development of spatial and urban plans (Official Gazette of RS, no. 32/2019)

Rulebook on the Content of the Environmental Impact Assessment Study ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 69/05);

Ordinance on capital projects ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 79/2023)

Document	Description
The Expropriation Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 53/95, "Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", No. 16/2001 - Decision of the Supreme Court of Serbia and Montenegro, and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 20/2009, 55/2013 - Decision of the Constitutional Court and 106/2016 - authentic interpretation).	This central law represents the main framework for expropriation in Serbia. Real estate can be expropriated or property rights over them can be restricted only in the public interest determined by law, with compensation that cannot be lower than market value. The public interest for the expropriation of immovables is determined by law or by the decision of the Government in accordance with this law. For the purposes of this law, immovables are considered to be land, buildings, and other structures.
The Law on General Administrative Procedure ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 18/2016, 95/2018 - authentic interpretation, and 2/2023 - decision of the Constitutional Court)	The administrative procedure represents a set of rules that state authorities and organizations, bodies and organizations of provincial autonomy, bodies and organizations of local self-government units, institutions, public enterprises, special bodies through which regulatory functions are exercised, and legal and natural persons entrusted with public authorities (authorities) apply when resolving administrative matters.
The Law on Obligations (contracts and torts) ("Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", No. 29/78, 39/85, 45/89 - decision of the Constitutional Court and 57/89, "Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of	This law deals with mandatory legal relationships arising from contracts, torts, unjust enrichment, unauthorized management, unilateral declarations of intent, and other facts specified by law.

Document	Description
Yugoslavia", No. 31/93, "Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", No. 1/2003 - Constitutional Charter and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 18/2020)	
Law on the Fundamentals of Property Relations ("Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", No. 6/80 and 36/90, "Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", No. 29/96 and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 115/2005 - consolidated law)	This fundamental law establishes the central principles of property ownership in Serbia. It serves as the foundation for all processes of acquiring land, ensuring the respect of legal property rights, and providing a framework for determining fair compensation.
Law on Agricultural Land ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 62/2006, 65/2008 – other law, 41/2009, 112/2015, 80/2017, and 95/2018 – other law)	This law regulates the planning, protection, development and use of agricultural land, the supervision of the implementation of this law and other issues of importance for the protection, development, and use of agricultural land as a good of public interest. Agricultural land is a good of public interest for the Republic of Serbia, which is used for agricultural production and cannot be used for other purposes, except in cases and under conditions determined by this law.
The Law on Water ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 30/2010, 93/2012, 101/2016, 95/2018, and 95/2018 – other law)	This law regulates the legal status of water, integrated water management, management of water bodies and water land, sources and methods of financing water activities, supervision of the implementation of this law, and other issues important for water management.
The Law on Forests ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 30/2010, 93/2012, 89/2015, and 95/2018 – other law)	This law regulates the preservation, protection, planning, cultivation, and utilization of forests, as well as the disposal of forests and forest land, supervision over the implementation of this law, and other matters significant for forests and forest land.
Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/2004 and 88/2010)	This law regulates the conditions, methods, and procedures for assessing the impact of certain plans and programs on the environment (strategic assessment), aiming to protect the environment and promote sustainable development by integrating fundamental principles of environmental protection into the process of preparing and adopting plans and programs.
The Environmental Impact Assessment Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/2004 and 36/2009)	This law regulates the conditions, manner, and procedure for assessing the impact of certain plans, programs, and projects on the environment. Additionally, it governs the scope and content of spatial, urban planning, and technical documentation.
The Law on Planning and Construction ('Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia', no. 72/2009, 81/2009 - corr., 64/2010 - decision of the Constitutional Court, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 - decision of the Constitutional Court, 50/2013 - decision of the Constitutional Court, 98/2013 - decision of the Constitutional Court, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019 - other law, 9/2020, 52/2021 and 62/2023)	This law regulates the conditions and manner of spatial planning, development, and use of construction land and facilities, supervision over the implementation of the provisions of this law and inspection supervision, as well as other important issues related to spatial planning, development, and use of construction land and facilities. It should also be noted that according to Article 134a of this law, an investor investing in the construction of linear infrastructure facilities of special significance for the Republic of Serbia is obliged to provide the owner of a residential building constructed before the spatial plan designating the land for public purposes came into force, with another suitable residential building or apartment, regardless of whether proceedings for the legalization of that building have been initiated, or to pay them monetary compensation in the amount necessary to provide another suitable residential building or apartment.
Law on Construction Land ("Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Serbia", No. 20/79, 16/83, 38/84, 14/86, 27/86 - consolidated text, 45/89, 2/90 - correction, 23/90 -	This law regulates the basics of the legal framework for construction land, property rights, and other real rights related to land in developed areas where property rights exist and

Document	Description
consolidated text and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 3/90 - correction, 53/93, 67/93, and 48/94)	establishes principles for the development and use of construction land.
Law on Public Property ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 72/2011, 88/2013, 105/2014, 104/2016 - other law, 108/2016, 113/2017, 95/2018, and 153/2020)	This law regulates the right of public property and certain other property rights of the Republic of Serbia, autonomous provinces, and units of local self-government. Public property includes the right of ownership of the Republic of Serbia (state property), the right of ownership of an autonomous province (provincial property), and the right of ownership of a unit of local self-government (municipal or city property). Public property includes natural resources, goods of public interest, and goods in general use for which it is determined by law to be in public ownership, items used by the bodies and organizations of the Republic of Serbia, autonomous provinces, and units of local self-government, public institutions, public enterprises, and other organizations established by the Republic of Serbia, autonomous provinces, and units of local self-government, and other items that are, in accordance with the law, in public ownership.
Law on State Survey and Cadastre ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 72/2009, 18/2010, 65/2013, 15/2015 - decision of the Constitutional Court, 96/2015, 47/2017 - authentic interpretation, 113/2017 - another law, 27/2018 - another law, 41/2018 - another law, 9/2020 - another law and 92/2023)	This law regulates professional activities and tasks of state administration related to state surveying, real estate cadastre, cadastre of infrastructure and underground facilities, basic geodetic works, address registry, topographic-cartographic activities, real estate valuation, geodetic-cadastral information system, and National Infrastructure for Geospatial Data, as well as geodetic works in engineering and technical activities.
The Law on the Procedure of Registration in the Real Estate Cadastre and Cadastre of Infrastructure ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 41/2018, 95/2018, 31/2019, 15/2020, and 92/2023)	This law regulates the rules of procedure for registration in the real estate cadastre and the cadastre of infrastructure and underground facilities, their maintenance, the subject, and types of registration in that procedure, the rules of issuing extracts from the said registers, as well as other issues relevant to the maintenance of the real estate cadastre and the infrastructure cadastre. The provisions of this law regulating the subject and types of registration also apply to the procedure for the renewal of the cadastre, unless otherwise specified by law.
Law on Local Self-Government ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 129/2007, 83/2014 - other law, 101/2016 - other law, 47/2018, and 111/2021 - other law)	This law regulates local self-government units, the criteria for their establishment, competences, bodies, supervision of their acts and work, protection of local self-government, and other issues important for the exercise of the rights and duties of local self-government units.
Law on Communal Services ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 88/2011, 104/2016 and 95/2018)	This law defines Communal Services and regulates the general conditions and manner of their provision. According to this law, communal services are activities that provide utilities essential for meeting the living needs of individuals and legal entities. Local government units are obligated to create conditions for ensuring the appropriate quality, scope, accessibility, and continuity of these services, as well as to oversee their provision. Communal services are considered activities of general interest, they include but are not limited to: supply of drinking water, treatment and disposal of rainwater and wastewater, production, distribution and supply of thermal energy, municipal waste management, urban and suburban passenger transport, cemetery management and burial, management of public parking spaces, provision of public lighting, management of the town markets, maintenance of streets and roads, maintaining cleanliness in public areas, chimney sweep services, maintenance of public green areas and pest control activities.

4.2 EBRD requirements

The EBRD Environmental and Social (E&S) Performance Requirements relevant to land acquisition, physical and economic displacement include PR1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts and Issues, PR5 – Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement, and PR10 – Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement.

EBRD requirements pertaining to land acquisition and displacement, relevant for this Project can be summarized as follows:

- Avoid or minimize displacement
 - To avoid or, when unavoidable, minimize, involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project designs; measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented.
- Consultation
 - To involve the affected men and women, including host communities from the earliest stages and through all resettlement activities.
 - To provide affected persons with the opportunity to participate in the eligibility requirements, negotiation of the compensation packages, resettlement assistance, suitability of proposed resettlement sites and proposed timing consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement.
 - To take necessary actions to ensure that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged in the resettlement process, are fully informed and aware of their rights, and are able to benefit equally from the resettlement opportunities and benefits.
- Socio economic assessment and census
 - To carry out a socio-economic baseline assessment on people affected by the project, including impacts related to land acquisition and restrictions on land use. The assessment shall identify impacts within a project's social context and the needs and rights of the affected people and develop appropriate actions to minimize and mitigate resettlement impacts.
 - To carry out a detailed census to: (i) identify persons who will be displaced by the project; (ii) determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance; and (iii) take inventory of affected land and property. The census should take into account the needs of seasonal resource users who may not be present in the project area during the time of the census.
- Compensations for displaced persons
 - 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 recognizable 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 transitions 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.
- Grievance mechanism

- 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 resource mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
- Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration Framework
 - To develop a Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration Framework to outline the general principles, procedures and entitlement framework.
- Monitoring
 - To carry out a monitoring of the resettlement and livelihood restoration process with 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 to close obligations for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration and development benefits.

4.3 Summary of the main gaps between the national legislation and EBRD requirements

Although national legislation is largely aligned with the requirements of the EBRD requirements with regards to the land acquisition, certain differences exist. To highlight these, we present an analysis of differences organized in a tabular format following the structure of the EBRD Performance Requirements.

It should be noted that some criteria, such as grievance mechanisms and community engagement, are applicable to both PR10 and PR5 but are included together in the table below.

Topic	EBRD performance requirements	Requirements according to national legislation	Identified gaps	Corrective measures to address gaps
Stakeholder engagement	PR 5 and PR10 requires active communication and consultations with all stakeholders, particularly involving consultations with the local community, including marginalized groups, socially or economically disadvantaged groups, and indigenous peoples (if located within the project's impact zone), throughout the entire planning and implementation cycle of the project. This involves adequate disclosure of information about potential impacts, collecting feedback, and consideration of received grievances during the decision-making and project development.	The Environmental Impact Assessment Law and the Law on planning and construction require public debates and consultations be held at every stage of document preparation, which typically includes information on land expropriation. The legal framework for these consultations is precisely defined in terms of when they should occur, how long the documents need to be publicly disclosed, and generally what they should encompass. Owners of parcels involved in the expropriation process are contacted directly after the public interest announcement, i.e., upon submission of the expropriation proposal. The expropriation process unfolds in two phases: (1) establishing status on the formal expropriation proposal and (2) establishing the compensation for the expropriated property. Both phases are conducted through individual consultations with the owners and official correspondence.	In the current legal framework for expropriation in Serbia, key provisions for early engagement with stakeholders and their meaningful participation in the decision-making process are lacking. Individuals affected by potential expropriation have the opportunity to learn about it through public announcements, but it is often the case that they are not informed until they receive the expropriation proposals in writing, leaving them without a voice at crucial early stages of project development.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed for the Project which includes a grievance mechanism and outlines the additional consultation measures aimed at providing necessary information to the affected communities. To date all grievances and issues related to the expropriation process have been conducted in line with the formal procedure defined under the Expropriation law.
Grievance mechanism Accessibility and efficiency	PR 5 and PR10 both require a transparent, accessible and culturally sensitive grievance mechanism, so that affected communities can effectively resolve the issues facing them. This includes clear procedures, timely responses to submitted grievances, and their just resolution.	The Law on Expropriation and the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, as well as several other laws, regulate similar appeal mechanisms in different areas. Publishing and resolving grievances is mandatory in the process of adopting the planning documentation, impact assessment studies, and in the design process. This is a formal process with defined procedures and limited deadlines for receiving grievances. Similarly during the expropriation process, there is a formal procedure that allows comments and grievances are submitted at each stage of the expropriation process, with defined deadlines for submission of these grievances.	Although the Republic of Serbia has established grievance mechanisms according to various laws, their effectiveness may be limited. The procedures can sometimes be complex, communication channels unclear, and the capacities of relevant institutions for timely and fair resolution may be lacking. In the process of expropriation, national legislation recognizes the right to appeal at different stages of the expropriation procedure, but it does not mandate the establishment of a	There is no Project specific grievance redress process set up for this Project. All grievances related to the expropriation are being dealt with as part of the formal expropriation procedure. Grievance Redress Mechanism has been proposed within the SEP (and included in this LRP) to address all grievances related to the Project.

Topic	EBRD performance requirements	Requirements according to national legislation	Identified gaps	Corrective measures to address gaps
		Legal remedies are available at every stage of the process.	dedicated non-institutional mechanism for resolving grievances.	
Monitoring and evaluation	PR1 and PR5 require a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation program covering all environmental and social aspects of the project, including potential impacts identified during land acquisition.	In the expropriation law, there is no requirement for monitoring of the process or verifying the effectiveness of adopted measures.	Although the legal framework does not foresee requirements for monitoring and evaluation, these measures have already been introduced through the project financing process.	Completion Audit for land acquisition is expected to be conducted following the completion of the expropriation process
Avoidance or minimization of displacement	The PR5 mandates that during planning and design, efforts should be made to avoid or minimize acquisition of land and property, especially those privately owned, and to especially avoid physical displacement. This includes assessing alternative project locations and modifying project solutions.	In the Expropriation Law, there is no explicit requirement to avoid or minimize displacement. Other laws require that planning documentation (spatial plans, regulatory plans) and projects (feasibility studies) must take into account social impacts, including physical displacement. Displacement is often avoided in practice to reduce the costs of expropriation and construction.	There are no specific gaps noted in requirements related to this Project. Physical displacement has been largely avoided by choosing land without residential structures for the project location. The risk of economic displacement is relatively high but expected given the location of the Project in the rural agricultural area.	No further action needed.
Compensations and benefits for displaced persons	The PR5 requires compensation for land, property, and losses related to the renewal of livelihood assets to be determined according to replacement value. The emphasis is on the need to restore household and community livelihoods to the level before the onset of displacement.	The Law on Expropriation defines fair market value based on data from recent registered sales, according to information from the tax authority and expert assessments. National legislation, besides fair market value, does not define compensation for moving costs, transitional support, or compensation for loss of income due to displacement (formal and informal).	Due to some discrepancies in the methodology for defining compensation between national legislation and EBRD requirements standards, it is necessary to develop a clear methodology that will be applied to the Project, in order to avoid neglecting certain factors and to enable the same principle for all owners.	Proposed measures are presented in this LRP.
Planning the resettlement process and livelihood restoration	PR5 requires the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for all cases of physical and economic displacement,	The legislation of Serbia does not prescribe mandatory development of a RAP, regardless of the extent of the expropriation process. The only exception is for specific categories of individuals as defined by the Housing Law. In	This gap has already been identified. The land acquisition process is well underway and being conducted in line with the national legislation. The HLA	No further action is required.

Topic	EBRD performance requirements	Requirements according to national legislation	Identified gaps	Corrective measures to address gaps
	regardless of the number of affected people	the case of relocation of these individuals, the mentioned law prescribes the mandatory issuance of a Decision on the necessity of relocation with a relocation plan.	CAP and LRP are developed to mitigate the gaps	
Physical displacement	PR5 requires compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and other property, including intangible losses.	Expropriation is carried out in a universal manner defined by law. The market value of the residential property is taken into account, but not the support for re-establishing residential space (there is no fast administrative procedure for permits, licenses, or utility connections). There is no compensation for relocation costs, material and immaterial losses caused by relocation, or transitional support, which can lead to unfair compensation or endangerment of livelihoods. Article 51 of the Expropriation Law provides for the possibility of paying compensation that is higher than the market value, taking into account the material and other personal and family circumstances of the previous owner, if these circumstances are of significant importance for their existence (number of household members, number of household members capable of earning a living or employed, health condition of household members, monthly household income, etc.). This article enables the definition of additional assistance to socially vulnerable families who are owners of residential properties, but not to informal owners/users of properties. Recent amendments to the Planning and Construction Law provide for compensation rights for informal residential structures. In the event that the structure existed at the time of adoption of the planning document, the owner of the structure is entitled to the market value of the structure. Other forms of assistance or compensation (relocation costs, transitional	There are small differences in the process of defining compensation, particularly in the context of providing additional assistance to households during the resettlement process. Based on preliminary analysis, there is only one residential structure potentially impacted by the project, which is not the primary residence for the owners so no physical displacement is expected for the project. Similarly no economic displacement is expected apart from the land based livelihoods (agricultural production)	The Entitlement Matrix below has defined compensation and other measures of additional assistance for the household whose residential property could potentially be impacted, including the time frames in the process of physical relocation, and consultations with the owners at all stages of the process (should a decision be made to acquire the structures).

