

## **Environmental and Social Assessment**

Greenfield: **Category B Project** - GrCF2 W2 – Tram line Ilidza-Hrasnica

### **Resettlement Plan**

June, 2023

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## Abbreviations

<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>E&amp;S</b>	Environmental and Social
<b>ESMS</b>	Environmental and Social Management System
<b>ESA</b>	Environmental and Social Assessment
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>ESP</b>	Environmental and Social Policy
<b>GBVH</b>	Gender based violence and harassment
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GrCF2</b>	Green Cities Framework 2
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>KEAP</b>	Cantonal Environmental Action Plan
<b>PAP</b>	Project Affected People
<b>PRs</b>	Performance Requirements
<b>RP</b>	Resettlement Plan

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Objective and scope of the Resettlement Plan

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been developed by the Ministry of Transport of Sarajevo Canton, with the aim and in order to address the potential impacts of land acquisition for the Category B Project - GrCF2 W2 – Sarajevo tram line - Ilidža to Hrasnica, in compliance to:

- Legal framework of FBiH,
- EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy 2019<sup>1</sup>, especially EBRD Performance Requirement (PR) 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

For the purposes of this Project no previous Resettlement Plan or similar documents have been developed. Since the Project in question has been envisaged since the 1980s, it is noted that, over the past decades and for the purposes of other infrastructure projects land acquisition has been performed for most of the project area (detailed audit for the purposes of this RP is presented in chapters 5.3 Affected businesses and 5.4 Affected people). This was not done in accordance with a cohesive plan, strategy or document which defines general principles, procedures and entitlement framework with regard to the potential impacts of land acquisition required for the Project. However, due to the long period of overall land acquisition process Law on Expropriation<sup>2</sup> has undergone several revisions and amendments.

Since the development of the main design the extent and impact of the Project can be accurately assessed, and a RP can be developed. The RP provides precise details on the Project Affected People (PAP), the eligibility criteria and the procedures to be applied for the Project in line with the legal framework and in compliance with EBRD PR5. Therefore, this RP specifies the procedures to be followed by the Ministry or body responsible for implementation of land acquisition activities on their behalf, and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. This document also provides a description of the land plots (cadastral parcels) to be affected by property acquisition for the needs of the Project.

The objectives of this RP are to:

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

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<sup>1</sup> Environmental and Social Policy, EBRD, 2019, last accessed on 28.05.2022., website: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html>

<sup>2</sup> "Official Gazette of FBiH", no. 70/2007, 36/2010, 25/2012, 8/2015 - Decision Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 34/2016

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROJECT POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 2.1 Description and content of the project

Sarajevo Canton (the “Client”), Bosnia and Herzegovina through the Ministry of Transport of Sarajevo Canton (the “Ministry), financed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environment, is implementing the Project GrCF2 W2 - Sarajevo tram line Ilidža-Hrasnica (the “Project”). The total length of the new line is 13.05 km and the provided financing for the “Project”<sup>3</sup> includes the following:

- i. **Extension of double-track electrified tram line from Ilidža to Hrasnica by about 6.4 kilometres** (extension of the Sarajevo tram network, connecting the sites of city importance such as Ilidža Aquapark, International University of Sarajevo or Engine Factory Sarajevo as well as multiple residential neighbourhoods located in the Municipality of Ilidža, part of Sarajevo Canton);
- ii. **Construction of new (or newly reconstructed) tram tracks in total length of 13.045 kilometres** (reconstruction of some existing and construction of a new tracks at the turning loop in Ilidža where the connection to the existing tram line will be made, construction of two new tracks to Hrasnica and construction of a new turning loop tracks in Hrasnica); and
- iii. **Construction of new (or newly reconstructed) 20 tram platforms within 10 tram stops** (reconstruction of one current platform plus construction of two new platforms at the tram stop at the turning loop Ilidža, construction of 8 new two-platform tram stops along the way to Hrasnica and construction of a new one-platform tram stop at the turning loop Hrasnica).

Currently the existing tram line network in Sarajevo, with a total length of around 22.9 km, runs along the main road network running on the North-East to South-West longitudinal. The existing network runs from the roundabout at Baščaršija (old part of town) to Ilidža. Once connected the “new line” with the elements as described above, shall provide a direct means of transport from Hrasnica to Baščaršija and all points between without the need to change mode of transport. The Sarajevo tram line network is given in the Figure 1 below.

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<sup>3</sup> ToR

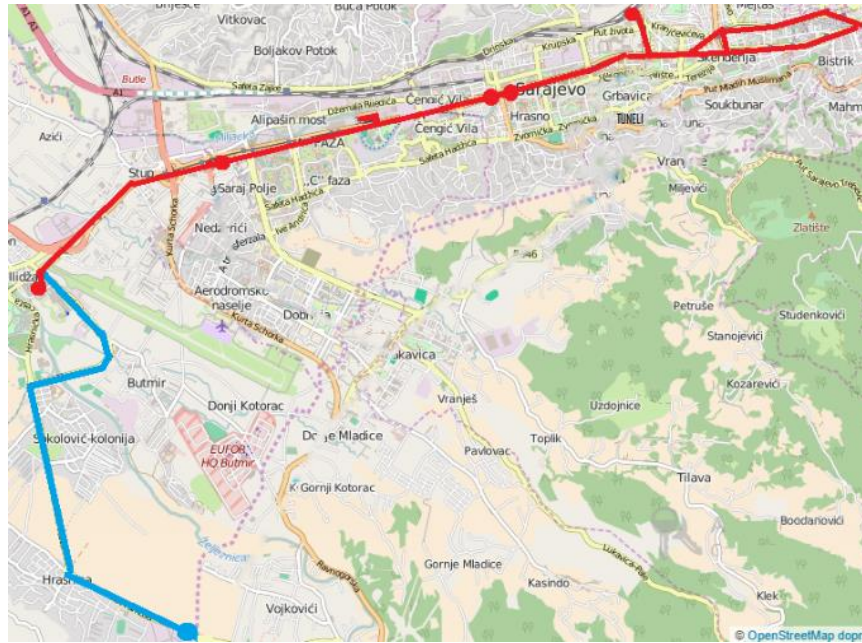


Figure 1 Existing tram line in Sarajevo (red) and new tram line extension as per the Project (blue)

Furthermore, the Project forms part of the Green Cities Framework 2 (“GrCF2”), which manifests a strategic and multi-project approach aiming to help identify and address environmental challenges in selected large cities in EBRD’s countries of operation.<sup>4</sup> In particular, GrCF2 not only promotes sustainable cities through inclusive, resilient, well-governed and smart urban development, but it seeks to achieve significant environmental enhancements and promote Green transition quality within the relevant cities.

The tram line construction project aims to contribute to the implementation of planning orientations from the "Spatial Plan of Sarajevo Canton 2003-2023" and ensure efficient public transport for this part of urban area of Sarajevo Canton.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, the specific objectives of this Project encompass the following:

- Improvement of the level of service for existing and future public transport users on the given Iliđa-Hrasnica corridor by increasing the availability of public transport capacity and shortening travel time.
- Improvement of the quality of life in urban areas by reducing negative impacts on the natural and social environment.

## 2.2 Section description Iliđa - Hrasnica

As stated in earlier chapters the length of the new tram line from Iliđa to Hrasnica is around 6.4 km. A map of the planned tram track is given in Figure 2 below.

<sup>4</sup> ToR

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.



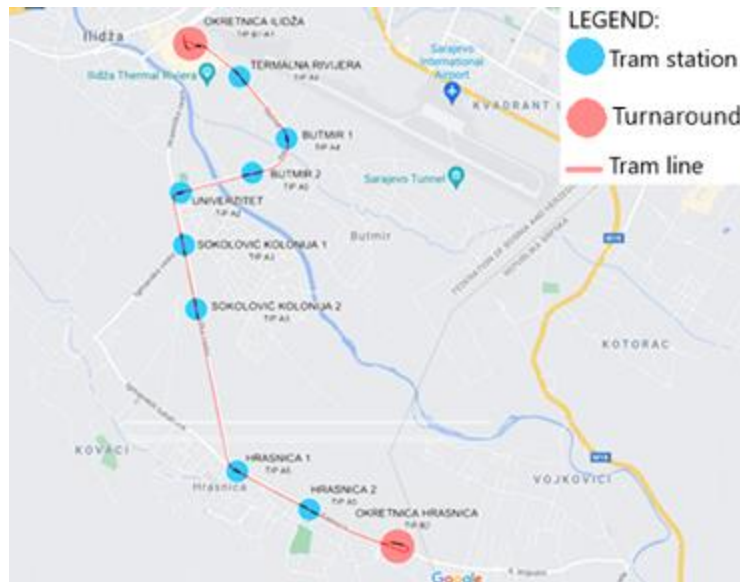


Figure 2 Route of the tram line extension from Ilidža to Hrasnica including stops

This double-track tram line has two tram tracks, one for the direction from Ilidža to Hrasnica and the other for the opposite direction. At the turn loops there are additional tracks that make the connection from the main track in one direction to the main track in the opposite direction. With all of the connecting tracks at the loops and tracks in both directions the total length of all tracks in a single direction is around 13 km.

The project also includes (re)construction of 20 tram platforms within 10 tram stops, specifically:

- reconstruction of one current platform plus construction of two new platforms at the tram stop at the Ilidža turning loop (upper red circle on the figure 3 below),
- construction of 8 new two-platform trams stops along the way to Hrasnica (blue circles), and
- construction of a new one-platform tram stop at the Hrasnica turning loop (bottom red circle).

Details on the of the tram line, its tracks, stops and platforms can be seen in the layouts as follows.



Figure 3 First section of the tram line from Ilidža to Universities

The map in Figure 3 shows the route of the tram tracks (yellow), the turn loop at Ilidža (Ilidža in blue) where the tracks are such that a tram can make a turn in order to travel in the opposite direction and four tram stops (Ilidža, Termalna Rivijera, Butmir 1, Butmir 2, Univerzitet), where passengers wait for, board and disembark the tram. The designation and location of the stops are given in blue on the map.





*Figure 4 Second section of the tram line from Universities to Sokolović kolonija 2*

The map in Figure 4 shows the route of the tram tracks (yellow) and 3 tram stops (Univerzitet, Sokolović kolonija 1, Sokolović kolonija 2) where passengers wait for, board and disembark the tram. The designation and location of the stops are given in blue on the map. In addition, the Univerzitet stop is shown in Figure 3 as well, however it is included here for reference.





*Figure 5 Third section of the tram line from Sokolovic kolonija 2 to Hrasnica 1*

The map in Figure 5 shows the route of the tram tracks (yellow) and 2 tram stops (Sokolović kolonija 2, Hrasnica 1) where passengers wait for, board and disembark the tram. The designation and location of the stops are given in blue on the map. In addition, the Sokolović stop is shown in Figure 4 as well, however it is included here for reference.





*Figure 6 Fourth section of the tram line from Hrasnica 1 to turn loop Hrasnica*

The map in Figure 6 shows the route of the tram tracks (yellow) and 3 tram stops (Hrasnica 1, Hrasnica 2 and at the Hrasnica turn loop) where passengers wait for, board and disembark the tram. The designation and location of the stops are given in blue on the map. In addition, the Hrasnica 1 stop is shown in Figure 5 as well, however it is included here for reference.

### 2.3 Project footprint and associated land impacts

The whole of the project area is located in Sarajevo Canton, more precisely Municipality Ilidža. In line with the Main design, the project area shall take a total of 208 cadastral parcels, with a total area of 310,615 m<sup>2</sup>. The selected land plots are located in three cadastral municipalities (Ilidža, Butmir and Hrasnica), with area belonging to each of the municipality, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Breakdown of cadastral parcels by cadastral municipality

Cadastral municipality	No. of cadastral parcels	Total area of cadastral parcels (m <sup>2</sup> )	Share of area in each cadastral municipality
Ilidža	50	113,703	36.61%
Butmir	5	86,065	27.71%
Hrasnica	153	111,976	36.05%
Total	208	310,615	100.00%

The cadastral municipalities in relation to the project area are given in Figure 7 below.



Figure 7 Cadastral municipalities in relation to the project area (red tram line, yellow cadastral municipality borders)

For the purposes of assessing the project footprint and in accordance to the main design from 2019 in terms of land acquisition there are two main sections that need to be considered:

- Section 1 represents the area of the turn loop in Ilidža
- Section 2 represents the area of the turn loop in Hrasnica

Section 1 represents the area of the turn loop in Ilidža, as presented in the Figure 8 below.

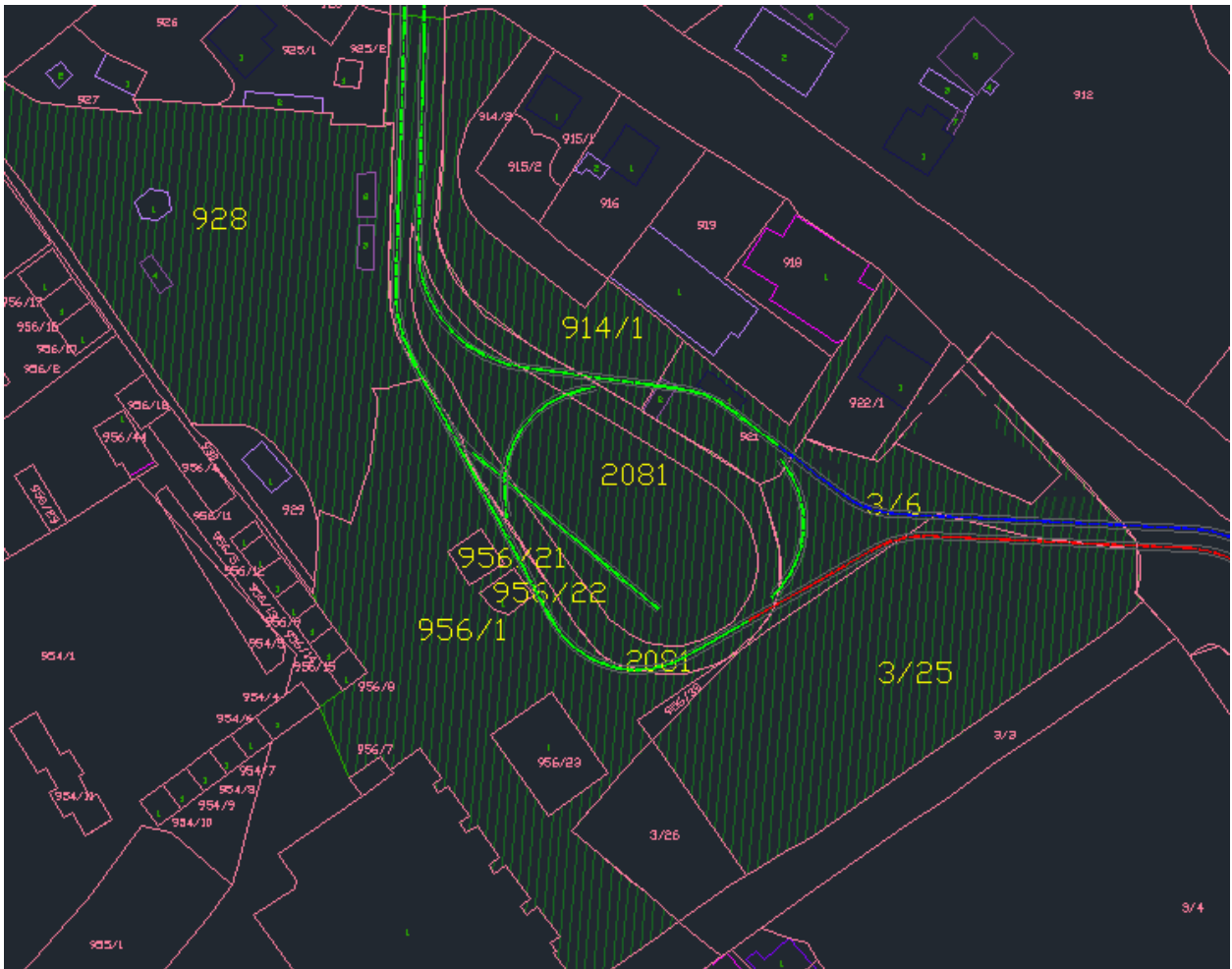


Figure 8 Cadastral parcels affected by Project area at the turn loop in Ilidža (numbers indicated cadastral parcels) (turn loop green, tram track blue and red)



Section 2 represents the area of the turn loop in Hrasnica.

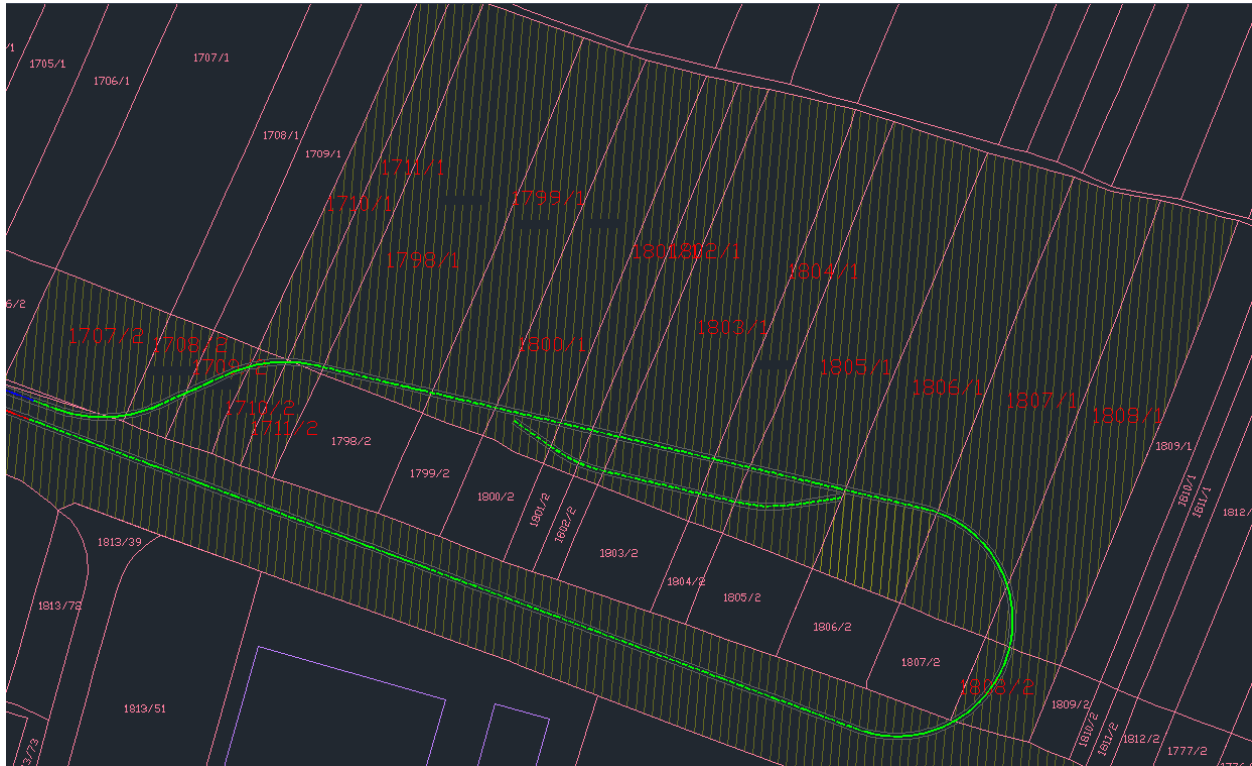


Figure 9 Cadastral parcels affected by Project area at the turn loop in Hrasnica (numbers in red indicated cadastral parcels, turn loop of tram track in green, affected cadastral parcels in yellow)

## 2.4 Avoidance and minimisation

As stated in the chapters before the tram line has been planned since the 80s and has been included in Regulatory Plans. According to the current Regulatory Plans and Spatial Plans (including the Spatial Plan for Sarajevo 2003-2023; Hrasnica Regulatory Plan (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton No. 14/04 and 22/14), the Hrasnica Economic Zone Regulatory Plan (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton No. 2/12) and the Center Ilidža Regulatory Plan (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton No. 33/05 and 41/14)), the corridor of the future tram line has been reserved Ilidža-Hrasnica for both directions. Spatial Plans and Regulatory plans are adopted by the local authorities, after completion of a public debate.

