

Republic of Serbia
City of Belgrade
Working Group for the
Preparation and Monitoring of
the Resettlement Plan

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R E S E T T L E M E N T P L A N

**FOR HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT LOCATED ON THE
VINČA WASTEDUMP AS WELL AS FOR RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS OF
WASTEPICKERS ON THE VINČA WASTEDUMP**

Belgrade, September 14th 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

Strategic objectives of the City of Belgrade, in terms of waste management, are set in the local Waste Management Plan of the City of Belgrade 2011-2020¹ adopted by the Assembly of the City of Belgrade in 2011 (hereinafter: Local Waste Management Plan). In line with this Plan, the principle strategic objective of the City of Belgrade is to minimize waste impacts on the environment and to increase the efficient use of waste as resources on the territory of Belgrade i.e. to contribute to sustainable development by establishing a waste management system that will provide control of waste generation, waste utilization and incentives for investment and affirmation of economic opportunities arising from waste. The plan provides the general framework for the implementation of a sustainable waste management system on the territory of the City of Belgrade.

In 2014, the City of Belgrade decided to consider the possibility of introducing a municipal waste treatment and disposal system through a public-private partnership (PPP) without the concession element, whereas the City of Belgrade – City Administration – Secretariat for Environmental Protection – will enter into a public contract for the design, construction, financing, operation, maintenance and transfer of facilities for municipal waste treatment and disposal, with a private partner selected through a public procurement procedure. Besides ensuring a long-term solution to municipal waste treatment and disposal (currently disposed at the Vinča wastedump which is not in compliance with relevant regulations), the Project will significantly contribute to the fulfilment of national objectives of the Republic of Serbia in the field of waste management and environmental protection in the context of the European Union accession negotiations. The project proposal is approved by the Commission for the Public-Private Partnership, adopted by the Belgrade City Assembly and its implementation has started.

In accordance with the above mentioned, the City of Belgrade has signed a Public-Private Partnership Agreement for the treatment and disposal of municipal waste in Vinča, which includes rehabilitation and remediation of the Landfill “Vinča”, construction of a waste management facility and launching of the new waste management system in Vinča. Based on the Public-Private Partnership Agreement, the City of Belgrade has an obligation to hand over the location to the private partner, cleared from all persons and items, with the aim of creating the conditions for use of the land in line with its intended purpose defined in the previously mentioned plans.

The implementation of the Project, that is, the construction of waste treatment facilities and launching of the new system for waste management, rehabilitation, remediation and extension of the “Vinča” landfill in Belgrade (hereinafter: the Project) requires the physical resettlement of the informal settlement at the „Vinča“ landfill, consisting mainly of Roma households, who are currently living within the complex covered by the regulation plan. The Project will also prevent further wastepicking and waste sorting activities, currently being carried out at the Vinča wastedump.

The City of Belgrade has an obligation to develop and implement a Resettlement Plan for the households that live in the informal settlement at the Vinča wastedump and on land planned for the construction of structures of public communal infrastructure, as well as a plan for the restoration of livelihood sources of wastepickers, with the aim of mitigating adverse effects of the Project and re-establishing and improving the living

¹ „Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade, no. 28/2011

standard of Project affected people. As the Project will partly be financed from loans of international financial institutions, the Resettlement Plan must also be in compliance with national legislation, positive legal regulations, international recommendations, investors' policies and the requirements of these institutions.

2 IMPACTS WHICH ARE NOT ADDRESSED BY THIS RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Based on the Plan for Detailed Regulation which was in force during 2014, expropriation of privately owned land was carried out for the expansion of the boundaries of the wastedump, however this activity is not addressed by this Resettlement Plan. The City will develop a separate report on land acquisition for this purpose, and the associated impacts, which will be submitted to international financial institutions which are considering providing loans for the Project.

In connection to this Project, the City of Belgrade is planning additional works, such as the construction of an overhead line for supplying the location with electricity, as well as the delivery of electricity and heat which will be produced during waste treatment. However, as there is not enough precise information about these components, this Resettlement Plan will not consider the possible impacts of land acquisition or establishing easements associated with their construction. When the details become available, the City of Belgrade will develop a new Plan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Serbia and requirements of international financial institutions, which will address these associated facilities of the Project and which will adhere to the same principles for resettlement and livelihood restoration presented in this Resettlement Plan.

It is expected that the change of operation at the Vinča wastedump will cause a certain number of employees of the Public Enterprise City Sanitation (PECS) not to be needed for work in this location anymore. However, it is planned that these employees will be offered new jobs within the enterprise, that is, in new locations where PECS operates. Impacts associated with this issue are not addressed by this Resettlement Plan; rather they are addressed in the Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, which will be completed by the end of October 2018, and will be developed by the Consortium.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND LOCATION

3.1 Planning Documents and Description of the Location

The Local Waste Management Plan proposes the establishment of an integrated waste management system in the City of Belgrade. For the purpose of defining concrete activities set out in the City of Belgrade Waste Management Plan, the City Assembly at its session held on 2nd June 2015 (effective from 14th June 2015), adopted the Plan on the Detailed Regulation of the Sanitary Landfill „Vinča“, Grocka Metropolitan Municipality² (hereinafter: the Plan). The Belgrade General Urban Plan 2021³ represents the basis for the preparation and adoption of this Plan.

Due to the fact that the previous planning document, which included the construction of a support structure and stabilisation of the terrain, was not implemented, cracks and

² “Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade”, no. 17/15

³ “Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade”, no. 27/03, 25/05, 34/07, 63/09 and 70/14

landslides appeared and there was a significant shift of the deposited material towards the Danube. As a result, the morphology of the terrain within the scope of the Plan has changed, which caused the need to change the position of the supporting structure, traffic and infrastructure facilities and networks. Also, by adopting a new technological solution for the cogeneration plant for the treatment of municipal waste and the change of spatial and functional units within the complex, it was necessary to prepare Amendments and Additions to the Plan.

The Development of the Amendments and Additions to the Detailed Regulation Plan for the Sanitary Landfill „Vinča“, Grocka Metropolitan Municipality, was initiated on the basis of the Decision on the Drafting of the Amendments and Additions to the Plan for Detailed Regulation of the „Vinča“ Sanitary Landfill, Grocka Metropolitan Municipality, adopted by the Assembly of the City of Belgrade at its session held on 21.12. 2017.

The initiative for the preparation of the Plan was submitted by the Secretariat for Environmental Protection of the City Administration of the City of Belgrade. The plan was presented at the Early Public Disclosure in the period from 29.01. until 12.02.2018. and the Commission for Plans of the City Assembly of Belgrade adopted the Report on Early Public Disclosure into the Plan (which is also an integral part of the Plan documentation) at the 322nd Session held on 27.02.2018. years.