Topic	EBRD performance requirements	Requirements according to national legislation	Identified gaps	Corrective measures to address gaps
		allowance, additional assistance due to social status, etc.) are not provided for by the law. The compensation for informal business premises, beyond the compensation based on their construction value prescribed by the law on special procedures (under specific conditions), is not defined.		
Loss of livelihoods	PR5 requires recognition and resolution of all forms of economic displacements, directly or indirectly caused by the implementation of the Project. This implies permanent or temporary loss of access to land or other resources or assets on which income is dependent. In addition to compensation for the loss of land or facilities that are a primary source of income, PR5 also defines transitional allowance to cover the time needed to reestablish the lost source of income.	The Expropriation Law provides compensation for loss of income, upon submission of a claim, in the case of the loss of agricultural land cultivation of which is the primary source of income for the previous owner. Compensation takes the form of providing substitute property of the same type and class or corresponding value in the same place or nearby area (Article 15). According to the same article, the former owner whose property was used for livestock breeding or for storage or processing of agricultural products is expropriated, and whose income from these activities is a primary source of income, has the right to compensation for another property where they can continue to carry out their activities. The Beneficiary of Expropriation would engage the Ministry of Agriculture to identify suitable publicly owned land to be offered to the previous owner as compensation. According to Article 16 of the expropriation law, the expropriation beneficiary is obliged, upon request, to provide the previous owner of the business premises, ownership or co-ownership of another business premises at the same location or in the vicinity that structurally and in terms of surface area meets the requirements for conducting the activities that the previous owner had before expropriation.	In the national legal framework, there often lacks a clear definition of economic displacement, and it may not fully recognize all forms, especially those not directly related to physical land acquisition. While the law recognises that alternative land should be provided to the owner whose primary source of income was agricultural production on the expropriated land, in practice the Ministry of Agriculture rarely provides offers of suitable land in the vicinity. Additionally, the article 15 is intended for larger agricultural producers, who have registered agricultural production. It does not recognise producers who produce for subsistence only. National legislation does not recognize transitional allowance for the loss of livelihood.	The Entitlement Matrix and section of Livelihood Restoration Measures below offers some measures for livelihood restoration, through support in improved agricultural production on other already owned land (support with investments and training) or through reskilling of the affected PAPs (including engagement on the Project during construction phase activities)

Topic	EBRD performance requirements	Requirements according to national legislation	Identified gaps	Corrective measures to address gaps
Possession of acquired land and related assets	PR 5 notes that the project developers will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation has been made available and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation.	<p>The Expropriation law defines the process for the expropriation of land required for developments that are considered of public interest. Under the Law, expropriation must be completed and all project affected persons compensated in comparable land or in monetary terms, before the Building Permit (or Construction License) is issued to the contractor to mobilise and start the civil works.</p> <p>In the event that a project affected person (s) disagrees with the offered compensation in either form, they can resort to the judicial process, which can take a long time to resolve (due to limited court capacity). To ensure that this process does not delay the implementation of the project the Law also includes provisions that ensure the Beneficiary of Expropriation gets permission to access to the disputed plots. This is described under Article 35 of the Expropriation law which stipulates that the Beneficiary of Expropriation can request the Ministry of Finance, on an exceptional basis to issue permission to take possession of land without the paid compensation.</p> <p>There is no specific timeframe from when the compensation offer is provided to the PAP to when the Declaration by the Ministry of Finance based on article 35 is issued, but in practice this is typically used as a last resort for the public developers.</p> <p>Even then, article 16 of the Expropriation Law states that temporary replacement accommodation has to be provided to the previous owner, until a permanent solution is agreed, and compensation provided.</p> <p>Forced evictions are not allowed under national legislation, without a substantial prior justification and consultation process. Forced</p>	There are provisions in the national legislation that allow the government to take possession of the land even if the PAPs have not received compensation. However, the provisions outlined under article 35 are a mechanism that is utilised on an exceptional basis, and the beneficiary of expropriation needs to provide justification for initiating this mechanism.	Considering the nature of the project it is unlikely that the Project will require access to site before compensation has been paid out. The access to site will be required for the land parcels required for the dam construction first. There are currently 5 court cases active within the court procedure, all disputing the offered compensation. These are expected to be resolved by the end of the year, i.e. before the start of any construction activities on site. Other court cases and the land parcels that are still within the expropriation process are all associated to the reservoir and will not be impacted until the completion of construction activities on the dam, allowing sufficient time to finalise the expropriation process and complete any court procedures.

Topic	EBRD performance requirements	Requirements according to national legislation	Identified gaps	Corrective measures to address gaps
		evictions of socially or economically vulnerable persons is only allowed if alternative social housing has been provided.		

5. Entitlements and Compensation

5.1 Project Affected Persons

The following groups of PAPs are eligible for entitlements and can receive compensation under this LRP:

- All PAPs losing land either covered by legal title, legalizable, or without registered ownership status;
- Tenants, whether registered or not;
- Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
- PAPs losing business, income, and salaries.

In cases where unregistered land users are affected, including those with expired lease agreements who continue to use the land, Srbijavode will assist affected users in registering or updating their land rights to enable compensation in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Serbia. This process also applies to cases where ownership remains unresolved due to ongoing inheritance procedures or shared family ownership, etc. ensuring that legitimate users are not excluded from compensation.

All non-land assets and structures located on affected plots, whether owned by registered or unregistered users, will be assessed and compensated using the same valuation criteria. Furthermore, affected persons will be allowed to salvage materials from their properties, including usable construction materials, trees, and other vegetation, to minimize losses and support self-recovery.

5.2 Entitlements to Compensation and Assistance

Compensation and entitlements shall ensure that the PAPs are able to maintain or improve their livelihoods and standard of living following the implementation of the Project. For the purposes of determining eligibility, the cut-off date for the Project is established as 18 August 2022 corresponding to the completion date of the socio-economic survey. Individuals who occupy or make improvements on affected areas after this date will not be eligible for compensation. Table 16 below outlines the entitlements for various categories of PAPs and the corresponding impacts associated with the Project.

The entitlements presented below apply to all land and asset impacts required for the Project, including both currently identified areas and any additional land that may be needed later (such as road widening, sediment traps and their access roads, rural access roads, or riparian works), ensuring that all such impacts are covered under this matrix.

Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Person with rights	Entitlement	Responsibility	Timeline
A. PERMANENT IMPACTS				
A1. STRUCTURES				
Loss of residential structure	Owner with formal title (including those that have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws)	Consultations on the technical/design options for exclusion from expropriation. Presentation of risks associated with the property remaining	Srbijavode	Q3 2025
		Compensation at full replacement value of the property AND coverage of all resettlement-related expenses (such as moving and transitional support, if applicable, in case of physical displacement), along with registration, administrative and other additional measures to be agreed with the PAPs, as relevant.	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body	Compensation provision at least three months prior to site mobilisation allowing at least 60 days for relocation.
		Continued occupation and livelihood activities on the property may continue after compensation is provided (or upon completion of ownership transfer), until such time as the land and structures must be vacated for project implementation.	EPC Contractor	PAP to be notified of the deadline for vacating the house at least 60 days prior
Non-residential structures (such as irrigation, fences, wells, livestock sheds, stables, etc.)	Owners of structures used for keeping livestock (it is not of importance if the owner of structures is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of construction/improvement or acquired ownership in some other, recognizable way)	Compensation at full replacement value, reflecting the market price of the property AND coverage of all resettlement-related expenses (such as moving support, if applicable, along with registration, administrative and other additional measures to be agreed with the PAPs, as relevant.	Srbijavode	Compensation before access to land is required. Timely notification on the need to vacate the structures.
		Continued occupation and livelihood activities on the property may continue after compensation is provided (or upon completion of ownership transfer), until such time as the land and structures must be vacated for project implementation.	EPC Contractor	PAP to be notified of the deadline for vacating the house at least 60 days prior
Non-residential structures (such as wells)	Owners/users of affected wells	Establishment of replacement wells of at least the same quality and capacity.	Srbijavode	Replacement well to be provided before

Type of loss	Person with rights	Entitlement	Responsibility	Timeline
				removing the existing one.
C - OTHER RESETTLEMENT SITUATIONS				
A2. LAND				
Agricultural land regardless the severity of loss (whether partial or complete loss of property)	Owner with formal title (including those that have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws)	Replacement land (if available) of equal or higher value and similar productivity in close proximity or within the general area, along with coverage of all applicable resettlement-related, administrative and registration measures, as relevant. OR Compensation at full replacement value reflecting the market price of the property (if suitable replacement land is not available, or if preferred by the owner) AND coverage of all resettlement-related expenses (such as moving support, if applicable, along with registration, administrative and other additional measures to be agreed with the PAPs to enable eligible PAPs to acquire replacement land plots, thereby meeting EBRD replacement value requirements.	Srbijavode	Upon submitted request from PAP Compensated before access to land is required. Market value compensation is already being paid to PAPs. Measures to be developed as part of LRP and agreed support to be provided upon request from eligible PAPs
	Leaseholders	Replacement land of similar productivity. If the land is not available, consider compensation or additional measures reflecting terms of lease and impact. Compensation is based on the verified lease terms, including the remaining lease period, the value of lost use or productivity, and any documented costs or losses resulting from the impact.	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body	Upon submitted request from PAP Compensated before access to land is required.
	Informal land users (if any)	Leased plot on State land	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body	Upon submitted request from PAP Provided before access to land is required.

Type of loss	Person with rights	Entitlement	Responsibility	Timeline
Unviable land (in case the remaining area of land is not viable, it can be expropriated upon PAPs request)	Owner with formal title (including those that have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws)	Compensation similar to that envisaged for agricultural land, as outlined above in this table	Srbijavode	Upon submitted request from PAP, up until two years after the commencement of the operation phase/ issue of Usage permit (in accordance with Article 10 of the Law on Expropriation). Compensated before access to land is required.
A3. CROPS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS ON LAND				
Loss of annual crops, that could not have been harvested prior to land repossession	Owners of crops (it is not of importance if the owner of crops is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of planting crops or acquired ownership in some other, recognizable way)	Provide the option of collecting harvest, where feasible. If collecting harvest is not feasible, compensation at full replacement value, reflecting the market price of expropriated crops adjusted to account for any portion already harvested.	EPC Contractor Srbijavode	Before access to land is required. Provide written notification at least one agricultural season before the access to land is required. Compensation before access to land is required.
Loss of perennial plants and trees (fruit bearing trees, vineyards and fruit bearing plants)	Owners of plants (it is not of importance if the owner of plants is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of planting or acquired ownership in some other, recognizable way)	Provide the option of collecting harvest, where feasible. AND Compensation at full replacement value, which is based on age category and calculated as gross market value of one-year income times the number of years to grow a perennial to similar productivity/age, plus purchase price of seedlings and starting materials.	EPC Contractor Srbijavode	Before access to land is required. Provide notification. Compensation before access to land is required.
Loss of perennial plants and trees (non-productive / timber)		Compensation at full replacement value based on the market price of dry wood volume, plus purchase price of seedlings and starting materials	Srbijavode	Compensation before access to land is required.
A4. OTHER RESETTLEMENT SITUATIONS				

Type of loss	Person with rights	Entitlement	Responsibility	Timeline
Loss of access to usual resources, amenities, community held resources and buildings	Communities or households	Timely information about the disturbance, provision of short-term alternatives for any critical services until access is restored. Renewing public ownership or services (roads, buildings of public interest or similar). Restoring access to conveniences or services to previous levels.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase.
Imposition of permanent servitudes (might be required for relocation of utilities, ensuring access, etc.)	Owners of land plots	Compensation at full replacement value reflecting the market price of the property and relevant additional measures. If servitude imposed makes the use of the land non-viable, then the land plot has to be acquired in full.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase.
Undetermined impact (including ecosystem services)	Any person affected by impact	Any undetermined impact will be mitigated in accordance with principles and aims of this document	N/A	N/A
Support to vulnerable population groups	Categories of vulnerable groups, including: households with income below poverty line, women-led households, elderly without family support, households with multiple minor children, households with disabled member	Enrolment of eligible household members in government social assistance programs, if not yet involved Priority in local employment for able members of vulnerable households	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body, and EPC Contractor	Targeted assistance and continued support measures provided for as long as required to ensure that vulnerable households can restore or maintain their standard of living. Throughout Construction phase.
A.5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES				
Permanent loss of ability to continue agricultural production	Previous land owners (title holders and members of their household) who do not have the ability or desire to continue with agricultural production	Continuation of usage of the expropriated property until the property is required for the Project implementation, despite the status of compensation and ownership	EPC Contractor	For vacating the land - at least one agricultural season after the compensation is received.

Type of loss	Person with rights	Entitlement	Responsibility	Timeline
	following the expropriation (due to age, health conditions, limited ability to purchase replacement land)	Access to information about the employment strategy developed by the Contractor. Access to meaningful consultations on skill training programs and employment assistance (National Employment Service, Divac Foundation and others). Access to training programs for upskilling (vocational training, English and software courses, training in services and administration...) Access to job opportunities related to the Project.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Upon submitted request from PAP, following proactive outreach and confirmation of their interest Throughout Construction phase and during initial Operation phase (first year of operation)
B. TEMPORARY IMPACTS				
Impacts caused by temporary occupancy of land and any damages to the property made during temporary occupancy	Property owner (including those that have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national laws)	Market price of lease for duration of the occupancy + Replacement cost value in accordance with this matrix for affected crops, orchards, nurseries etc. + Compensation for any damages to the property evaluated at replacement cost And; The land must be returned to original condition. Improved quality of the land due to top soiling work should not be removed, except if agreed upon differently with owner.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase. Compensation before access to land is required
Livelihood Restoration Measures -Temporary loss of ability to continue agricultural production	Previous land owners who intend to continue with agricultural production on replacement land purchased from the received compensation	Continuation of usage of the expropriated property until the property is required for the Project implementation, despite the status of compensation and ownership	EPC Contractor	For vacating the land - at least one agricultural season after the compensation is received.
		Improvement of quality of other agricultural land owned by the PAP, through levelling and distribution of topsoil collected from the wider expropriated area	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Upon submitted request from PAP
		Access to resources including consultations on grant programs and other forms of financial or training assistance for agriculture (such as IPARD)	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase and during initial Operation phase (first year of operation)

6. Livelihood Restoration Measures

In line with the EBRD's PR5 on Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Economic Displacement, all persons whose livelihoods are affected by the Project are entitled to livelihood restoration measures aimed at improving, or at least restoring, their standards of living and sources of income to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration is considered a temporary and transitional process, intended to bridge the gap between the loss of access to productive assets and the point at which affected persons are able to re-establish or improve their livelihoods.

Livelihood assistance may include access to credit facilities, technical training, or project-related employment opportunities designed to strengthen income-generating capacity, restore production levels, and improve overall living standards.

This section presents the proposed initial Livelihood Restoration Measures developed to address the economic displacement, livelihood disruption, and residual gaps identified through the expropriation and survey process. The measures aim to restore or improve living standards and income-generating capacity of affected households in accordance with EBRD PR5 and good international practice.

The proposed measures combine compensation, access restoration, capacity building, and institutional support, tailored to the needs of various PAPs, including landowners, leaseholders, informal users, and vulnerable groups. The Table below outlines the framework for implementation and will be regularly reviewed and updated for continuous improvement and to reflect stakeholder feedback, implementation realities on the ground and lessons learned .

#	Measure	Rationale / details (what & why)	Target PAPs	Responsible	Timeline
A. Land Access, Expropriation and Property-Related Measures					
1.	Community Severance Mitigation Plan (CSMP)	Map all locations where community/household road access could be severed; Agree mitigation solutions with PAPs (temporary & permanent routes, signage/lighting); Record minutes; Define responsibilities; Set up regular communication with municipalities & cadastral reps; Monitor PAP satisfaction post-implementation; Submit plan for Lenders' approval.	Households / communities facing temporary or permanent access disruption	PWMC Srbijavode / Project Implementation Unit (PIU) (lead); Contractor (implementation); Municipalities & cadastre reps (coordination)	Plan developed prior to first disbursement and no later than start of works; Measures implemented before works at each affected location; Post-implementation satisfaction check.
2.	Affected Wells / Existing irrigation system replacement / reroute	Identify water wells affected by reservoir impoundment (note villages dependent solely on wells) and plots with interrupted irrigation; Undertake baseline water quality and capacity/yield measurement; Design mitigation to ensure adequate supply (new drilled well, connection, or communal point of same or better water quality, and same or greater water capacity/yield); Hold meetings and record minutes; implement solution; Obtain household confirmations of adequacy prior to closing the existing wells. Include water quality testing and disclosure of results to affected communities. Srbijavode will share the testing results with a clear message on water quality (including whether the water is acceptable for use for drinking purposes). New wells to be included in the program of monitoring of groundwater level.	Households whose only water source will be removed/submerged	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead and monitoring); Contractor (mapping, designing solution, implementation on site).	Mapping to be completed by the end of design. Design solution to be completed before any works commence in the areas of the wells. Implement before any project activity that would affect the existing water source; HH confirmation before decommissioning of the existing water source. Regular monitoring. <i>Overall solution of irrigation – future project opportunity (phase 2)</i>
3.	Land brokerage & transaction support	Assist PAPs interested in purchasing replacement land in identifying, purchasing, and registering replacement land to reduce administrative barriers.	HHs buying replacement land	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (Lead); PWMC and Municipalities Legal Departments.	During expropriation implementation and for up to two years after the land is taken for construction, to allow households sufficient time to decide whether they need this support once they no longer have access to their land.