The tram line is located with a track width of 1.435 m in the central belt 10.0 / 8.50 m wide between the two-lane road on the left and right. The calculated speed on the railway is 60 km/h. The route starts from the turn at Ilidža, and ends with the U turn at Hrasnica near the business zone "FAMOS". From Ilidža, the tram line departs with a reserved belt next to the "Terme" swimming pool then Butmir road towards the University Center over the already built infrastructure (bridges) on rivers Željeznica and Tilava. After that, the railway route passes through the roundabout at Butmir crossroads-Sokolović Kolonija. From this intersection, the tram line route extends to roundabouts in Hrasnica, all in the belt between two-lane roads on the left and on the right sides, and then continues to the business zone Hrasnica, where the construction of a turntable is planned. On part of the route where the road is constructed, a belt provided for a two-track tram line Ilidža-Hrasnica is 10.0 m from Ilidža Center to the roundabout at the University



Center, while from that roundabout towards Hrasnica, a belt 8.50 m wide (constructed and designed part). The total length of the route is about 6.0 km. Levelling, the slope ranges from a minimum of 0 ‰ to maximum 4 ‰. In the transverse sense, the lower part of the route will be solved in accordance with the proposed by the solution and performed works on the route of the four-lane road. Rainwater and hull water the tram tracks will be taken to an already constructed collector.<sup>6</sup> An extract from the Regulatory Plan Sarajevo 2003-2023, delimiting the tram line for this Project is given in the Figure 10 below.

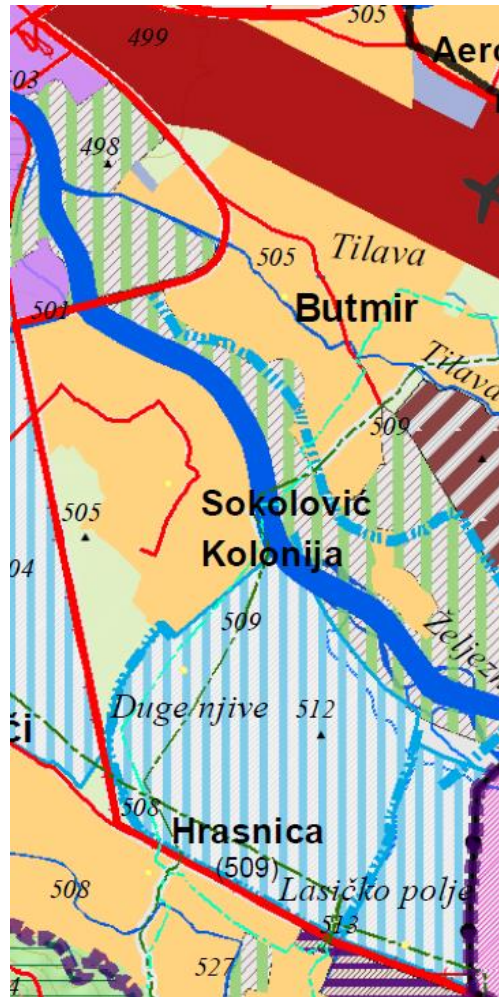


Figure 10 Extract from the Regulatory Plan Sarajevo 2003-2023 (Tram line indicated with thick red line and notches)

Due to the long-term project planning process, and therefore the project route, possibilities for alternatives and changes to the main design project solution are minimalised. This indicates that the tramline route, with all accompanying elements, has been spatially optimised and that the used Project area has been minimised. In addition, the track width cannot be minimised further due to technical requirements.

Documentation, including meeting minutes, discussions and conclusion presented in the Main Design of the tram railway from Ilidža to Hrasnica, 2019, Book 4, Architectural phase, pages 37 – 49 elaborates why the final technical solution was adopted. The alternative option, that was not accepted, required an

<sup>6</sup> Feasibility study for the tram structure construction project Ilidža-Hrasnica (final report), April 2015

amendment to the regulatory plan and was in conflict with the planned spatial distribution near the turn loop. As per the stated it is concluded that the adopted technical solution minimises the amount of land acquisition required for the implementation of the Project, while meeting all technical and safety criteria for the Ilidža turn loop. The same methodology was applied for the U turn at Hrasnica.

During the detailed examination of the Building Permit 03-23-2948/2-19M, for this Project, it was assessed, based on on-field conditions, that out of the total 340 cadastral parcels included in the aforementioned permit the required Project area only covers a total of 208 of these indicated parcels and that the remaining 132 parcels can be excluded and shall not be affected by the Project, at any stage of the project cycle, including implementation or during construction works. In order to minimise land acquisition, at the time of writing this document the process of amending the existing permit is under way, to only include the affected 208 cadastral parcels.<sup>7</sup> This shall decrease the total area of land to be expropriated by 29,950 m<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> According to The Law on Construction Land of FBiH ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 25/2003, 16/2004 - corrigendum, 67/2005 and 94/2018 – Decision of Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina) Construction permitting can be performed after the fact as long as it is approved by the Municipal Council and is in line with Law on Spatial Planning.

### 3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1 Law on Expropriation of FBiH

The relevant segments as proscribed by the Law on Expropriation of FBiH<sup>8</sup> are given in the table below.

<p>Public interest</p>	<p>The decision on determining the public interest for the construction of a facility or the performance of works in the municipality is made by the municipal council in whose area the facility is intended to be built or performed in accordance with spatial planning documents.</p> <p>The public interest in the construction of a facility or the performance of other works in the area for which a regulatory plan or urban project has been adopted is considered to be determined by that plan or project. Property can only be expropriated after public interest is declared for a project.</p> <p>The Law lists several facilities/infrastructures that is to be considered of public interest. It does not directly state public transport, however these falls under the category of traffic, which is stated.</p>
<p>Pre-condition to start expropriation</p>	<p>The proposal for a permit to carry out preparatory work must specify: the purpose for which the expropriation is intended to be proposed, the property on which the preparatory work will be carried out, the owner of the property, the nature, scope and purpose of the work and its duration.</p> <p>The proposal for a permit for the performance of preparatory activities shall be decided by the Municipal Administration Service for Property and Legal Affairs.</p> <p>Before submitting the proposal for expropriation, the expropriation user is obliged to invite the property owners through a public announcement to acquire the property by mutual agreement, and the expropriation user is obliged to try to resolve the acquisition of ownership of a certain property by agreement with the interested property owner.</p> <p>The proposal for expropriation must be accompanied by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) proof of determined public interest for the construction of the facility or execution of works (act on determining the public interest, excerpt from the, publicly available, regulatory plan or urban project),</li> <li>2) an excerpt from the land and other public books in which the ownership of real estate is entered, which contains data on the real estate for which expropriation is proposed, as well as cadastral and other data if such books do not exist,</li> <li>3) title deed,</li> </ol>

<sup>8</sup> Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 70/2007, 36/2010, 25/2012, 8/2015 - US decision and 34/2016

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	<p>4) proof that the expropriation beneficiary has previously tried to reach an amicable solution to the issue of acquiring the right of ownership over a certain real estate (written offer, public announcement, etc.) and</p> <p>5) proof that the necessary funds have been secured and deposited with the bank in the amount approximately necessary for the payment of compensation for real estate proposed for expropriation and the costs of the expropriation procedure, for example proof of secured other appropriate real estate.</p>
Types of expropriation	<p>Expropriation can be complete or incomplete:</p> <p>1) Complete expropriation where expropriation of real estate becomes the property of the beneficiary of expropriation unless the expropriated real estate acquires the status of a good of general interest.</p> <p>2) Incomplete expropriation does not entail change of ownership of land. It provides the beneficiary with usufruct rights on the land and structures, as well as the lease of the land for a definite period. At the end of the lease, usufruct rights over land are returned to the previous owner.</p>
Right to request expropriation of remaining unviable land	<p>At the request of the owner, the remaining part of the real estate will be expropriated if during the expropriation of one part of the real estate it is determined that the owner has no economic interest to use the remaining part, i.e., if his previous existence part of the property.</p> <p>The official conducting the expropriation procedure is obliged to warn the owner that he can submit a request for the whole of the real-estate to be expropriated and that warning must be entered in the minutes of the hearing.</p> <p>The request for expropriation of the remaining part of the real estate can be submitted until the first instance decision on expropriation is made.</p> <p>The owner may also request the expropriation of the remaining part of the real estate in the appeal procedure, if a warning was not issued during the expropriation meeting.</p>
Temporary occupation of land	<p>Land required for the construction of a facility or for the performance of other works of public interest (accommodation of workers, materials, machinery, etc.) may be temporarily occupied for the time required to carry out preparatory work, but not longer than one year. Temporary occupation of land required for the construction of a facility or for the performance of works of public interest on other land may be requested by a proposal for expropriation or a special proposal. The proposal for temporary occupation of the land must specify: the purpose for which the temporary occupation of the land is proposed, the real estate to be temporarily occupied, the owner of the real estate as well as the duration of the temporary occupation. Temporary occupation will be terminated as soon as the need for which it</p>

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	<p>was determined ceases, and at the latest until the completion of works on the main facility. The decision on determining the temporary occupation of land is made by the municipal administration service. An appeal against the decision can be made to the Federal Administration.</p>
Negotiations	<p>The Law explicitly encourages negotiated settlements, thus enabling the expropriation beneficiary and property owner to agree on transfer of ownership and compensation during the entire process. It is specifically stated that before submitting the proposal for expropriation, the expropriation user is obliged to invite the property owners through a public announcement to acquire the property by mutual agreement, and the expropriation user is obliged to try to resolve the acquisition of ownership of a certain property by agreement with the interested property owner. As well as that during the expropriation procedure that the side requesting expropriation is required to present proof that a negated settlement has been attempted. The law foresees the possibility that an agreement can be reached until the decision on expropriation becomes final. In that case, the expropriation procedure is suspended.</p>
Timing of compensation	<p>Compensation must be provided prior to formal transfer of ownership.</p>
Preferred type of compensation	<p>As a rule, appropriate replacement property is preferred by the Law. It is defined as property in the same municipality or city which corresponds to the expropriated property in terms of the market value, and which offers approximately similar conditions of usage as they had had prior to expropriation. In case the property owner refuses such replacement property, or replacement property cannot be provided, compensation is paid in cash at market value of the property. The market value is based from the property prices in the area where the expropriated property is located, which can be achieved for the specific property in the market, and which depends on the demand and supply at the time of determining it. The Law also defines the method of determining compensation for orchards, forests and agricultural plantations, etc.</p>
Additional compensation	<p>Property owners are also entitled to: an increased compensation based on “personal and family circumstances”, which are taken into consideration if such circumstances are essential for the owner’s livelihood, particularly in case a major part or whole of the land or commercial premises have been expropriated, thus endangering the livelihood of the former owner, or in case members of an agricultural household must move from the area where they had been living          loss of profit: the former owners are entitled to the lost profit they would have earned if they had continued using the expropriated property. Lost profits are calculated from the date the owner lost possession of the property until the date he/she received compensation. Both types of entitlements are defined on a case-by-case basis.</p>
Compensation eligibility	<p>As a rule, the owners of buildings and land registered in the Land Register, the so-called formal property, are entitled receive compensation at market value. Owners of informally built structures are not entitled to receive the compensation; however, the owners of informal structures may demolish</p>

	<p>the structure and take away the materials within the time set by the responsible administrative department; otherwise, the structure shall be removed at the expense of the owners of informally built structures. The exception from this rule is when an informally built residential building is the only residential building the owner and their closest family members (right to home) or their legal heirs possess, in which case they are entitled to the compensation at market value. Conditions for recognition of the right to compensation to an owner of an informally built structure, in addition to the above, include:</p> <p>that the responsible authority had not passed a final decision to remove the building;</p> <p>that the informally built structure is registered in the official aerial survey of the territory of the FBiH;</p> <p>that the informal building is the only home of the owner of the informally built structure and members of their closest family, or their heirs.</p>
<p>Access to property</p>	<p>For reasons of urgency and in order to avoid major damage, the expropriation beneficiary may take possession of land even before the Decision on Expropriation becomes final and before compensation is paid, but solely on the basis of a decision by the FBiH Government. Prior to submitting a request to gain early access, the expropriation beneficiary must present to the owner the reasons for the urgency and an offer a negotiated settlement that allows early access to the property. The request for an early access to property is submitted to the FBiH Administrative Commission of the Government, while the Federation Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs prepares the proposed decision. If the case involves expropriation of a residential or commercial structure, the expropriation beneficiary may not file a request for an early access unless a replacement property is secured. An administrative dispute may be initiated against the Decision of the FBiH Government which allows early access. The dispute does not delay early access to the property.</p>

### 3.2 Other important laws in FBiH

- *Law on Property Rights* ("Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 66/2013, 100/2013 and 32/2019)

Of particular importance, in relation to this project, is that the acquisition, use, disposal, protection and termination of property rights and other real rights and possessions are regulated. Real rights are: right of ownership, right of construction, lien, land debt, right of real and personal easement and right of real cumbrance. Restrictions on real rights are that they may be revoked or limited against the owner's will only in the public interest and under the conditions provided by law in accordance with the principles of international law. Especially for the protection of natural resources, environment, human health, cultural and historical heritage, etc., it can limit or specifically regulate the use and disposal of certain items.

- *The Law on Agricultural Land of FBiH* ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 52/2009)

The law determines definitions, basic principles and management, protection, use, regulation, disposal, records, supervision over the implementation of this Law, criminal provisions, transitional and final provisions, as well as other important issues related to agricultural land. According to the law right of way may be established on agricultural land according to the order established in the law and as decided by the city or municipal council. The owners of such land are entitled to compensation in accordance with the Law on Expropriation.

- *Ordinance on adoption of the capital project "Construction of the tram line Ilidža - Hrasnica"* ("Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton", No. 15/20)

Total value of the project is given as 46.000.000,00 KM. The project is in line with the strategic goals of the Ministry of Transport of Sarajevo Canton and will be included in the Sarajevo Canton Development Strategy for the period 2021-2027, which is being drafted. The project is included in the Public Investment Program of Sarajevo Canton for the period 2021-2023.

- *The Law on Construction Land of FBiH* ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 25/2003, 16/2004 - corrigendum, 67/2005 and 94/2018 - US decision)

The law allows for the formal recognition, usually referred to as legalization, of informal structures on state owned land which is recognized as construction land. This means that construction permitting can be performed after the fact as long as it is approved by the Municipal Council and is in line with Law on Spatial Planning. The formal recognition of informal buildings is regulated at the Cantonal and implemented at the Municipal level.

- *The Law on Administrative Proceedings of FBiH* ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 2/1998 and 48/1999)

According to this Law, administrative bodies in FBiH and cantonal administrative bodies, as well as city and municipal administrative services and other bodies shall act in administrative matters, directly applying regulations, decide on the rights, obligations or legal interests of citizens, legal entities or other parties. The law is applied during the expropriation procedure as an addendum to the Law on Expropriation. It also allows for the appointment of a temporary representative if the cadastral parcel owner is unknown. The temporary representative is to be appointed by the body undertaking the procedure, if it is deemed necessary. In the case when the cadastral parcel owner is unknown the authority conducting the procedure shall publish their conclusion on the bulletin board or in another usual way (in news cadastral parcel of owners or other media outlets).

- *The Law on Land Registry of FBiH* ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 58/2002, 19/2003, 54/2004 and 32/2019 - US decision)

This Law regulates the keeping, maintenance and establishment of land registers, as well as the registration of real estate and real estate rights in land registers. In order to exercise rights in regards to ownership and other applicable proprietary rights registration must be performed in the land register. With regards to expropriation, the final decision on expropriation accompanied with the evidence of payment shall be considered the grounds for registration of the expropriation beneficiary as the cadastral parcel owner.

- *The Law on Non-Contentious Proceedings of FBiH* ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 2/1998, 39/2004, 73/2005, 80/2014 - other law and 11/2021)

This law determines the rules according to which courts act and decide on personal, family, property and other rights and legal interests which are resolved by law in non-contentious proceedings. The provisions of this Law shall also apply to other legal matters within the jurisdiction of courts for which the law does not explicitly stipulate that they are resolved in out-of-court proceedings and do not relate to the protection of violated or endangered rights which governs civil proceedings. The law allows the court to determine compensation in manners of expropriation in non-contentious procedure. The parties may conclude an agreement on the form and scope of compensation, i.e. the amount of the compensation, and the court passes the decision that is based on their agreement, if it finds the agreement compliant with the regulations defining ownership relations.

- *The Law on Bases of Social Welfare, Protection of Civilian Victims of War, and Protection of Families with Children* ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 36/1999, 54/2004, 39/2006, 14/2009, 7/2014 - decision of the US BiH, 45/2016, 19/2017 - other law and 40/2018)

The law regulates the basics of social protection for citizens and their families, as well as their basic rights to social protection. The law specifically refers to special and basic rights of the following categories: neglected and children without parental care, children whose development is hindered by family circumstances, persons with disabilities and persons with physical or mental disabilities, impoverished and persons unable to work, elderly persons without family care and persons and families in a state of social need, who due to special circumstances need an appropriate form of social protection. This assistance refers to temporary, onetime and other types of monetary assistance, as well as other types of assistance. The responsible body for determining these rights is the municipality in which the persons reside.

- *The Law on Prohibition of Discrimination* (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 59/09 and 66/16)

Establishes a framework for implementation of equal rights and opportunities for all persons in BiH and regulates the system of protection against discrimination.



## 4 PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND PROCESSES

### 4.1 EBRD policy

For the purposes of developing this document the principles and provisions of the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2019) were applied, which constitutes 10 Performance Requirements (PRs). The relevant PR for the purposes of this document is PR 5, which addresses impacts of project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources, which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter), and/ or economic displacement (loss of land, assets or restrictions on land use, assets and natural resources leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). Application of this PR is consistent with the universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms, specifically the right to private property, the right to adequate housing and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

EBRD requirements, **Key requirements of PR 5** are the following:

- Negotiated settlements are encouraged to help avoid expropriation;
- A socio-economic baseline assessment on people affected by the project, including impacts related to land acquisition and restrictions on land use, and a detailed census must be carried out for each project, including this one;
- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring feasible alternative project designs and sites;
- All displaced persons and communities will be offered compensation for loss of assets at full replacement compensation and other assistance intended to restore, and potentially improve, their standards of living and/or livelihoods to pre-displacement levels;
- Affected persons must be consulted and involved from the earliest stages and through all resettlement activities to facilitate their early and informed participation in decision-making processes related to resettlement;
- All feasible alternative project designs should be considered to avoid or at least minimize physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and economic costs and benefits;
- An effective grievance mechanism must be established as early as possible in the process in order to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons.