The boundary of the new Plan fully covers the Detailed Regulation Plan for the Sanitary Landfill „Vinča“, Grocka Metropolitan Municipality, which is being amended and supplemented. This Plan for the relocation of households living in the informal settlement at the location of the Vinča landfill and the re-establishment of the sources of income for collectors of secondary raw materials at the landfill is being made publicly available in accordance with the applicable legislation together with the Amended and Supplemented Detailed Regulation Plan.

The Plan covers parts of the Grocka metropolitan municipality (a portion of Vinča cadastral municipality) and Zvezdara (portions of Mali Mokri Lug and Slanci cadastral municipalities), and is bordered by the following roads: Smederevski put, Beogradska, Nova 1, Nova 2 and Nova 3, “Vinča” landfill construction complex, as well as roads and infrastructure leading to the existing and planned network. The planned “Vinča” sanitary landfill construction complex is located more than 1,500 m away from any settlements. The total area covered by the Plan is 149.9 ha.

In the course of the past 20 years, a typical unsanitary landfill was formed in this location, causing water pollution in Ošljan stream and Ošljan pond, polluting neighbouring agricultural land and air. The current situation has imposed a need to find a solution through the rehabilitation, as well as extension of the existing “Vinča” landfill.

The “Vinča” landfill construction complex is located on agricultural land of II and III and partially I and IV land capability classes. In that location, there are no planned, grown forests, while the existing forest is fragmented along the steep terrain, and degraded with no economic value.

In the northern part of the planned construction complex, in the proximity of the current landfill fence, an informal settlement is located. The census recorded 17 households which reside in this settlement, whose members mostly collect and sort secondary raw materials from the wastedump and then sell them to PECS, based on concluded contracts.

There are also 7 companies for collection and purchase of secondary raw materials, operating on the wastedump, which have contracts with PECS, as well as wastepickers engaged by these companies, who do not live in the informal settlement. There are

usually around 50 wastepickers at the wastedump every day, however the total number of individuals who, at this moment, have a right to enter the wastedump complex to carry out these activities, is 242 individuals.

The company Lafarge BFC also operates on the wastedump, purchasing residual communal waste from PECS, as regulated by a valid contract. Wastepickers carrying out these activities are engaged under contract with PECS and are also employees of PECS.

Although land on which the current wastedump is located is going to be handed over for management by the public private partner at the end of 2018, these companies as well as the wastepickers who work for them and PECS, will be able to continue their activities for another one and a half years from the date of publishing this Resettlement Plan, that is, a year from the date when the location is handed over to the concessionaire for use (end of 2018), until the final closure of the old wastedump and the opening of the new landfill. During this transition period the companies will be able to slowly transition to new locations, adapt their activities and identify new forms of cooperation with PECS, the City of Belgrade and other actors who engage in waste management in Belgrade. On the other hand, this period will also be used to assist the wastepickers to find new sources of income, as defined by the Resettlement Plan.

3.2 Planned Purpose of the Location

Construction land within the borders set by the Plan is intended for public purposes. Within the area covered by the Plan, land with any other purpose is not envisaged.

The planned areas intended for public purposes are presented in Table 1 (balance of the surface area).

Table 1: Overview of planned areas

Purpose of the surface area	Current surface area (ha) (approx.)	%	New surface area (difference)	Total planned surface area (ha) (approx.)	%
Public purposes					
Public transport	0.39	0.3	14.50	14.89	9.9
Utilities	52.71	35.2	79.34	132.05	88.1
Water supply	0.54	0.4	-0.54	0.00	0.0
Public green areas	0.66	0.4	2.26	2.29	1.9
Total 1	54.30	36.2	95.56	149.86.	100.0
Surface area intended for other purposes					
Agricultural land and facilities	81.69	54.5	-81.69	0.00	0.0
Housing – informal settlement	0.94	0.6	-0.94	0.00	0.0
Transport	1.85	1.2	-1.85	0.00	0.0
Green areas	11.08	7.4	-11.08	0.00	0.0
Total 2	95.56	63.8	-95.56	0.00	0
Total (1+2)	149.86	100.0	0.00	149.86	100.0

Within the construction complex of the sanitary landfill “Vinča”, internal transport and infrastructure facilities are planned to be used by the landfill, that together with the terrain configuration have imposed the following layout of basic functional segments: S1 - regulated area (the area of the existing landfill); S2 – area for sanitary waste disposal (new landfill body); S3 – area intended for construction of support structures and plants for landfill drain water treatment, with access roads; S4 – area for construction of

structures required for the landfill and waste treatment facilities; and S5 – municipal green areas within the construction complex (protective green area).

In addition to these mentioned units, the following is also planned within the boundaries of the construction complex: public transport areas (internal roads and public pathways) and public infrastructure areas (tank and pump station).

3.3 Public Interest and Assets

When the above described Plan came into effect, the previous Waste Landfill Regulation Plan for the Landfill Located on the Right Bank of the Danube River – Vinča landfill⁴ ceased to be valid.

For the existing cadastral plots of the Vinča cadastral municipality covered by the Waste Landfill Regulation Plan on the Right Bank of the Danube River – “Vinča” landfill, later covered by this Plan as well, public interest for expropriation was determined i.e. the administrative transfer of immovable property – land and structures on land that pursuant to the law may be subject to expropriation, i.e. administrative transfer of immovable property aimed at construction of waste treatment facilities, rehabilitation and extension of the “Vinča” landfill in Belgrade, by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia 05 no. 465-13403/2014, from 30th October 2014⁵ and the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia 05 no. 465-14254/2014, from 14th November 2014⁶, and the purpose for which public interest was determined did not change.

3.4 List of Cadastral Plots Occupied by the Informal Settlement

Within the boundaries of the Detailed Regulation Plan for the “Vinča” sanitary landfill (34) cadastral plots within the cadastral municipality of Vinča have been identified as being occupied by an informal settlement (Figure 2): Cadastral plots No. 9/1, 9/2, 9/3, 9/4, 10/1, 10/3, 10/4, 13, 14/1, 14/2, 14/3, 15/1, 15/2, 15/3, 15/4, 460/1, 460/2, 460/3, 460/4, 465/1, 465/3, 465/4, 465/5, 466/3, 466/4, 466/5, 466/6, 466/7, 466/8, 466/9, 466/10, 466/11, 466/12, 466/13, all within the cadastral municipality Vinča, while a portion is located outside of the boundaries of the Detailed Regulation Plan (there is one structure located at the actual border of the Detailed Regulation Plan).

A presentation of cadastral plots occupied by the households is presented in the orthophoto image (Figure 1) with marked cadastral plots and a graphic overview of the listed cadastral plots where the informal settlement is located.