#	Measure	Rationale / details (what & why)	Target PAPs	Responsible	Timeline
4.	Standing crops & perennials procedure (harvest / compensation)	Option to harvest if feasible; If not, compensate per crop schedule and age/variety class; Clear harvest notices and documentation.	Crop/fruit growers with standing crops/perennials at time of take-over	PWMC Srbijavode /PIU (lead and coordinate); Contractor (access windows)	Before providing land to Contractor; implement per parcel as scheduled.
5.	Leaseholders & (if any) squatters pathway <i>(so far no squatters identified during interview)</i>	Facilitate new lease agreements on available municipal/state land; offer in kind subsidy / reestablishment on new land where necessary; provide tailored information on eligibility. For informal users (if identified), tailored assistance will include clear explanation of eligibility, documentation needs, and referral to relevant municipal programmes for livelihood recovery.	Registered leaseholders; (if present) informal users	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Municipalities (support);	Start at disclosure; Rolling until first full season post-works.
6.	Unviable-remainder buyout window (communication & facilitation)	Enables PAPs to request full acquisition of a non-viable remainder ('orphan land') within a defined period; provide clear pathway and documents.	PAPs with non-viable remainder (per viability test)	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Municipalities (support);	Open through construction and up to 2 years after operations/usage permit.
7.	Servitudes protocol (compensation & escalation)	Procedure for permanent servitudes (easements) including compensation and escalation to full acquisition if use becomes non-viable (this is possible for establishment of access roads, etc.).	PAPs affected by permanent servitudes/easements	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead);	Before and during construction (as servitudes are established).
8.	Continuation-of-use window (post-compensation)	Allows continued use of land/structures (where safe, e.g. not too close to construction works) for a defined period after compensation until the area is actually needed; reduces disruption and income gaps.	All PAPs whose land/structures are not immediately required for works	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead and coordination); Contractor (implementation); Municipalities (support and notices with PIU)	Effective immediately; one agricultural season before take-over.
9.	Public amenities/ resources restoration	Restore public roads, paths, buildings or communal resources affected by the project to pre-project condition or better.	Communities where public assets are impacted	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Contractor (works); Municipalities (support)	Baseline survey and mapping. Implement during works. Verify before completion.
10.	Terracing / drainage & plot-access micro-works	Small civil fixes (steps, drains, ramps) on slopes/wet spots; restore usability and safety.	Sloped/wet or reconfigured parcels, elderly PAPs	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead & coordinate); Contractor (implementation works)	Before rainy period; about 3 months
B. Soil, Agrinultural Imputs and Physical Restoration					

#	Measure	Rationale / details (what & why)	Target PAPs	Responsible	Timeline
11.	Soil/topsoil protection & improvement	Salvage/respread topsoil; soil inputs; cover crop—maintain fertility and structure near works. <i>(excess topsoil not needed for project landscaping)</i>	Fields near works (prioritise land still owned by PAPs)	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Contractor (facilitation);	During works: first season.
12.	Agri-inputs package	Seeds, fertilizer, basic tools; avoid missed season and restore cropping quickly. <i>(In case of crops damage or lack of option to collect crops)</i>	HHs re-establishing crops	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Professional advisory support through PIU Support Consultant	First planting season; 1–2 rounds.
13.	Orchard/vineyard re-establishment kit	Seedlings, stakes, nutrients; restore perennial income streams. <i>(In case of crops damage or lack of option to collect crops)</i>	HHs with perennial losses	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Professional advisory support through PIU Support Consultant	Next planting window.
C. Livelihood Restoration – Agriculture and Irrigation Support					
14.	Agricultural productivity & irrigation O&M field days	Soil/topsoil care, irrigation scheduling, orchard survival; maximises impact of inputs/irrigation measures. Presentational training / workshop / demo. Prioritisation of the access to irrigation for people who are affected by the Project. Sessions will be scheduled and delivered in a way that facilitates participation of women and vulnerable PAPs.	HHs re-establishing crops; irrigation/inputs recipients	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Agricultural extension; Local nurseries (support, as identified)	Planting windows; repeat next season. Early identification of people interested to connect to the future irrigation system, if available (future project opportunity).
15.	Machinery operation & basic maintenance	Safe operation, routine maintenance, fuel efficiency; protects recent HH machinery investments.	PAPs with farm/utility machinery	PWMC Srbijavode /PIU (lead and coordination); Contractor (provision of maintenance)	Quarterly sessions.
D. Livelihood Restoration – Employment, Skills, Agriculture and Business Support					

#	Measure	Rationale / details (what & why)	Target PAPs	Responsible	Timeline
16.	Vocational & site-safety upskilling (short modules) (the measure on employment assistance and linkages is included in CAP in HLA CAP)	2–3 day modules tied to EPC/project demand (site safety, flagging/Traffic Management Plan, small machinery/Personal Protective Equipment).	Working-age adults and youth (over age of 18) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (entry-level) Proactive invitations will be extended to women and other vulnerable groups to support inclusive participation	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Contractor (training curriculum); NES ⁵ (referrals); potentially suitable NGOs	From the start of EPC Contractor engagement; cohorts every 2–3 months EPC Contractor to provide list of trained local people to be provided for other potential phases for the project.
17.	Job-readiness & placement workshops (the measure on employment assistance and linkages is included in CAP in HLA CAP)	CV/interview clinics, employer days; register with NES; match to EPC/municipal roles.	Unemployed/under-employed PAPs; youth; women	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); NES; Contractor and municipal HR/Legal (coordination)	Monthly cycles aligned to hiring windows.
18.	Micro-business & financial literacy coaching	Lean plan, cash-flow, bookkeeping, market access; paired with non-farm starter kits. Starter tools + coaching; diversify where agriculture is no longer viable or desired. <i>(potentially case for people who lose all of their agricultural land)</i> Where feasible, coaching and support will prioritise PAPs who face barriers to returning to agriculture, including vulnerable households.	PAPs shifting to non-farm; vulnerable HHs	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Municipality and Ministry (coordination); NGOs.	2–3 cohorts over 12–18 months

⁵ National Employment Service (NES), potential partners for employment-related programs, vocational training, and livelihood support activities.

#	Measure	Rationale / details (what & why)	Target PAPs	Responsible	Timeline
19.	IPARD & agricultural-grant navigation clinic (the measure on supporting agricultural and business development is included in CAP in HLA CAP)	Advisory and hands-on support to identify suitable international (e.g. IPARD) / national agricultural grants, guidance for preparation and submission of applications (business plan, budgets, permits); maximizes uptake of orchard/livestock/irrigation investments.	Farm HHs re-investing or modernising; orchard/livestock PAPs	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Municipality and Ministry (coordination); NGOs	Clinics every 6 months during first 24 months.
20	Livestock Support Package for Households Potentially Affected by Loss of Grazing Areas	<p>a) Provision of hay from maintenance areas. <i>Provides temporary replacement for lost informal grazing strips and ensures animals have sufficient feed,</i></p> <p>b) Veterinary and animal-health training. <i>Improves livestock health, reduces disease risks and supports more resilient small-scale livestock management.</i></p> <p>c) Small improvements to barns and fences. <i>Enhances sheltering, safety and productivity of livestock through minor structural improvements.</i></p>	Livestock-keeping PAPs, with priority given to vulnerable PAPs.	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead); Contractor/municipality (small works where applicable, hay collection); NGOs, local veterinary services (training delivery)	<p>a) Early in LRP implementation once any grazing-related impacts are confirmed</p> <p>b, c) During LRP implementation following identification of eligible PAPs.</p>
E. Documentation, Legal Support and Compensation Transparency					
21.	Cadastral & documentation facilitation	Provide administrative and legal support for cases involving outdated ownership records, ongoing inheritance proceedings, or missing documentation. Facilitate coordination between cadastral offices, municipalities, and ministries to unlock entitlements.	HHs with title/inheritance issues	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead & coordinate); Cadastre / Municipality / Relevant Ministry (participation in findings solution)	Start now and until completion of expropriation process.
22.	Legal aid clinic (valuation/docs) Compensation transparency pack	<p>a) Triage and paralegal support for disputed valuation / documentation cases; mediate before court.</p> <p>b) Plain-language note on valuation criteria/timing; FAQs; sample price/ha calculator; community clinic.</p> <p>Organize information sessions in local communities to provide information on available support.</p>	Disputed valuation / docs cases	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead & coordinate); NGO with legal experience; Citizen's Protector (Ombudsman);	Start now and until completion of expropriation process

#	Measure	Rationale / details (what & why)	Target PAPs	Responsible	Timeline
F. Vulnerability Support					
23.	Vulnerability support package to PAPs eligible under Entitlement Matrix (incl. gov. social assistance enrolment)	Help with enrolment in government social assistance (if not already enrolled); priority for local jobs/training.	Vulnerable HHs (women-led, elderly alone, low income, single parents, etc.)	PWMC Srbijavode / PIU (lead and coordination); Municipal social services (support and facilitation); NGOs (cooperation, if possible and suitable identified)	Start during expropriation process and until it is completed. Periodic check-ins will be undertaken to confirm that assistance remains adequate and to adjust support where required.

7. Consultations and Information Disclosure

7.1 Consultations

The Project promotes and will continue to promote the active public and stakeholders' participation that involve information exchange and decision-making during the Livelihood Restoration Plan preparation and implementation process. The objectives of consultations are to: (a) identify and help address PAPs concerns related to the preparation and implementation of the LRP; (b) determine PAP's preference on the type and delivery of livelihood support measures; (c) minimize PAP's concerns and ensure transparency of compensation and livelihood restoration activities; and, (d) help avoiding unnecessary and costly project implementation delay.

According to EBRD policies, the PAPs must be consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement processes. They also must be informed in an appropriate and timely manner on their rights and entitlements, the outcomes of the planning process, as well as the schedules and procedures for implementation of the LRP. During the additional survey the PAPs were encouraged to attend upcoming public consultations and express their opinion and raise their questions

Public disclosure and consultation meetings for the ESIA and associated documents for Pambukovica Dam Project were held between 13 and 15 October 2025, organised by PWMC Srbijavode in cooperation with Arup, Fichtner, and the Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo, with participation from the EBRD (brief summary of public disclosure meetings in presented in Appendix C). Meetings took place in Belgrade, Ub, Pambukovica, and Gola Glava, and included 22 PAPs, as well as representatives of PWMC Srbijavode, local municipalities, EBRD, ESIA Consultant. The consultations aimed to present the ESIA, share information on expropriation and compensation, and collect stakeholder feedback on the Project and its anticipated impacts.

During the discussions, participants raised several recurring themes and issues. The most common concern related to access to land and rural roads. Many PAPs worried that the formation of the reservoir and associated construction works could limit or prevent access to their remaining agricultural parcels. Requests were made for clear mapping of affected routes and for assurances that alternative access roads would be provided before the existing ones are closed. Residents also noted the generally poor condition of local roads and asked that they be restored after the completion of construction works. In Gola Glava, some PAPs sought clarification about which specific roads would be flooded and how access would be maintained for households and farms.

A number of participants requested additional information on expropriation and compensation procedures, including valuation methods, differences in land prices, and available legal remedies. Some questioned whether non-viable remainders could be purchased by the Project, while others mentioned ongoing court proceedings. Srbijavode and municipal representatives explained that valuations are based on Tax Administration assessments and that legal appeals remain available. They also confirmed that purchase of economically non-viable remainders would be considered in line with Article 10 of the Law on Expropriation.

Concerns were also expressed about possible impacts on underground water levels and wells, particularly for households that rely on private water sources. Participants asked about replacement wells, legalization of existing sources, and potential irrigation benefits. In response, Srbijavode clarified that replacement wells will be provided where necessary, designed to ensure continued water supply, and that the reservoir will support irrigation development over approximately 2,200 hectares at a later stage. The company invited municipalities to help identify priority areas for irrigation coverage.

Environmental and social concerns were mentioned as well, including dust and noise during construction, possible crop damage, and fears that the reservoir could stagnate or become swampy. One household living near the state road requested protective measures against potential flooding and structural impacts. The project team explained that regular water-quality monitoring and vegetation management will prevent stagnation, while the contractor will be required to control dust, restore roads, and apply mitigation measures as needed for individual households.

Several PAPs noted that they were not fully aware of grievance procedures and asked for clearer communication channels. Participants suggested that information be shared more systematically through municipal offices, public notice boards, and regular meetings. Some also mentioned unresolved issues with local tax or land records and asked for better coordination between institutions. Srbijavode recorded individual cases for follow-up and confirmed that grievance and disclosure mechanisms form part of the ESIA and will be further strengthened during implementation.

Overall, participants expressed general support for the Project's goals, recognising the long-term benefits related to flood protection and irrigation, while also highlighting the need for more transparency, timely information, and fair compensation. The consultations confirmed that community engagement remains essential to ensure trust and cooperation throughout the next stages of design and construction. Follow-up meetings will therefore continue with affected households and local authorities to resolve site-specific issues and provide ongoing communication.

7.2 Disclosure of LRP

A public information brochure summarizing the key approaches to land acquisition and resettlement was prepared in English, translated into Serbian, and distributed to participants during the public consultations. This brochure includes key project details and information on land acquisition and resettlement approaches, details of entitlements and compensation, and grievance redress mechanism.

This brochure is included as Appendix D to the LRP. This final draft version of the LRP, in both English and Serbian, will be made available in the Project area. It is an integral part of the already disclosed draft ESIA package. Printed copies will be provided to the municipal offices and will be shared with PAPs upon request. In addition, the draft LRP (in Serbian and English) will be published on the official websites of PWMC Srbijavode and the EBRD to ensure public accessibility. The entire ESIA package will be finalised once a minimum of 120 days of disclosure period has been completed, considering the feedback received by project stakeholders.

8. Grievance Mechanism

8.1 Procedure for Grievance Redress

Complaints consideration procedures for the project aim to provide an effective and systematic mechanism for the Project in responding to queries, feedback and complaints from PAPs, other key stakeholders and the general public. In the section below the grievance handling process in relation to land acquisition and resettlement is described in detail.

The Project incorporates a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) designed to ensure that concerns and complaints related to the project's environmental and social impacts are addressed fairly and efficiently. Individuals or organizations may submit comments and/or complaints in person, by phone, via post, or email using the contact details provided below:

Organization: PWMC Srbijavode
Name: Tamara Vuckovic
Lena Marinovic
Address: Bulevar umetnosti 2A, Beograd 11070
Phone : +381 11 3119 400; +381 11 3119 402
E-mail : office@srbijavode.rs
URL : <https://www.srbijavode.rs>

While individuals may provide their name and contact details in the grievance form, this is not mandatory, and grievances may be submitted anonymously, however stakeholders need to be aware that they will not be able to receive a response to anonymous grievances and that the Project is committed to treating complaints confidentially and not tolerating any discrimination or retaliation against anyone submitting a complaint. Grievances related to the project will be collected during the pre-construction, construction, and operational phases.

To strengthen the GRM, PWMC Srbijavode and the PIU will maintain multiple accessible channels, including anonymous options, with clear guarantees of no retaliation. Regular updates will be provided at the community kiosk or through one-page notices, and dedicated days will be established when PAPs and other stakeholders can meet with a Srbijavode representative in their community to ask questions and raise concerns.

During the operational phase, the same grievance mechanism will remain operational, although the responsible contact person might be different than the one in the preconstruction and construction phases.

All grievances will be categorized and recorded in the Grievance Log Register (GLR). The GLR will have all necessary elements to disaggregate the grievance by gender of the person logging it as well as by type of grievance. Each grievance will be recorded in the register 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.

The reception of grievance should be formally acknowledged through a personal meeting, phone call, email or letter as appropriate within 3 working days from submission. If the grievance is not well understood or if additional information is required, clarification will be sought from the

complainant at this time. The person/organization that submitted the grievance should be provided with contact information of the person responsible for its resolution and the estimated time for completion. If any grievance cannot be addressed or if action is not required, a detailed explanation / justification will be provided to the complainant on why the issue was not addressed. The response will also contain an explanation on how the person / organization that raised the complaint can proceed with the grievance in case the outcome is not satisfactory.

For complex grievances a conflict resolution committee can also be established (to include top management, other departments, external consultants). All grievances will be responded to within 14 working days from submission. In case of delay, complainants will be notified about the reasons for the delay and the expected timing for when their grievance will be addressed. The proposed resolution should be confirmed with the complainant before implementation to minimise unnecessary/unwarranted actions. If they agree with the approach required actions are implemented to deal with the issue. Completion of actions is recorded in the GLR. The response is signed off by the appropriate manager. This includes either signing off the GLR or confirming in official correspondence (which will then be filed with the grievance to indicate agreement and referenced in the register).

Following the implemented actions, it should be confirmed with the complainant that they are satisfied with the outcomes. Any further response from the complainant should be assessed in order to determine whether the grievance is closed or whether further action is required. If they are unsatisfied with the proposed action or with the outcome, the complaint should be reviewed once again. The grievance resolving process is presented in the Figure 9 below.

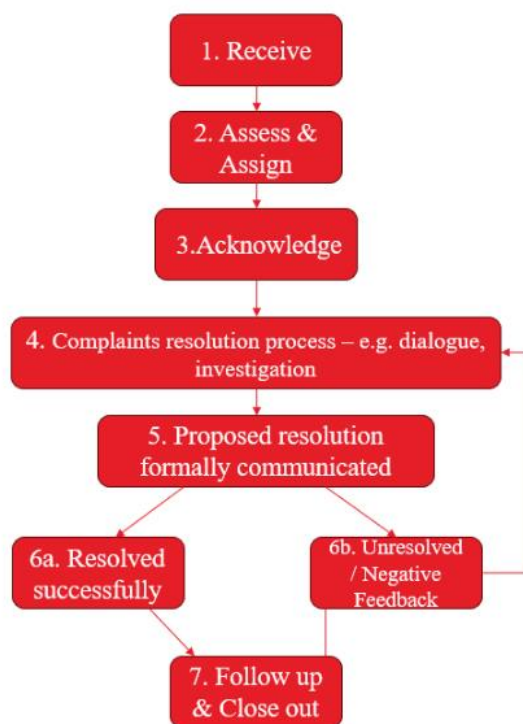


Figure 9 – Grievance redress process

At all times, complainants are also able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the legal system of the Republic of Serbia.

8.2 GRM: Legal System

If, after intervention and assistance provided through the Project's grievance redress process at both the regional and central levels, no mutually acceptable solution is reached, and the grievance mechanism fails to satisfy the complaining party, the case will be referred to the competent court for resolution in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Serbia. It should be noted that the GRM does not in any way restrict the right of the complaining party to bring their case directly before a court of law at any stage of the grievance process.

8.3 EBRD Independent Project Accountability Mechanism

All projects financed by the EBRD must be structured to meet the requirements of the EBRD's ESP (2019) which includes 10 Environmental and Social Requirements (ESRs) for key areas of E&S sustainability that projects are required to meet, including ESR10 on Stakeholder Engagement.

In addition, the EBRD's Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM), as an independent process, aims to facilitate the resolution of social, environmental and public disclosure issues raised by project-affected people and civil society organisations (CSOs) about EBRD-financed projects among project stakeholders or to determine whether the Bank has complied with its ESP and the project-specific provisions of its Access to Information Policy; and, where applicable, to address any existing non-compliance with these policies, while preventing future non-compliance by the Bank.

9. Implementation Arrangements

The preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the LRP require adequate organizational and institutional support. This section describes the tasks of various units in land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities.

9.1 PWMC Srbijavode

The implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Pambukovica Dam Project will be coordinated by the PWMC Srbijavode, acting as the Project Implementation Agency under the oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM). The LRP will be implemented in close collaboration with the Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo, as well as the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Contractor, the Supervision Consultant, and other relevant stakeholders.

PWMC Srbijavode will have overall responsibility for implementing the LRP, ensuring that livelihood restoration and compensation measures are aligned with national legislation and EBRD PR5. Implementation will be supported by a PIU. Within this PIU consultant team, a Social Manager and a Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Manager will be appointed to oversee and coordinate the LRP activities, including stakeholder engagement, monitoring, and grievance management.

PWMC Srbijavode will be responsible for carrying out monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the LRP activities. This includes conducting internal monitoring and providing all necessary data and documentation to the Lender's Monitor/Advisor, who will be engaged to carry out independent external monitoring. The Lender's Monitor/Advisor will prepare and submit periodic compliance reports and a Final Completion Report documenting the implementation of the LRP and any related corrective action plans.

PWMC Srbijavode is also responsible for ensuring cross-agency coordination and maintaining liaison with all relevant national and local authorities involved in the implementation of land

acquisition and livelihood restoration tasks. This includes high-level decision-making, participation in grievance resolution, and coordination with municipal-level grievance redress committees, where applicable.