The table below presents the analysed gaps between EBRD PR5 and the Law on Expropriation, with solutions to bridge these gaps to ensure compliance of this RP with EBRD requirements.

**4.2 Key principals and objectives**

Key principle	EBRD requirement	Gap between EBRD requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap or insure key principles
Avoidance of Forced Evictions	The Client shall not resort to forced eviction	No Gap	The implementation of Law on Expropriation and Property Rights.
Cut-off date and eligibility	As per PR5 the client shall establish a cut-off date for eligibility and needs to communicate the cut-off date throughout the project area.	No Gap	The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility for this section is the date when the Municipality of Ilidža notifies legal title holders (PAPs) that the Expropriation Proposal has been produced. For unregistered structures or structures built without permits or those which are not registered in the land registry (process led by Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo), the cut-off date will be the date of the Socio-Economic Survey. The cut-off date will also be disclosed at consultation meetings.

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Key principle	EBRD requirement	Gap between EBRD requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap or insure key principles
<p>Compensation at replacement value, in-kind compensation</p>	<p>The foremost requirement as per PR5 is that all displaced persons receive compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance in order to restore, and potentially improve, their standards of living and/or livelihoods to pre-displacement levels.</p>	<p>With regards to the principle of determining the type of compensation there are no Gaps between the relevant PR5 and Law on Expropriation, where the law in question does favour a replacement property of equal value and this shall be offered as the first option. If an agreement cannot be reached or adequate property found, a cash compensation shall be offered, as per the determined current market value of the property.</p> <p>The Gaps are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The first Gap arises when considering Replacement costs. PR 5 defines Replacement costs as valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. On the other hand, the relevant local law prescribes compensation at market value for the property, but does not explicitly refer to the reimbursement of registration costs and the fee for the transfer of ownership.</li> <li>2) The second Gap is the category of persons who are entitled to compensation, where owners of informally built, structures are not entitled to compensations, with the exception as described as follows. The Law refers to formal owners of property with the exception of informally built houses for which the responsible authority did not issue a final decision on removal, and which are the only housing unit of their owners and members of their imitate family where owners of informally built structure are entitled to compensation at the construction value of such structures. The requirement is that the object is recorded in the official 2017 official aerial survey of FBiH and that the responsible authority did not issue a decision on its removal.</li> </ol>	<p>Compensation will be provided in line with EBRD requirements. Specific entitlements are given in Chapter 6.2 Entitlement matrix.</p>

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Key principle	EBRD requirement	Gap between EBRD requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap or insure key principles
<p>Economic Displacement and Livelihood Improvement or Restoration</p>	<p>In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the client shall plan measures to improve, or at least restore, affected persons' incomes or livelihoods.</p> <p>Depending on the type of impacts, livelihood improvement or restoration measures will include the following:</p> <p>1) where land acquisition, or restrictions to land use, affects businesses, compensation of the affected business owner or operator for: (i) the cost of re-establishing activities elsewhere; (ii) lost net income during the transition period; and (iii) the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable;</p> <p>2) For persons with formally recognised ownership provide provision of replacement land or property of equal or greater value or, if appropriate, cash compensation at replacement cost</p>	<p>The law on expropriation foresees two main measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An increase in compensation based on "personal and family circumstances" (if such circumstances are essential for the owner's livelihood)</li> <li>- Compensation for "loss of profit"</li> </ul> <p>This is explained such that personal and family circumstances of the former owner of the expropriated property will be considered as a corrective to increase the amount of compensation if these circumstances are important for the material existence of the previous owner, especially if due to expropriation of most or all land or business premises.</p> <p>If the previous owner was engaged in a permitted business activity, his material existence was endangered, as well as in the case when due to expropriation the members of the agricultural household have to move from the area where they resided or stayed.</p> <p>The Gap arises since this only applies to formal owner/s of the cadastral parcel.</p>	<p>Compensation will be provided in line with EBRD requirements. Specific entitlements are given in Chapter 6.2 Entitlement matrix.</p>

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Key principle	EBRD requirement	Gap between EBRD requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap or insure key principles
	<p>3) For persons without formally recognised ownership provide compensation for lost assets other than land or in lieu of such provide such persons with an opportunity to re-establish livelihoods elsewhere</p> <p>4) Provision of additional targeted assistance and opportunities at least to restore, or where possible improve, their income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living</p> <p>5) Provision of support during the transition period</p>		
<p>Consideration of vulnerable people</p>	<p>PR 5 requires that particular attention must be paid to vulnerable groups and individuals.</p>	<p>There is a Gap for this key principle where PR 5 requires that special attention must be given to the needs of vulnerable individuals, however there are no such provisions the Law on Expropriation.</p>	<p>Compensation will be provided in line with EBRD requirements. Specific entitlements are given in Chapter 10.2 Assistance to vulnerable people.</p>

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Key principle	EBRD requirement	Gap between EBRD requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap or insure key principles
Consultation-grievance mechanisms	A project-specific grievance mechanism must be established.	There is a Gap for this key principle as the Law on Expropriation allows for the right of formal PAPs, those who are formally owners of the cadastral parcel, to file complaints in various phases of the expropriation procedure, the Law does not prescribe the need to establish a grievance mechanism for each project requiring expropriation specifically.	A grievance mechanism in line with PR 5 will be established as described under 9 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS SYSTEM.
Monitoring and external reviews	The client shall establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resettlement plan and shall take corrective action if necessary, during implementation to achieve the objectives of PR 5.	There is a Gap for this key principle, since it is not covered by local legislation as described in PR5. The following is noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project does not include significant displacement impacts</li> </ul>	A monitoring and evaluation plan is presented in Chapter 11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.
Participation/ Consultations (Stakeholder engagement)	Meaningful consultation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, shall be organised throughout the process of resettlement planning and implementation in accordance with principles and processes outlined in PR 10, and shall be supported by disclosure of relevant information.	The Law on Expropriation stipulate, in multiple articles that notifying of/consultation with property owners and stakeholders is mandatory.	Provided in Stake Holder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The Key principles for implementation arising from agreements with the Government or law are described in Chapter 3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

### 4.3 Process overview

Most of the land acquisition for the Project area has been completed as part of other infrastructure projects (Hrasnička and Butmirska roads), which have been conducted, at an earlier time.<sup>9</sup> The cadastral parcels for which land acquisition has not yet been performed are under the expropriation process being carried out by the Municipality Ilidža since April 2022. This procedure applies to the 17 cadastral parcels that have not yet undergone the land acquisition process. The procedure of the expropriation process, for these 17 cadastral parcels, is presented, in graph form, in the Figure 11 below.

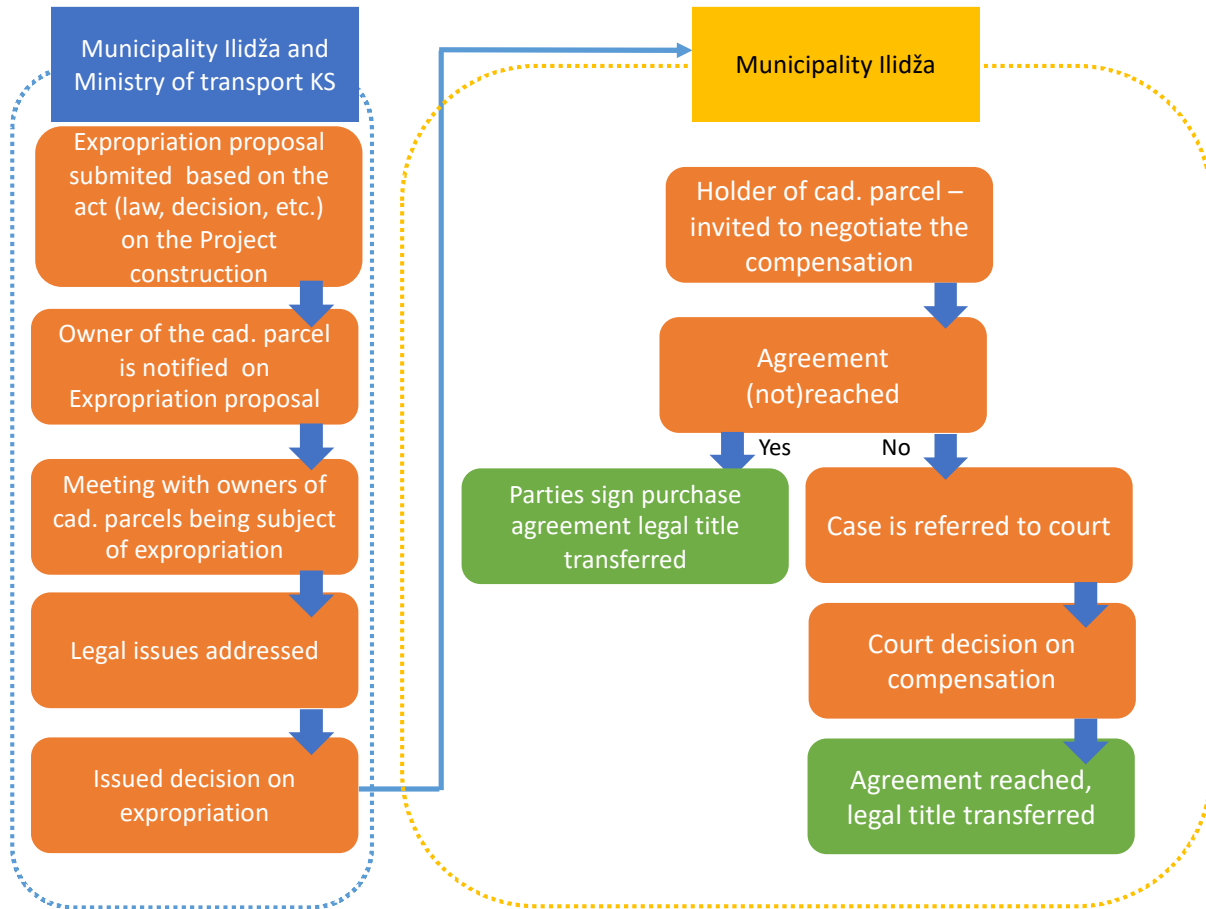


Figure 11 Expropriation process graphical representation

The procedure can also be described in the following steps:

1. The first step is for the Municipality Ilidža to file a proposal for expropriation through the General Attorney’s Office.
2. Once the proposal for expropriation is granted the Municipality Ilidža, on behalf of the final expropriation beneficiary, in this case the Ministry, notifies the owners that the expropriation procedure has been initiated, together with a warning to the owners that they shall not be entitled

<sup>9</sup> Detailed explanation in Chapter 5.2.1 Cadastral parcels for which land acquisition is complete

to compensation of costs of their investments in land or buildings made after they received written notification that the expropriation procedure had commenced (except the costs of regular maintenance) – cut-off date.

3. Next the Municipality Ilidža must then make an appointment and conduct a meeting with the owners in order to discuss expropriation, and also notify them that they have the right to file a request for expropriation of the remaining part of the property (the head of the procedure evaluate the request for the expropriation of the remaining part of the property/land, based on the conducted procedure and evidence).
4. If land registry does not correspond to the actual state of ownership (often occurs due to outdated information in the land registry books) and if there is a discrepancy between the land registry and the factual situation on the property, the municipal administration service will discuss the right of ownership, as a preliminary issue, before commencing further steps. This is done such that the head of the procedure, as appointed by the Municipality, uses all available evidence, including: field inspections, depositions of parties, deposition hearings, witnesses, and evaluates documents (reasons for decisions, etc.), as well as those registered in the cadastre and land registry, in order to determine the factual owners/users. Based on the evidence presented the factual state of ownership is determined.
5. The municipality issues a Decision on Expropriation. If a negotiated expropriation is not reached in the above steps the Cadastral parcel owner can appeal against this Decision to the Federal Administration for Geodesy and Legal Property Affairs. If still unsatisfied, Cadastral parcel owner can initiate an administrative dispute before the Cantonal court.
6. When the Decision on Expropriation becomes final, the municipality must invite the cadastral parcel owner, as well as undertake all reasonable efforts to reach a negotiated settlement and agree on the amount of compensation. If the parties come to an agreement, a formal agreement is signed.
7. If no agreement on compensation is reached within 2 months, the municipality refers the case to the municipal court to determine the compensation. This decision can be appealed at the Cantonal court (whose decision is then considered final but can still be disputed at the Supreme Court). Once the Court has reached a final decision the process moves to completion as described in point 8 below.
8. Formal transfer of legal title in the land register is carried out on the basis of a valid Decision and proof of payment of compensation or proof that the previous owner has acquired ownership over other corresponding property.



## 5 BASELINE OF AFFECTED ASSETS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

### 5.1 Status of land acquisition activities

The Ministry of Transport of Sarajevo Canton has appointed the Municipality of Ilidža, based on the concluded agreement, to carry out land acquisition activities related to the Project. More specifically these activities shall be carried out by the Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre of the Municipality of Ilidža and General Attorney of Municipality of Ilidža, which are the expropriation authorities for all of the affected cadastral parcels. This authority shall also deliver notices to each owner of a subject cadastral parcel individually, as described in 4.3 Process overview and in line with 4.2 Key principals and objectives. The Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo will notify the affected businesses and informal users.

As stated in the introduction of this document the project area for this Project overlaps with the project area of other infrastructure projects (Hrasnička and Butmirska roads) which have been conducted in the past, and for which land acquisition is complete. This means that consequentially land acquisition for these overlapping cadastral parcels has also been performed prior to the start of land acquisition process for the purposes of the Project - GrCF2 W2 – Sarajevo tram line. This part of the land acquisition process was conducted in the period between 2008 – 2021.

There are a total of 208 cadastral parcels within the project area, where for 191 of these cadastral parcels, for reasons as elaborated above, the land acquisition process has been conducted and is finished. The remaining 17 parcels have not been expropriated and are under the process of land acquisition since April 2022.

For the purposes of providing a description of affected assets the cadastral parcels shall be split into two categories:

- 1) Cadastral parcels for which land acquisition complete (there is a total of 191 cadastral parcels in this category)
- 2) Cadastral parcels for which land acquisition in not complete (there is a total of 17 cadastral parcels in this group).

A detailed overview of these two categories is given in chapter 5.2 Description of affected assets.

It is noted that the Project is included in the Sarajevo Canton Development Strategy for the period 2021-2027. The project is also included in the Public Investment Program of Sarajevo Canton for the period 2021-2023<sup>10</sup> and Regulatory Plan Sarajevo 2003-2023, meaning that the Project is determined to be of public interest, where the date for this decision was 60 days after the ordinance came into force, more precisely 24.05.2022.

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<sup>10</sup> Ordinance on adoption of the capital project "Construction of the tram line Ilidža - Hrasnica" ("Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton", No. 15/20)

## 5.2 Description of affected assets

This section provides a detailed description of the categories of cadastral parcels inside the Project area.

### 5.2.1 Cadastral parcels for which land acquisition is complete

There are a total of 191, out of the total 208 in the project area, cadastral parcels that belong to the category of cadastral parcels for which land acquisition complete. These cadastral parcels have been expropriated before the commencement of land acquisition activities for the purposes of this Project or have been state owned since the introduction of registry books.

The previous land acquisitions were performed for other infrastructure projects, which are distinct from the one which is the subject of this document, more specifically Hrasnička and Butmirska roads. These projects were implemented in the period 2005-2007 for Butmirska road, and sporadically in the last 10 years for Hrasnička road. The land acquisition process itself was conducted in the period from 1980 to 2021, with majority of the process implemented in the period 2008-2021. The Project areas for these two aforementioned and distinct projects, overlap with the project area of the GrCF2 W2 - Sarajevo tram line Project. This information is in line with the registry books, more precisely according to the Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs. The type of cadastral parcels and basic information on them is given in the Table 2 below.

Table 2 Basic information on parcels expropriated before commencement of project activities

Type	Number of cadastral parcels	Percentage of cadastral parcels	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of area
Arable land / Field of 1st class	42	21.99%	4,924	1.69%
Arable land / Field of the 2nd class	27	14.14%	3,453	1.18%
Arable land / Field of the 3rd class	2	1.05%	1,997	0.68%
Pasture	4	2.09%	15,900	5.45%
Field	1	0.52%	1,170	0.40%
Road	71	37.17%	212,179	72.77%
Access road	5	2.62%	18,245	6.26%
Local road	2	1.05%	131	0.04%
Uncategorized road	1	0.52%	772	0.26%
Railway	1	0.52%	10,340	3.55%
House and building, Yard	1	0.52%	4,506	1.55%
Construction site	30	15.71%	16,206	5.56%
Office building	1	0.52%	54	0.02%
Other Infertile land	1	0.52%	205	0.07%
Orchard 2nd class	1	0.52%	1,018	0.35%
Yard	1	0.52%	458	0.16%
TOTAL	191	100.00%	291,558	100.00%

It is however, noted that the transfer of ownership for 70 (out of 191 as given in table above) cadastral parcels, from the previous owners to the state, has not yet been completed in the registry books, more precisely according to the web pages of the Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs. The reason for this is the slow nature of the registry process and unresolved burdens on the cadastral parcel. These burdens are not due to issues or problems in ownership transfer but are mainly caused by mortgages and other bank debts incurred on this land by previous owners. The process of removing these burdens is slow, however is in progress at the time of writing this document.

The remaining 121 cadastral parcels (out of 191 as given in table above) are recognised, according to the Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs as state owned. A breakdown of ownership, according to the aforementioned registry, for all 191 expropriated cadastral parcels is given in the Table 3 below.

*Table 3 Overview of registry of expropriated parcels according to Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs*

Status of registry	Ownership	Number of cadastral parcels	Percentage of cadastral parcels	Area (m2)	Percentage of area
Registered as state owned	KJP "PD BUTMIR" D.O.O. ILIDŽA	2	1.05%	4,885	1.68%
	OPĆINA ILIDŽA	54	28.27%	17,800	6.11%
	ZAVOD ZA IZGRADNJU KANTONA SARAJEVO	45	23.56%	2,638	0.90%
	JAVNI I NEKATEG PUTEVI	16	8.38%	215,237	73.82%
	GRADSKO SAOBRAĆAJNO PREDUZEĆE	4	2.09%	18,085	6.20%
Still not registered as state owned	Private	57	29.84%	24,267	8.32%
	Famos d.o.o.	13	6.81%	8,646	2.97%
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>191</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>291,558</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

The main focus for cadastral parcels in this category is to complete the registration of state ownership in land registry books for cadastral parcels acquired at earlier stages, it is noted that at the time of writing this document this process is still underway and is expected to be complete by end of September 2022.