⁴ “Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade“, no. 21/02

⁵ “Official Gazette of RS” no. 120/14

⁶ “Official Gazette of RS” no. 126/14



Figure 1 - Orthophoto image with marked cadastral plots, source: Directorate for Construction Land and Building of the City of Belgrade

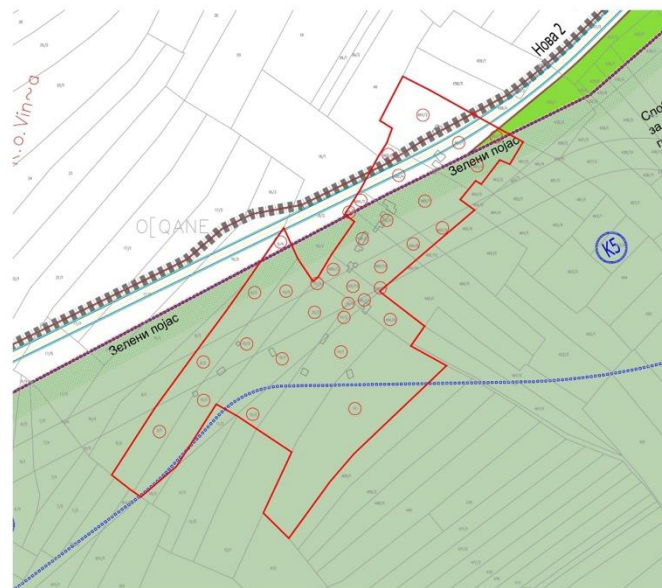


Figure 2 – location on which the informal settlement is located, source: Detailed Regulation Plan

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Legislation of the Republic of Serbia

Pursuant to positive regulations of the Republic of Serbia, whoever should illegally occupy, use or usurp other people's property, he/she must abandon it. Informal settlements are an example of illegal occupancy and utilization of other people's land and the City of Belgrade approaches resettlement in line with international and local legal regulations, in an effort to ensure the provision of necessary assistance and support to inhabitants of such settlements (assistance with personal documentation,

determination of their social status, basic social and health protection, education, acquiring qualifications and legal employment).

In line with the above, this Resettlement Plan, has been drafted in line with accepted international standards, such as IFC PS 5, EBRD PR 5, etc., legislation of the Republic of Serbia, as well as principles of strategic documents currently defining the social inclusion policy framework in the Republic of Serbia, including the Roma Social Inclusion Strategy in the Republic of Serbia 2016 – 2025, as well as, the Initial Study for drafting the Serbian Roma Inclusion Strategy harmonized with the European Strategy 2020, First and Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia, National Program for Integration of the Republic of Serbia into the European Union, Serbian National Sustainable Development Strategy, National Economic Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia as well as other relevant strategic documents.

The primary obligation of the state is to implement displacement only when there are no other options and to ensure the protection of human rights for the inhabitants of settlements being resettled stems from several international legal documents (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Convention on Child Rights, Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and International Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination) which protect human rights to adequate housing as well as other related human rights. „The EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategy by 2020“, is also focused on the provision of adequate housing conditions for Roma.

The Right to adequate housing is embedded in Article 11, paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Applicable international standards state that the adequate housing or shelter may be measured against quality, safety, accessibility, immediate occupancy, cultural adequacy, easy access and local characteristics. Proper accommodation should ensure predictable length of stay and enable access to job opportunities and basic infrastructure and services, such as water, electricity, toilet facilities, health protection and education.

The below text will provide an overview of relevant laws and policies of the Republic of Serbia regarding involuntary displacement and other impacts of this process:

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, as the paramount legal act, proclaims the principles of democracy, human and minority rights and freedoms, and guarantees special protection to national minorities aimed at exercising full equality and preserving their identity; it forbids any form of discrimination.

The Law on Expropriation⁷ provides the legal framework for the expropriation of property in the Republic of Serbia to persons provided with valid legal title to property (land/buildings). People occupying land subject to expropriation not provided with the legal right over land and buildings they are using, such as the case of people living in the area covered by this Project that is publicly owned by the City of Belgrade, are not entitled to compensation, pursuant to the Law on Expropriation of the Republic of Serbia.

Although ***the Law on Planning and Construction***⁸ and ***the Law on Legalization of Buildings***⁹ allowed for legalisation, i.e. ***the Law on Legalization of Buildings***¹⁰, which

⁷ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 53/95, 16/01, 23/01 and 20/09

⁸ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 72/2009, 81/2009 – correction, 64/2010–CC Decision, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013–CC Decision, 50/2013–CC Decision, 98/2013 – CC Decision, 132/2014 and 145/14

⁹ „Official Gazette of RS“, no.95/2013

¹⁰ „Official Gazette of RS“, no.96/2015

allows legalization of illegal buildings build on publicly-owned land, structures affected by this Project do not meet any of the main criteria for legalization and therefore are not entitled to compensation at a later stage, in line with the Law on Expropriation. Namely, the land covered by the Plan is not intended for housing purposes, while the quality of buildings – mainly consisting of wooden boards and cardboard waste, with no infrastructure – do not meet a single technical requirement for legalization. In cases when legalization of buildings is not possible, the law imposes their removal, with no compensation envisaged. If in these situations, people are required to move, their right to adequate housing as referred to in Article 11, paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights may be jeopardized. In order to avoid such situations, it is necessary to secure for households affected by the Project adequate alternative accommodation, which would ensure security of tenure, in order to protect them from future eviction.

The legal framework in the Republic of Serbia provides support and solutions in cases of resettlement of informal settlements. The new **Law on Housing and Building Maintenance**¹¹ effective from 01st January 2017, defines in detail the terms «displacement» and «resettlement». The law sets out an obligation of all entities that participate in the displacement and resettlement procedure to adhere to the following principles: „rule of law“, „proportionality“, „protection of dignity“, „protection of particularly vulnerable people“ and „mutual cooperation“. The law sets out reasons for displacement i.e. generally displacement of people from a building constructed contrary to the law governing planning and construction and located on land owned by other natural or legal entities is carried out only when it is necessary and justified for the accomplishment of public interest, when valid planning documents envisage land to conform with the designated spatial planning purpose i.e. the construction of buildings for which relevant laws determine public interest.

Displacement represents eviction of persons, i.e. persons and items from a dwelling, i.e. settlement or part of a settlement in which structures are build contrary to the law that regulates spatial planning and construction of objects, and in the above mentioned cases.

Displacement, in the above mentioned cases, is carried out only in cases when structures, i.e. settlements or parts of settlements cannot be maintained at the existing location.

If it is necessary to displace a person, under conditions envisaged by this law, this person is entitled to adequate housing provided by a relevant local self-government body in charge of the territory where the person has registered residence and which issues the decision on displacement; if a person does not have registered residence on the territory of the local self-government unit issuing the decision on displacement, adequate accommodation must be provided by the local self-government on whose territory that person has the latest registered residence.

The Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings governs accommodation of socially vulnerable people through the institute of «Housing Assistance». In compliance with this regulation, various types of housing assistance are envisaged to be provided by the Republic of Serbia, at all levels of the government, to all of its citizens without housing i.e. adequate housing in compliance with this law, and who, due to social, economic and other reasons are not able to satisfy their housing needs on the

¹¹ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 104/2016

market, with their own resources. Aimed at achieving public interest in the area of housing, and pursuant to the National Housing Strategy and the Resettlement Plan passed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, local self-government units (cities and municipalities) have to adopt their local housing strategies and Resettlement Plans for their implementation, through programs and projects i.e. various types of housing support activities aimed at solving housing problems for socially vulnerable people who fulfil the requirements set out by the legislation regulating entitlements to social assistance and who officially reside on their territory.

The Law on Social Welfare¹² guarantees to all citizens the right to various forms of financial social assistance and social welfare services.

Within the legal system of the Republic of Serbia, there are also other laws granting assistance to vulnerable groups aimed at improving their living standard (health, education, employment, etc.) and used as a basis when defining basic rights within this Resettlement Plan. For example, the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia¹³, **Law on Elementary Education**¹⁴ and **Law on Elementary Schools of the Republic of Serbia**¹⁵ guarantee to all, under equal conditions, mandatory and free preschool and primary education (9 years – 1+8); **Law on Health Insurance of the Republic of Serbia**¹⁶ provides to all vulnerable groups, especially Roma population, the right to free health protection; **Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance of the Republic of Serbia**¹⁷ envisages special measures targeting protection of the most vulnerable groups (including Roma), as well as the obligation of the National Employment Service to implement the active labour market programs and ensure implementation of affirmative action measures.

Exercising the above mentioned rights, mainly the access to social protection, education, health and employment is closely linked to possession of personal documents – identity card, birth certificate, certificate of nationality and residence. Officially registered residence is a place where a citizen exercises the above-mentioned rights. For example, the right to services provided by the Centre for Social Protection is defined by the place of residence, where one should apply to receive social allowance, access to local schools for children and the local employment service, where he/she will register as unemployed.

4.2 Summary of IFI Requirements

Along with the obligation for the City of Belgrade to fulfil national legislative requirements, it also has to fulfil the requirements of international financial institutions (IFIs) which will participate in the financing of the Project. The relevant requirements which were taken into consideration during the development of the Resettlement Plan are:

- International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 – Land Acquisition and Resettlement (2012)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Performance Requirement 5 – Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Economic Displacement (2014)

¹² „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 36/91, 79/91, 33/93, 53/93, 67/93, 46/94, 48/94, 52/96, 29/01, 84/04, 115/05, 24/11

¹³ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 83/06

¹⁴ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 62/03, 58/04

¹⁵ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 50/92

¹⁶ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 1087/05, 109/05

¹⁷ „Official Gazette of RS“, no. 36/09

In short, the standards and principles which are applicable to this project are:

- to avoid or, at least minimise, project induced physical or economic displacement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, IFIs require the development of appropriate resettlement plans;
- to mitigate adverse social impacts from land acquisition (loss of housing and/or livelihoods) by providing compensation and/or resettlement options and restoration of livelihoods, regardless of whether formal legal rights on land / structures exist;
- to improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods of displaced persons, including those who have no legally recognisable rights or claims to the land they occupy (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut off date);
- the development and implementation of a Resettlement Plan must include consultations and ensure the participation of project affected people. Consultations must be meaningful and culturally acceptable and must include the host population;
- to make special provisions for assisting disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals and/or groups (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut off date) that may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of livelihood restoration assistance and related development benefits;
- to establish an efficient grievance mechanism during the planning and implementation of a Resettlement Plan

The above list is only a summary of the main IFI requirements and is qualified by reference to the full text of the applicable policies¹⁸.

5 OBJECTIVE OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure a comprehensive approach to planning and other resettlement-related activities in connection to resettlement of households from the location of the „Vinča“ landfill, as well as to secure adequate living conditions for resettled individuals i.e. for the implementation of resettlement, fully reflecting human rights standards of the households living in the affected location, as well as livelihood restoration for those whose incomes will be affected by the Project.

Resettlement of the affected households will be conducted in compliance with national legislation, international standards and this Resettlement Plan, fully reflecting human rights standards, considering the fact that these households cannot be resettled by applying provisions of the Law on Expropriation¹⁹, because of the type of dwellings they own in this location (shacks, etc.).

The adoption of this Resettlement Plan is important (to fulfil one of the preconditions) for the implementation of a municipal waste treatment and disposal system through the public-private partnership, without concession elements, described in the introductory sections of this Resettlement Plan, i.e. to secure the conditions for contracting and

¹⁸ EBRD PR 5, in the Environmental and Social Policy from 2014 -

<https://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html>

IFC PS 5 - https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/performance-standards/ps5

¹⁹ „Official Gazette of the RS“, no. 53/95, 23/01, (CC) and 20/09

construction of the plant for waste management and rehabilitation and expansion of the "Vinča" landfill in Belgrade.

The standard objectives of the Resettlement Plan are as follows:

- To identify project-affected people and their project-affected assets;
- To design and implement activities aimed at engaging interested parties and setting up a grievance mechanism, to provide information and counselling to project affected people on alternatives aimed at mitigating potential loss of assets and their rights to fair compensation, as well as assistance during the resettlement process.

6 PREPARATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

By virtue of the Decision of the Mayor of the City of Belgrade no. 020-3678/16-G-01, from 26th June 2016, amended by the Decision of the Mayor of the City of Belgrade no. 020-6553/17-G from October 18th 2017 and Decision no. 020-4111/18G from June 12th 2018, a Working Group was formed responsible for the development and monitoring of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan consisting of representatives of the Secretariat for Environmental Protection, Secretariat for Social Protection, Public Enterprise Directorate for Construction Land and Building of the City of Belgrade (Directorate), Secretariat for Education and Child Protection, Secretariat for Health, City Prosecutor's Office, Belgrade Centre for Social Protection, Secretariat for Inspections and the Cabinet of the Mayor, hereinafter: the Working Group.

The task of the Working Group is to prepare the draft Resettlement Plan and submit it to the City Council, i.e. the City Assembly for adoption. Upon adoption of the Resettlement Plan, the Working Group will monitor its implementation.

The Working Group has concluded as follows:

Members of the Working Group coming from the Secretariat for Social Protection, Secretariat for Environmental Protection and Centre for Social Protection visited the location of the „Vinča“ wastedump several times. The first census of households was carried out on 3rd December 2014, while the second one was carried out on 16th January 2015;

On 8th of June 2016, the third and final census of residents of the informal settlement in this location was carried out along with a socio-economic survey of the households. by a competent team consisting of representatives of the Secretariat for Social Protection and Centre for Social Protection. This date has been determined as the cut- off date for the right to resettlement in accordance with this Resettlement Plan;

The City Centre for Social Protection (Department for Planning and Development) conducted an assessment of the social status of households living at the location and checked whether they are registered with the City Centre for Social Protection; they compiled a report registered under the reference no. 551-879/7 from 1st August 2016;

As two households reported to the Secretariat for Social Protection that they own properties in other locations, on 17th October 2016, experts of the Directorate conducted a field assessment of the building and determined that there is a residential structure in that location. On that same day a field assessment of the second location was also carried out; however in that location it was determined that there is no building with that reference house number.