To strengthen accountability, the roles and responsibilities of PWMC Srbijavode, the municipalities, the EPC Contractor and the Supervision Consultant in LRP implementation will be formalised through contractual and procedural arrangements that allow monitoring of compliance, including on grievance handling and livelihood restoration support.

9.2 Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo

The Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo are key entities in negotiation and compensation process. They also facilitate coordination with PAPs, provide logistical support for training and public meetings, and host local information centers where the LRP and supporting documents will be made available. The municipalities will also help identify vulnerable households, assist with information dissemination, and monitor local concerns related to land use, livelihoods, and infrastructure impacts.

The municipalities will cooperate with PWMC Srbijavode and the PIU based on clearly defined responsibilities, including reporting on local issues and supporting the resolution of grievances at the community level.

9.3 EPC Contractor

The EPC Contractor will participate in implementing relevant components of the LRP, particularly those related to local employment, skills training, and construction-related community programs. The Contractor will appoint a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and a Social Specialist to ensure compliance with social performance requirements during the construction phase, including maintaining communication with PAPs and supporting grievance resolution.

Compliance with these responsibilities will be monitored by PWMC Srbijavode and the PIU through regular reporting and site coordination meetings.

9.4 Supervision Consultant

The Supervision Consultant will be responsible for independent oversight of the LRP implementation. The Consultant will verify compliance with commitments, validate reported data, and prepare semi-annual monitoring reports covering both qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Regular coordination meetings will be held among all implementing parties, including PWMC Srbijavode, the EPC Contractor, and municipal representatives, to review progress, address emerging challenges, and agree on corrective measures.

A detailed monitoring and reporting framework will accompany the implementation phase, ensuring that progress toward livelihood restoration is systematically tracked and that adaptive measures are introduced as needed.

The findings of the Supervision Consultant will inform PWMC Srbijavode's oversight of contractor and municipal compliance and will help identify any remedial measures needed to keep implementation aligned with the LRP.

9.5 EBRD

EBRD will review ESIA package, including LRP and related documents prepared for the Project to ensure compliance with their policy requirements.

9.6 Other entities

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based entities (such as the Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation) may be engaged by Srbijavode to support implementation of community

development and livelihood support activities, including capacity-building programs, vulnerable household outreach, and income diversification initiatives.

9.7 Capacity Building and Training in LRP Implementation

Given the limited experience of PWMC Srbijavode and the Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo in implementing land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities in line with EBRD PR5, it is recommended that their designated representatives, along with the EPC Contractor, participate in a targeted orientation and training program. The training will be delivered by the PIU consultants / international experts and will focus on the principles and practical application of PR5, the specific procedures adopted for this Project, and best practices in livelihood restoration and stakeholder engagement to ensure consistent and compliant implementation.

Additional capacity-building sessions may also be provided for municipalities, contractors, and other stakeholders to ensure they have sufficient resources and understanding of their responsibilities during LRP implementation.

10. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting are critical components of the LRP to ensure that land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities are implemented in line with the objectives of the Project, national legislation, and EBRD PR5. Monitoring will be both internal and external, providing a transparent system for assessing progress, identifying challenges, and ensuring that corrective actions are taken promptly.

PWMC Srbijavode will have overall responsibility for organizing and coordinating LRP monitoring. The monitoring framework will aim to:

- Track implementation of compensation and livelihood restoration measures;
- Assess the effectiveness of mitigation and assistance programs;
- Evaluate whether PAPs have had their livelihoods restored or improved relative to pre-project conditions; and
- Identify and address any emerging issues, especially those related to vulnerable households.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by PWMC Srbijavode, with support from the assigned Social Specialist and the EPC Contractor (for construction-related livelihood impacts). Internal monitoring will focus on process and output indicators, including:

- Number of PAPs compensated (disaggregated by gender and vulnerability);
- Delivery of agreed livelihood restoration and support measures;
- Functionality of the grievance redress mechanism (number, type, and resolution of grievances);
- Effectiveness of information disclosure and consultation activities;
- Progress of income restoration and transitional support programs.

Regular internal monitoring reports will be prepared quarterly during active implementation and semi-annually thereafter until all commitments are completed. These reports will be shared with EBRD and relevant stakeholders, and summaries will be disclosed to PAPs through the Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo.

Monitoring and evaluation of the LRP will include establishing a baseline at enrolment for all participating households, followed by checks every 12 months to track progress and verify whether livelihood measures are having the intended effect. Findings from these reviews will be used to adjust and refine support measures as needed, ensuring that the programme remains responsive and evidence-based throughout implementation.

10.2 External Monitoring

The Lender's Monitor/Advisor will be engaged by to conduct independent evaluation of LRP implementation. The Lender's Monitor/Advisor will:

- Verify the accuracy and completeness of internal monitoring data;
- Assess whether the LRP objectives are being met;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures in restoring pre-project income levels; and

- Identify lessons learned and provide recommendations for improvement.

The Lender's Monitor/Advisor will prepare semi-annual independent reports and a Final LRP Completion Report confirming whether the LRP has been fully implemented and whether the livelihood restoration objectives have been achieved. The final report will also summarize any outstanding corrective measures and confirm compliance with EBRD PR5.

10.3 Reporting and Disclosure

PWMC Srbijavode will consolidate all monitoring results into progress reports to be submitted to EBRD and relevant national institutions. These reports will include both quantitative and qualitative findings, supported by gender-disaggregated and vulnerability-sensitive data.

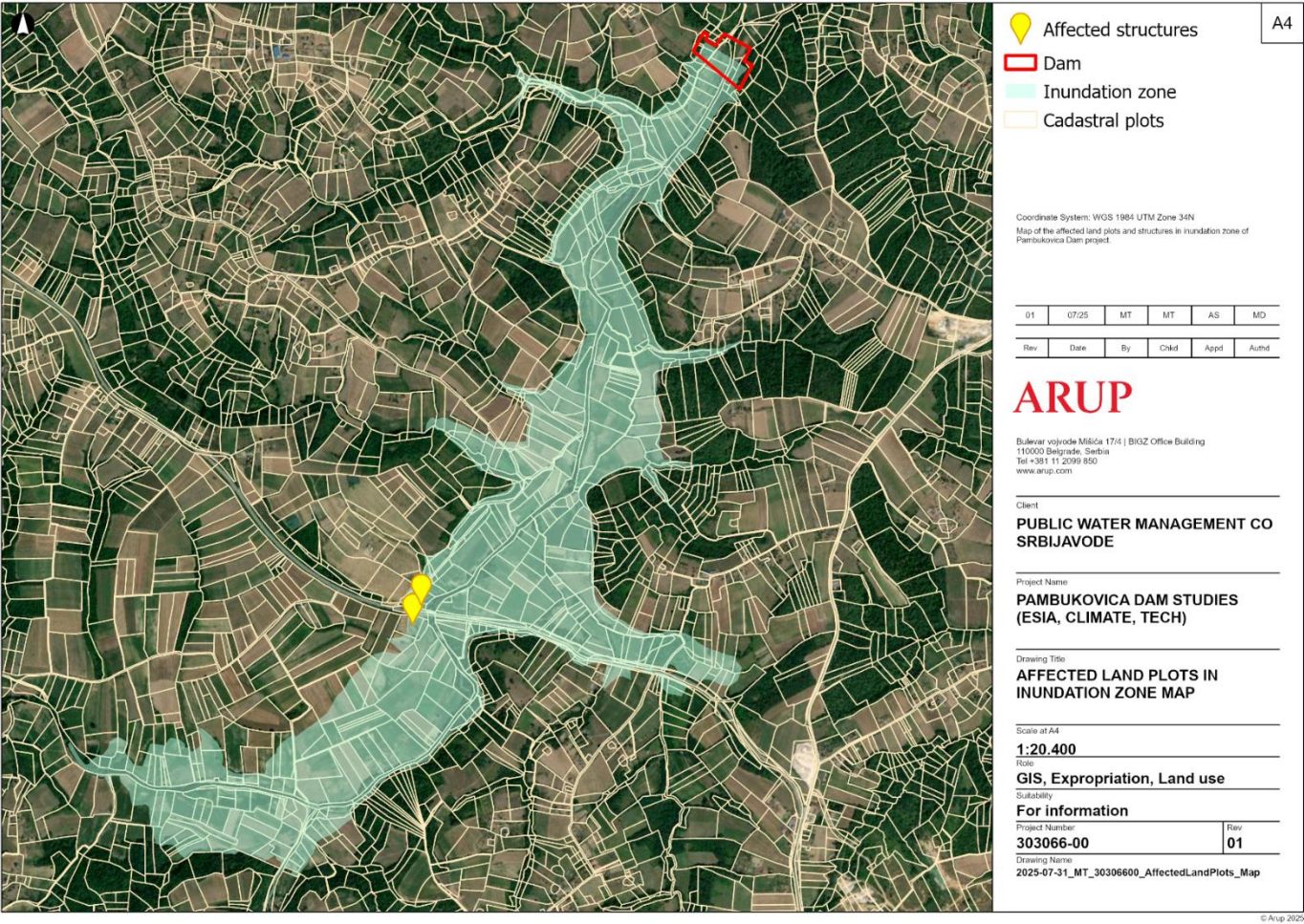
A summary of monitoring results and key findings will be disclosed at the local level through:

- Municipal information centers in Ub and Valjevo;
- PWMC Srbijavode's website; and
- Ongoing public meetings and consultations with affected households and community representatives.

Monitoring and reporting will continue until all affected persons have received full compensation, transitional assistance, and livelihood restoration support, and until their living standards are verified as restored or improved compared to pre-project conditions.

Appendix A

The cadastral map with land plots overlaid on satellite imagery, including the inundation zone of the reservoir



Appendix B

Questionnaire for the survey

Brana „Pambukovica“: društveno-ekonomsko istraživanje / Questionnaire for Pambukovica Socio-Economic Survey

Vlada Republike Srbije, preko JVP „Srbijavode“ i uz podršku Evropske banke za obnovu i razvoj (EBRD), priprema projekat izgradnje brane sa akumulacijom „Pambukovica“.

U okviru ovog procesa, kompanija ARUP sprovodi istraživanje društveno-ekonomskih uticaja projekta na osobe i domaćinstva koja su obuhvaćena eksproprijacijom zemljišta potrebnog za realizaciju Projekta. Cilj istraživanja je bolje razumevanje društveno-ekonomskog statusa domaćinstava u obuhvatu Projekta, kao i razumevanje stavova i eventualnih nedoumica stanovništva u vezi sa planiranim Projektom.

Vaši odgovori i komentari biće korišćeni isključivo u svrhu navedenog istraživanja. Sve informacije koje nam pružite biće tretirane kao poverljive i korišće se samo za izradu opštih zaključaka; lični podaci neće biti objavljeni.

Hello!

The Government of Serbia, through Srbijavode, is preparing the Pambukovica Dam Project with support from European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. As part of this process, we are conducting a socio-economic survey with people affected by the land expropriation required for the Project.

The main goal of these interviews is to better understand the situation of households in the Project area, as well as the perceptions and concerns of the population regarding the planned Project.

Your answers and comments will be used only for social assessment purposes. Any information you provide will be treated confidentially and used only to make general conclusions; individual data will not be disclosed.

* Indicates required question

SECTION 1. Identifikacioni broj / PAP IDENTIFICATION

1. **1. Jedinstveni identifikacioni broj ispitanika (Inicijali ispitivača i redni broj ispitanika) / Interviewer's initials and number of PAP in combined excel list:** *

2. **2. Puno ime ispitanika (prezime + ime) / Respondent's full name (surname + first name)** *

3. **3. Da li ispitanik želi da učestvuje u istraživanju? / Does the respondent wish to participate in the survey? ***

Mark only one oval.

☐ Da / Yes

☐ Ne / No

☐ Ispitanik nije u mogućnosti da učestvuje zbog zdravstvenog stanja / The respondent is unable to participate due to health reasons

4. **4. Odnos prema vlasniku nepokretnosti / Relationship to property owner ***

SECTION 2. Osnovni socio-demografski podaci ispitanika / BASIC SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE RESPONDENT

5. **5. Starost ispitanika / Respondent's age: ***

Mark only one oval.

☐ 18–25

☐ 26–35

☐ 36–45

☐ 46–55

☐ 56–65

☐ 66–75

☐ Preko / Over 75

☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

6. **6. Pol ispitanika / Respondent's gender: ***

Mark only one oval.

☐ Muški / Male

☐ Ženski / Female

☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

7. **7. Adresa trenutnog prebivališta (ulica) / Current residence address (street): ***

8. **8. Katastarska Opština u kojoj ispitanik živi / Respondent's household cadastral municipality: ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ KO Gola Glava
- ☐ KO Raduša
- ☐ KO Pambukovica
- ☐ KO Slatina
- ☐ Other: _____

9. **9. Kontakt ispitanika (telefon ili mejl) / Respondent's contact (phone or email) for further communication: ***

10. **10. Koji je stepen obrazovanja ispitanika? / Respondent's level of education: ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Bez formalnog obrazovanja / No formal education
- ☐ Nepotpuna osnovna škola / Incomplete primary school (elementary education)
- ☐ Završena osnovna škola / Completed primary school (elementary education)
- ☐ Završena srednja stručna škola (tri razreda) / Completed vocational secondary school (three years)
- ☐ Završena srednja škola (četiri godine) / Completed secondary school (four years)
- ☐ Završene strukovne akademske studije (Viša škola, tri godine) / Completed professional academic studies (Higher school, three years)
- ☐ Završene osnovne akademske studije / Completed undergraduate academic studies
- ☐ Završene master studije / Completed master's studies
- ☐ Završene doktorske studije / Completed doctoral studies
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

11. **11. Koji je status zaposlenja ispitanika / Respondent's employment status: ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Stalno zaposlen (ugovor na neodređeno vreme) / Permanently employed (open-ended contract)
- ☐ Privremeno zaposlen (ugovor na određeno vreme) / Temporarily employed (fixed-term contract)
- ☐ Samozaposleni poljoprivrednik (mali zemljoposjednik) / Self-employed farmer (small agricultural landowner)
- ☐ Samozaposlen u privatnom sektoru (nepoljoprivrednom) / Self-employed (non-agricultural)
- ☐ Neformalno zaposlen (bez ugovora / povremeni rad) / Informally employed (without contract / casual labor)
- ☐ Penzioner / Retired *Skip to question 13*
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Nezaposlen (traži posao) / Unemployed (seeking work) *Skip to question 13*
- ☐ Domaćica (nezaposlena van kuće) / Housewife (not employed outside the home) *Skip to question 13*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

12. **12. U kom sektoru radi ispitanik? / If working, in which sector does the respondent work? (skip if not relevant based on 11)**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Državni sektor / State sector
- ☐ Privatni sektor-poljoprivreda / Private agriculture and farming
- ☐ Privatni sektor-nepoljoprivredni / Private sector (non-agricultural)
- ☐ Samozaposlen / Self-employed

SECTION 3. Podaci o domaćinstvu / HOUSEHOLD DATA

13. **13. Koliko članova broji domaćinstvo? / Number of Respondent's household members: ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ Preko 5 / 5 and more
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

14. **14. Koliko maloletne dece ima u domaćinstvu? / Number of minor children in the Respondent's household:** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 0 (none) *Skip to question 16*
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ Preko 5 / 5 and more
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

15. **15. Da li u domaćinstvu ima dece sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama ili hroničnim zdravstvenim stanjima? / Are there children in the household with special education needs or chronic health conditions?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

16. **16. Da li u vašem domaćinstvu trenutno žive mladi uzrasta 18–30 godina? / Do young adults (18–30) currently live in your household?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

17. **17. Broj stalno zaposlenih lica u domaćinstvu / Number of permanently employed persons in the Respondent's household:** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 0 (none)
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ Preko 5 / 5 and more
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

18. **18. Ko obično donosi važne odluke u vašem domaćinstvu? / Who usually makes important decisions in your household?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Muški član na čelu domaćinstva / Male head of household
- ☐ Ženski član na čelu domaćinstva / Female head of household
- ☐ Zajednički / Jointly
- ☐ Other: _____

19. **19. Kako ocenjujete trenutnu ekonomsku situaciju domaćinstva? / How would you rate the current economic situation of the household?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ U mogućnosti da udovoljite svim potrebama bez poteškoća / Able to cover all needs comfortably
- ☐ U mogućnosti da udovoljite većini potreba (prosečna) / Able to cover most needs (average)
- ☐ U mogućnosti da pokrijete samo osnovne potrebe (ispod proseka) / Able to cover only basic needs (below average)
- ☐ Teško pokrivete čak i osnovne potrebe (materijalna deprivacija) / Struggling to cover even basic needs (material deprivation)
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

20. **20. Da li se neko iz vašeg domaćinstva, u prethodne 4 godine, odselio zbog posla ili obrazovanja? / Has anyone from your household migrated in the last 4 years for work or education?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, na drugo mesto unutar zemlje / Yes, to other location within country
- ☐ Da, u inostranstvo / Yes, abroad
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

21. **21. Da li se vaša ekonomska situacija promenila u prethodne četiri godine? / Has your economic situation changed in the past four years?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Jeste / Yes
- ☐ Nije (ostala je ista) / No (remained the same) *Skip to question 25*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 25*
- ☐ Other: _____

22. **22. Da li se situacija promenila na bolje ili na gore? / If changed, has the situation changed for the better or worse?**

Mark only one oval.

☐ Na bolje / For the better

☐ Na gore / For the worse *Skip to question 24*

23. **23. Šta je uticalo na poboljšanje ekonomske situacije vašeg domaćinstva? / If changed for the better, what contributed to the improvement of your household's economic situation?**

Check all that apply.

☐ Rast plata / Salary increase

☐ Rast Penzija / Pension increase

☐ Zaposlenje prethodno nezaposlenih članova / Employment of previously unemployed members

☐ Prelazak zaposlenih članova na poslove sa većim platama / Transition of employed members to higher-paying jobs

☐ Unapređenja / Promotions

☐ Rad na Projektu / Work on the Project

☐ Ispomoć od Projekta / Assistance from the Project

☐ Posledice Projekta / Consequences of the Project

☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

☐ Other: _____

Skip to question 25

24. **24. Šta je uticalo na pogoršanje ekonomske situacije vašeg domaćinstva? / If changed for the worse, what contributed to the deterioration of your household's economic situation?**

Check all that apply.