### **5.2.1.1 Analysis of previous land acquisition activities**

For all of the 191 cadastral parcels, as described in chapter 5.2.1 Cadastral parcels for which land acquisition is complete, Municipality of Ilidža has demonstrated proof of ownership, of these parcels. All of the proofs of acquisition are from the period between 2008 and 2021, except for two, for which land acquisition and corresponding proofs date back to before 1990. The aforementioned proofs are established via compensation agreements, which are signed and verified by the previous owners (title holder). Details of these proofs, as described, are not public information and shall not be disclosed, however these proofs have been submitted by the Municipality Ilidža and have been confirmed as valid.

Upon review of all the available documentation, which is comprised of consultation meeting minutes and compensation agreements, it is ascertained that the land acquisition was conducted through negotiated expropriation settlements in the case of 178 (out of 191) cadastral parcels. The expropriation process for

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these cadastral parcels was carried out in line with the Law on Expropriation<sup>11</sup>. The total amount of compensation provided for these cadastral parcels was approximately 4,346,000.00 mil KM.<sup>12</sup> All of the owners for these parcels were private owners. Basic information on the cadastral parcels in question is provided in the Table 4 below.

*Table 4 Basic information on privately owned cadastral parcels expropriated before commencement of project activities*

Type	Number of cadastral parcels	Percentage of cadastral parcels	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of area
Arable land / Field of 1st class	42	23.60%	4,924	1.74%
Arable land / Field of the 2nd class	17	9.55%	1,433	0.51%
Arable land / Field of the 3rd class	1	0.56%	1,275	0.45%
Pasture	2	1.12%	9,996	3.53%
Field	1	0.56%	1,170	0.41%
Road	71	39.89%	212,179	75.00%
Access road	5	2.81%	18,245	6.45%
Local road	2	1.12%	131	0.05%
Uncategorized road	1	0.56%	772	0.27%
Railway	1	0.56%	10,340	3.65%
House and building, Yard	1	0.56%	4,506	1.59%
Construction site	30	16.85%	16,206	5.73%
Office building	1	0.56%	54	0.02%
Other Infertile land	1	0.56%	205	0.07%
Orchard 2nd class	1	0.56%	1,018	0.36%
Yard	1	0.56%	458	0.16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>282,912</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

FAMOS d.o.o. is listed as the title holder for the remaining 13 (out of 191) cadastral parcel that belong to this category, according to the Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs. However, these parcels are subject of a settlement between the Municipality of Ilidža and Famos, as they are located outside of the the scope of the factory, which was the subject of privatization. A breakdown of basic information for these cadastral parcels is given in the Table 5 below.

*Table 5 Basic information on parcels expropriated in previous ownership of FAMOS*

Type	Number of cadastral parcels	Percentage of cadastral parcels	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of area
Arable land / Field 2nd class	10	76.92%	2,020	23.36%
Pasture 1st class	2	15.38%	5,904	68.29%
Arable land / Field 3rd class	1	7.69%	722	8.35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>11</sup> "Official Gazette of FBiH", no. 70/2007, 36/2010, 25/2012, 8/2015 - Decision of the Constitutional Court and 34/2016

<sup>12</sup> Estimate made by reviewing agreements on monetary compensation for the subject cadastral parcels, as provided by Municipality Ilidža

## 5.2.2 Cadastral parcels for which land acquisition is not complete

This category of cadastral parcels are ones which are within the Project area and are yet to undergo the land acquisition process. There is a total of 17 such parcels within the project area, where 2 are located at the turn loop in Ilidža and 15 are located at the turn loop in Hrasnica. At the time of writing this RP land acquisition activities for these 17 cadastral parcels, for the purposes of this project, have begun under the law on expropriation. The main focus of this process is to complete the following actions in line with this RP, as well as in compliance with local legislation and PR5.

A general overview of status of expropriation activities for this group of cadastral parcels is given in the Table 6 below.

Table 6 General overview of status of expropriation activities

Location	Ilidža turn loop	Hrasnica turn loop
No. of parcels	15	2
Expropriation study	Yes	No
Expropriation proposal	Yes	No
Responsible body assigned	Yes	Yes
PAPs notified	Yes, all informed individually	General announcement made, not informed individually
Decision on Expropriation and individual hearings with PAP	10	0
Negotiated settlements complete at the time of writing RP*	10	0

\* At the time of writing this RP Municipality Ilidža has already commenced expropriation procedures for the 15 cadastral parcels at the turn loop Hrasnica and has reached negotiated settlements for 10 of the Cadastral parcels. In order to ensure that PR 5 is implemented for these cadastral parcels a procedure for retroactive implementation is given as part of this RP in chapter 6.3 Implementation of entitlements. Municipality Ilidža through Service for property – legal, residential, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre is the responsible body for implementation.

Basic information on these cadastral parcels is given in the Table 7 below.

Table 7 Basic information on cadastral parcels

Type	Number of cadastral parcels	Percentage of cadastral parcels	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of area
Arable land/ Field 1st class	6	35.29%	8,796	45.72%
Arable land/ Field 2nd class				
Arable land/ Field 2nd class	9	52.94%	10,443	54.28%
Construction site	1	5.88%	422	2.19%
Building and yard	1	5.88%	610	3.17%
Total	17	100.00%	19,239	100.00%

## 5.3 Affected businesses

All identified businesses affected by the Project are located at the Ilidža turn loop. There are a total of 9 formal businesses that will be affected by the land acquisition. All of the businesses are located within the project area, on government owned cadastral parcels and operate based on agreement with the Municipality Ilidža on a finite term contract. Of the identified businesses 6 are privately owned businesses,

2 are state owned and 1 is inactive. This information was obtained during a survey performed in the period of 25<sup>th</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> April 2022 and confirmed in a second survey performed on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> July 2022. In total it is expected that an auxiliary structure shall be demolished<sup>13</sup>, and 4 auxiliary structures (kiosks), shall be moved. Key impacts and survey results for each formal business individually are presented in the Table 8.

During a secondary field survey, performed on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> July 2022 informal businesses, more precisely informal street vendors, were identified to operate at the edge of the Project area at the turn loop Ilidža. During the surveys a total of 5 such vendors were identified, selling agricultural products such as herbs, aubergine and corn, as well as and other miscellaneous items, such as handbags and wool socks. The vendors are there informally on municipal land and are there most days of the week, most consistently on Fridays, however without any schedule. Where the gender structure of the vendors, as recorded by the survey team was:

- 20% Male
- 80% Female

The survey was performed on 3 vendors, meaning that 60% of vendors found were surveyed. All of the vendors operated on state owned cadastral parcels. Key impacts and survey results for each informal business individually are presented in the Table 9.

Information on affected businesses was gathered through surveys. Participation in the survey was voluntary and was conducted in accordance to PR 5 requirements and according to the questionnaire in ANNEX V. The questionnaire, for the survey, is designed such that it allows for ascertaining the baseline circumstances of affected people where the project may entail economic displacement. It is used to: establish a social and economic profile of the affected communities and people with a disaggregation of data by sex and age; identify sources of livelihoods that are affected and their significance to the overall livelihoods of affected people; identify land tenure regimes in the affected area; identify any gender issues that may affect the land acquisition and resettlement process; and identify relevant factors of vulnerability and establish a list of vulnerable groups.

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<sup>13</sup> Structure is state owned

## Resettlement Plan

*Table 8 Key impacts and survey results on businesses*

No.	Type of business and activities	Number of affected cadastral parcels	Survey performed	Sex of owner	Number of employees	Established	Location	Legality of business	Legality of structure	Impact on business
1	Wholesaler	1	Yes	Undetermined / other business	3	2014	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	Formal, temporary permit	Moving from current location
2	Wholesaler	1	Yes	Undetermined / other business	3	2014	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	Formal, temporary permit	Moving from current location
3	Wholesaler	1	Yes	Undetermined / other business	2	1963	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	Formal, temporary permit	Moving from current location
4	Wholesaler	1	Yes	Unknown	3	1948	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	Formal, temporary permit	Moving from current location
5	Inactive	1	No	N/A	0	Not available	turn loop Ilidža	Unknown	Formal, temporary permit	Not operational, no impact
6	Services	1	Yes	Female	4	Not available	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	Formal, temporary permit	Must be relocated, building demolished
7	Services	1	Yes	State	1	Not available	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	Formal	Employee shall be reassigned, moved from location
8	Wholesaler	1	Yes	State	unknown	1992	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	Formal, temporary permit	Employee shall be reassigned, building demolished
9	Services	1	Yes	Male	4	2002	turn loop Ilidža	Registered	none	Decreased capacity to operate

Table 9 Summary of the results of the survey for informal businesses

Question / analysis	Response
Gender of respondent	1 male, 2 female
Age distribution	1 respondent stated 75 years, 1 stated 57 years old and one did not disclose
Type of business and activities	Informal street vendors, 1 selling handbags and wool socks, 2 Sale of fruit, vegetables from our own cultivation and tea
Number of affected cadastral parcels (affected area)	1 cadastral parcel, around 1 m <sup>2</sup> per vendor, totalling 3 m <sup>2</sup> on cadastral parcel for 3 vendors
Number of employees	All 3 vendors answered 1, themselves
Is the vendor formally registered	All 3 vendors answered that they are not
Are these vending activities your main source of income	3 respondents stated no, where 2 stated pensions as their main source of income and 1 stated salary and agriculture
Vulnerability	1 of the responders stated that they belong to the category of vulnerable groups (elderly person)
How many dependants do you have	1 respondent stated 1 dependant, 1 respondent stated 2 dependants, 1 respondent stated 3 dependants
Satisfaction with level of information received	3 of the respondents stated that they had prior knowledge of the land acquisition proceedings
Perceived losses and compensation preferences	3 of the respondents perceived loss of livelihoods
Ethnic background	3 respondents stated Bosniak
Household income and livelihoods	1 vendor responded that they are in the range of 1,501-2,000 KM 2 vendors responded that they are in the range of less than 400 KM
Residential structures and auxiliary structures	No structures, permanent or auxiliary were identified or stated by the respondents to be present on the affected cadastral plots
Educational level of household members	1 respondent stated high school level education 2 respondents stated elementary school level education

## 5.4 Affected people

The total number of affected cadastral parcel owners (title holders) on the 17 parcels is 31. This is due to some parcels having multiple formal owners, where:

- 1 parcel has 6 joint owners
- 1 parcel has 5 joint owners
- 1 parcel has 3 joint owners
- 3 parcels have 2 joint owners
- 11 parcels have a single owner

None of the owners reside on the affected parcels, or conduct a registered business from them, therefore none shall be relocated. It is noted that all parcel owners are formal owners (title holders). The plots are located at two sections of the project area, as given below.

- 15 (88.24%) parcels on the Hrasnica turn loop (left in Figure)
- 2 (11.76%) parcels on the Ilidža turn loop (Right in figure)

The affected cadastral parcels, for the two sections are given in the Figure 12 below.



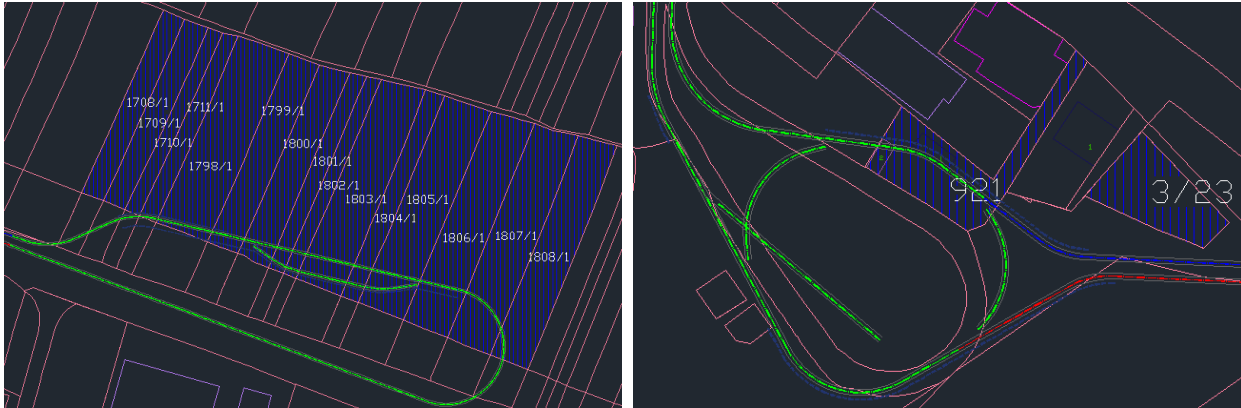


Figure 12 Cadastral parcels at turn loop Hrasnica (left) and turn loop Ilidža (right) requiring land acquisition

At one of the cadastral parcels located at the Ilidža turn loop contains a building of base area 59 m<sup>2</sup>. The purpose of the building is not clear (residential or business), however according to information from the Federal administration for geodetic and property-legal affairs website<sup>14</sup> it is listed as a house/building, that has been extended or newly constructed. According to municipal records from the Service for property - legal, residential, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre, as well as registry books information this building is informal. At the time of writing this document from a technical perspective it is expected that the building in question shall be demolished, however the exact actions to be taken shall be described in the Expropriation Study for the turn loop Ilidža. No other permanent or auxiliary buildings are to be moved. It is noted that none of the PAPs have their residence, permanent or temporary within the Project area.

On 3 of the cadastral parcels located at the Hrasnica turn loop agricultural activity, more precisely seasonal growing of crops, has been identified. On 2 of the plots this activity is conducted by the formal owners of the cadastral parcel and their immediate family, while on the other the activity is performed by an informal user, allegedly with the permission of the formal user.

According to the information available at the Federal Administration for Geodesy and Legal Property Affairs the gender structure of the parcels is as follows:

- 67.74% Male
- 32.26% Female.

A census was performed for formal and informal users and owners of the cadastral parcels. The survey was carried out in the period of 24<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April, with an additional one carried out in the period of 31<sup>st</sup> August to 2<sup>nd</sup> September. The questionnaire used is in line with PR 5 and is given in Annex VI. A total of 3 responses were given, meaning that 88,9% of the total PAPs were surveyed. The responses were as given below.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.katastar.ba/>

## Resettlement Plan

*Table 10 Summary of the results of the survey*

Question / analysis	Response
Gender of respondent	11 male, 5 female
Formality of ownership	15 formal, 1 informal
Land use and agricultural activities	3 respondents stated that the land is used for crop cultivation, seasonal crops 13 respondents stated that the land is not used for agricultural purposes
Are these agricultural activities your main source of income	3 respondents stated no, and all 3 stated that it was for their personal use and not for sale purposes
Is the land used for other commercial or income generating purposes other than agriculture	16 respondents stated that it is not
Vulnerability	1 of the responders stated that they have a family member that belongs to the category of vulnerable groups, disabled underaged female person 2 of the responders stated that they belong to the category of vulnerable groups (elderly person)
Satisfaction with level of information received	3 of the respondents stated that they had no prior knowledge of the land acquisition proceedings 13 of the respondents stated that they were happy with the information provided to them
Perceived losses and compensation preferences	3 of the respondents perceived loss of harvest 2 of the respondents perceived that the remaining part of the cadastral parcel is unusable (formal owners)
Household members	5 respondents stated 2 members, 7 respondents stated 3 members, 2 stated 4 members, 1 respondent stated 6 members Male to female ratio: 21 to 24 Ratio of male-headed to female-headed households = 12:4
Ethnic background	13 respondents stated Bosniak, 1 responded others, 2 did not respond
Household income and livelihoods	13 respondents did not indicate their income level 2 respondents answered they are employed with salary as their main source of income and 1 that they are a pensioner, with the pension being their main source of income
Residential structures and auxiliary structures	No structures, permanent or auxiliary were identified or stated by the respondents to be present on the affected cadastral plots
Educational level of household members	6 respondent stated university level education 3 respondent stated high school level education 7 respondents did not answer

## 6 ENTITLEMENTS

### 6.1 Valuation principles

For the purposes of this Project Informal users will gain the status of formal ones when conducting land acquisition for the purposes of this Project, therefore valuation procedures as given below shall be applied to informal users. Formal owners and users shall be recognized as such.

#### 6.1.1 Valuation for structures and compensation for construction land

In accordance with the Law on Expropriation a replacement structure/land should be the preferred option for structures and construction land which are identified for expropriation. With regards to the replacement of assets, application of the following criteria, to the greatest possible extent, is encouraged:

- Plots with structures should be of approximately same size and involve same possibilities of use
- Structures should be of same or better size and standards, including access to utilities
- Structures should be at a reasonable distance and have same or better potential from the livelihood aspect (e.g., access to employment and agriculture).

In any case where PAP is offered a replacement structure of smaller size or less favourable characteristics, the owners must be paid the difference in value.

In case that it is not possible to find the appropriate replacement in given area or for some reason an affected owner decides to take cash compensation in lieu of replacement property, the structures shall be compensated in cash at full replacement value. This value will include:

- market value of the materials required to build or repair a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure
- the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site
- the cost of any labour and contractors' fees
- the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
- costs for levelling or other preparation for new construction or use.

Depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials as well as the value of benefits to be derived from the Project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset, are not to be taken into account when determining the replacement cost. The costs shall be calculated at the time when the property is replaced, if this is not the case, the calculation shall take into account inflation. Compensation will also be provided for any damages caused by construction activities.

It is noted, however, that in case of informal structures there are two distinct possibilities in regards to entitlement, which implicates valuation principles:

1. The structure is built in accordance with the Regulation Plan, or it is not located in prohibition zones and can be legalized in accordance with local legal procedure in place;
2. The structure is not built in accordance with the Regulation Plan, is located in areas in which construction is prohibited in accordance with other legislation in place (e.g. protection areas and safety zones in which construction is prohibited) and as such there is no legal procedure through which it can be legalized under local legislation.

In case of point 2 the following valuation could be applied:

- Compensation equal to the cost of the construction value of the materials used for the construction plus cost of labour required to rebuild it legally.

### **6.1.2 Compensation for agricultural land**

As regulated by the Law on Expropriation, compensation for land shall be determined whenever possible in form of another appropriate property which enables the previous owner approximately equal terms of use. Equal terms of use are satisfied if the following criteria are met:

- being acceptable to the affected owner/farmer
- being approximately the same size
- having a same or better agricultural potential
- being located at reasonable distance.

In case that it is not possible for any reason that no equivalent agricultural land can be found at reasonable distance or the land which is available is not acceptable for the owner, a written proof of failed attempts to find similar land must be provided by the body in charge of expropriation.

For agricultural land, the replacement value of the land of equally productive potential or use which is in the vicinity of the affected land during the period before the project or in the pre-displacement phase, whereby the higher value should be taken into account, with the cost of land preparation required to bring it to the level similar to the affected land, including costs of registration in land registry and transfer fees.

It is not explicitly defined by the Law on Expropriation, in which situation it is possible to offer a plot of smaller size or a plot with lower agricultural potential in lieu of alternatives and whether it would be acceptable to pay the difference in cash including compensation in kind in order to settle the difference in size or potential. In situations when it is not possible to identify and offer a plot of the same size and with the same potential, the owner shall be offered a possibility to receive a part of the compensation in kind (replacement property – plot, which is smaller and with less potential) and a part in cash. And in order to calculate the difference, both affected and replacement plot shall be evaluated.