During June 2018, the Secretariat for Social Protection visited households on the project footprint several times and the last visit was carried out on 14.06.2018. when a consultation meeting was also held with all households together. Household representatives were informed about the meeting by phone. The meeting was also attended by representatives of non government organisations, who were invited by settlement residents. At the meeting, the names of eligible households, as recorded on 08.06.2018., were read aloud and the meeting participants were told that the list is final and that those whose names were read will have the right to resettlement. Having in mind that the last census on 08.06.2016. recorded the highest number of households (a total of 17), the Working group decided that this census will be the final one. Participants were also informed that resettlement of those who have residency on the territory of the City of Belgrade will be organised by the Secretariat for Social Protection, while for others this work will be done by the relevant Ministries and municipalities where they have registered residency (the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci). The representatives of the Secretariat explained that this was just the first consultation meeting and that there will be more, when the households will receive all additional information, as available in that moment. Residents of the settlement also received the phone number and address of the Secretariat for Social Protection where they can turn to with any questions or grievances they might have. They were kindly asked by the representatives of the Secretariat to cooperate, so that the whole process is more productive, and from their side, the settlement residents expressed a wish to resettle as soon as possible.

On 13.06.2018. representatives of the Secretariat for Social Protection, in cooperation with the Secretariat for Environmental Protection and the PECS held a meeting with representatives of companies who carry out collection and sorting of secondary waste materials in the Vinča location. The meeting was scheduled through phone calls and only one company did not have a representative present. According to what other companies know, this company has not been active at the wastedump for some time. The companies were asked to send lists of persons who have the right to enter into the Vinča wastedump (are registered at the front gate) and collect waste for them. All those who are registered on these lists received from the recycling companies have the right to assistance for employment and livelihood restoration, as defined by this Resettlement Plan.

From 19.06.2018. to 22.06.2018. consultation meetings were also held with wastepickers, hired by private companies active on the location of the Vinca landfill. They were informed about the meetings through companies for which they work. The meetings were also attended by wastepickers who work directly for PECS. At the meetings they were asked to fill in the survey forms which were distributed by the Secretariat for Social Protection.

On 22.06.2018. the Secretariat for Social Protection held a meeting with the Director of the National Employment Service with the aim of informing him about the Project, as well as the need to cooperate on livelihood restoration activities for all those who will be affected by the Project. The Director of the National Employment Service confirmed the readiness of this institution to cooperate and stated that all relevant branch offices in the municipalities where affected people have registered residence, will be informed and ready to provide all employment, self employment and training assistance, which they have available (presented in section 9.2.4 of this Resettlement Plan).

During June 2018, the Secretariat for Social Protection had contacts with the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs and the Ministry for Public Administration and Local Self Governance, with the aim of informing them about the

planned resettlement. The ministries were asked to (verbally and in writing), in cooperation with the City of Šabac (where a number of affected households are from), the responsible Centre for Social Protection and other institutions and services, secure the same conditions of resettlement as for households from the territory of the City of Belgrade. The ministries have provided written responses (Appendix No. 4) in which they state their readiness and agreement to undertake specific steps, in accordance with their jurisdiction, and with that aim that they have already informed the responsible local services and institutions on the need for providing assistance to resettled households. The City of Šabac, the municipality Vladimirci, the responsible Centres for Social Protection, the police, the National Employment Service, etc. have been notified. All further activities will be coordinated with the City of Belgrade, i.e. the Secretariat for Social Protection and the Working Group.

A second meeting was held with companies engaged in waste collection on 13.07.2018., which was organised by the Secretariat for Social Protection and which included the participation of the public private partner Beočista and representatives of PECS. The companies were presented with the Project, the planned timelines, as well as the definite date by which they will have to terminate their activities on the Vinča wastedump. At present, this date has been moved for a period of one year from 31.12.2018. when the wastedump will be handed over to the public private partner. The companies received this news of the possibility of continuing to carry out activities at the wastedump Vinča, in a very positive manner, and stated that because of that they will have enough time to reorganise their activities until the final termination of their operations at Vinča.

Based on the previously conducted consultations and available documentation, by virtue of this Resettlement Plan, the Working Group sets out future activities as well as possible modalities for resettlement of citizens living in the informal settlement at the affected location.

7 RESULTS OF SURVEYS AND MEETINGS

During the period between 2014 and 2018, teams consisting of representatives from the Secretariat for Social Protection and the Centre for Social Protection collected data on households living in the informal settlement which will be resettled, as well as on the companies and individuals who engage in collection and sorting of secondary raw materials at the wastedump.

7.1 Households Living in the Informal Settlement

The questionnaire on the socio economic status of households included questions from the following fields:

General data /data on the questionnaire; contact information of the head of household; data regarding residence, length of living in the settlement and ownership of property; demographic data; education; health and vulnerability-related data; sources of livelihoods and access to infrastructure and services.

Data was collected in line with the Law on Protection of Personal Data and households provided written consent for data collection and analysis.

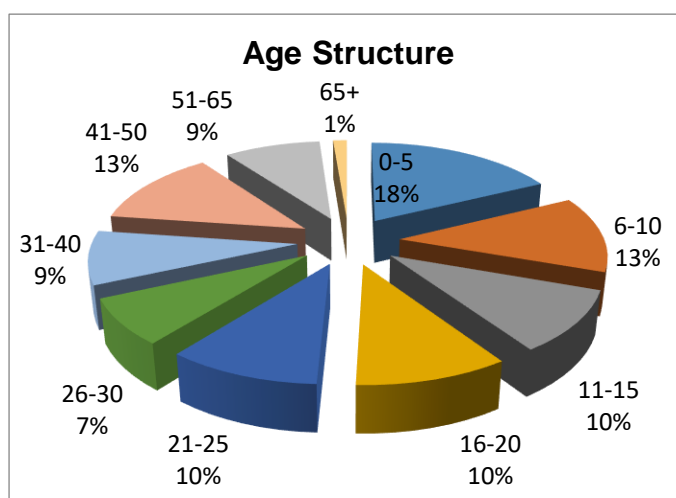
7.1.1 Basic Survey Data

The latest survey (08 June 2016) covered 17 households (85 people) whose members were present in their homes in the period from 2014 to June 8th 2016. Out of the total of 85 individuals, 41 are men and 44 are women; 38 are children (under 18), 47 are adults

– noting that 6 (six) persons did not have any valid documentation based on which their age could be determined.