☐ Inflacija / Inflation

☐ Poskupljenje računa i komunalija / Increase in utility bills

☐ Gubitak zaposlenja / Job loss

☐ Poskupljenje kirije i slično / Increase in rent and similar

☐ Neočekivano povećanje troškova u domaćinstvu (poput kupovine lekova usled bolesti i slično) / Unexpected increase in household expenses (such as buying medicine due to illness, etc.)

☐ Posledice Projekta / Consequences of the project

☐ Gubitak poslovanja zbog Projekta / Loss of business due to the Project

☐ Gubitak prihoda zbog Projekta / Loss of income due to the Project

☐ Gubitak zaposlenja zbog Projekta / Job loss due to the Project

☐ Poskupljenje goriva / Increase in fuel prices

☐ Poskupljenje poljoprivrednih sredstava za proizvodnju / Increase in agricultural production costs

☐ Niske otkupne cene poljoprivrednih proizvoda / Low purchase prices of agricultural products

☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

☐ Other: _____

25. **25. Koliki je prosečan mesečni prihod domaćinstva? / What is the average monthly income of the household:**

*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Bez Prihoda / No income
- ☐ Ispod / Under 50,000 RSD
- ☐ 50,000 – 100,000 RSD
- ☐ 100,000 – 150,000 RSD
- ☐ 150,000 – 200,000 RSD
- ☐ 200,000 – 250,000 RSD
- ☐ Preko / Over 250,000 RSD
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

26. **26. Glavni izvor prihoda u domaćinstvu / Which of the following sources contribute to your household income?**

*

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Plate / Salary
- ☐ Penzije / Pension
- ☐ Socijalna pomoć / Social assistance
- ☐ Neformalna zarada / Informal earnings (occasional work, small trade, etc.)
- ☐ Dotacije iz inostranstva / Remittances from abroad
- ☐ Poljoprivreda / Agriculture (crop/livestock sales, farm produce)
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

27. **27. Koji izvor prihoda čini najveći deo prihoda vašeg domaćinstva? / Which source of income provides the largest share of your household income?**

*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Plate / Salary
- ☐ Penzije / Pension
- ☐ Socijalna pomoć / Social assistance
- ☐ Neformalna zarada / Informal earnings
- ☐ Dotacije iz inostranstva / Remittances from abroad
- ☐ Poljoprivreda / Agriculture (crop/livestock sales, farm produce)
- ☐ Other: _____

28. **28. Koji su najveći rashodi domaćinstva? / What are the largest household expenses? ***

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Računi za komunalne usluge / Utility bills
- ☐ Kirija / Rent
- ☐ Održavanje domaćinstva / Household maintenance
- ☐ Internet i telefoni / Internet and phone
- ☐ Porez na imovinu / Property tax
- ☐ Namirnice (hrana i piće) / Groceries (food and beverages)
- ☐ Lekovi / Medicine
- ☐ Izlasci / Outings
- ☐ Gorivo / Fuel
- ☐ Održavanje i registracija vozila / Vehicle maintenance and registration
- ☐ Lečenje / Medical treatment
- ☐ Kupovina udžbenika i školskog pribora / Purchase of textbooks and school supplies
- ☐ Obrazovanje dece / Children's education
- ☐ Kupovina odeće i obuće / Purchase of clothing and footwear
- ☐ Putovanja i odmor / Travel and vacation
- ☐ Rate za kredite / Loan instalments
- ☐ Ulaganje u poljoprivredu / Investment in agriculture
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

29. **29. Da li domaćinstvo ima obavezu otplate kredita? / Is the household burdened with a loan repayment obligation? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 34*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 34*

30. **30. Koliko iznosi jedna rata kredita? / What is the amount of one loan instalment?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 0–5,000 RSD
- ☐ 5,000–10,000 RSD
- ☐ 10,000–15,000 RSD
- ☐ 15,000–20,000 RSD
- ☐ 20,000–25,000 RSD
- ☐ Preko / Over 25,000 RSD
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

31. **31. Još koliko meseci domaćinstvo ima obavezu da otplaćuje kredit?/ What is the remaining duration of the loan repayment obligation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od šest meseci / Less than six months
- ☐ Šest meseci do godinu dana / Six months to one year
- ☐ Godinu dana do dve godine / One to two years
- ☐ Dve do pet godina /Two to five years
- ☐ Preko pet godina / More than five years
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

32. **32. Da li je domaćinstvo moralo da podigne kredit zbog posledica Projekta? / Did the household have to take out a loan due to the consequences of the Project?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 34*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 34*

33. **33. Koje su to posledice? / What are those consequences? (skip if not relevant based on 32)**

34. **34. Koristi li domaćinstvo dozvoljeni minus? / Does the household use an overdraft? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 38*
- ☐ Nemaju pravo na dozvoljeni minus / Not eligible for overdraft *Skip to question 38*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 38*

35. **35. Ako koriste dozvoljeni minus, koliko su trenutno u minusu? / If using an overdraft, how much is the current overdraft?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ -10,000
- ☐ -20,000
- ☐ -30,000
- ☐ -40,000
- ☐ -50,000
- ☐ -60,000
- ☐ -70,000
- ☐ -80,000
- ☐ -90,000
- ☐ -100,000
- ☐ Preko / Over -100,000
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

36. **36. Da li je taj minus nastao zbog nekih posledica Projekta? / Was the overdraft taken due to any consequences of the Project? (skip if not relevant based on 35)**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 38*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 38*

37. **37. Koje su to posledice? / What are those consequences?**

38. **38. Da li domaćinstvo poseduje neko vozilo koje koristi svakodnevno za prevoz? / Does the household own a vehicle that is being used for daily transportation? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 40*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 40*

Untitled Section

39. **39. Koliko je to vozilo staro? / How old is the vehicle?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 1–5 godina / years
- ☐ 5–10 godina / years
- ☐ 10–15 godina / years
- ☐ 15–20 godina / years
- ☐ Preko 20 godina / Over 20 years

40. **40. Da li vaše domaćinstvo poseduje poljoprivredne mašine ili opremu? / Does your household own any agricultural vehicles or equipment?**

*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 44*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 44*

41. **41. Koju vrstu poljoprivrednih vozila ili opreme poseduje vaše domaćinstvo?/ What kind of agricultural vehicles or equipment does your household own?**

*

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Traktor / Tractor
- ☐ Traktor s plugom / Tractor with plough
- ☐ Sejalica / Seeder
- ☐ Tanjirača / Disc harrow
- ☐ Balirka / Baler
- ☐ Prskalica za navodnjavanje / Sprinkler for irrigation
- ☐ Podrivač / Tiller
- ☐ Kosačica / Mower or brush cutter
- ☐ Kombajn
- ☐ Other: _____

42. **42. Koliko godina ima vaš glavni traktor (ako je primenljivo)? / How old is your main tractor (if applicable)?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od 5 godina / Less than 5 years
- ☐ 5–10 godina / years
- ☐ 10–20 godina / years
- ☐ Preko 20 godina / Over 20 years
- ☐ Ne zna / Don't know
- ☐ Nije primenljivo / Not applicable

43. **43. Kako biste opisali stanje poljoprivrednih mašina i opreme u vašem domaćinstvu? / How would you describe the condition of your household's agricultural machinery and equipment?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Dobro (potpuno funkcionalno, pouzdano) / Good (fully functional, reliable)
- ☐ Zadovoljavajuće (upotrebljivo, ali često zahteva popravke) / Fair (usable but requires frequent repairs)
- ☐ Loše (često se kvari, ograničava produktivnost poljoprivrede) / Poor (often breaks down, limits farming productivity)
- ☐ Veoma loše (skoro neupotrebljivo, gotovo nefunkcionalno) / Very poor (barely usable, almost non-functional)
- ☐ Ne zna / Don't know

44. **44. Da li je nekome u domaćinstvu potrebna posebna zdravstvena nega? / Does anyone in the household require special medical care?**

*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 47*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 47*

45. **45. Zbog čega je ta zdravstvena nega potrebna? / Why is special medical care needed?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Starost / Old age
- ☐ Bolest / Illness
- ☐ Invaliditet / Disability
- ☐ Other: _____

46. **46. Ako je odgovor na pitanje o posebnoj medicinskoj nezi „DA“, da li vaše domaćinstvo ima poteškoća u pristupu toj nezi? / If yes to special medical care, does your household face any difficulties in accessing this care?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Ne - nema poteškoća / No difficulties
- ☐ Da – udaljenost / Yes – distance
- ☐ Da – troškovi / Yes – cost
- ☐ •Da – dostupnost usluga / Yes – availability of services
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

47. **47. Da li se domaćinstvo stara o licima koja žive van njega? / Do any of the household members care for individuals living outside the household?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

48. **48. Da li smatrate da pripadate nekoj nacionalnoj manjini? / Do you consider yourself as belonging to a national minority group?** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (Please provide details in Other)
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

49. **49. Da li je domaćinstvo na neki način ranjivo, i ako jeste, na koji način? / Is the household in any way vulnerable, and if so, how?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da – materijalno ranjivo (ispod granice siromaštva) / Yes – materially vulnerable (below poverty line)
- ☐ Da – pripadnik nacionalne manjine / Yes – national minority
- ☐ Da – stariji bez porodične podrške / Yes – elderly without family support
- ☐ Da – domaćinstvo uključuje osobu sa invaliditetom / Yes – HH includes disabled member
- ☐ Da – domaćinstvo uključuje 3 ili više maloletnika / Yes – HH includes 3 and more minors
- ☐ Da – domaćinstvo na čijem je čelu žena / Yes – female-headed HH
- ☐ Da – domaćinstvo samohranog roditelja / Yes – single parent HH
- ☐ Nije ranjivo / Not vulnerable
- ☐ Other: _____

50. **50. Da li domaćinstvo ima poteškoća u pristupu osnovnim uslugama (npr. zdravstvena zaštita, škole, socijalne usluge, tržišta)? / Does the household face difficulties in accessing basic services (e.g., health care, schools, social services, markets)?** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (Provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ponekad / Sometimes (Provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

51. **51. Da li je vaše domaćinstvo primilo socijalnu pomoć ili podršku (finansijsku ili u naturi) u poslednjih 12 meseci? / Has your household received social assistance or support (financial or in-kind) in the last 12 months?** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (Provide details in Other, if needed)
☐ Ne / No
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
☐ Other: _____

SECTION 4. Podaci o eksproprisanoj imovini / DATA ON EXPROPRIATED PROPERTY

52. **52. Koliko parcela je eksporprisano Vašem domaćinstvu? / How many plots were expropriated from the household members in total?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ Više od 5 / More than 5
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

53. **53. Koliko dugo je domaćinstvo posedovalo eksproprisanu imovinu? / How long did the household own the expropriated property?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od godinu dana / Less than 1 year
☐ Godinu dana do pet godina / 1 to 5 years
☐ Pet do deset godina / 5 to 10 years
☐ Deset do dvadeset godina / 10 to 20 years
☐ Dvadeset do pedeset godina / 20 to 50 years
☐ Preko pedeset godina / More than 50 years
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

54. **54. Ko je zakonski vlasnik pogođene imovine? / Who is the legal owner of the affected property?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Muški član na čelu domaćinstva / Male head of household
☐ Ženski član na čelu domaćinstva / Female head of household
☐ Zajedničko vlasništvo / Joint ownership
☐ Other: _____

55. **55. Katastarska Opština u kojoj se ekspropnisana imovina nalazi: / Cadastral Municipality of the expropriated property:** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ KO Gola Glava
- ☐ KO Raduša
- ☐ KO Pambukovica
- ☐ KO Slatina
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

56. **56. Ukupna površina parcele ispitanika koja je potpuno ili delimično ekspropnisana: (1 ha = 100 a) / Total area of the Respondent's plot that was fully or partially expropriated: (1ha = 100a):** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od 10 a / Less than 10 a
- ☐ 10–30 a
- ☐ 30–50 a
- ☐ 50–100 a
- ☐ 100–500 a
- ☐ 500–1000 a
- ☐ 1000–5000 a
- ☐ Više od 5000a / More than 5000 a
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

57. **57. Ukupna površina parcele ispitanika koja je potpuno ili delimično ekspropnisana: (1 ha = 100 a) / Affected (expropriated area) of the Respondent's plot: (1ha = 100a):** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od 10 a / Less than 10 a
- ☐ 10–30 a
- ☐ 30–50 a
- ☐ 50–100 a
- ☐ 500–1000 a
- ☐ 1000–5000 a
- ☐ Više od 5000a / More than 5000 a
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

58. **58. Da li vam je, nakon eksproprijacije, preostao deo parcele? / Do you have remaining land from the expropriated plots?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 67*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 67*

59. **59. Da li je preostalo zemljište ekonomski isplativo? / Is the remaining land economically viable?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

60. **59.1 Koja je površina preostale parcele? (u a) / What is the area of the remaining plot (in a)?**

61. **59.2 Gde se nalazi preostala / alternativna parcela? / Where is the remaining/alternative land located?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Kod domaćinstva / At household
- ☐ Pored eksproprijisane parcele / Adjacent to expropriated plot
- ☐ Na drugom mestu / Elsewhere (explain in other)
- ☐ Other: _____

62. **59.3 Približno rastojanje od domaćinstva do ove parcele? (u km) / Approximate distance from household to this land? (in km)**

63. **59.4 Kako je pristupačno? / How is it accessible?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Pešice / On foot
- ☐ Automobilom / By car
- ☐ Traktorom / By tractor
- ☐ Pristup tokom cele godine / All season access
- ☐ Samo u sušnoj sezoni / Only in dry season
- ☐ Other: _____

64. 59.5 Ako smatrate da vaša preostala parcela nije ekonomski održiva, šta bi bilo potrebno da postane ekonomski održiva? / If you think your remaining land is not economically viable, what would be needed to make it economically viable?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Voda / navodnjavanje / Water/irrigation
☐ Plodni sloj zemljišta / poboljšanje zemljišta / đubrenje / Topsoil / soil improvement / fertilization
☐ Terasiranje / ravnanje / Terracing / grading
☐ Drenaža / Drainage
☐ Ograđivanje / Fencing
☐ Izgradnja / poboljšanje pristupnog puta / Access road establishment / improvement
☐ Other: _____

65. 59.6 Da li trenutno koristite ovu parcelu i, ako da, za koju svrhu? / Are you currently using this land, and if yes, for what purpose?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Ratarska proizvodnja / Crop production
☐ Voćnjak/vinograd / Orchard/vineyard
☐ Pašnjak/ispaša / Pasture/grazing
☐ Ne koristim parcelu / I do not use the land (see 59.7)
☐ Other: _____

66. 59.7 Ako ga trenutno ne koristite (ili ga koristite samo delimično), zašto ne? / If you are not currently using it (or only partly using), why not?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Nema vode / No water
☐ Loš kvalitet zemljišta / Poor soil
☐ Predaleko se nalazi / Located too far
☐ Usitnjeno/malo / Fragmented/small
☐ Nerešena dokumentacija / Pending documentation
☐ Other: _____

67. **60. Da li ste prestali (ili ćete prestati) da se bavite poljoprivredom zbog eksproprijacije zemljišta za Projekat? / Have you stopped (will you stop) engaging in agriculture due to the Project land expropriation?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
☐ Ne / No
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
☐ Other: _____

68. **61. Da li ste podneli zahtev za otkup preostalog dela parcele? / Have you submitted a request to purchase the remaining part of the plot?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne, ali planiram / No, but I plan to *Skip to question 72*
- ☐ Ne, i ne planiram / No and I do not plan to *Skip to question 72*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 72*

69. **62. Ako ste podneli zahtev, da li je zahtev uvažen? / If you submitted a request, was it accepted?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 72*
- ☐ Još uvek čekam na odgovor / Still waiting for a response

70. **63. Koliko dugo čekate na odgovor? / How long have you been waiting for a response?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od tri meseca / Less than three months
- ☐ Tri do šest meseci / Three to six months
- ☐ Šest meseci do godinu dana / Six months to one year
- ☐ Godinu do dve godine / One to two years
- ☐ Preko dve godine / More than two years
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

71. **64. Da li vam je poznato koji je zakonom propisan rok za podnošenje zahteva za otkup preostalog dela parcele? / Are you aware of the legal deadline for submitting the request?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Other: _____

72. **65. Koja je bila namena eksproprisanog zemljišta? / What was the purpose of use of the expropriated land? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Poljoprivredno obrađivano zemljište / Cultivated agricultural land
- ☐ Neobrađivano poljoprivredno zemljište / Uncultivated agricultural land
- ☐ Šuma / Forest
- ☐ Građevinsko zemljište / Construction land
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

73. **66. Da li je na eksproprisanom zemljištu bilo jednogodišnjih useva i/ili višegodišnjih biljaka/voćnjaka? / Were there any annual crops and/or perennial plants/trees on the expropriated land? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da – jednogodišnji usevi / Yes – annual crops
- ☐ Da – višegodišnji usevi / voćke / Yes – perennial crops / trees
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 79*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 79*
- ☐ Other: _____

74. **67. Tip useva i površina (u arima, 1ha = 100 a) pod usevom na eksproprisanom zemljištu: / Type of crops and area (in ars) covered by crop on the expropriated land: ***

75. **68. Koliko je stabala eksproprisano? / How many perennial plants / trees were expropriated?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Do 10 / Up to 10
- ☐ 10–20
- ☐ 20–30
- ☐ 30–40
- ☐ 40–50
- ☐ Preko 50 / More than 50
- ☐ Ne znam / I don't know
- ☐ Nije primenjivo / Not applicable

76. **69. Koliko je trsova (čokota) vinove loze ekspropisano? / How many grapevines (roots) were expropriated?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Do 10 / Up to 10
- ☐ 10–20
- ☐ 20–30
- ☐ 30–50
- ☐ 50–100
- ☐ Preko 50 / More than 50
- ☐ Ne znam / I don't know
- ☐ Nije primenjivo / Not applicable

77. **70. Da li ste dobili nadoknadu za ekspropisane useve? / Did you receive compensation for the expropriated crops/plants?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

78. **71. Da li se sa ulaskom u parcelu sačekalo dok se ne završi žetva? / Was the entry into the plot delayed until you completed the harvest?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Bili smo obavešteni na vreme, pa nismo ništa sejali/sadili. / We were informed in time, so we did not sow/plant anything
- ☐ Other: _____

79. **72. Da li Vam je nuđeno zamensko zemljište? / Were you offered replacement land? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

80. **73. Da li ste tražili zamensko zemljište? / Did you request replacement land? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

81. **74. Da li ste dobili zamensko zemljište? / Did you receive replacement land? (skip if not relevant based on 72 and/or 73)**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Other: _____