### **6.1.3 Compensation for unviable land for which the owner has no economic interest in further use**

After partial expropriation of land, occasionally the agricultural land remains too small in size to make cultivation economically profitable and is then referred to as the unviable land. In such cases, where it is assessed by the land owner, that the plot remainder is unsuitable for the further agricultural use or where the land plot would lose its access road, it is possible for the owner to apply for expropriation of the whole plot. However, such situations are to be assessed on an individual basis by the Municipality of Ilidža, based on the following criteria:

- Size, dimensions and shape of the unviable part of the plot
- Agricultural potential of the remaining part of the plot compared to that of the expropriated part
- Access restrictions;

- Size and nature of mechanical equipment typically used for cultivation on this plot and whether such equipment reasonably can be used given the size, shape and dimensions of the unviable part of the plot
- Potential restrictions to irrigation or drainage during the construction period

Once the compensation for unviable land is recognised as such, it shall be based on the same entitlements as the main affected piece of land.

#### **6.1.4 Compensation for crops and trees**

All trees and annual crops (that cannot be harvested prior to land entry) as well as any potential damages as a result of construction works on trees and crops shall be compensated at full market or replacement value.

Any standing annual crops, regardless of their development stage, can be harvested before the land is taken from the land owner or land user, to the extent possible. Annual crops that are harvested before land occupation by the beneficiary agency shall not be compensated. But in situations when annual crops cannot be harvested prior to land entry or are damaged by construction works, they shall be compensated at full market value. Recent records of agricultural produce prices at cantonal or municipal level shall be applied. Where such records are not available, the most recent official data published by the Agency for Statistics of BiH shall be used by agricultural experts.

The calculation of the full replacement value requires consideration of several aspects: the product of the crop over one year, the cost of re-establishing the plantation (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizers, others), as well as the lost income during the period needed to re-establish the crop. In addition, appraisers will assess whether current productivity reflects the true productivity of the land or if it is a function of lack of inputs to the land. In the event that more than one year's compensation is due to the affected persons, the crops after the first year will be compensated at gross market value.

For trees and forests the calculation should be made in accordance with the principle of full replacement value, whereby the rate of compensation C for a tree shall be determined by application of the following formula:

$$C = V \times D + CP + CL$$

V – Average market value of production of one tree for one year

D – Average period of time required to grow a new tree to an adult production level, in years

CP – Cost of planting (seedling, soil preparation, initial fertilization)

CL – Costs of the labour required to maintain the crop during the period of time needed to grow a new tree to the previous production level

The unit rate C per tree shall then be applied to the whole plot under the assumption of an average density or on the basis of precise counting of all trees.

Compensation rates will be generated for the following four stages of tree development

- Seedling,

- Young, not productive,
- Young productive, and
- Mature.

The majority of commercial types of trees produce yield only once, unlike perennial plantation of fruit trees, where crops can be harvested over a prolonged period of time. The replacement value in such instances, should therefore be the market value of an average timber. In cases when the affected commercial forests cannot be logged before the expropriation beneficiary gains access to the plot, and the principle of compensation will follow the similar scheme to the one applied to annual crops.

### **6.1.5 Compensation for business-related losses**

Businesses that need to be relocated will be compensated for:

- compensation at full replacement cost for commercial structures and land, in line with the same principles as defined above for residential assets
- relocation costs, including costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment
- loss of net income incurred as a result of project activities until the full restoration of business activities.

Businesses losing only part of their land will be provided with:

- monetary compensation at full replacement cost for land
- loss of net income incurred as a result of Project activities until the full restoration of business activities
- any damages caused by construction activities.

## **6.2 Entitlement matrix**

This chapter gives the entitlement matrix which defines compensation entitlements (whether in-cash or in-kind) for each category of loss and each group of affected persons or business. The compensations are summarised below.

For the purposes of this Project 17 privately owned cadastral parcels still need to be expropriated in order to complete the land acquisition for the whole of the Project area. All owners are identified formal. The 17 cadastral parcels classified as follows<sup>15</sup>:

- 15 of the cadastral parcels are designated as arable land of different classes, on 3 of which agricultural activities have been identified
- 1 cadastral parcel is designated as a construction site
- 1 cadastral parcel is designated as arable land with a house/building, yard and access

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<sup>15</sup> Classification performed in accordance to classifications as given by website ([www.katastar.ba](http://www.katastar.ba)) of Federal administration for geodetic and property-legal affairs

## Resettlement Plan

In addition to the above given description of cadastral parcels affected by land acquisition it is noted that there are a total of 9 affected businesses (as described in Chapter 5.3 Affected businesses).

TYPE OF PROJECT AFFECTED RIGHT OR PROPERTY OR LOSS	ENTITLEMENT
<b>Households</b>	
Loss of cadastral parcel (land)	Replacement property of comparable or same characteristics or Cash compensation for land plot at market or agreed value for cadastral parcel (determined by type of parcel) and Transaction costs such as taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarisatation fees, registration fees, travel costs and any other such costs such as may be incurred as a result of the transaction or transfer of property and The right to request complete acquisition of unviable parcel and corresponding compensation as above and Assistance for livelihood restoration (where applicable) and Additional assistance for vulnerable persons/families/households if identified
Loss of residential structure <sup>16</sup>	Replacement property of comparable or same characteristics or Cash compensation at market or agreed value and Moving allowance and compensation for other resettlement related expenses and Additional assistance for vulnerable households as needed
Loss of residential/business structure which cannot be legalized <sup>17</sup>	Cash compensation in the value of the construction materials and cost of labour required to rebuild such structure legally in case if the affected informal structure which cannot be legalised and Transaction costs such as for registering the new property and Assistance in finding land for lease or long term use
Loss of auxiliary structure	Built with permits: cash compensation at replacement value Built without permits: cash compensation in the amount of construction value (construction materials and cost of labour)
Temporary land occupation and losses	Affected land and infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions and Cash compensation for temporary land occupation in the amount of lease at market prices and Cash compensation for lost assets (e.g., structures, trees) and Compensation at market value for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of temporary possession (e.g., compensation for harvests lost at average yield/hectare)
Loss of right of way	Compensation for reduced market value of the property and Alternative access to be provided where possible
Loss of annual crops	Right to harvest crops or (if harvesting is not possible) cash compensation for crops at replacement value

<sup>16</sup> Applied to formal and informal structures (except for specific case under footnote 17)

<sup>17</sup> Informal structures which cannot be legalized – please refer to section 6.1.1 for more details

## Resettlement Plan

TYPE OF PROJECT AFFECTED RIGHT OR PROPERTY OR LOSS	ENTITLEMENT
Loss of perennial crops / orchards	Right to pick fruits, vegetables, etc. and Cash compensation for perennial plants and trees at replacement value
<b>Businesses</b>	
Loss of place of business (permanent loss) and loss of business income	Replacement property with similar or same characteristics or Cash compensation at replacement value and Cash compensation for costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, mowing allowances and transportation costs, including compensation for the cost of registration of the business at another address and Cash compensation for loss of profit (net income) as a result of the project (of up to 12 months until the full restoration of business activities elsewhere, to be assessed on a case-by case basis (based on accounting reports or other applicable documents)
Temporary land occupation during construction works (businesses)	Affected land and infrastructure shall be restored to the pre-project condition and Cash compensation for temporary occupation of the land in the amount of a lease at market value and Compensation for any lost asset (such as structure, trees, etc.)
Loss of salaries	In case of temporary interruption of business operations and consequently temporary interruption of work of employees: compensation for loss of salaries to employees, in the amount of the average salary for the last six months (to be paid directly to the employer who shall submit proof of paid salaries in the transition period) In case of termination of business activities as a result of the project: compensation for severance pay to employees in the amount of salaries paid in the last six months (to be paid by the employer directly to the employees, and the employer shall submit proof of paid severance pay)
Temporary losses of business income during construction works (businesses which are not relocating)	Cash compensation for loss of profit (net income) for period on which business was not operational (i.e. compensation for the period of disturbance, which directly impact the business operations, in line with assessment of court experts)
<b>Other</b>	
Loss of public infrastructure	Public infrastructure will be replaced before destruction by infrastructure of the same or better specifications.
Undefined impact (permanent or temporary loss)	Any undefined impact shall be mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of this RP. In case of discrepancies between the Law on Expropriation and EBRD Policy in a particular case, the provision more favourable for the affected owner/user shall prevail. In case of any informal users of land which were not identified during the census and socio-economic survey are subsequently identified, the entitlements as set out in this document shall be applied.



TYPE OF PROJECT AFFECTED RIGHT OR PROPERTY OR LOSS	ENTITLEMENT
Livelihood and vulnerability assistance	Please refer to sections 7 and 10.2

### 6.3 Implementation of entitlements

Land acquisition and compensation shall be conducted according to the following principles, as given below. It is noted that when applying these principles in the case of inconsistencies or gaps between local legislation and EBRD requirements, the higher standards shall prevail.

Implementation of the processes and entitlements calculation and payments is to be conducted by two parties, where:

- Municipality Ilidža is responsible for land acquisition processes and payments of entitlements under local legislation<sup>18</sup> and for the provision of replacement office space and land for the purpose of moving and continuing the activities of temporary facilities;
- Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo<sup>19</sup> is responsible for the implementation of all higher prevailing standards, which are stipulated by EBRD’s PR 5, and which are not recognised under local legislation<sup>20</sup> such as compensation for the loss of income for the affected businesses, informal users, specific assistance and fees associated with resettlement, moving allowances, translocation costs and costs of registration of the businesses at another addresses, livelihood restoration etc.).

1) All involuntary land acquisition of property or restriction of access to assets will be conducted in compliance with the applicable legislation in FBiH (as given in Chapter 3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK) and EBRD Performance Requirement 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as good international practice.

2) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, if it is reasonably unavoidable it shall be conducted as described in point 1.

3) All affected persons will be informed, meaningfully consulted and encouraged to participate throughout the land acquisition process, in accordance with the information disclosure and consultation requirements set out in Chapter 8 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE of this RP.

4) Municipality Ilidža shall make all reasonable efforts to conclude negotiated settlements with PAPs. Such efforts will be documented through minutes recorded at consultation meetings.

<sup>18</sup> Please refer to 3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK and 6 ENTITLEMENTS

<sup>19</sup> <https://zik.ks.gov.ba/>

<sup>20</sup> Please refer to 4 PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND PROCESSES and 6 ENTITLEMENTS

5) Valuation of properties will be conducted by official court experts. Both formal and informal assets will be valued.

6) The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility for legal title holders is the date when the Municipality Ilidža notifies that the expropriation procedure has been initiated, together with a notification to the owners that they shall not be entitled to compensation of costs of their investments in land or buildings made after they received written notification that the expropriation procedure had commenced.

For informal structures the cut-off date is the date of when the surveys described in Chapters 5.3 Affected businesses and 5.4 Affected people were performed for which the Institute will publish a public advertisement in the daily newspaper (process led by Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo), about which people affected by the project can be informed at consultation meetings. The cut-off date is to be disclosed at consultation meetings.

In addition, any persons who settle in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation of any type, however they shall be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures (if any) prior to Project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

7) All owners or users of affected property at the time of the cut-off date will be compensated at full replacement value, which is calculated as the market value (except for the cases where the property cannot be legalised) of the property plus necessary transaction costs. Compensation will always be complete before commencement of land entry or taking of possession over property by the expropriation beneficiary. Issues related to payment of cash compensation will be discussed and agreed with owners and all affected members of households. Cash compensation will be paid in full or in instalments as agreed with the owners and affected members of the households and as defined by contracts, to the bank accounts specified by the owners, with agreement of all affected members of the household. In cases where there is more than one owner of property, compensation amounts will be divided and paid to the bank accounts they specify.

8) Construction related activities will be organised in a way to avoid or minimise economic displacement or hindrance. This can be achieved by for example ensuring access routes, adjusting construction works working hours, etc. Any short-term impacts related to temporary occupation of land for construction purposes will be compensated in accordance with the Expropriation Law, as well as in accordance with EBRD's requirements of for any informal owner/users affected by such temporary land occupation, as given in Chapter 6.2 Entitlement matrix.

9) The livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons shall be improved or at least restored to prior conditions or to levels prior to the beginning of Project implementation, whichever is higher, in as short a period as possible. This shall be done as described in Chapter 7.2 Implementation of LRP.

10) Access to information and assistance for vulnerable persons/households will be facilitated by Municipality Ilidža and Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo as described in Chapter 10.2 Assistance to vulnerable people.

11) An effective grievance mechanism shall be implemented in line with Chapter 9 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS SYSTEM.

12) All compensation, as described in Chapter 6.2 Entitlement matrix shall be performed in line with local legislation and Environmental and Social Policy 2019 principles, as well as, more specifically, EBRD Performance Requirement 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. As shown in Chapter 4.2 Key principals and objectives there are gaps and between EBRD requirement and local legislation.

Municipality Ilidža, is the responsible body for land acquisition and all associated actions in line with local legislation, while the Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo is the body responsible for the implementation of all higher prevailing standard in accordance to EBRD requirements, more specifically Performance Requirement 5, such as economic displacement and livelihood improvement or restoration.

A summary of the major gaps is provided below, however before fully determining gaps and compensation the relevant chapters of the RP must be fully utilised:<sup>21</sup>

- When performing Compensation at replacement value, in-kind compensation for cadastral parcels including land and structures in addition to compensation proscribed by local legislation shall also provide compensation for replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset such as taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarisation fees, registration fees, travel costs and any other such costs such as may be incurred as a result of the transaction or transfer of property
- Informal structures shall be treated as formal ones and compensation shall be provided in accordance to 6.1 Valuation principles and 6.2 Entitlement matrix<sup>22</sup>
- Informal PAPs shall be treated as formal ones
- When performing Economic Displacement and Livelihood Improvement or Restoration compensation informal PAPs shall be treated as formal ones.

13) In case expropriation procedures have been started or complete before publishing of this document the Municipality Ilidža, as given in Chapter 5.2.2 Cadastral parcels for which land acquisition in not complete, shall apply procedures as described in this PR, making sure that all procedures are conducted in line with PR 5, as well as, local legislation. This shall be done by inviting the previous owner/s to another consultation meeting where they shall be informed of their additional rights to compensation. Once they are informed of these rights Municipality Ilidža and Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo shall apply all points in this chapter, paying special attention to point 12 and applying any additional entitlements which were not specifically provided before.<sup>23</sup>

14) Once all of the entitlements under local legislation are identified, the remaining entitlements stipulated by EBRD's PR5 and 6.2 Entitlement matrix shall be implemented by the Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo.

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<sup>21</sup> For a detailed overview refer to Chapter 4.2 Key principals and objectives, 6.1 Valuation principles and 6.2 Entitlement matrix

<sup>22</sup> Please refer to 6.1.1 Valuation for structures and compensation for construction land

<sup>23</sup> Idem

## 7 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

At the time of writing this document the following Project specific impacts have been identified:

- 1) Loss of income for PAPs (Chapter 5.3 Affected businesses)
- 2) Loss of crops on 3 cadastral parcels (Chapter 5.4 Affected people).

### 7.1 Principles (eligibility, key aspects of livelihood restoration and improvement entitlements) and activities

The livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons shall be improved or at least restored to prior conditions or to levels prior to the beginning of Project implementation, whichever is higher, in as short a period as possible. Assistance for livelihood restoration (where applicable<sup>24</sup>) will be identified and provided by Municipality Ilidža on a case-by-case basis. These possible improvements include, but are not limited to:

- assistance to identify and access other income/livelihood generation activities
- assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities
- agricultural development support
- advisory which could help affected PAP to increase their yield and income on land).

The components and benefactors of the livelihood restoration are given in the Table 11 below.

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<sup>24</sup> The municipality of Ilidža has special programs to help with employment, starting a business, etc., so that potential candidates can be included in the mentioned programs

## Resettlement Plan

*Table 11 The components and benefactors of the livelihood restoration*

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Formal PAPs eligible	Implementation methodology and detailed valuation for formal PAPs	Informal PAPs eligible	Implementation methodology and detailed valuation for informal PAPs
<b>Households</b>					
Loss of cadastral parcel (land)	Assistance for livelihood restoration	Title holders of 17 cadastral parcels (2 cases)	Provide assistance to identify and access other income/livelihood generation activities, assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities, agricultural development support etc., identifying improvements which could help affected PAP to increase their yield and income on land.	Informal user of one cadastral parcel	Provide assistance to identify and access other income/livelihood generation activities, assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities, agricultural development support etc., identifying improvements which could help affected PAP to increase their yield and income on land.
	Additional assistance for vulnerable persons/families/households if identified	Title holders of 17 cadastral parcels (2 cases)	Provide assistance to identify and access to professional care, access social benefits, improved schooling, assistance in finding adequate employment, assistance for procedural understanding, etc.	Informal user of one cadastral parcel	Provide assistance to identify and access to professional care, access social benefits, improved schooling, assistance in finding adequate employment, assistance for procedural understanding, etc.
Loss of annual crops	Right to harvest crops or (if harvesting is not possible) cash compensation for crops at replacement value	Title holders of 17 cadastral parcels (2 cases)	Cash compensation will be provided in line to valuation as given in line with Chapter 6.1.4 Compensation for crops and trees.	Informal user of one cadastral parcel	Cash compensation will be provided in line to valuation as given in line with Chapter 6.1.4 Compensation for crops and trees.
<b>Businesses</b>					

Resettlement Plan

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Formal PAPs eligible	Implementation methodology and detailed valuation for formal PAPs	Informal PAPs eligible	Implementation methodology and detailed valuation for informal PAPs
Loss of salaries	In case of temporary interruption of business operations and consequently temporary interruption of work of employees: compensation for loss of salaries to employees, in the amount of the average salary for the last six months (to be paid directly to the employer who shall submit proof of paid salaries in the transition period)	Employees of 6 businesses (19 employees total)	This is mutually exclusive with the other, below given, entitlement in the Loss of salaries Type of project affected right or property or loss.  The amount for calculation is to based on: Amount = N x A x E Where: N -Number of employees A - Average salary for the employee for the last six months E - Duration of interruption of business operations	Businesses which are not relocating (if applicable)	Covered by Temporary losses of business income during construction works
Temporary losses of business income during construction works (businesses which are not relocating)	Cash compensation for loss of income until the completion of construction works which directly impact the business operations of the business, in line with assessment of court experts	Employees of 6 businesses (19 employees total)	Covered by Loss of salaries	Businesses which are not relocating (if applicable)	Since informal PAPs cannot provide certifiable accounting reports or other applicable documents the compensation is estimated as follows: Compensation = $1/3 \times S \times N_v \times T_v$ S – minimal salary in FBiH N <sub>v</sub> – Number of total affected informal PAPs T <sub>v</sub> – three months
Loss of place of business and loss of business income	Assistance for livelihood restoration	Employees of 6 businesses (19 employees total)	Provide assistance to identify and access other income/livelihood generation activities, finding an alternative location for the continuation of business, assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities, agricultural development support etc.	5 street vendors	Provide assistance to identify and access other income/livelihood generation activities, assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities, agricultural development support etc.

## 7.2 Implementation of LRP

The following section lists activities that are to be undertaken in the implementation of the LRP.