The age structure of persons covered by the survey is shown in Table 2: Age Structure

Table 2 Age structure											
Age	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-65	65+	No proof of age
No. of individuals	14	10	8	8	8	6	7	10	7	1	6

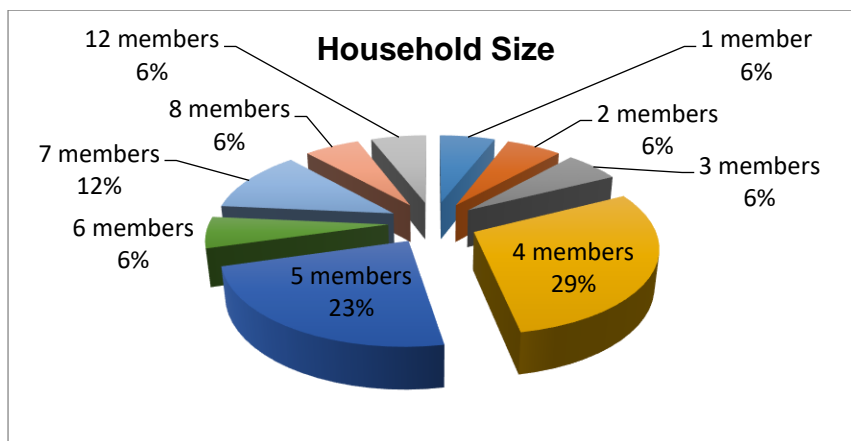


7.1.2 Household Size

Households largely consist of four and five members (over 50%). Five households have six or more members.

Data on the size of households is presented in Table 3. Household size.

Table 3 Household size									
Household size (no. of members)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11
Number of households	1	1	1	5	4	1	2	1	1



7.1.3 Length of Stay in the Settlement

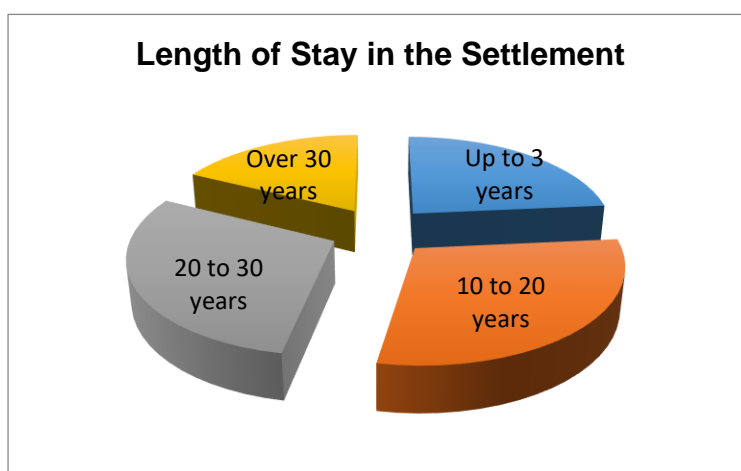
All households stated that they reside in the settlement permanently, 9 (nine) people defined as „head of household - family“ or their partner (in one household) have their last residency registered on the territory of the City of Belgrade, while 8 (eight) of them do not have residence registered on the territory of the City of Belgrade, but on the territory of the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirici.

Out of 17 (seventeen) households registered during the latest census, 12 (twelve) were recorded as being there during all three censuses, 3 (three) households were there during two censuses, and 2 (two) households were there only once, at the last census.

Since the first census two persons separated from their households and formed 2 (two) new households in separate shacks.

The length of stay in the settlement is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Length of Stay in the Settlement				
Years	Up to 3 years	10-20 years	20-30 years	Over 30 years
No. of Households	4	5	5	3

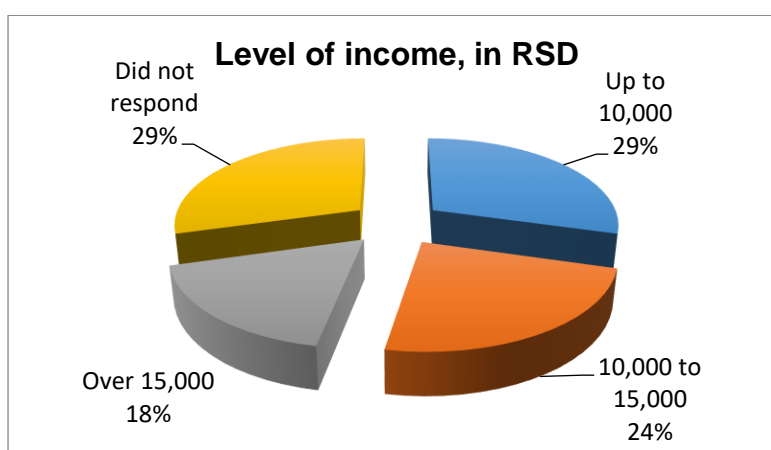


7.1.4 Income

Households were asked to assess the monthly income of each household member. Besides that, they were requested to state the primary and secondary sources of income and the amount of generated income from each source. Individual amounts were added up and considered as an estimate of the household monthly income.

Income data is provided in Table 5 Income.

Table 5 Income, in RSD				
Income	Up to 10.000	10.000-15.000	Over 15.000	Did not respond
No. of Households	5	4	3	5



Most of households stated they live on a monthly income of up to RSD 10,000, accounting for 29% of respondents, 24% live on an income of between 10,000 and 15,000 RSD; while 18% of respondents have an income of more than 15,000 RSD per month.

7.1.5 Sources of Income

The following have been reported as being the main income sources of the households in the survey: contracts with the landfill - 25 (twenty-five) residents, financial social welfare in Belgrade is received by 5 (five) residents, while 4 (four) residents receive the same welfare allowance in the municipality of Šabac.

Of the interviewed households, based on an assessment of the City Centre for Social Protection of the City of Belgrade, it has been determined that a total of two households can be considered socially vulnerable as per the Law on Social Protection and the Decision on the Social Protection Rights and Services of the City of Belgrade, as recipients of financial social assistance.

It is noticeable that the households reported considerably lower incomes than those that are obtained from sales of secondary raw waste materials, of which there is registered evidence in PECS.

7.1.6 Ownership of structures

All households live in illegally built shacks, with no electricity or water. Upon inspection of their property ownership status and other sources of revenues, it was determined that 2 (two) respondents are property tax payers for structures which are not located in the informal settlement.