82. **75. Ako niste tražili zamensko zemljište, zašto niste? / If you did not request replacement land, why? (skip if not relevant based on 73)**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Nije bilo zamenskog zemljišta u okolini / No nearby replacement land available
- ☐ Nije bilo zamenskog zemljišta sličnog kvaliteta / No replacement land of similar quality
- ☐ Ne bavimo se više poljoprivredom / We no longer engage in agriculture
- ☐ Nismo znali da imamo pravo na zamensko zemljište / We did not know we had the right to replacement land
- ☐ Other: _____

83. **76. Da li se ispitanik ili članovi domaćinstva radi zarade radi bavio nekom od sledećih aktivnosti na eksproprisanoj imovini? / Did the Respondent/HH members engage in any of the following income-generating activities on the expropriated property?**

*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Lov / Hunting
- ☐ Ribolov / Fishing
- ☐ Pčelarstvo / Beekeeping
- ☐ Ubiranje lekovitog bilja / Collecting medicinal herbs
- ☐ Ubiranje gljiva / Collecting mushrooms
- ☐ Nisu se bavili ovim aktivnostima / Did not engage in these activities
- ☐ Other: _____

84. **77. Ako ste se bavili nekom od navedenih aktivnosti da li je projekat prouzrokovao da prestanete da se bavite njima? / If you engaged in any of the listed activities, did the Project cause you to stop?**

*

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (Provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

85. **78. Da li je na eksproprianom zemljištu bilo nekih pomoćnih objekata? / Were there any registered/formal auxiliary structures on the expropriated land?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Bunar / Well
- ☐ Ograda / Fence
- ☐ Sistem za navodnjavanje / Irrigation system
- ☐ Šupa za alat ili skladištenje / Tool or storage shed
- ☐ Nadstrešnica / Canopy
- ☐ Nije bilo pomoćnih objekata / There were no auxiliary structures
- ☐ Other: _____

86. **79. Da li je na pogođenoj parceli bilo neformalnih ili neregistrovanih pomoćnih objekata? / Were there any informal or unregistered auxiliary structures on the affected land plot?** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (Provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

87. **80. Da li ste za eksproprianu pomoćni objekat dobili naknadu? / Did you receive compensation for the expropriated auxiliary structure?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Nije bilo objekata / There were no structures

SECTION 5. Eksproprijacija stambenih objekata / EXPROPRIATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

88. **81. Da li je bilo stambenih objekata na eksproprianom zemljištu? / Were there any residential buildings on the expropriated land?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 99*

89. **82. Da li je na pogođenoj parceli bilo neformalnih ili neregistrovanih stambenih objekata? / Were there any informal or unregistered residential structures on the affected land plot?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (Provide details in Other, if needed)
☐ Ne / No
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
☐ Other: _____

90. **83. Koliko je stambenih objekata ekspropnisano Vašem domaćinstvu? / How many residential buildings were expropriated?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ Više od 2 / More than 2
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
☐ Other: _____

91. **84. Koja je površina ekspropnisanih objekata? / What was the area of the expropriated buildings?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od 40m² / Less than 40m²
☐ 40–60m²
☐ 60–80m²
☐ 80–100m²
☐ Preko 100 m² / More than 100m²
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
☐ Other: _____

92. **85. Kada je sagrađen ili poslednji put renoviran ekspropriisani objekat? / When was the expropriated building constructed or last renovated?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Pre manje od 5 godina / Less than 5 years ago
- ☐ Između 5 i 10 godina / Between 5 and 10 years ago
- ☐ Između 10 i 20 godina / Between 10 and 20 years ago
- ☐ Između 20 i 30 godina / Between 20 and 30 years ago
- ☐ Između 30 i 40 godina / Between 30 and 40 years ago
- ☐ Između 40 i 50 godina / Between 40 and 50 years ago
- ☐ Preko više od 50 godina / More than 50 years ago
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

93. **86. Kakav je građevinski materijal korišćen u izgradnji objekta? / What construction material was used for the building?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Čvrst / Solid construction materials (if needed, add details in Other)
- ☐ Drugi građevinski materijali / Other construction materials (if needed, add details in Other)
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

94. **87. Objekat je bio opremljen: / The building was equipped with:**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Kuhinjom / Kitchen
- ☐ Kupatilom / Bathroom
- ☐ Priključkom na komunalno grejanje / Connection to district heating
- ☐ Priključkom na kanalizaciju / Connection to sewage
- ☐ Septičkom jamom / Septic tank
- ☐ Priključkom na komunalni vodovod / Connection to municipal water supply
- ☐ Hidroforom / Hydrophore
- ☐ Priključkom na struju / Electricity connection
- ☐ Other: _____

95. **88. Kako ste rešili svoju stambenu situaciju nakon eksproprijacije? / How did you resolve your housing situation after expropriation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Kupili novi stambeni objekat / Purchased a new residential building
- ☐ Izgradili novi stambeni objekat / Built a new residential building
- ☐ Preselili se u stambeni objekat koji je prethodno bio u vlasništvu domaćinstva, uz rekonstrukciju. / Moved into a previously owned household building with reconstruction
- ☐ Preselili se u stambeni objekat koji je prethodno bio u vlasništvu domaćinstva, bez rekonstrukcije. / Moved into a previously owned household building without reconstruction
- ☐ Nikada nismo živeli tamo, pa nije ni došlo do raseljavanja. / We never lived there, so no relocation occurred
- ☐ Other: _____

96. **89. Da li ste dobili naknadu pre ili nakon raseljavanja? Required to answer. Single choice / Did you receive compensation before or after relocation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Pre raseljavanja / Before relocation
- ☐ Nakon raseljavanja / After relocation
- ☐ Nije bilo raseljavanja / There was no relocation

97. **90. Da li ste se suočili sa poteškoćama prilikom raseljavanja? / Did you face difficulties during relocation?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne/ No
- ☐ Other: _____

98. **91. Da li ste, koristeći ponuđenu naknadu, uspeali da nađete smeštaj istog ili boljeg kvaliteta u odnosu na vaš prethodni? / Were you able to find accommodation of the same or better quality compared to your previous one with the offered compensation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Nije primenjivo / Not applicable

SECTION 6. Eksproprijacija poslovnih objekata / EXPROPRIATION OF BUSINESS PREMISES

99. **92. Da li vam je u sklopu eksproprijacije eksproprian poslovni objekat? / Was a business building expropriated as part of the expropriation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 113*

100. **93. Koje je površine bio poslovni objekat? / What was the area of the business building?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manji od 20m² / Less than 20m²
☐ 40–60m²
☐ 60–80m²
☐ 80–100m²
☐ Preko 100m² / More than 100m²
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
☐ Other: _____

101. **94. Od kakvog materijala je poslovni objekat građen? / What material was the business building constructed from?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Čvrstog / Solid construction materials (if needed, add details in Other)
☐ Drugi građevinski material / Other construction material (if needed, add details in Other)
☐ Other: _____

102. **95. Za koju se vrstu delatnosti koristio objekat? / What type of activity was the building used for?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Trgovina / Trade
☐ Proizvodnja / Production
☐ Zanatska radnja / Craft workshop
☐ Skladištenje / Storage
☐ Ugostiteljski objekat / Hospitality facility
☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefer not to answer
☐ Other: _____

103. **96. Koliko je zaposlenih, ne računajući članove domaćinstva, radilo u objektu? / How many employees, excluding household members, worked in the building?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od 5 / Less than 5
- ☐ 5–10
- ☐ 10–20
- ☐ 20–30
- ☐ 30–40
- ☐ 40–50
- ☐ Preko 50 / More than 50
- ☐ Other: _____

104. **97. Koliki je bio neto mesečni prihod? / What was the net monthly income?**

105. **98. Koliki je bio ukupan mesečni promet? / What was the total monthly turnover?**

106. **99. Da li ste morali da izmestite svoje poslovanje zbog eksproprijacije? / Did you have to relocate your business due to expropriation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Other: _____

107. **100. Da li ste imali poteškoća prilikom preseljenja svog poslovanja? / Did you face difficulties relocating your business?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Other: _____

108. **101. Da li ste uspeli da nađete poslovni objekat istih ili boljih uslova u odnosu na prethodni? / Were you able to find a business facility with the same or better conditions compared to the previous one?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Nije primenjivo / Not applicable
- ☐ Other: _____

109. **102. Sa kojim ste se poteškoćama suočili? / What difficulties did you face?**

110. **103. Da li ste se suočili sa gubitkom poslovanja zbog eksproprijacije? / Did you experience business loss due to expropriation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Other: _____

111. **104. Da li je preduzeće bilo u vlasništvu ili pod upravom žena, mladih ili članova domaćinstva iz manjinskih grupa? / Was the business owned or managed by women, youth, or minority household members?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Nije primenjivo / Not applicable
- ☐ Other: _____

112. **105. Ako je došlo do gubitka poslovanja, da li je to disproportionalno pogodilo ranjive članove domaćinstva (npr. žene, starije osobe, preduzeća u vlasništvu manjina)? / If business loss occurred, did it disproportionately affect vulnerable household members (e.g., women, elderly, minority)?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ No
- ☐ Other: _____

SECTION 7. Nadoknada / COMPENSATION

113. **106. Da li ste dobili naknadu za sve što vam je eskproprisano? / Did you receive compensation for everything that was expropriated?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, dobili smo naknadu za sve što nam je eksproprisano / Yes, we received compensation for everything that was expropriated
- ☐ Ne, nismo dobili naknadu za sve što nam je eksproprisano / No, we did not receive compensation for everything that was expropriated

114. **107. Za šta niste dobili nadoknadu? / What did you not receive compensation for? (skip if not relevant based on 106)**

115. **108. Koliko ste zadovoljni naknadom za sledeće stavke? / How satisfied are you with the compensation for the following items?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Veoma zadovoljni – naknada je fer i u skladu sa tržišnom vrednošću / Very satisfied – compensation is fair and in line with market value
- ☐ Umereno zadovoljni – naknada je nešto ispod očekivanja, ali prihvatljiva / Moderately satisfied – compensation is somewhat below expectations but acceptable
- ☐ Zabrinuti – naknada deluje ispod tržišne vrednosti i ispod očekivanja / Concerned – compensation appears below market value and below expectations
- ☐ Veoma zabrinuti – naknada je znatno ispod tržišne vrednosti i neprihvatljiva / Very concerned – compensation is far below market value and unacceptable
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer

116. **109. Po vašem mišljenju, kakav je odnos ponuđene naknade i stvarne tržišne vrednosti vaše imovine? / In your opinion, how does the offered compensation compare to the actual market value of your property?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Iznad tržišne vrednosti / Above market value
- ☐ U skladu sa tržišnom vrednošću / Equal to market value
- ☐ Malo ispod tržišne vrednosti / Slightly below market value
- ☐ Znatno ispod tržišne vrednosti / Significantly below market value
- ☐ Ne zna / nije siguran / Don't know / not sure
- ☐ Other: _____

117. **110. Da li ste prihvatili ponuđenu naknadu? / Did you accept the offered compensation? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

118. **111. Da li ste se žalili na ponuđenu naknadu? / Did you file a complaint about the offered compensation? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No *Skip to question 124*

119. **112. Kome ste se žalili? / To whom did you file the complaint?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Advokatu / Lawyer
- ☐ Opštini / Municipality
- ☐ JVP „Srbijavode“ / Srbijavode
- ☐ Nadležnom ministarstvu / Competent ministry
- ☐ Other: _____

120. **113. Da li je pokrenut sudski proces? / Was a court process initiated?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da (slučaj je završen) / Yes (case is resolved)
- ☐ Da (slučaj u toku) / Yes (case is pending)
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Proces je završen / The process is completed

121. **114. Ako jeste, koji je bio glavni razlog za pokretanje pravnog postupka? Ako jeste, koji je bio glavni razlog za pokretanje pravnog postupka? If yes, what was the main reason for seeking legal action?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Iznos naknade je prenizak / Compensation amount is too low
- ☐ Naknada ne odražava punu vrednost moje imovine (zemljište, usevi, objekti itd.) / Compensation does not reflect the full value of my assets (land, crops, buildings, etc.)
- ☐ Zabrinutost zbog pravičnosti ili transparentnosti procesa / Concerns about fairness or transparency of the process
- ☐ Other: _____

122. **115. Koliko dugo je proces trajao ili koliko dugo traje? / How long did the process last or how long has it been going on so far?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Manje od 6 meseci / Less than 6 months
- ☐ Od 6 meseci do godinu dana / 6 months to 1 year
- ☐ Od godinu do dve godine / 1 to 2 years
- ☐ Preko dve godine / More than 2 years
- ☐ Other: _____

123. **116. Kako je proces završen? / How was the process resolved?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ U moju korist / In my favor
- ☐ U korist JVP „Srbijavode“ / In favour of Srbijavode
- ☐ Proces nije završen / The process is not completed
- ☐ Other: _____

124. **117. Kako se promenila ekonomska situacija domaćinstva zbog naknade? / How has the household's economic situation changed due to the compensation?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Situacija se znatno poboljšala / The situation improved significantly
- ☐ Situacija se donekle poboljšala / The situation improved somewhat
- ☐ Situacija je ostala ista / The situation remained the same
- ☐ Situacija se donekle pogoršala / The situation worsened somewhat
- ☐ Situacija se znatno pogoršala / The situation worsened significantly
- ☐ Other: _____

125. **118. Da li su ranjivi članovi vašeg domaćinstva (stariji, osobe sa invaliditetom, domaćinstva na čijem je čelu žena, pripadnici manjina itd.) imali poteškoća u pristupu ili korišćenju naknade? / Did vulnerable members of your household (elderly, disabled, female-headed, minority, etc.) face challenges in accessing or using the compensation?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes (use Other for details, if needed)
- ☐ Ne, nema izazova / No, they did not face challenges
- ☐ Ne, u mom domaćinstvu nema ranjivih članova / No, there are no vulnerable members in my household
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

126. **119. Ko je bio registrovani primalac naknade? / Who was the registered recipient of the compensation payment?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Muški član na čelu domaćinstva / Male head of household
- ☐ Ženski član na čelu domaćinstva / Female head of household
- ☐ Zajednički (obojica) / Jointly (both)
- ☐ Other: _____

127. **120. Kako ste potrošili novac koji ste dobili u sklopu naknade? / How did you spend the money received as compensation?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Kupovina novog zemljišta / Purchase of new land
- ☐ Ulaganje u poljoprivredu / Investment in agriculture (equipment, inputs, livestock)
- ☐ Pokretanje poslovanja / Starting a business
- ☐ Otplata dugovanja / Debt repayment
- ☐ Sređivanje stambenog objekta / Renovation/construction of residential building
- ☐ Za izgradnju stambenog objekta / Purchase of residential building
- ☐ Kupovina stambenog objekta / Purchase of vehicle
- ☐ Štednja / Savings
- ☐ Obrazovanje dece i unuka / Education of children and grandchildren
- ☐ Za lekove i lečenje / For medicine and treatment
- ☐ Za svakodnevne troškove / For daily expenses
- ☐ Naknada još nije isplaćena / Compensation was not provided yet *Skip to question 130*
- ☐ Other: _____

128. **121. Da li je deo naknade iskorišćen za pokrivanje medicinskih ili obrazovnih troškova ranjivih članova domaćinstva (stariji, žene, mladi, manjine, osobe sa invaliditetom itd.)? / Was part of the compensation used to cover medical or education expenses for vulnerable household members (elderly, disabled, minority, female-headed)?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Other: _____

129. **122. Da li ste deo naknade uložili u dugoročne aktivnosti za životni standard (npr. biznis, poljoprivredu, obrazovanje)? / Did you invest part of the compensation in long-term livelihood activities (e.g., business, agriculture, education)?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
☐ Ne / No
☐ Other: _____

130. **123. Po vašem mišljenju, da li je eksproprijacija uticala na vaš životni standard i da li je naknada dovoljna da obnovi prethodni životni standard domaćinstva? / In your opinion did expropriation impacted your standard of living, and is the compensation sufficient to restore your household's previous standard of living?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
☐ Ne / No
☐ Delimično / Partly
☐ Nije siguran / Not sure
☐ Other: _____

131. **124. Da li ste od Srbijavoda dobili bilo kakvu dodatnu pomoć? / Did you receive any additional assistance from Srbijavode?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes (provide details in Other, if needed)
☐ Ne / No
☐ Other: _____

SECTION 8. Informisanost i Mehanizam za rešavanje žalbi / AWARENESS AND GRM

132. **125. Kako ste saznali za proces eksproprijacije? / How did you first learn about the start of the expropriation process?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Preko komšija / Through neighbours
☐ Preko lokalnih novina / Through local newspapers
☐ Putem zvaničnog dopisa opštine / Via official municipal letter
☐ Preko radija / Through radio
☐ Putem televizije / Through television
☐ Prilikom susreta sa ispitivačima / From encountering official surveyors in the fields
☐ Other: _____

133. **126. Da li ste učestvovali na bilo kojoj vrsti javnih konsultacija vezanih za branu? / Have you participated in any type of public consultation related to the dam? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, učestvovao/la sam / Yes, I participated *Skip to question 135*
- ☐ Ne, bio/la sam upoznat/a sa konsultacijama, ali nisam učestvovao/la. / No, I was aware of consultations but did not participate
- ☐ Ne, nisam ni znao/la da su konsultacije održane. / No, didn't even know there were consultations
Skip to question 138
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 138*

134. **127. Ako ste bili upoznati sa konsultacijama, ali niste učestvovali, koji je bio glavni razlog? / If you were aware of consultations but did not participate, what was the main reason?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Konsultacije su se održavale u neodgovarajuće vreme / The consultations were held at inconvenient times
Skip to question 138
- ☐ Konsultacije su bile predaleko / teško dostupne. / The consultations were too far away / difficult to access
Skip to question 138
- ☐ Nedostatak interesa za konsultacije. / Lack of interest in consultations *Skip to question 138*
- ☐ Nisam želeo/la da iznesem svoje mišljenje. / I did not want to share my opinion *Skip to question 138*
- ☐ Starost, zdravlje ili nedostatak informacija otežali su učešće / Age, health, or lack of information made it difficult to participate *Skip to question 138*
- ☐ Other: _____