The Municipality Ilidža shall be responsible for the implementation of this LRP. This shall be performed by designating one person (from the municipality) as a Livelihood Restoration (LR) Officer, who will be in charge of implementing livelihood restoration in line with this Framework. This person shall ensure the application of this LRP to PAPs as described in Chapters 5.3 Affected businesses and 5.4 Affected people, as well as accompany the team tasked with land acquisition and expropriation procedures, in order to identify any additional such cases and ensure that livelihood restoration principles and actions are clearly presented and implemented, where applicable, to PAPs.

The LR Officer shall cooperate directly with the following services of Municipality Ilidža:

- Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre
- Service for Education, Culture, Sports and Youth
- Service for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Refugees and Displaced Persons
- Veterans Affairs Service.

For affected people the LR officer shall undertake the following actions:

- 1) In cases where the expropriation process has not yet started or has not reached the phase of notifying the cadastral parcel owner, in addition to the notification, the owner shall also be informed of the possibility of livelihood restoration.
- 2) In case the land acquisition activities have already been undertaken or are complete the LR officer shall notify and invite the PAP for an additional meeting in order to inform of the possibility of livelihood restoration and proceed with the steps as described below.
- 3) During the meeting the LR officer shall inform the PAPs of livelihood restoration principles and activities for PAPs, as well as, consult if there are any other potentially eligible formal or informal PAPs which have not yet been identified.
- 4) In case other PAPs, as described in point 3 are identified they shall also be notified of the availability of livelihood restoration principles and activities, as per this RP, and invited to a consultation meeting.
- 5) The LR officer shall perform, or delegate other field officers, to perform field visits, on different week days, Monday through Sunday, at different times during the day, of the land acquisition affected project area in order to identify any other potential PAPs. If such PAPs are identified they shall be notified and invited to consultation meetings.
- 6) Final identification of eligible PAPs to be performed by end of August 2022
- 7) Once the PAPs needs and eligibility are identified, on a case-by-case basis<sup>25</sup>, the Municipality Ilidža, through the services given in this document or via other available means, shall facilitate and oversee the livelihood restoration process and provide any required assistance in line with this RP, more specifically Chapter 7.1 Principles (eligibility, key aspects of livelihood restoration and improvement entitlements) and activities.

For affected businesses the LR officer shall undertake the following actions:

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<sup>25</sup> This is due to the low expected number of PAPs, if the number of PAPs proves to be high these activities shall be performed with groups rather than on the stated case by case scenario

- 1) The LR officer shall, in person or via a field officer, notify in written form and verbally, the identified PAPs, at the location of their businesses, as given in Chapter 5.4 Affected people of the possibility of livelihood restoration principles and activities as described in Chapter 7 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION.
- 2) If the business has multiple employees working in different shifts, the RP officer or field officer shall make an in person visit to these businesses in accordance to working shifts and proceed to notify the PAPs as stated in the following points.
- 3) The LR officer shall, in person or via a field officer, also perform field visits, on different week days, Monday through Sunday, at different times during the day in order to ascertain whether any informal PAPs operate businesses (e.g., street vendors) within the project area, other than the ones recognised as per Chapter 5.3 Affected businesses. If such persons are identified the responsible person shall inform them of the availability of livelihood restoration principles and activities and proceed with the steps as given below.<sup>26</sup>
- 4) The written notification shall contain the contact information and availability of the LR officer for consultation meeting with PAPs, which shall take into account time restrictions specific to this group such as working hours.
- 5) During the consultation meeting the LR officer shall inform the identified affected persons from this category of the principles (eligibility, key aspects of livelihood restoration and improvement entitlements) and activities in line with this RP and PR 5. For this group the focus shall be on assistance to identify and access other income/livelihood generation activities, as well as assistance to access training, skill development, job opportunities, formal means of operation, etc.
- 6) Final identification of eligible PAPs to be performed by end of August 2022
- 7) Once the PAPs needs and eligibility are identified, on a case-by-case basis<sup>27</sup>, the Municipality Ilidža, through the services given in this document or via other available means shall facilitate and oversee the livelihood restoration process and provide any required assistance in line with this RP.

### **7.3 Partnership for livelihood restoration activities**

Since there is a limited number of PAPs in the project area there is no need to engage an external partner in regards to livelihood restoration activities. These activities, based on the case-to-case assessment shall be performed by one of the Services of Municipalities Ilidža, including:

- Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre
- Service for Education, Culture, Sports and Youth
- Service for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Refugees and Displaced Persons
- Veterans Affairs Service.

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<sup>26</sup> These efforts shall mainly be concentrated at the turn loop Ilidža where such activities are most likely to occur.

<sup>27</sup> This is due to the expected number of PAPs, if the number of PAPs proves to be high these activities shall be performed with groups rather than on the stated case by case scenario



## 8 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

### 8.1 Main results of consultation carried out for preparing the Resettlement Plan

For the purposes of the preparation of this RP the following actions were taken in order to ensure that the document is inclusive and takes into account actual on field conditions.

- Survey notice posted, 7 working days in advance of beginning of consultation period, at 5 locations, 3 in the vicinity of the turn loop in Hrasnica and 2 at area of the turn loop in Ilidža.
- On field surveys of affected businesses
- On field survey of affected persons/households
- Desk studies
- Consultations with Municipality Ilidža.

Main results and information obtained by surveys is presented in Chapter 5 BASELINE OF AFFECTED ASSETS AND AFFECTED PERSONS.

### 8.2 Engagement plan for further stages

After at least 10 days from the time of disclosure of this document, a public consultation meeting will be organized by the Ministry through the Municipality Ilidža at the premises of Municipality of Ilidža in order to present the draft RP and discuss all land acquisition issues and concerns. This is the responsibility of the PIU, however implementation shall be delegated to the Municipality Ilidža Service for property - legal, residential, geodetic affairs and real estate cadaster.

The announcement shall be made at the Canton head office<sup>28</sup> in Sarajevo the [Sarajevo Canton website](#)<sup>29</sup> and [Social media page](#)<sup>30</sup>, as well as the municipal building of Ilidža<sup>31</sup>, Municipality Ilidža<sup>32</sup> website and Municipality Ilidža [Social media page](#)<sup>33</sup>.

The announcements will indicate:

- Where the draft document can be accessed
- Time, date and location of the meeting.

Within 10 days after the meeting, the Municipality Ilidža, through aforementioned Service and others if needed, shall assess and, if decided appropriate, incorporate any comments received in writing or during the meeting, as well as prepare and include in this RP a summary of comments/questions received and how they have been addressed.

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<sup>28</sup> Sarajevo Canton, Sarajevo, Reisa Džemaludina Čauševića 1

<sup>29</sup> <https://vlada.ks.gov.ba/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/vladakantonasarajevo>

<sup>31</sup> Address: Butmirska cesta 12

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.opcinailidza.ba/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/opcina.ilidza>

### 8.3 Disclosure

The draft of this RP shall be made available at the [Sarajevo Canton website](#)<sup>34</sup>, the Municipality Ilidža [website](#)<sup>35</sup> and Institute for Construction of Canton website<sup>36</sup>. Availability of document shall be announced at the Canton Sarajevo [Social media page](#) and Municipality Ilidža [Social media page](#) with links to the aforementioned websites containing the subject documents clearly advertised.

Institutions involved in the land acquisition procedure for the land acquisition of the project - GrCF2 W2 – Sarajevo tram line - Ilidža to Hrasnica (Institute for Construction of Canton and Municipality Ilidža) are responsible for disclosure of information and consultations.

Prior to the adoption and publication of the final RP, the Institute for Construction of Canton informed the public about the Draft RP as follows:

- The Draft RP was published on the Institute for Construction of Canton website<sup>37</sup> and made available in hard copies at their respective addresses in Kaptol no. 3 in Sarajevo.
- Notice of publication of Draft RP was posted on the bulletin board of the Municipality Ilidža with the following information:
  - I. where the Draft RP can be accessed,
  - II. date of the "Open Day" for community consultations,
  - III. contact details the responsible person to whom questions or comments may be submitted in writing,
  - IV. the deadline for submission of comments.
- In the premises of the Municipality of Ilidža, the Institute organized an "Open Day" for community consultations in order to discuss the Draft RP with the PAPs.
- Within ten days from the day of organizing the "Open Day", PAP will have the opportunity to submit questions and comments on the planned activities.
- The final RP will be published on the above given websites. It will remain in the public domain for the entire duration of the Project.

In addition, once the official land acquisition procedure is initiated, PAP will be individually visited by the representatives of the Municipality, the Institute and official court experts for valuation of property. They will be informed and consulted about the impacts of the Project on their property.

Before initiating the procedure, the Institute will issue a public announcement in a daily newspaper in FBiH to invite PAP to negotiated settlements. All PAP will then be able to obtain additional information about their rights, and additionally through public disclosure of this document as well as through consultative meetings.

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<sup>34</sup> <https://vlada.ks.gov.ba/>

<sup>35</sup> [www.opcinailidza.ba](http://www.opcinailidza.ba)

<sup>36</sup> <https://zik.ks.gov.ba/>

<sup>37</sup> <https://zik.ks.gov.ba/>

## 9 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS SYSTEM

### 9.1 Description of grievance management system

The Municipality Ilidža, as mandated by the Ministry, shall inform all stakeholders of the grievance mechanism by communicating its availability, its function, the contact persons and the procedures for submitting a complaint in the affected areas, as well as to all owners of 17 cadastral parcels that were not previously acquired during consultation meetings.

The Public Grievance Form (Annex I) will be disclosed on [Sarajevo Canton website](#)<sup>38</sup> as well as website and Municipality Ilidža [website](#)<sup>39</sup>.

In addition, a Public Grievance Leaflet (Annex II) will be disclosed on:

- the websites of [Sarajevo Canton website](#)<sup>40</sup> as well as website and Municipality Ilidža [website](#)<sup>41</sup>
- at the notice boards of the Ministry and Municipality
- on the construction site before commencement of construction works.

Any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of PIU verbally (personally or by telephone) or in writing by filling in the Public Grievance Form (by personal delivery, post or e-mail to the address/number given below), without any costs incurred to the complainant. Grievances may also be submitted anonymously or without the use of the form if preferred.

Contact details of the responsible person for Ministry is given below.

Name and surname: Naida Tukić

Telephone number: 033/562-212

Email: [naida.tukic@ms.ks.gov.ba](mailto:naida.tukic@ms.ks.gov.ba)

The Municipality shall appoint a responsible person, whose responsibility shall be to deliver all grievances received by the municipality, in any of the previously described form to the PIU.

Contact details of the responsible person for Municipality Ilidža is given below.

Name and surname: Lamija Halilović

Email: [lamija.halilovic@opcinailidza.ba](mailto:lamija.halilovic@opcinailidza.ba)

All grievances will be recorded and assigned a number, as well as acknowledged within 5 working days. Each grievance will be recorded in the registry with the following information:

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<sup>38</sup> <https://vlada.ks.gov.ba/>

<sup>39</sup> [www.opcinailidza.ba](http://www.opcinailidza.ba)

<sup>40</sup> <https://vlada.ks.gov.ba/>

<sup>41</sup> [www.opcinailidza.ba](http://www.opcinailidza.ba)

- description of grievance
- date of receipt of grievance and when acknowledgement returned to the complainant
- description of actions taken (investigation, corrective measures, preventive measures)
- date of resolution and closure / provision of feedback to the complainant.

In addition to using the above-described grievance mechanism, complainants will also be able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the laws and regulations of the FBiH at all times. Council on these remedies shall be provided by the legal representative of the Municipality Ilidža.

## **9.2 Resort mechanism and mediation**

The Ministry will make all reasonable efforts to address the complaint upon the acknowledgement of grievance. If issues raised cannot be addressed by immediate corrective action, a long-term corrective action will be identified. The complainant will be informed about the proposed corrective action and follow-up of corrective action within 20 working days upon the acknowledgement of grievance. Preventive actions will be identified and implemented with the aim of preventing recurrence of the same issue in the future; these will also be communicated to the complainant.

## **10 VULNERABLE PEOPLE**

### **10.1 Identified vulnerable groups or people**

During survey performed for the purposes of this RP, in regard to owners of the 17 cadastral parcels designated for land acquisition, three possible vulnerable persons were identified, 1 disabled under aged female person and 2 elderly persons (more detail in Table 10).

In regards to affected businesses one vulnerable group was identified that being veterans. A total of 4 such persons were identified and all are categorised as employees. In addition, 1 street vendor was identified belonging to the venerable group elderly persons. Assistance to this group shall be provided as described in the following chapter.

If any other vulnerable groups or personas are identified during the implementation of land acquisition, they shall be informed of their rights to assistance and assistance shall be applied as per this RP.

### **10.2 Assistance to vulnerable people**

Special attention shall be given to the needs of vulnerable groups based on their personal situation, and appropriate measures shall be taken to assist such persons.

Individual meetings will be held with each vulnerable person in order to explain criteria that will be taken into account for assistance and entitlements and to identify their needs in relation to land acquisition as manner of satisfying said needs.

The assistance as described in this section is to be facilitated by the Ministry through the Municipality Ilidža, which will carry out the assessment of the needs on a case-by-case basis.

Such assistance may include:

- direct visits to the homes of vulnerable persons/households, with prior notice and consent (in particular for elderly people and people with disability/ chronic illnesses)
- assistance during the payment process, i.e., ensuring that compensation documents and payment process are well understood (in particular for elderly people)
- assistance to exercise the right to receive vulnerable people benefits provided under the Law on Bases of Social Welfare, Protection of Civilian Victims of War, and Protection of Families with Children, as applicable
- assistance during the post-payment period (e.g., assistance in finding training courses to enhance employability and giving priority in employment, where possible, in particular for poor and/or unemployed people; assistance in securing the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse or robbery).

The responsible body within the ministry for such cases shall be Service for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Refugees and Displaced Persons.

A specific project affected venerable group is identified, which are veterans, where the company Izvor Bosne d.o.o., governs the parking lot, next to the Ilidža U- turn and employs four disabled veterans. A

detailed description and stakeholder engagement are given in the accompany Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for this Project. In summary the owner of the cadastral parcel on which the park lot is located is Municipality Ilidža. The company had an agreement with the Municipality to perform these activates on a temporary basis, which expired in the meantime. According to the main design for the Project, the parking lot would not be completely removed, instead its size would be decreased by a total of 15 parking spaces consequentially leading to a decrease in the revenue generating potential of the parking. At the time of writing this document it is unclear whether the parking lot shall temporarily cease to function as a result of Project activates, due to for example construction works. In addition to assistance to be provided in terms of livelihood restoration, as given in Chapter 7 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION, during the consultation meeting this group shall be made aware of additional assistances that may be provided in line with those given in this chapter.

## 11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Land acquisition activities, for the remaining 17 cadastral parcels were initiated in April 2022 and the process is still ongoing. Land acquisition activities are planned to last for 6 months, till end of October 2022.

Compensation for the affected business, both formal and informal shall be initiated at the beginning of August 2022. It is expected that the activities shall last 3 months until end of November 2022.

### 11.1 Internal monitoring scope

The PIU shall monitor the overall implementation of the land acquisition process, which is implemented, on the mandate of the Ministry, by the Municipality Ilidža. This monitoring includes:

- Verifying that all activities are developed according to this RP
- Identifying potential issues and problems that may arise during land acquisition, such as management of grievances
- Assessing whether compensation and/or restoration measures are sufficient if the need arises
- Identifying ways to alleviate identified issues and problems

All information on PAPs, their holdings and their compensation payments and assistance measures must be kept confidential.

### 11.2 Indicators

The indicators to be used for monitoring are as follows:

#### *Input indicators:*

- Number and type of cadastral parcels affected by land acquisition (Description of affected assets)
- Number of PAP by categories (5.4 Affected people)
- Number of structures identified on affected land plots (5.2 Description of affected assets)
- Number of cadastral parcels identified by the contractor as needed to be temporarily expropriated for the purposes of construction works (if such a need arises)
- Number of affected formal business (5.3 Affected businesses)
- Number of affected informal businesses (5.3 Affected businesses)
- Number of PAPs requesting special assistance and types of assistance for vulnerable individuals/households (5.4 Affected people)
- Number, formality and type of businesses affected (5.4 Affected people)

#### *Output indicators:*

- Number of negotiated settlements signed
- Number of persons referring to courts requesting higher compensation
- Number of public meetings and consultations with affected people

- Number of PAPs requesting expropriation of whole cadastral plot
- Number of PAPs provided with assistance for vulnerable individuals/households
- Number of payments that restore livelihood loss
- Number of payments that restore loss of income
- Number of persons granted special assistance and types of assistance provided to vulnerable individuals/households
- Number of grievances received
- Number of consultation meetings held

*Outcome:*

- Number and percentage of land acquisitions successfully completed
- Number and percentage of venerable PAPs for which conditions have been improved
- Number and percentage of grievances, including any court cases, related to land acquisition successfully resolved
- Number and percentage of successful re-established and relocated businesses (new location, level of income, number of employees)
- Number and percentage of losses of livelihoods and income fully restored
- Number and percentage of temporarily expropriated parcels returned to their original state and for use of title holder
- Overall spending on land acquisition and compensation, including all other activities as indicated in 12.2 Budget and arrangements for funding.

### **11.3 Reporting frequencies**

Due to the relatively low number of cadastral parcels that need to be acquired and timeframe of the Project the Ministry shall produce monthly reports on the progress achieved with the implementation of the RP. The reports are to be delivered to the EBRD. These reports shall consolidate information on compensation and livelihood restoration measures, consultations, information on negotiations and results, provision of assistance to vulnerable groups, grievance management, etc.

The Municipality Ilidža shall document all meetings and consultations with minutes and will submit these to EBRD.

Once the expropriation of all 17 cadastral parcels is complete the Ministry shall submit a final report, to the EBRD, where it shall be stated that the land acquisition process for the Project is complete and verify that this PR has been implemented. This report shall also:

- Assess the effectiveness of measures to avoid and minimize displacement impacts by comparing Project actual impacts on land and people versus those documented in the RP
- Verify that all entitlements and commitments described in the RP have been delivered including the compensation to affected businesses
- Determine whether RP measures have been effective in restoring or enhancing affected peoples' living standards and livelihood
- Check on any grievances that may have been left outstanding.



## Resettlement Plan

The completed final report shall present a conclusion on the effectiveness of the implementation of the RP commitments including livelihood restoration and identify any corrective measures that would be necessary to complete rehabilitation of PAPs.

## 12 Implementation Responsibilities and Funding

### 12.1 Implementation responsibilities

The Ministry through the PIU shall ensure the proper implementation of this RP. The implementation of land activities shall be performed by the Municipality Ilidža through the Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre of the Municipality Ilidža. A detailed breakdown of duties and responsibilities is given in the Table 12 below.