7.1.7 Personal Documents

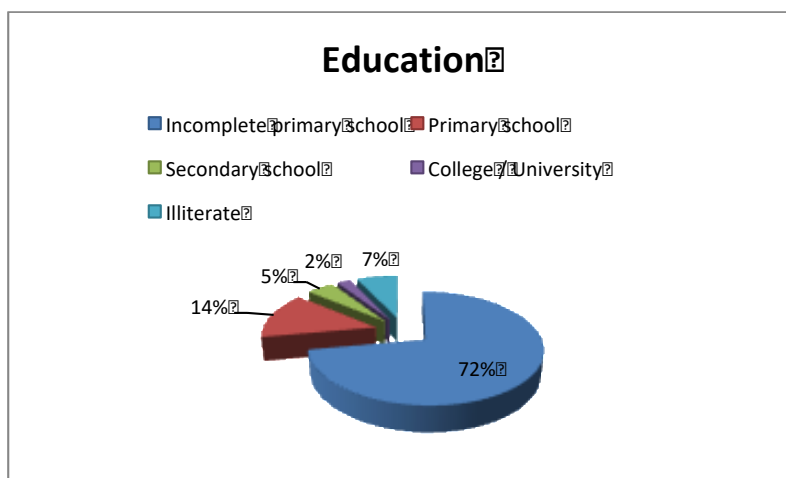
Table 6 Personal Documents				
Type of Document	ID card	Birth Certificate	Citizenship certificate	Health card
No. of Households	56	72	72	57

As presented in Table 6, 56 (fifty-six) individuals above the age of 15 (fifteen) are in possession of an ID card. Birth certificates are held by 72 (seventy-two) individuals and the same number of people have a citizenship certificate. Health cards are held by 57 (fifty-seven) individuals.

7.1.8 Education

Table 7 Education					
Level of Education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	College / University	Illiterate
No. of individuals	31	6	2	1	3

As presented in Table 7, 31 (thirty-one) individuals have not completed primary school, 6 (six) individuals completed primary education, 2 (two) individuals completed secondary education, and 1 (one) individual has a higher degree, while 3 (three) individuals are illiterate. Five individuals are still attending school.



7.2 Wastepickers

In the period from 15.06. to 25.06.2018. representatives of the Secretariat for Social Protection and PECS held meetings with wastepickers and informed them on the planned Project as well as the fact that there will no longer be possibilities for waste collection from 2019. The meetings were organised in cooperation with the companies for collection of recyclables, who informed their wastepickers on the date/time of the meeting. PECS informed the wastepickers with whom this company has contracts for the collection of secondary waste materials.

In subsequent discussions with the public private partner and a review of the implementation plan for various Project components, it was determined that these activities can continue for another one and a half years from the date of publishing this Resettlement Plan. This was presented to the companies for collection of recyclables at a meeting held on 13.07.2018, while a new meeting will be held by the Secretariat for Social Protection with the wastepickers, to inform them of this change too, which will also be done by their employers.

After each meeting held during June, the participants were interviewed for the survey, while a number of survey forms were given to the companies to take away with them and hand out to wastepickers who could not participate at the meetings, to fill them in by themselves. One company did not respond to an invitation to participate in the meetings, nor did it send a list of its wastepickers to the Secretariat for Social Protection.

A total of 89 individuals, who work for PECS and 5 companies collecting recyclables, were interviewed, as shown in Table 8.

	Table 8 Number of interviewed wastepickers, per company					
Name of Company	PECS	Eco Turtle	Escorpi	Greentech	Sargon	Sava International
No. of interviewed individuals	25	17	14	7	13	13

Of those interviewed, 70% (70 individuals) are men, while 21% (19 individuals) are women. A total of 22 interviewed individuals did not provide their contact phone number. Age groups of the interviewed wastepickers are provided in Table 9.

	Table 9 Age groups of interviewed wastepickers				
Age	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-65	No response
No. of interviewed individuals	33	28	16	11	1

According to the place of residence, around 40% of those interviewed are from one of the Belgrade metropolitan municipalities (mostly Palilula and Vozdovac), 57% are from another municipality in Serbia (mostly from Kikinda, Novi Becej and Subotica), while two persons are from another country (Montenegro and BiH).

The total number of household members of the wastepickers, who rely on their incomes, is approx. 300 (the average household of a wastepickers has 3.3 members). There are

a total of 15 households who have more than 5 members (four with 8 members each, five with 7 members each and 6 with 6 members each).

There are also wastepickers who carry out this work as a family. A total of 12 such households were registered by the survey, of which most have two family members working on the wastedump (7 households), three family members (3 households), one household with 4 members working on the wastedump and one with 6 members.

The duration of engagement by their present company is presented in Table 10.

	Table 10 Duration of work for the current company			
Duration of work	Up to 2 years	From 2 to 10 years	From 11 to 20 years	Over 21 years
No. of interviewed individuals	19	53	5	12

All persons working for their current company for over 11 years are engaged by PECS. Most individuals have been working between 2 and 10 years in their current company and for the following companies: Sava International, Escorpi and Eco Turtle. Some of the wastepickers reported that they previously worked for the company PET EKO Recycling which is no longer active, as well as for the company EKO Unija which has not provided lists of their wastepickers nor has it responded to numerous invitations from the Secretariat to organise a meeting with its wastepickers.

Most of the wastepickers (86%) work more than 25 days per month on the wastedump. Table 11 presents the net income amounts which the wastepickers reported.

	Table 11 Income amounts, in RSD				
Range of income in one month	Up to 20,000	21,000 to 30,000	31,000 to 40,000	41,000 to 50,000	Over 50,000
No. of interviewed individuals	10	15	25	31	8

The highest number of wastepickers (28%) reported that they earn between 31 and 40 thousand RSD (250-340 EUR) as well as those (35%) who earn between 41 and 50 thousand RSD (350-425 EUR) per month. It is noticeable that those who work for PECS reported lower incomes, and for them the company provided records of earnings which show that the average income is around 30,000 RSD (250 EUR). Higher incomes were reported by those who are engaged by private companies.

Around 40% of wastepickers are already registered as unemployed at the National Employment Service, while only 6 reported doing other work in addition to wastepicking (on construction sites, manual labour).

Table 12 shows the education levels of the wastepickers.

	Table 12 Education				
Level of education	No school	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Incomplete secondary school	Secondary school

No. of interviewed individuals	21	27	29	3	9
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Most of the wastepickers reported that they do not have other skills in addition to wastepicking (60 persons). A total of five women reported that they can engage in cleaning jobs, agriculture and one, as a hairdresser. A total of 24 men reported that they can engage in manual labour jobs at construction sites, some have other skills (plumber, carpenter, driver), some can engage in agriculture, while one is qualified to work at a printing shop.

Most of the wastepickers stated that they do not know what they will do after the wastedump closes (60 persons), while others stated that they will do anything else, and 6 plan to continue to pick waste.

7.3 Companies Collecting Recyclables

At the time of developing this Resettlement Plan, 7 companies have a contract with PECS for the collection and purchase of secondary waste materials. Contracts have been signed for an indefinite time period, with a possibility of termination from either side, with a written statement and 8 days notice period.