Skip to question 138

135. **128. Da li su materijali i sastanci konsultacija bili dostupni ranjivim grupama (stariji, osobe sa invaliditetom, manjine, domaćinstva na čijem je čelu žena)? / Were consultation materials and meetings accessible to vulnerable groups (elderly, persons with disabilities, minorities, women-headed households)?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Delimično / Partly (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Ne zna / Don't know
- ☐ Nije primenljivo (nema ranjivih članova) / Not applicable (not vulnerable)
- ☐ Other: _____

136. **129. Da li su sastanci konsultacija održani u prikladno vreme i mesto za žene, starije i zaposlene osobe? / Were consultation meetings held at a convenient time and place for women, elderly, and working people?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Delimično / Partly (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Other: _____

137. **130. Da li smatrate da su vaša mišljenja uzeta u obzir tokom konsultacija? / Did you feel that your opinions were considered in the consultation process?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes
☐ Net / No (provide details in Other, if needed)
☐ Nisam siguran / Not sure
☐ Other: _____

138. **131. Koliko dobro su Vas nadležni informisali o Vašim pravima tokom procesa eksproprijacije? / How well were you informed by the authorities about your rights during the expropriation process?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Odlično sam informisan / Well informed
☐ Popriлично sam informisan / Somewhat informed
☐ Slabo sam informisan / Poorly informed
☐ Loše sam informisan / Utterly uninformed
☐ Nisam siguran / Not sure
☐ Other: _____

139. **132. Da li smatrate da su ranjivosti vašeg domaćinstva (stariji, osobe sa invaliditetom, manjine, domaćinstva na čijem je čelu žena) uzete u obzir tokom procesa eksproprijacije? Did you feel that your household's vulnerabilities were considered during the expropriation process?** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Da / Yes
☐ Net / No (provide details in Other, if needed)
☐ Delimično / Partly (provide details in Other, if needed)
☐ Nisam siguran / Not sure
☐ Nije primenljivo (nema ranjivih članova) / Not applicable (not vulnerable)
☐ Other: _____

140. **133. Kako biste želeli da u budućnosti primite informacije o Projektu? / How would you like to receive information about the Project in the future?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Putem oglasne table u zajednici / Through a notice board in the community
☐ Putem osobe dostupne u zajednici (lokalna kontakt tačka) / Through a person available in the community (local contact point)
☐ Tokom sastanaka u lokalnoj zajednici / During meetings in the Local Community
☐ Kratko pismo sažetka dostavljeno poštom / Short summary letter delivered by post
☐ Stalno dostupan izvor (veb-sajt, posvećeni kontakt) / Constantly available source (website, dedicated contact)
☐ Bez preferencije / No preference
☐ Other: _____

141. **134. Koliko često biste želeli da budete informisani o Projektu? / How often would you like to be informed about the Project?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Mesečno / Monthly
- ☐ Na tri meseca (kvartalno) / Every three months (quarterly)
- ☐ Redovno, ali ne više od dva puta godišnje / Regular intervals, but not more than twice a year
- ☐ Stalno dostupna ažuriranja (veb-sajt / kontakt osoba) / Constantly available updates (website / contact person)
- ☐ Neutralno (bez posebne preferencije) / Indifferent (no strong preference)
- ☐ Nisam siguran / Not sure
- ☐ Ne želim da primam informacije / I do not want to receive information

142. **135. Koje je najpogodnije vreme za vaše domaćinstvo da učestvuje u konsultacijama i diskusijama u fokus grupama? / What is the most convenient time for your household to participate in consultations and focus-group discussions?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Ujutru / Morning (8–12)
- ☐ Popodne / Afternoon (12–16)
- ☐ Uveče / Evening (16–20)
- ☐ Samo radnim danima / Weekdays only
- ☐ Samo vikendom / Weekends only
- ☐ Onlajn / Online
- ☐ Other: _____

143. **136. Znete li kome možete da se žalite? / If you have any concerns related to the Project, do you know who you can file a complaint to?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Ne / No
- ☐ Nisam siguran / Not sure

144. **137. Da li ste do sada imali bilo kakvih problema povodom Projekta. Ako jeste, kome ste se obratili? / Have you had any problems with the Project so far and if so, did you contact anyone?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Imao sam problema i obratio sam se nekom (Objasnite) / I had problems and contacted someone (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Imao sam problema ali se nisam nikome obratio (Objasnite) / I had problems but didn't contact anyone (provide details in Other, if needed)
- ☐ Nisam imao problema / I didn't have any problems *Skip to question 149*
- ☐ Other: _____

145. **138. Ako ste imali problema, da li ste se osećali sigurno da ih prijavite bez straha od odmazde? / If you experienced problems, did you feel safe to raise them without fear of retaliation?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, i pokušao/la sam da ih rešim / Yes, and I tried to resolve them *Skip to question 147*
- ☐ Da, ali nisam kontaktirao/la nikoga da ih rešim / Yes, but I did not contact anyone to resolve them
- ☐ Ne, nisam imao/la problema / No, I have not experienced any problem *Skip to question 149*
- ☐ Ne, nisam se osećao bezbedno / No, I did not feel safe *Skip to question 149*
- ☐ Ne želi da se izjasni / Prefers not to answer *Skip to question 149*

146. **139. Ako ste imali problem, ali niste kontaktirali nikoga, koji je bio glavni razlog? / If you had a problem but did not contact anyone, what was the main reason?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Nisam znao/la kome da se obratim / I did not know who to contact *Skip to question 149*
- ☐ Mislio/la sam da to neće imati svrhe / I thought it would not make any difference *Skip to question 149*
- ☐ Nisam želeo/la da stvorim konflikt ili probleme / I did not want to create conflict or trouble *Skip to question 149*
- ☐ Nisam imao/la vremena / resursa / I did not have time / resources *Skip to question 149*
- ☐ Other: _____

147. **140. Kome ste se žalili? / Whom did you file the complaint to?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Lokalnoj samoupravi (opštini, mesnoj zajednici) / Local government (municipality, local community)
- ☐ JVP „Srbijavode“ / Srbijavode
- ☐ Sudu / Court
- ☐ Advokatu / Lawyer
- ☐ Other: _____

148. **141. Da li su nadležni organi odreagovali na vašu žalbu? / Did the competent authorities respond to your complaint?**

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Jesu, blagovremeno i rešenje je bilo kvalitetno / Yes, promptly and the resolution was satisfactory
- ☐ Jesu, mada sam dugo čekao i moglo se bolje odraditi / Yes, but I waited a long time and it could have been handled better
- ☐ Rekli su da će odreagovati, ali još uvek čekam / They said they would respond, but I'm still waiting
- ☐ Rekli su da neće odreagovati / They said they would not respond
- ☐ Nikada nisam dobio odgovor od odgovornih lica / I never received a response from the responsible parties
- ☐ Other: _____

SECTION 9. Percepcija i podrška projektu / PROJECT PERCEPTION AND SUPPORT

149. **142. Kako ocenjujete ukupan uticaj projekta brane Pambukovica na vaše domaćinstvo i zajednicu (npr. poboljšana zaštita od poplava, navodnjavanje, poslovi)? / How do you feel about the overall impact of the Pambukovica Dam project on your household and community (for example, improved flood protection, irrigation, jobs)?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Veoma pozitivan / Very positive
☐ Pozitivan / Positive
☐ Neutralan / Neutral
☐ Negativan / Negative
☐ Veoma negativan / Very negative

150. **143. Da li mislite da bi vaša zajednica imala koristi od podrške u pristupu mogućnostima zapošljavanja? Do you believe your community would benefit from support in accessing employment opportunities?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, definitivno / Yes, definitely
☐ Da, delimično / Yes, somewhat
☐ Ne, nije potrebno / No, not necessary
☐ Ne zna / ne želi da odgovori / Don't know / prefer not to answer

151. **144. Koja vrsta podrške u vezi sa zapošljavanjem bi bila najkorisnija za vas i vašu zajednicu? / What type of employment-related support would be most useful for you and your community? More local job opportunities** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Više lokalnih radnih mesta / More local job opportunities
☐ Stručno obrazovanje i razvoj veština. / Vocational training and skills development
☐ Bolji pristup informacijama o dostupnim poslovima / Better access to information about available jobs
☐ Podrška za samozapošljavanje / mala preduzeća / Support for self-employment / small businesses
☐ Other: _____

152. **145. Da li biste bili zainteresovani za rad na aktivnostima vezanim za Projekat ako bi poslovi bili dostupni (npr. manuelni ili fizički rad tokom izgradnje)? / Would you be interested in working on Project-related activities if jobs are available (e.g., manual or physical work during construction)?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, veoma zainteresovan/a / Yes, very interested
☐ Da, delimično zainteresovan/a / Yes, somewhat interested
☐ Ne, nisam zainteresovan/a / No, not interested
☐ Nije primenljivo / Not applicable

153. **146. Koje vrste poslova vezanih za Projekat bi vas ili članove vašeg domaćinstva najviše zanimalo? / What type of Project-related jobs would you or your household members be most interested in?** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Manuelni / fizički rad (npr. izgradnja, podrška na terenu). / Manual / physical work (e.g., construction, site support)
- ☐ Kvalifikovani radnici (npr. rad na mašinama, stolarski, električarski). / Skilled labor (e.g., machinery operation, carpentry, electrical)
- ☐ Pomoćne usluge (npr. catering, čišćenje, transport). / Support services (e.g., catering, cleaning, transport)
- ☐ Administrativne ili tehničke uloge. / Administrative or technical roles
- ☐ Other: _____

154. **147. Koje mere bi učinile Projekat korisnijim za vaše domaćinstvo ili zajednicu? (otvoreno pitanje) / What measures would make the project more beneficial for your household or community?** *

155. **148. Koju dodatnu podršku biste želeli da primite kako biste se nosili sa uticajem Projekta? / What type of additional support would you like to receive to cope with project impacts?** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Finansijska pomoć / Financial assistance
- ☐ Podrška za poljoprivredu / Support for agriculture
- ☐ Obuka i razvoj veština / Skills training
- ☐ Mogućnosti zapošljavanja / Job opportunities
- ☐ Poboljšane usluge (zdravstvo, obrazovanje, transport) / Improved services (health, education, transport)
- ☐ Other: _____

156. **149. Da li mislite da ranjive grupe (siromašni, stariji, žene, mladi, manjine, osobe sa invaliditetom itd.) treba da dobiju ciljanu podršku? / Do you think vulnerable groups (poor, elderly, women, youth, minorities, disabled, etc.) should receive targeted support?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da / Yes
- ☐ Net / No
- ☐ Niste sigurni / Not sure

SECTION 10. Prakse navodnjavanja i zainteresovanost za novi sistem / IRRIGATION PRACTICES AND INTEREST IN NEW SYSTEM

157. **150. Odakle najviše stičete znanje o poljoprivrednim praksama? / From where do you mainly acquire knowledge about agricultural practices?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Od roditelja / porodičnih tradicija / From parents/family traditions
- ☐ Od drugih malih poljoprivrednika / vlasnika zemljišta / From other small farmers / landholders
- ☐ Sa društvenih mreža, digitalnih ili štampanih medija / From social media, digital, or print media
- ☐ Sa svih navedenih izvora / From all of the above sources
- ☐ Ne bavim se poljoprivrednim aktivnostima / Not engaged in agricultural activities
- ☐ Ne želi da odgovori / Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Other: _____

158. **151. Koji je glavni izvor vode za navodnjavanje vašeg domaćinstva? / What is your household's main source of water for irrigation?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Bunar / podzemna voda / Well/groundwater
- ☐ Lokalna reka, potok ili jezero / Local river, stream, or pond
- ☐ Transportovana voda (cisterna, rezervoar itd.) / Transported water (cistern, tank, etc.)
- ☐ Navodnjavanje nije potrebno / No irrigation needed
- ☐ Other: _____

159. **152. Da li ste bili svesni da Projekat može uključivati sistem za navodnjavanje? / Were you aware that the Project may include an irrigation system?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, upoznat/a sam i znam detalje / Yes, I am aware and I know details
- ☐ Čuo/la sam nešto, ali nisam siguran/a u detalje / I have heard something but I am not sure about details
- ☐ Ne, nisam bio/la upoznat/a / No, I am not aware
- ☐ Other: _____

160. **153. Da li biste bili zainteresovani da povežete vaše domaćinstvo / zemljište na sistem za navodnjavanje ukoliko bude izgrađen? / Would you be interested in connecting your household/land to the irrigation system if it is built?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Da, bio/la bih zainteresovan/a / Yes, I would be interested
- ☐ Ne, ne bih bio/la zainteresovan/a / No, I would not be interested
- ☐ Niste sigurni / Not sure

161. **154. Koje brige imate u vezi sa povezivanjem ili korišćenjem sistema za navodnjavanje? / What concerns do you have about connecting to or using the irrigation system? ***

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Visoki troškovi početnog priključka / High cost of initial connection
- ☐ Visoki mesečni troškovi korišćenja / High monthly cost for use
- ☐ Moguće povećanje cena zemljišta / Possible increase in land prices
- ☐ Zdravstvena / bezbednosna kvalitet vode za navodnjavanje / Health/safety quality of irrigation water
- ☐ Nemam brige. / No concerns
- ☐ Nisam zainteresovan/a za povezivanje / I am not interested in connecting
- ☐ Other: _____

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Appendix C

Brief Summary of Public Disclosure Meetings

Project name:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Climate Change Assessment and Technical Assessment for Pambukovica Dam in Serbia
Job number:	303066-00
Meeting name:	Pambukovica Dam - Public Consultations – Summary Notes
Location:	Ub, Pambukovica, Gola Glava

1. Overall summary

Total Meetings Held: 4

Locations:

- PWMC Srbijavode premises, Savski Nasip BB (Belgrade)
- Municipality of Ub (Ub)
- OS “Sveti Sava” Pambukovica (Pambukovica)
- Gola Glava, Municipality Building.

Attendance

Meeting Location & Date	Number of PAPs Present
PWMC Srbijavode, 13 Oct 2025	Government Agencies and Public Companies – 30 attendees
Municipality of Ub, 14 Oct 2025	7
Pambukovica, 14 Oct 2025	8
Gola Glava, 15 Oct 2025	7
Total	22

Key Questions Raised

A. Access to Parcels and Roads

- Concerns about losing access to parcels due to reservoir formation and construction.
- Requests for assurance that new access routes will be provided before old ones are lost.
- Questions about the restoration of roads after construction and the impact on local infrastructure.

B. Expropriation and Compensation

- Requests for additional expropriation and clarification on compensation for unviable land parcels.
- Questions about land acquisition price changes and the appeals process.
- Concerns about unresolved legal cases and the status of specific parcels.

C. Water Supply and Irrigation

- Impact of the dam on underground water reserves and wells.
- Plans for replacement wells and the legalization of water sources for irrigation.

- Questions about expanding the irrigation network and local benefits.

D. Environmental and Social Concerns

- Dust and noise impacts on crops and households.
- Protection of household near State Road IB 21.

Concerns about the reservoir becoming swampy and water quality maintenance.

E. Project Transparency and Communication

- Requests for more information about expropriation, grievance mechanisms and project in general.

Other Notable Points

- The meetings were attended by representatives from PWMC Srbijavode, Arup, Fichtner, EBRD, local municipalities, and PAPs.
- The project aims to meet high technical and environmental standards, with a focus on flood protection and irrigation.
- Stakeholders emphasized the importance of planning for drought, protecting water resources, and ensuring local benefits.
- Follow-up actions included collecting contact information for unresolved issues and scheduling technical meetings for specific concerns.

2. Meeting Minutes – Stakeholders Meeting at PWMC Srbijavode premises, Savski Nasip BB, 13 October 2025 (13:00-16:00)

Total number of attendees: 30

Opening Remarks

- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode, Technical Director):** Presented the project and emphasized that Maja Grbić, Director of the Water Directorate, has supported the initiative from the very beginning. He thanked the EBRD for its support, noting that this is the first high dam in the region financed through these channels. The project is being implemented according to the highest standards and is comparable in scale to a highway.
- **Milos Despotovic, Matija Petković, Ksenija Radovanović (Arup Team):** Delivered technical presentations on the project.

Comments from Stakeholders / Local Authorities

- **Ivana Nikolić (Municipality of Ub, Deputy of Mayor):** Expressed gratitude for the support. Highlighted key concerns raised by residents, including access to potable water, road infrastructure (primary and secondary roads), requests for additional expropriation, and unresolved legal cases. Also raised issues related to the Tax Administration and asked about the possibility of expanding the irrigation network.
- **Sladjana Teodosic (Municipality of Ub, Legal Department):** Confirmed that all expropriation-related issues have already been communicated to the Project team. Noted that unclassified and access roads remain a challenge, as well as the case of the Negić family who rely on wells for water.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode, Technical Director):** Acknowledged that the local government recognizes the importance of the project. Clarified that water supply falls under local jurisdiction and that existing wells are not part of the formal system.

Emphasized the need for joint efforts to ensure technical water supply for households, assuring that the current system will not be discontinued but rather supplemented.

- **Lazar Gojković (Mayor of City of Valjevo):** Spoke about the Gola Glava settlement (79 parcels under expropriation) which relies mostly on wells for water. Mentioned the availability of strong programs for constructing wells and that the area is rich in water resources but lacks a municipal water network. Shared experiences with expropriation and expressed satisfaction that the City of Valjevo is included in the Project. Stressed the importance of planning for drought years and better utilization of existing resources.

Technical Aspects and Recommendations

- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode, Technical Director):** Proposed considering compensation and coverage of areas around the reservoir. Highlighted the importance of defining zones and presenting the Project as an integrated irrigation system.
- **Borka Kovacevic (Fichtner):** Confirmed that recommendations were provided during the Project review. Asked whether the grievance mechanism was published – Ivana Nikolić confirmed it was. Inquired whether Arup had provided guidance for elderly residents – Milos Despotovic (Arup) responded that procedures for complaints were explained during surveys.
- **Milos Despotovic (Arup):** Confirmed that all relevant issues were clearly communicated and that the EBRD was informed about disclosure of documentation and progress of surveys.
- **Borka Kovacevic (Fichtner):** As a specialist, underscored the importance of dams for the region and cited the example of North Macedonia, which is losing water and must protect its irrigation systems.

Closing

- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode) and Milos Despotovic (Arup):** Thanked all participants for their constructive comments and support.