Table 12 Breakdown of implementation responsibilities<sup>42</sup>

Task	Responsible Entity
Information disclosure to all PAP and communities	Municipality Ilidža/ Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo
Direct communication with and contact with owners	Municipality Ilidža/ Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo
Concluding negotiated settlements	Municipality Ilidža/ Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo
Expropriation of property in case negotiated settlements are not concluded	Municipality Ilidža/ Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo
Provision of assistance to vulnerable persons / households as necessary	Municipality Ilidža/ Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo
Payment / provision of compensation packages	Municipality Ilidža/ Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo
Assessing and providing livelihood restoration assistance	Municipality Ilidža/ Institute for Construction of Canton Sarajevo
Monitoring and reporting with respect to expropriation	Ministry
Monitoring and reporting in respect of temporary land occupation carried out after construction commencement	PIU
Grievance management	PIU

### 12.2 Budget and arrangements for funding

The costs of the land acquisition process shall be financed by the Municipality Ilidža, as per agreement with the Client. The detailed budget assessment is given in ANNEX VII – BUDGET ESTIMATION. The budget estimate is done according to national legislation and EBRD PR5 (see Chapter 6 ENTITLEMENTS). The budget breakdown is given in the Table 13 below.

Table 13 Assumed budget distribution

Type of expense	Amount (BAM)
Compensation for land of all types	415,900.00
Compensation for structures on cadastral parcels (formal and informal)	84,000.00
Compensation for crops	1,500.00
Compensation for costs incurred due to property transaction (as taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarisatation fees, registration fees, travel costs, etc.)	3,400.00
Assistance for temporary losses of business income during construction works	8,200.00
Compensation for loss of place of business and loss of business income	29,400.00

<sup>42</sup> Municipality Ilidža is responsible for all implementation under local legislation, while Institute for Construction of Canton is responsible for implementation of all higher EBRD PR5

## Resettlement Plan

Type of expense	Amount (BAM)
Compensation for loss of salaries	51,600.00
Temporary losses of business income during construction works	25,800.00
Assistance to vulnerable people	4,500.00
Additional costs for livelihood restoration needs	7,000.00
Budget reserve	368,700.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

The budget is approved by the Council of the Municipality of Ilidža and agreed with the Client. The total land acquisition budget for the implementation of land acquisition and compensations as per entitlements Matrix and livelihood restoration, including all activities as per this RP is 1 million BAM, including reserve. Actual expenses during implementation may vary dependant on valuation and other factor. It is also noted that if any of the types of expenses, as expressed in the budget, are undervalued, the Budget reserve shall be utilised in order to cover those expenses. The application of the budget, by type of expense, shall be in line with Chapter 6 ENTITLEMENTS.

### 12.3 Time schedule

The expropriation for the 13 cadastral parcels have been completed and 4 remaining land plots is to be expropriated. It is estimated that the expropriation of the land will be completed by end of October 2023.

The compensation for the affected business, mowing allowances, and livelihood restoration as described in this document is expected to be completed by end of October 2023.

### 13 ANNEX I – PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM

<b>Reference Number</b>	
<b>Full name (optional)</b>  I wish to raise my grievance anonymously.  I request not to disclose my identity without my consent.	
<b>Contact information</b>  Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	By Post: Please provide mailing address:  By Telephone: By E-mail:
<b>Preferred language of communication</b>	Bosnian / Serbian / Croatian English (if possible)
<b>Description of Incident for Grievance</b> <b>What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?</b>	
<b>Date of Incident / Grievance</b>	
	One-time incident/grievance (date _____) Happened more than once (how many times? __) On-going (currently experiencing problem)
<b>Proposed solution?</b>	

Signature:

Date:

## 14 ANNEX II – TEXT FOR THE PUBLIC GRIEVANCE LEAFLET

The Ministry of Transport of Canton Sarajevo seeks to minimize the impact of the construction of the Sarajevo tram line - Ilidža to Hrasnica, and to implement to the fullest extent the Resettlement Plan. If, however there exist any issues or problems please inform us of any concerns or grievances that you may have in relation to Project activities.

### **How to file a grievance:**

Anyone can lodge a grievance to The Ministry (contact details are provided below) or the contractor as follows:

- a. verbally (in person or by phone)
- b. in writing by filling in the attached Project Grievance Form, delivered personally, as well as by mail or email.

**NAME: Tukić Naida**

**TELEPHONE: 033/562-212**

**EMAIL: [naida.tukic@ms.ks.gov.ba](mailto:naida.tukic@ms.ks.gov.ba)**

**Authorized person from the Client**

Grievances may also be submitted anonymously. In addition, if you would like your grievance to remain confidential, The Ministry shall ensure that your name and contact details are not disclosed without your consent and only persons directly involved in the investigation of your grievance will have access to this information. If it is not possible to fully investigate the grievance without revealing your identity or the contents of your grievance, you shall be informed of this.

## 15 ANNEX III – SURVEY NOTICE

### SURVEY NOTICE

FOR OWNERS / USERS OF CADASTRAL / LAND PLOTS AND FACILITIES WHICH WILL BE SUBJECT TO EXPROPRIATION FOR

GrCF2 W2 - Tram line Ilidza-Hrasnica

We would like to inform you that an informative census and socio-economic survey of owners / users of cadastral parcels and associated facilities in the area covered by the planned section for the Ilidža -Hrasnica tram line, with Ilidža turnpike and Hrasnica turnpike, which may be subject to expropriation, will be conducted in to 25.04. - 29.04. 2022. The survey refers to the owners / users of cadastral parcels as listed at the end of this notice. Attendance for the survey is on a voluntary basis and is not part of the expropriation process, but serves solely for informational purposes.

The purpose of this survey is to collect socio-economic data on families, individuals and legal entities living or working in locations where expropriation is planned, in order to enable a fair system of property acquisition and ensure better project planning.

The collected data are confidential and will be used exclusively for the purpose of preparing the "Land Acquisition Plan and Relocation of Existential Assets", and for the needs of the Project.

To participate in the survey, please contact us at tel: +387 67 106 69 44, e-mail: drustveno.ekonomski@gmail.com. Meetings with the parties will be organized in agreement with the same. If you are not able to attend the meeting, the survey can also be conducted by phone.

List of plots:

KO Hrasnica: 1808/1, 1807/1, 1086/1, 1085/1, 1804/1, 1083/1, 1082/1, 1801/1, 1800/1, 1799/1, 1798/1, 1711/1, 1710/1, 1709/1, 1709/1, 1708/1

KO Ilidža: 3/6, 3/23, 914/1, 921, 928, 956/1, 956/21, 956/22, 956/39, 2080, 2081

Please feel free to contact us if the plot you are interested in is not on this list.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation,

Consulting team

## 16 ANNEX IV - SUMMARY OF CADASTRAL PARCEL DATA

### 16.1 Parcels indicated by Building permit, but not part of Project area

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
1	1706/2	Governmental	335	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
2	1705/2	Governmental	365	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
3	1704/2	Governmental	329	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
4	1703/2	Governmental	310	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
5	1702/2	Governmental	175	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
6	1701/2	Private	199	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
7	1700/1	Governmental	216	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
8	1699/2	Governmental	637	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
9	1698/2	Governmental	530	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
10	1697/2	Governmental	265	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
11	1696/2	Governmental	635	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
12	1695/2	Governmental	469	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
13	1694/2	Governmental	297	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
14	1693/2	Governmental	164	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
15	1692/2	Governmental	144	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
16	1691/1	Governmental	477	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
17	1690/2	Governmental	223	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
18	1689/1	Private	776	Arable land / Field of 1st class
19	1688/1	Private	719	Arable land / Field of 1st class
20	1687/1	Private	998	Arable land / Njiva 1. Class 388 Arable land / Field 2 Class 610
21	1686/1	Private	350	Arable land / Njiva 1. Class 141 Arable land / Field 2 Class 209
22	1685/1	Private	768	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
23	3007/3	Private	390	Arable land / Field of 1st class

## Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
24	3010/3	Private	205	Arable land / Field of 1st class
25	3011/3	Private	260	Arable land / Field of 1st class
26	3012/3	Private	285	Arable land / Field of 1st class
27	3017/3	Private	235	Arable land / Field of 1st class
28	3018/3	Private	105	Arable land / Field of 1st class
29	3019/3	Private	97	Arable land / Field of 1st class
30	3020/3	Private	97	Arable land / Field of 1st class
31	3024/3	Private	105	Arable land / Field of 1st class
32	3027/3	Private	135	Arable land / Field of 1st class
33	3028/3	Private	218	Arable land / Field of 1st class
34	3033/3	Private	124	Arable land / Field of 1st class
35	3034/3	Private	124	Arable land / Field of 1st class
36	3036/3	Private	240	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
37	3038/3	Private	200	Arable land / Field of 1st class
38	3039/3	Private	224	Arable land / Field of 1st class
39	3040/3	Private	218	Arable land / Field of 1st class
40	3041/3	Private	211	Arable land / Field of 1st class
41	3045/3	Private	116	Arable land / Field of 1st class
42	3046/3	Private	115	Arable land / Field of 1st class
43	3049/3	Private	214	Arable land / Field of 1st class
44	3050/3	Private	195	Arable land / Field of 1st class
45	3053/3	Private	176	Arable land / Field of 1st class
46	3054/3	Private	211	Arable land / Field of 1st class
47	3057/3	Private	147	Arable land / Field of 1st class
48	3058/3	Private	166	Arable land / Field of 1st class
49	3059/3	Private	165	Arable land / Field of 1st class
50	3062/3	Private	138	Arable land / Field of 1st class
51	3063/3	Private	179	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
52	3066/3	Private	150	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
53	3067/2	Private	150	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
54	3068/3	Private	75	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class



Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
55	3069/2	Private	60	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
56	3070/2	Private	138	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
57	3071/2	Private	87	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
58	3072/2	Private	225	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
59	3073/3	Private	68	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
60	3074/2	Private	112	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
61	3075/2	Private	160	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
62	3076/2	Private	199	Arable land / Field of 1st class
63	3077/2	Private	347	Arable land / Field of 1st class
64	3078/2	Private	172	Arable land / Field of 1st class
65	3079/2	Private	178	Arable land / Field of 1st class
66	3080/2	Private	315	Arable land / Field of 1st class
67	3081/2	Private	153	Arable land / Field of 1st class
68	3082/2	Private	143	Arable land / Field of 1st class
69	3083/2	Private	119	Arable land / Field of 1st class
70	3084/2	Private	123	Arable land / Field of 1st class
71	3085/2	Private	133	Arable land / Field of 1st class
72	3086/2	Private	229	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
73	3087/2	Private	257	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
74	3088/2	Private	253	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
75	3089/2	Private	138	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
76	3090/2	Private	136	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
77	3091/2	Private	300	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
78	3148/2	Private	76	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
79	3149/2	Private	90	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
80	3150/3	Private	276	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
81	3151/3	Private	77	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
82	3152/3	Private	154	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
83	3153/3	Private	150	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
84	3154/3	Private	133	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
85	3155/3	Private	123	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class

## Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
86	3156/3	Private	123	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
87	3157/3	Private	140	Arable land / Field of 1st class
88	3158/3	Private	140	Arable land / Field of 1st class
89	3160/3	Private	150	Arable land / Field of 1st class
90	3161/3	Private	150	Arable land / Field of 1st class
91	3162/3	Private	154	Arable land / Field of 1st class
92	3163/3	Private	175	Arable land / Field of 1st class
93	3164/3	Private	140	Arable land / Field of 1st class
94	3165/3	Private	140	Arable land / Field of 1st class
95	3166/3	Private	774	Arable land / Field of 1st class
96	3201/3	Private	84	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
97	3198/2	Private	121	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
98	3197/2	Private	95	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
99	3196/2	Private	60	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
100	3195/3	Private	28	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
101	3194/2	Private	15	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
102	3193/2	Private	2	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
103	487	Private	26	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
104	486	Private	42	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
105	485/2	Private	54	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
106	484/2	Private	44	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
107	483/2	Private	56	Arable land / Field of 1st class
108	482/2	Private	86	Arable land / Field of 1st class
109	481/4	Private	37	Access road
110	481/3	Private	51	Arable land / Field of 1st class
111	480/2	Private	114	Orchard 2nd class
112	478/2	Private	40	Yard
113	1772/2	Governmental	637	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
114	1774/2	Governmental	1389	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
115	1775/2	Governmental	118	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
116	1776/2	Governmental	120	Arable land / Field of the 3rd class

## Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
117	1777/2	Governmental	215	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
118	1812/2	Governmental	158	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
119	1811/2	Governmental	88	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
120	1810/2	Governmental	42	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
121	1809/2	Governmental	171	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
122	1808/2	Governmental	383	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
123	1807/2	Governmental	392	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
124	1806/2	Governmental	408	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
125	1805/2	Governmental	436	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
126	1804/2	Governmental	170	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
127	1803/2	Governmental	462	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
128	1802/2	Governmental	126	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
129	1801/2	Governmental	162	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
130	1800/2	Governmental	342	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
131	1799/2	Governmental	335	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
132	1798/2	Governmental	580	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class

## 16.2 Parcels that are expropriated before commencement of project activities which are recognised as governmental in land registry books

No.	Cadastral parcel	Type	Area (m2)	Classification
1	914/1	Governmental	1170	Field 1st class
2	928	Governmental	4506	House and building, Yard
3	2080	Governmental	10340	Railway
4	2081	Governmental	2069	Access road
5	563/3	Governmental	102	Arable land / Field of 1st class
6	571	Governmental	1.681	Access road
7	1665	Governmental	55.810	Road
8	1712	Governmental	3.313	Road
9	1738	Governmental	772	Uncategorized road
10	2092	Governmental	6.760	Road
11	2093	Governmental	43.920	Road
12	2366/2	Governmental	90	Access road
13	2368	Governmental	29.039	Road
14	288/8	Governmental	30.255	Road
15	3204	Governmental	11.886	Access road
16	3208/2	Governmental	80	access road
17	3/6	Governmental	1275	Arable land / Field of 3rd Classes
18	3/25	Governmental	3610	Construction site
19	556/2	Governmental	168	Road
20	557/2	Governmental	280	Road
21	558/2	Governmental	254	Road
22	560/2	Governmental	274	Road
23	561/2	Governmental	307	Road
24	956/1	Governmental	9919	Pasture 1st class
25	956/21	Governmental	77	Pasture 1st class
26	956/22	Governmental	54	Office building

## Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Type	Area (m2)	Classification
27	956/39	Governmental	67	Construction site
28	1512/2	Governmental	131	Local road
29	1729/2	Governmental	1.190	Construction site
30	2422/2	Governmental	62	Road
31	2423/5	Governmental	98	Road
32	2423/6	Governmental	221	Road
33	2426/2	Governmental	644	Road
34	2427/2	Governmental	472	Road
35	2429/2	Governmental	485	Road
36	2430/2	Governmental	302	Road
37	2431/2	Governmental	538	Road
38	2432/2	Governmental	554	Road
39	2434/2	Governmental	476	Road
40	2435/2	Governmental	409	Road
41	2437/2	Governmental	462	Road
42	2438/2	Governmental	408	Road
43	2439/2	Governmental	434	Road
44	2440/2	Governmental	896	Road
45	2441/2	Governmental	517	Road
46	2450/2	Governmental	1.670	Road
47	2451/2	Governmental	462	Road
48	2452/2	Governmental	321	Road
49	2455/2	Governmental	62	Road
50	2487/3	Governmental	196	Road
51	2490/3	Governmental	271	Road
52	2491/3	Governmental	145	Road
53	2492/3	Governmental	146	Road
54	2493/3	Governmental	211	Road
55	2494/3	Governmental	191	Road

Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Type	Area (m2)	Classification
56	2495/3	Governmental	164	Road
57	2496/3	Governmental	200	Road
58	2497/3	Governmental	324	Road
59	2498/2	Governmental	265	Road
60	2500/2	Governmental	236	Road
61	2501/2	Governmental	249	Road
62	2504/2	Governmental	344	Road
63	2505/2	Governmental	429	Road
64	2506/2	Governmental	246	Road
65	2514/3	Governmental	441	Road
66	2514/4	Governmental	467	Road
67	2515/2	Governmental	280	Road
68	2516/2	Governmental	254	Road
69	2520/2	Governmental	386	Road
70	2520/3	Governmental	258	Road
71	3007/2	Governmental	240	Arable land / Field of 1st class
72	3010/2	Governmental	144	Arable land / Field of 1st class
73	3017/2	Governmental	120	Arable land / Field of 1st class
74	3018/2	Governmental	60	Arable land / Field of 1st class
75	3019/2	Governmental	56	Arable land / Field of 1st class
76	3020/2	Governmental	48	Arable land / Field of 1st class
77	3023/2	Governmental	80	Arable land / Field of 1st class
78	3024/2	Governmental	60	Arable land / Field of 1st class
79	3027/2	Governmental	76	Arable land / Field of 1st class
80	3028/2	Governmental	104	Arable land / Field of 1st class
81	3033/2	Governmental	68	Arable land / Field of 1st class
82	3034/2	Governmental	776	Arable land / Field of 1st class
83	3036/2	Governmental	124	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
84	3038/2	Governmental	96	Arable land / Field of 1st class

Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Type	Area (m2)	Classification
85	3039/2	Governmental	108	Arable land / Field of 1st class
86	3041/2	Governmental	42	Arable land / Field of 1st class
87	3045/2	Governmental	16	Arable land / Field of 1st class
88	3046/2	Governmental	8	Arable land / Field of 1st class
89	3049/2	Governmental	14	Arable land / Field of 1st class
90	3050/2	Governmental	13	Arable land / Field of 1st class
91	3053/2	Governmental	12	Arable land / Field of 1st class
92	3054/2	Governmental	14	Arable land / Field of 1st class
93	3057/2	Governmental	9	Arable land / Field of 1st class
94	3058/2	Governmental	11	Arable land / Field of 1st class
95	3062/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of 1st class
96	3063/2	Governmental	11	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
97	3066/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
98	3150/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
99	3151/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
100	3152/2	Governmental	16	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
101	3154/2	Governmental	20	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
102	3155/2	Governmental	14	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
103	3156/2	Governmental	13	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
104	3157/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of 1st class
105	3158/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of 1st class
106	3159/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of 1st class
107	3160/2	Governmental	6	Arable land / Field of 1st class
108	3161/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of 1st class
109	3162/2	Governmental	12	Arable land / Field of 1st class
110	3163/2	Governmental	6	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
111	3164/2	Governmental	5	Arable land / Field of 1st class
112	3165/2	Governmental	10	Arable land / Field of 1st class
113	3166/2	Governmental	110	Arable land / Field of 1st class

Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Type	Area (m2)	Classification
114	3201/2	Governmental	3	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
115	3202/2	Governmental	33	Arable land / Field of the 2nd class
116	488	Governmental	2.519	Access road
117	2369	Governmental	10.019	Street
118	2370	Governmental	3.009	Street

**16.3 Parcels that are expropriated before commencement of project activities which are not recognised as governmental in land registry books**

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
1	1684/4	Private	210	Arable land/ Field of 1st class
2	1684/3	Private	62	Arable land/ Field of 1st class
3	3203/1	Private	390	Arable land/ Field of 1st class
4	3059/2	Private	10	Arable land/ Field of 1st class
5	3011/2	Private	162	Arable land/ Field of 1st class
6	3012/2	Private	160	Arable land/ Field of 1st class
7	1509/2	Private	600	Arable land/ Field of 1st class
8	554	Private	860	Arable land/ Field of 1st class Other Infertile land
9	1683/1	Private	389	Arable land/ Field of the 2nd class
10	1697/2	Private	286	Arable land/ Field of the 2nd class
11	1698/2	Private	268	Arable land/ Field of the 2nd class
12	3200/2	Private	76	Arable land/ Field of the 2nd class
13	3199/2	Private	144	Arable land/ Field of the 2nd class
14	1737/3	Private	462	Construction site
15	1736/3	Private	760	Construction site
16	1734/2	Private	266	Construction site
17	1733/2	Private	231	Construction site



Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
18	1732/2	Private	975	Construction site
19	1730/6	Private	2135	Construction site
20	1716/41	Private	610	Construction site
21	1728/8	Private	149	Construction site
22	1727/8	Private	137	Construction site
23	1726/2	Private	55	Construction site
24	1725/2	Private	180	Construction site
25	1722/2	Private	230	Construction site
26	1720/2	Private	260	Construction site
27	1719/4	Private	1031	Construction site
28	1683/3	Private	120	Construction site
29	1694/2	Private	308	Construction site
30	1695/2	Private	835	Construction site
31	1690/2	Private	398	Construction site
32	1696/2	Private	271	Construction site
33	1697/4	Private	45	Construction site
34	1700/2	Private	359	Construction site
35	1702/2	Private	99	Construction site
36	1511/2	Private	171	Construction site
37	1510/2	Private	76	Construction site
38	1503/2	Private	80	Construction site
39	1502/2	Private	1031	Construction site
40	1498/2	Private	65	Construction site
41	1739/2	Private	205	Other Infertile land
42	555/2	Private	183	Road
43	559/2	Private	232	Road
44	562/2	Private	230	Road
45	564/2	Private	853	Road
46	567/2	Private	697	Road
47	569/2	Private	614	Road

## Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
48	2511/2	Private	557	Road
49	2489/3	Private	231	Road
50	2488/3	Private	206	Road
51	2444/1	Private	1018	Road
52	2436/2	Private	479	Road
53	2428/2	Private	476	Road
54	2425/2	Private	776	Road
55	2424/2	Private	1078	Road
56	2444/2	Private	1018	Orchard 2nd class
57	1513/2	Private	458	Yard
58	1689/2	Public	142	Arable land / Field 2nd class
59	1688/2	Public	137	Arable land / Field 2nd class
60	1687/2	Public	232	Arable land / Field 2nd class
61	1686/2	Public	95	Arable land / Field 2nd class
62	1685/2	Public	227	Arable land / Field 2nd class
63	1684/2	Public	300	Arable land / Field 2nd class
64	572/1	Public	2244	Pasture 1st class
65	572/2	Public	3660	Pasture 1st class
66	1711/2	Public	195	Arable land / Field 2nd class
67	1710/2	Public	174	Arable land / Field 2nd class
68	1709/2	Public	256	Arable land / Field 2nd class
69	1708/2	Public	262	Arable land / Field 2nd class
70	1707/2	Public	722	Arable land / Field 3rd class

### 16.4 Cadastral parcels that still need to be expropriated within the project area

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
1	3/23	Private	422	Construction site

Resettlement Plan

No.	Cadastral parcel	Owner	Area (m2)	Classification
2	921	Private	610	Arable land 1st Class 185 House and building 59 Yard 226 Access Road 140 Total area (m <sup>2</sup> ) 610
3	1808/1	Private	1.718	Arable land/ Field 2nd class
4	1807/1	Private	2.008	Arable land/ Field 2nd class
5	1806/1	Private	1.978	Arable land/ Field 2nd class
6	1805/1	Private	2.028	Arable land/ Field 2nd class
7	1804/1	Private	785	Arable land/ Field 2nd class
8	1803/1	Private	1.926	Arable land/ Field 2nd class
9	1802/1	Private	575	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
10	1801/1	Private	662	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
11	1800/1	Private	1.248	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
12	1799/1	Private	1.243	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
13	1798/1	Private	2.058	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
14	1711/1	Private	648	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
15	1710/1	Private	575	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
16	1709/1	Private	919	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class
17	1708/1	Private	868	Arable land/ Field 1st class Arable land/ Field 2nd class

## 17 ANNEX V – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BUSINESSES

Questionnaire number:	
Survey date and time:	
Start time and end time:	
Survey carried out by:	

Location /Local Community:	
Address:	
Cadastral land plot no.	
Full name of respondent:	
Contact of respondent:	
Position of respondent in the business:	

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Have you been informed about the planned expropriation? By whom? When?

1.2. Are you satisfied with the level of information received to date? (rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest)

1.3. In your opinion, what is the most effective way for you to become more informed about the details of this project? (e.g. meetings with municipal representatives, through public meetings, through leaflets, daily newspapers, radio, television, or some other way?)

### 2. GENERAL DATA ON AFFECTED BUSINESS

Total area of cadastral parcel:	
Is the entire land plot affected:	YES or NO
	If NO, state the area of the affected part: __m <sup>2</sup>
Type of business activities:	
Year of establishment:	
Owner (co-owner):	
Sex of owner:	
Is the business formally registered:	
Legal form of business (if formally registered):	
Legal status of the business structure:	
Number of employees	
Typical annual turnover:	
Typical annual gross income:	
Typical annual profit, after taxes:	

### 3. GENERAL DATA ON EMPLOYEES

8	Level of education and occupation	Age	Sex		Salary	Years of employment in the business	Number of dependents	How far does the employee travel to work? (km)	Relation between the business owner and the employee
1.			M	F					

## Resettlement Plan

### 4. PROJECT IMPACTS AND PREFERRED COMPENSATION

4.1. What do you assume could be the main issues for you caused by the project?

Loss of livelihood	Relocation of agricultural activities	Other (specify):	Other (specify):

*(1: most important, 2 second most important, etc. - 0: not significant or not applicable)*

4.2. In your opinion, how could the issues be resolved?

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4.3. What do you think would be the most adequate compensation for you?

Cash compensation	Provision of other business premises	Other (specify):	Other (specify):

4.4. What are your plans after expropriation?

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## 18 ANNEX VI – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LANDOWNERS AND USERS, FORMAL AND INFORMAL

Questionnaire number:	
Survey date and time:	
Start time and end time:	
Survey carried out by:	

Location /Local Community:	
Address:	
Cadastral land plot no.	
Photographs (ref. no.):	

Full name of respondent:	
Contact tel. of respondent:	
Ethnicity:	

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Have you been informed about the planned expropriation? By whom? When?

1.2. Are you satisfied with the level of information received to date? (*rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest*)

1.3. In your opinion, what is the most effective way for you to become more informed about the details of this project? (e.g. meetings with municipal representatives, meetings, through public meetings, through leaflets, daily newspapers, radio, television, or some other way?)

### 2. GENERAL DATA ON AFFECTED PROPERTY

Total area of land plot:	_____ m <sup>2</sup>
In case you don't know the exact total area of the land, plot, please indicate the approximate land plot area	_____ m <sup>2</sup>
Is the entire land plot affected:	YES or NO      If NO, state the area of the affected part: _____ m <sup>2</sup>
Type of property:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Residential house with no land</li> <li>b) Residential house with agricultural land</li> <li>c) Residential house with other land (state what type _____)</li> <li>d) Residential house with formal or informal business (<i>questionnaire for businesses must also be filled in addition to this questionnaire</i>)</li> <li>e) Summer house with no land</li> <li>f) Summer house with agricultural land</li> <li>g) Other _____</li> </ul>
Auxiliary structures (fence, shed, etc.):	<p>_____</p> <p>(write the type and number of structures)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(write the approx. age of structures)</p> <p>Were the auxiliary structures built with or without permits?</p> <p>_____</p>
Is the respondent (or his/her family) the owner of the land?	YES or NO

#### IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS THE OWNER OF THE LAND:

Co-ownership?	YES or NO (if YES, who are the other owners?) _____
Is ownership formally registered?	YES or NO
Is the process of legalization currently ongoing?	YES or NO (if YES, at what stage is legalization at this moment?) _____

#### IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS THE USER OF THE LAND:

Formal tenants?	YES or NO (if YES, is it PRIVATE or STATE-OWNED land? mark one)
Use based on informal agreement?	YES or NO (if YES, with whom has the agreement been reached?)
Entirely informal?	YES or NO (if YES, how and when did you take possession of the land?)

## Resettlement Plan

### INFORMATION ON LEGAL DISPUTES:

<b>Any legal dispute (past or present) related to the land plot or assets on the land plot?</b>	YES or NO
<b>If Yes. Short description:</b>	

Observation or comments:

### 3. AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING ACTIVITIES (if any)

3.1. On affected part of the land plot, there is:

Agricultural land

Do you use the land for sowing?  Yes  No (skip the following questions)

What do you grow? \_\_\_\_\_

Typical yield on this land \_\_\_\_\_ kg

The harvest makes approx. what percent of your total food?  10%  30%  50%  75%  90%  \_\_\_\_\_

Do you sell what you grow?  Yes  No (skip the following questions)

The harvest is your primary source of money?  Yes  No      The harvest is your secondary source of money?  Yes  No

#### Orchard

What is in the orchard: \_\_\_\_\_

The seedlings are:  5 years old  20 years old  50 years old  \_\_\_\_\_

Do you pick the fruits from the orchard?  Yes  No

Typical yield of the orchard trees: \_\_\_\_\_ kg

The harvest makes approx. what % of your total food?  10%  30%  50%  75%  90%  \_\_\_\_\_

Do you sell the fruits?  Yes  No (skip the following questions)

The harvest is your primary source of money?  Yes  No      The harvest is your secondary source of money?  Yes  No

Meadow/pasture      Do you use the meadow/pasture and for what purpose? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you breed animals on the farm? (which ones?) \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, how do you use the animals?

(a) for my own needs, b) to sell products, c) both

Other      What? \_\_\_\_\_

Observation or comments:

### 4. GENERAL DATA ON AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Information on household members who live on the land plot

	Full name	Relationship with head of household (HH)	Year of birth	Sex	Level of education	Employed / unemployed	Ethnicity	Is the household member able to read and write?	Vulnerability*
1		HH		M	F				
2				M	F				
3				M	F				

\*Vulnerability may be: physical handicap, mental handicap, chronic disease, elderly person, single-headed household, unemployed, other

Observation or comments:

## Resettlement Plan

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

#### 4.1. Total household income

In which of the following categories does the average total monthly income of your whole household fall:

Less than BAM 400	
Between BAM 401 and BAM 800	
Between BAM 801 and BAM 1500	
Between BAM 1501 and 2000	
More than BAM 2000	

*In case there are several bread earners in the household, consolidate them together please*

Amongst the following, what are your main sources of income:

Salaries		Pensions	
Agric. production		Government or other assistance	
Small business		Other (specify):	
Remittances		Other (specify):	

#### 4.2. How satisfied are you with your financial situation (please rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest):

Observation or comments:

### 5. PROJECT IMPACTS AND PREFERRED COMPENSATION

#### 5.1. What do you assume could be the main issues for you caused by the project?

	Loss of livelihood	Relocation of agricultural activities	Other (specify):	Other (specify):
<i>Male member of the household</i>				
<i>Female member of the household</i>				

*(1: most important, 2 second most important, etc. - 0: not significant or not applicable)*

#### 5.2. In your opinion, how could the issues be resolved?

#### 5.3. What do you think would be the most adequate compensation for you?

	Cash compensation	Provision of other agricultural land	Other (specify):	Other (specify):
<i>Male member of the household</i>				
<i>Female member of the household</i>				

#### 5.4. What are your plans after expropriation?

Observation or comments:

Surveyor's comments and observations (any difficulties encountered, additional observations, etc)

End time of survey

hr. min



## 19 ANNEX VII – BUDGET ESTIMATION

The methodology of budget estimation is given in the table below, based on formality of affected business or PAPs, and in line with national legislation and EBRD PR5 (see Chapter 6 ENTITLEMENTS).

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Methodology of evaluation for formal businesses	Methodology of evaluation for informal businesses
Loss of place of business and loss of business income	Cash compensation for costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment	The amount of compensation was estimated by gathering information from the businesses and then verifying it with the transport companies and service companies that perform preparation works (such as disconnection to the electrical grid and similar).	N/a (no such informal businesses operate in the Project area).
	Cash compensation for loss of profit as a result of the project (until the full restoration of business activities elsewhere, to be assessed on a case-by case basis (based on accounting reports or other applicable documents)	Profit levels were estimated by gathering information from the businesses and processed based on expert team experiences.	N/a (covered through entitlement Temporary losses of business income during construction works)
	Assistance to be provided by the Municipality Ilidža (e.g., job opportunities)	These costs are potential and depend on whether any of the employees of the affected businesses are willing to explore other job opportunities. The amount for this compensation is based on research performed by the project team.	These costs are potential and depend on whether any of the affected informal PAPs, in this case vendors are willing to explore other job opportunities. The amount for this compensation is based on research performed by the project team.
Loss of salaries	In case of temporary interruption of business operations and consequently temporary interruption of work of employee's compensation for loss of salaries to employees, in the amount of the average salary for the last six months (to be paid directly to the employer who shall submit proof of paid salaries in the transition period)	This is mutually exclusive with the other, below given, entitlement in the Loss of salaries Type of project affected right or property or loss.  The amount for calculation is based on: Amount = N x A x E Where: N -Number of employees A - Average salary in FBiH	N/a (covered through entitlement Temporary losses of business income during construction works)

## Resettlement Plan

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Methodology of evaluation for formal businesses	Methodology of evaluation for informal businesses
	<p>In case of termination of business activities as a result of the project: compensation for severance pay to employees in the number of salaries paid in the last six months (to be paid by the employer directly to the employees, and the employer shall submit proof of paid severance pay)</p>	<p>E - Expected duration of interruption of business operations<sup>43</sup></p> <p>This is mutually exclusive with the other, above given, entitlement in the Loss of salaries Type of project affected right or property or loss.</p> <p>The amount of compensation for severance pay is calculation is based on:            Amount = <math>1/3 \times N \times A \times T</math>            Where:            N -Number of employees            A - Average salary in FBiH            T – six months</p>	<p>N/a (covered trough entitlement Temporary losses of business income during construction works)</p>
<p>Temporary losses of business income during construction works (businesses which are not relocating)</p>	<p>Cash compensation for loss of income until the completion of construction works which directly impact the business operations of the business, in line with assessment of court experts</p>	<p>This cost estimation is based on the assumption that those businesses that can are willing to return to or near the location where they were previously stationed. This compensation includes transportation and preparatory work costs.</p>	<p>Since informal PAPs cannot provide certifiable accounting reports or other applicable documents the compensation is estimated as follows:            Compensation = <math>1/3 \times S \times N_v \times T_v</math>            S – minimal salary in FBiH            N<sub>v</sub> – Number of total affected informal PAPs            T<sub>v</sub> – three months</p>

<sup>43</sup> Expected duration for interruption of business based on expert team assesment and inputs from buisnesses

## Resettlement Plan

Budget calculation for formal businesses is given in the table below.

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Business 1	Business 2	Business 3	Business 4	Business 5	Business 6	Total (KM)	Total rounded (KM)
Loss of place of business and loss of business income	Cash compensation for costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	400	0	8.400,00	8.400,00
	Cash compensation for loss of profit as a result of the project (until the full restoration of business activities elsewhere, to be assessed on a case-by-case basis (based on accounting reports or other applicable documents)	3.000,00	3.000,00	3.000,00	3.000,00	4.000,00	5.000,00	21.000,00	21.000,00
	Assistance to be provided by the Municipality Ilidža (e.g., job opportunities)	500	500	500	500	500	0,00	2.500,00	2.500,00
Loss of salaries (the entitlements are mutually exclusive)	In case of temporary interruption of business operations and consequently temporary interruption of work of employee's compensation for loss of salaries to employees, in the amount of the average salary for the last six months (to be paid directly to the employer who shall submit proof of paid salaries in the transition period)	5.169,00	5.169,00	3.446,00	5.169,00	6.892,00	6.892,00	32.737,00	32.800,00
	In case of termination of business activities as a result of the project: compensation for severance pay to employees in the amount of salaries paid in the last six months (to be paid by the employer directly to the employees, and the employer shall submit proof of paid severance pay)	10.338,00	10.338,00	6.892,00	10.338,00	13.646,16	0,00	51.552,16	51.600,00
Temporary losses of business income during construction works (businesses which are not relocating)	Cash compensation for loss of income until the completion of construction works which directly impact the business operations of the business, in line with assessment of court experts	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	2.000,00	0,00	9.600,00	17.600,00	17.600,00

## Resettlement Plan

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Business 1	Business 2	Business 3	Business 4	Business 5	Business 6	Total (KM)	Total rounded (KM)
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>133.789,16</b>	<b>133.900,00<sup>44</sup></b>

Budget calculation for informal businesses is given in the table below.

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Street vendors	Total (KM)	Total rounded (KM)
	Temporary losses of business income during construction works (businesses which are not relocating)	8,145.00	8,145.00	8,200.00
	Assistance to be provided by the Municipality Ilidža (e.g., job opportunities)	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10,645.00</b>	<b>10,700.00<sup>45</sup></b>

<sup>44</sup> Since the calculations are based on estimates the numbers are rounded.

<sup>45</sup> Since the calculations are based on estimates the numbers are rounded.

## Resettlement Plan

The table below presents the estimated costs of land acquisition for the project area.

Type of project affected right or property or loss	Entitlement	Amount	Unit	Unit price (KM)	Total (KM)
Loss of cadastral parcel	Cash compensation for land plot at market or agreed value for cadastral parcel (determined by type of parcel)	4.159 <sup>46</sup>	m2	100,00 <sup>47</sup>	415.900,00
	Transaction costs such as taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarisation fees, registration fees, travel costs and any other such costs such as may be incurred as a result of the transaction or transfer of property	17*	per PAP	200,00 <sup>48</sup>	3.400,00
	Assistance for livelihood restoration (where applicable)	2*	per eligible PAP	1.000,00 <sup>49</sup>	2.000,00
	Additional assistance for vulnerable persons/families/households if identified	3*	per eligible PAP	1.500,00 <sup>50</sup>	4.500,00
Loss of auxiliary structure	Built without permits: cash compensation in the amount of construction value	120**	per structure	700,00 <sup>51</sup>	84.000,00
Loss of annual crops	Right to harvest crops or (if harvesting is not possible) cash compensation for crops at replacement value	3*	per cadastral parcel	500,00 <sup>52</sup>	1.500,00
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>497.300,00</b>

\* Based on data from Chapter 5 BASELINE OF AFFECTED ASSETS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

\*\* Estimated based on surface are of building in line with Federation Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs website and number of floors

<sup>46</sup> Determined based on The Expropriation Study for turnloop Hrasnica (2022) and area of cadastral parcels in turnloop Ilidža

<sup>47</sup> Based on market assesment for area and previously conducted expropriation in the area

<sup>48</sup> Based on previous information from Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre and assesed by expert team

<sup>49</sup> Based on assesment from: Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre, Service for Education, Culture, Sports and Youth, Service for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Refugees and Displaced Persons, Veterans Affairs Service and calculations from project team

<sup>50</sup> Based on assesment from: Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre, Service for Education, Culture, Sports and Youth, Service for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Refugees and Displaced Persons, Veterans Affairs Service and calculations from project team

<sup>51</sup> Based on market reaserch and input from construction companies operating in Sarajevo

<sup>52</sup> Based on assesment from: Service for property - legal, housing, geodetic affairs and real estate cadastre and calculated by project team as given in 6.1.4 Compensation for crops and trees