3. Public Consultation in Ub, Municipality of Ub, 14 October 2025 (10:00-13:00)

Number of PAPs: 7

Total number of attendees: 27 (including representatives of PWMC Srbijavode, Municipality of Ub, EBRD and Arup)

Opening Remarks

- **Ivana Nikolić (Municipality of Ub, Deputy of Mayor):** Emphasized that the public has been actively involved in the process. The two main objectives of the project are flood protection and the development of an irrigation system—topics that are increasingly relevant both locally and globally. Arup has incorporated all field suggestions, and the documentation is now transparent and publicly available.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Explained that following the 2014 floods, Srbijavode initiated a strategic development plan. The dam is intended to serve both flood protection and irrigation purposes. The planned completion timeline is three years from the start of construction. The project is being implemented according to the most modern standards.
- **Milos Despotović, Matija Petković, Ksenija Radovanović (Arup Team):** Presented the technical aspects of the project.

Comments and Questions from Citizens Access to Parcels

- **PAP 1:** Raised concern that his parcels being left without access.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Access to affected parcels will be ensured and the Project has planned for this.
- **Ivana Nikolić (Municipality of Ub, Deputy of Mayor):** Asked whether people will always have access to their parcels.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Confirmed that access won't be interrupted and that new access will be provided before loss of existing access.
- **PAP 1:** Suggested that expropriation of remaining part of parcels in question is also an option.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Confirm that the option to buy unviable parts of land is present and invited PAP to submit requests for additional expropriation, and offer support in formulating the request with the support of the Project team.

Water Supply and Irrigation

- **PAP 2:** Asked about the impact of the dam on underground water reserves and the possibility of legalizing the use of those sources for the purpose of irrigation and water supply.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Explained that Pambukovica Reservoir has planned to support irrigation on up to 2,225 hectares. Underground water sources outside of impact zone should not be affected, while replacement wells for those submerged are planned to be provided, as stated in the presentation. He confirmed that there is a general interest in irrigation around the reservoir but that it has not been defined. Municipalities of Ub and Valjevo have been invited to propose zones and coverage areas.

Construction and Access Routes

- **PAP 3:** Asked about machinery movement and avoiding Pambukovica and the nearby monastery.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Confirmed that survey of the condition of the local roads will be part of the tender documentation, as well as requirement to restore roads to baseline condition.
- **Milos Despotovic (Arup):** Stated that the future contractor will be obliged to define transport routes and document the initial condition of the roads, before start of construction works.

Dust and Noise Concerns

- **PAP 4:** Expressed concern about dust and its impact on crops near his parcels.

Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode): If the road is used for transport, the contractor will be obliged to spray the road and ensure minimal dust impact.

Household Protection

- **PAP 5:** Asked about the status and protection of house near the Šabac–Valjevo road (State Road IB 21). No information was available about its status.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Explained that two options exist—household protection (design solution already prepared) or expropriation and invited PAP to a technical meeting for a detailed presentation.

- After a short discussion about the impacts and possible options, a meeting has been agreed between PAP, PWMC Srbijavode, Designer, with presence of Arup representative, on Wednesday 14 October at 14:00, at the PAP household (impacted household).

Water Meter Station and Retaining Wall

- **PAP 6:** Raised concerns about his parcels, located outside the reservoir but along the Ub River. Reported blocked drainage pipes and water seeping into the retaining wall.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Informed PAP that this issue is outside PWMC Srbijavode jurisdiction.
- **Ivana Nikolić (Municipality of Ub, Deputy of Mayor):** invited PAP to leave its contact so that Municipality can contact him and provide with information about the relevant institution under which jurisdiction is the raised issue.

Environmental Aspects

- **PAP 5:** Asked about the depth of the lake near their house and the possibility of it becoming a swampy area.

Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode): Explained that there will be vegetation removal, as well as maintenance and monitoring of the water quality to ensure that there are no such impacts.

4. Public Consultation in Pambukovica, OS “Sveti Sava” Pambukovica 14 October 2025 (15:00-18:00)

Number of PAPs: 8

Total number of attendees: 22 (including representatives of PWMC Srbijavode, Municipality of Ub, EBRD and Arup)

Opening Remarks

- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Introduction.
- **Milos Despotović, Matija Petković, Ksenija Radovanović (Arup Team):** Presented the technical aspects of the project.

Water Supply and Wells

- **PAP 1:** Raised concern about a water well supplying 11 households.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Confirmed that a new well will be drilled at a different location, with a pipeline provided. The water quality will remain the same. The issue has been identified and included in the investment plan.

Parcel Access

- **PAP 2:** Asked about the **road in Radusa**, land acquisition price changes, and benefits for the local community.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode)** Explained that mapping of the roads will be done and where access will be lost, replacement / alternative access will be ensured.

Price fluctuations

- **PAP 2:** Asked about the road in Radusa, **land acquisition price changes**, and benefits for the local community.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode) and Biljana Vasic (PWMC Srbijavode, Legal Department):** Stated that expropriation is conducted in accordance with Serbian law. Land prices are determined based on Tax Administration assessments and market trends, annually. They also explained that appeals can be submitted.

- **Ksenija Radovanovic (Arup):** Provided further explanation about the Detailed Regulation Plan (DRP) as the basis for expropriation.
- After discussion PAP has been invited to also submit the official question about differences in prices if the answer provided is not satisfactory and that the response will be provided.

Irrigation and Local Benefits

- **PAP 2:** Asked about provision of irrigation system and benefits for local community.
- **Milos Radovanovic (PWMC Srbijavode):** Confirmed that there is the plan to map local interest and work on provision of irrigation system together with municipality.
- **Milos Despotovic (Arup):** Informed that consultations on accessing funding for agricultural production are discussed as potential livelihood restoration measure.
- **PAP 2:** Asked whether there are specific advantages for local residents and suggested that at the moment PAPs in Ub Municipality are not considered as priority under current Ministry / Government programs.

Additional Questions

- **PAP 3 and PAP 4:** Enquired about status of their particular parcels.
- PWMC Srbijavode representatives collected information about parcels and contact information of PAPs. Response is planned to be provided.

5. Public Consultation in Gola Glava, 15 October 2024 (17:00-20:00)

Number of PAPs: 7

Total number of attendees: 20

Opening Remarks

- **Milos Despotović (Arup) and Milos Radovanović (PWMC Srbijavode):** Introduction and presented the technical aspects of the project.
- **Matija Petković and Ksenija Radovanović (Arup Team):** Presented their respective technical contributions to the project.

Questions Regarding the Reservoir and Parcel Access

- **PAP 1, PAP 2 and PAP 3:** Asked about the boundary of the reservoir and whether the access road to their parcel will be flooded. Expressed concern that they will lose access after formation of reservoir.
- PAPs were informed about the plan to provide replacement access in cases where existing access will be lost. After a short discussion and lack of detailed information about location of parcels (parcels numbers) PWMC Srbijavode collected contact information from PAPs to continue communication.
- **PAP 4:** Arrived after the presentation and enquired about the impact to local roads and if access to his household will be cut.
- **Arup Team:** Delivered separate presentation to the PAP, informed about plans to map all impacted access roads and provide alternative access. Informed about the project contact information and future stages of the project and how they can get additional information from PWMC Srbijavode and local municipality.

Appendix D

Information Brochure

INFORMATION BROCHURE FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ON PROJECT LAND IMPACTS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR PAMBUKOVICA DAM PROJECT

The Proposed Project

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “EBRD”) is considering providing a loan to the Republic of Serbia, represented by the Ministry of Finance, to finance the construction of a new impoundment dam and reservoir infrastructure in Pambukovica. The Project will be implemented by the Public Water Management Company Srbijavode (“Srbijavode”), the national body responsible for water management, including water use and protection from pollution. It is also responsible for management of risks associated with water bodies (such as flood risk). Srbijavode operates under the Water Management Directorate, which in turn is an administrative authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

The Pambukovica Dam Project envisages development of a 27 m earth embankment dam on the Ub River (about 21 km upstream of Ub settlement in Ub municipality) and an irrigation network within the Ub River Valley. The dam will be a multipurpose dam impounding a total reservoir volume of 8.15 Mm³. Its intended functions include flood protection, irrigation of 2,225ha, maintaining a guaranteed ecological flow in reservoir and downstream river, as well as retention of sediments.

Location of the Dam belongs to cadastral municipalities of Pambukovica, Radusa, Slatina and Gola Glava. Location of dam is shown in figure below.



Construction of Pambukovica dam is foreseen in two phases: Phase 1 (the Project) will include construction of the dam, raising of a 900m long section of the State Road No.21 above the maximum water level of the reservoir before impoundment and relocation of additional services located in the reservoir footprint relocated. Phase 1 will complete with the impoundment of the river and formation of the reservoir. Phase 2 will include construction of an irrigation system within Ub Municipality.

Property acquisition required for the project

Civil works for the Pambukovica Dam Project will require acquisition of land and property. Efforts were made to minimize possible adverse impacts on land plots and existing structures. For unavoidable impacts, measures will be taken to ensure that wellbeing of project affected persons (PAPs) will not worsen and will be improved to the extent possible. To achieve these, legislative norms of the Republic of Serbia will be applied, along with the requirements set forth in the Environmental and Social Policy of EBRD (2019).

The overall area of the Project spans 2,674,664 m², covering 578 land parcels subject to expropriation, including 476 private and 102 public parcels. Of the 476 private parcels, 397 are located within the Municipality of Ub, including 57 in the cadastral municipality of Pambukovica, 261 in Radusa, and 79 in Slatina. The remaining 79 private parcels are located in the cadastral municipality of Gola Glava, which falls under the administrative jurisdiction of the City of Valjevo.

Cut-off date

The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Decision on determining the public interest for the Pambukovica dam project on 12 May 2021, based on the original Expropriation study. Following the update of the Expropriation study which included the splitting of the land parcels, the amended Decision of determining the public interest was adopted on 18 August 2022. In accordance with the Serbian legislation, the Declaration of public interest for the Project formally constitutes the cut-off date for expropriation.

Any changes in property ownership after this date are not considered during the expropriation procedure.

Eligibility for Compensation

The following groups of PAPs are included in the LRP for this project:

- All PAPs losing land either with legal title, lease holding land rights or without legal status;
- Owners of buildings, crops, trees, or other objects attached to the land; and
- PAPs losing business, income, and salaries temporarily or permanently.

Compensation and rehabilitation assistance to be provided to PAPs according to the entitlement matrix presented in the table below.

Type of loss	Person with rights	Entitlement	Responsibility	Timeline
A. PERMANENT IMPACTS				
A1. STRUCTURES				
Loss of residential structure	Owner with formal title (including those that have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws)	Consultations on the technical/design options for exclusion from expropriation. Presentation of risks associated with the property remaining	Srbijavode	Q3 2025
		Compensation at full replacement value, reflecting the market price of	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of	Compensation provision at least three months

		property AND coverage of all resettlement-related expenses (such as moving and transitional support, if applicable, in case of physical displacement), along with registration, administrative and other additional measures to be agreed with the PAPs, as relevant. Continued occupation and livelihood activities on the property may continue after compensation is provided (or upon completion of ownership transfer), until such time as the land and structures must be vacated for project implementation.	Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body EPC Contractor	prior to site mobilisation allowing at least 60 days for relocation. PAP to be notified of the deadline for vacating the house at least 60 days prior
Non-residential structures (such as irrigation, fences, wells, livestock sheds, stables, etc.)	Owners of structures used for keeping livestock (it is not of importance if the owner of structures is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of construction/improvement or acquired ownership in some other, recognizable way)	Compensation at full replacement value, reflecting the market price of the property AND coverage of all resettlement-related expenses (such as moving support, if applicable, along with registration, administrative and other additional measures to be agreed with the PAPs, as relevant. Continued occupation and livelihood activities on property may continue after compensation is provided (or upon completion of ownership transfer), until such time as the land and structures must be vacated for project implementation.	Srbijavode EPC Contractor	Compensation before access to land is required. Timely notification on the need to vacate the structures. PAP to be notified of the deadline for vacating the house at least 60 days prior
		A2. LAND		
Agricultural land regardless the severity of loss (whether partial or complete loss of property)	Owner with formal title (including those that have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws)	Replacement land of equal or higher value and similar productivity in close proximity or within the general area, along with coverage of all applicable resettlement-related, administrative and registration measures, as relevant. OR Compensation at full replacement value reflecting the market price of the property AND coverage of all resettlement-related expenses (such as moving support, if applicable, along with registration, administrative and other additional measures to be agreed with the PAPs to enable eligible PAPs to acquire replacement land plots, thereby meeting EBRD replacement value requirements.	Srbijavode	Upon submitted request from PAP Compensated before access to land is required. Market value compensation is already being paid to PAPs. Measures to be developed as part of LRP and agreed support to be provided upon request from eligible PAPs
	Leaseholders	Replacement land of similar productivity.	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of	Upon submitted request from PAP

		If the land is not available, consider compensation or additional measures reflecting terms of lease and impact	Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body	Compensated before access to land is required.
	Squatters (if any)	Leased plot on State land	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body	Upon submitted request from PAP Provided before access to land is required.
Unviable land (in case the remaining area of land is not viable, it can be expropriated upon PAPs request)	Owner with formal title (including those that have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws)	Compensation similar to that envisaged for agricultural land, as outlined above in this table	Srbijavode	Upon submitted request from PAP, up until two years after the commencement of the operation phase/ issue of Usage permit (in accordance with Article 10 of the Law on Expropriation). Compensated before access to land is required.
Any additional land that is still to be acquired for the project that could not be identified at this stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • widening of the existing roads, • sediment traps on the Ub river tributaries and the access roads to these sediment traps, • rural roads to ensure access to private property where required • biodiversity and sediment control riparian works outside the current zone of expropriation 	Owner with formal title (including those that have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws)	Compensation similar to that envisaged for agricultural land, as outlined above in this table	Srbijavode	Compensated before access to land is required.
A3. CROPS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS ON LAND				
Loss of annual crops, that could not have been harvested prior to land repossession	Owners of crops (it is not of importance if the owner of crops is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of planting crops or acquired ownership in some other, recognizable way)	Provide the option of collecting harvest, where feasible. If collecting harvest is not feasible, compensation at full replacement value, reflecting the market price of expropriated crops adjusted to account for any portion already harvested.	EPC Contractor Srbijavode	Before access to land is required. Provide notification at least 30 days prior. Compensation before access to land is required.

Loss of perennial plants and trees (fruit bearing trees, vineyards and fruit bearing plants)	Owners of plants (it is not of importance if the owner of plants is owner of land, or lessee, or informal owner/user of land providing that they bore costs of planting or acquired ownership in some other, recognizable way)	Provide the option of collecting harvest, where feasible. AND Compensation at full replacement value, which is based on age category and calculated as gross market value of one-year income times the number of years to grow a perennial to similar productivity/age, plus purchase price of seedlings and starting materials.	EPC Contractor Srbijavode	Before access to land is required. Provide notification. Compensation before access to land is required.
Loss of perennial plants and trees (non-productive / timber)		Compensation at full replacement value based on the market price of dry wood volume, plus purchase price of seedlings and starting materials	Srbijavode	Compensation before access to land is required.
A4. OTHER RESETTLEMENT SITUATIONS				
Loss of access to usual resources, amenities, community held resources and buildings	Communities or households	Timely information about the disturbance. Renewing public ownership or services (roads, buildings of public interest or similar). Restoring access to conveniences or services to previous levels.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase.
Imposition of permanent servitudes (might be required for relocation of utilities, ensuring access, etc.)	Owners of land plots	Compensation at full replacement value reflecting the market price of the property and relevant additional measures. If servitude imposed makes the use of the land non-viable, then the land plot has to be acquired in full.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase.
Undetermined impact (including ecosystem services)	Any person affected by impact	Any undetermined impact will be mitigated in accordance with principles and aims of this document	N/A	N/A
Support to vulnerable population groups	Categories of vulnerable groups to be defined (typically include households with income below poverty line, women-led households, elderly without family support, households with multiple minor children, households with disabled member, etc.)	Enrollment in government social assistance programs, if not yet involved Priority in local employment for able members of vulnerable households	Srbijavode as Beneficiary of Expropriation, with the support of Municipality as administrative body, and EPC Contractor	Compensation before access to land is required. Throughout Construction phase.
A5. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES				
Permanent loss of ability to continue agricultural production	Previous land owners (title holders and members of their household) who do not have the ability or desire to continue with agricultural production following the expropriation (due	Continuation of usage of the expropriated property until the property is required for the Project implementation, despite the status of compensation and ownership	EPC Contractor	For vacating the land - at least one agricultural season after the compensation is received.
		Access to information about the employment strategy developed by the Contractor.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Upon submitted request from PAP Throughout Construction phase and during initial

	to age, health conditions, limited ability to purchase replacement land)	Access to informative consultations on skill training programs and employment assistance (National Employment Service, Divac Foundation and others). Access to training programs for upskilling (vocational training, English and software courses, training in services and administration...).		Operation phase (first year of operation)
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B. TEMPORARY IMPACTS

Impacts caused by temporary occupancy of land and any damages to the property made during temporary occupancy	Property owner (including those that have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national laws)	Market price of lease for duration of the occupancy + Replacement cost value in accordance with this matrix for affected crops, orchards, nurseries etc. + Compensation for any damages to the property evaluated at replacement cost And; The land must be returned to original condition. Improved quality of the land due to top soiling work should not be removed, except if agreed upon differently with owner.	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase. Compensation before access to land is required
Livelihood Restoration Measures - Temporary loss of ability to continue agricultural production	Previous land owners who intend to continue with agricultural production on replacement land purchased from the received compensation	Continuation of usage of the expropriated property until the property is required for the Project implementation, despite the status of compensation and ownership	EPC Contractor	For vacating the land - at least one agricultural season after the compensation is received.
		Improvement of quality of other agricultural land owned by the PAP, through levelling and distribution of topsoil collected from the wider expropriated area	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Upon submitted request from PAP
		Access to resources including consultations on grant programs and other forms of financial or training assistance for agriculture (such as IPARD)	Srbijavode and EPC Contractor	Throughout Construction phase and during initial Operation phase (first year of operation)

Dispute settlement and grievance redress procedure

The Pambukovica Dam project incorporates a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism designed to ensure that concerns and complaints related to the project's environmental and social impacts are addressed fairly and efficiently. Individuals or organizations may submit comments and/or complaints in person, by phone, via post, or email using the below contact details:

Organization: PWMC Srbijavode
Name: Tamara Vuckovic
Lena Marinovic
Address: Bulevar umetnosti 2A, Beograd 11070
Phone : +381 11 3119 400; +381 11 3119 402
E-mail : office@srbijavode.rs
URL : <https://www.srbijavode.rs>