Representatives of all companies were invited to a meeting which was organised on 13.06.2018. by the Secretariat for Social Protection, with presence of the Secretariat for Environmental Protection and PECS. The meeting was attended by 5 representatives, of which one represented two companies. One company (PET EKO Recycling) has not been active at the wastedump for a while, while the Director of the company is abroad and so no representative of this company participated in the meeting.

The companies were informed about the planned project date, when they will no longer be able to carry out their activities at the wastedump and they were asked to provide basic data about their operations. The companies asked to receive more information on the planned Project, as well as the exact date by which they will no longer be able to work at the wastedump. City representatives told them that most likely the date will be 31.12.2018. However, that they will organise one more meeting where more information will be provided. This second meeting was held on 13.07.2018. when the public private partner informed them that they will be able to continue their activities after 31.12.2018. most probably for a period of one more year, until the final closure of the old wastedump. It was agreed that the companies will be informed of all changes and plans through the Secretariat for Social Protection and PECS.

According to company representatives, they have mostly been active on the wastedump between 4 and 5 years, except one company (GREENTECH) who has been working there for more than 10 years. One company has been working on the wastedump since 2016 (EKO Unija).

The companies can be divided according to the number of employees, into medium (GREENTECH with 151 employees) and small (all others, between 2 and 30 employees). The companies have lists of wastepickers whose services they use, however they stated that from these lists, between 10 and 20 wastepickers usually work for them each day (i.e. show up for work). Two companies engage only in waste collection at the wastedump, three also collect secondary waste materials in other locations (or purchase waste from large waste generators such as companies) while one company engages in recycling, at its headquarters in Novi Sad.

None of the companies own the structure at the wastedump (they all use barracks which belong to PECS), while only two companies have movable equipment on the wastedump and one has a special vehicle for collection of waste. The Secretariat told the companies that they will have the right to transport of their equipment to another location, however the companies declared that they do not need this assistance. They stated that they do not have plans for when the wastedump closes, however that their incomes will be impacted if they do not have the opportunity of working in another location. The largest company GREENTECH which also engages in recycling stated that they estimate their total operations will be reduced by 20%.

When asked how much an average wastepicker can earn at the wastedump in one day, all companies agreed that it is between 1,500 and 2,000 RSD (13 and 17 EUR). The companies remunerate the wastepickers only for collected waste, while all other expenses are borne by them (accommodation, transport, etc.). Some of the companies use wastepickers who come from other municipalities in Serbia and they usually rent apartments for their stay in Belgrade.

The contract with the company LAFARGE BFC LLC has been signed for an indefinite period of time, with the possibility of termination of either party, with a written statement and a notice period of 30 days. Due to the planned Project, this company has been reducing its activities in the previous period and at the time of writing this Resettlement Plan, they have already been reduced to a minimum.

8 CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

8.1 Households from the informal settlement

A household that meets the criteria for resettlement is defined as a group of people living together, under the same roof, at the time of the latest census (08 June 2016).

The date referred to in the previous paragraph represents the key cut-off date determining people/households living in the affected location, entitled to resettlement under conditions defined in this Resettlement Plan.

Through an analyses of existing data, it has been determined that all households that were present during the census on that date were also present during the previous census from 15.01.2015. with the exception of two households. Due to the fact that both of these households were present in the settlement from the last census, during census re-checks and meetings with the Secretariat for Social Protection, it has been decided that they too will have a right to resettlement under this Resettlement Plan.

Households that were present in the settlement only in 2014 (a total of 4 households), as well as one household which was there in 2014 and 2015, but never again after that, will not have a right to resettlement under this Resettlement Plan.

On the occasion of all visits, households were informed about the exact date and time of visits as well as the date and time of the last census and the closing of the list of households living in the location, as referred to in the first paragraph of this chapter.

Households have been regularly informed on all undertaken steps in relation to their resettlement and took active participation in that, as well as the rights they can realise.

Information was displayed on the notice board at the „Vinča“ landfill, and households were contacted by phone by the Secretariat for Social Protection, when visits to the settlement and meetings were being scheduled.

Households that move into the territory affected by the project after the cut-off date, will not be entitled to resettlement under this Resettlement Plan.

If a head of household died, left the household or moved to another location after the cut-off date, the remaining household members still meet criteria for resettlement in conformity with the provisions of this Resettlement Plan. However, households that separated after the census – for example, if younger household members married and formed their own household, partners separated or divorced, or extended households separated following the death of a parent – will not automatically be entitled to a separate housing unit. The Working Group will review conditions of those households, on a case-by-case basis and offer a solution to the separated households, based on a prior opinion obtained by the Centre for Social Protection.

Based on the census and survey conducted on June 8th 2016, a total of 17 households, with a total of 85 persons living in the affected location and needing resettlement i.e. displacement were registered, pursuant to Article 78 and Article 79 of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings, the decision of the responsible authority of the City of Belgrade on the displacement necessity and this Resettlement Plan.

For households or members of the households who are included in the decision on the displacement necessity pursuant to Article 78 of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings, and who do not have a place of residence on the territory of the City of Belgrade, the right to displacement with the appropriate type of housing support will be provided by the local self-government unit where the head of the household has the last registered place of residence (Article 79 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings), which in this case is the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci.

The Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs and the Ministry for Public Administration and Local Self Governance have been informed about the need to displace and resettle the mentioned households from the location of the Vinča landfill to their place of residence, so that the Ministries can, in line with their jurisdiction and in cooperation with the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci where the households are from, and the responsible centre for social protection and other institutions and departments which have the possibility and responsibility to assist the displaced households (for example, the National Employment Service, etc.) can ensure the same conditions of resettlement, as for the households from the territory of the City of Belgrade.

A list of the total number of households and the total number of persons who need to be resettled is provided in Appendix No. 1 which forms an integral part of this Resettlement Plan.

Based on ownership of property, all project affected households who meet the requirements for displacement with housing support, may be classified into two categories:

- a) **Category 1** – Households in which the head of household or any other member registered during the survey, **owns immovable property** (land, house, flat); and
- b) **Category 2** – Households in which the head of household or any other member registered during the survey, **does not own any immovable property** (land, house, flat).

Households classified as belonging to Category 1, are entitled to assistance with construction (if they own land) or reconstruction of their houses (flats) referred to in Item 9.1.1.1 or 9.1.2 (if they have registered residence in the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirici) of this Resettlement Plan, which satisfies the minimum standard of adequate accommodation.

Households classified as belonging to Category 2, who have registered residence in Belgrade, are entitled to the resettlement modality envisaged under section 9.1.1.2 of this Resettlement Plan. Households from this category who have registered residency in the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirici have the right to the same modality of resettlement, as described under section 9.1.2 of this Resettlement Plan.

All households and all household members, regardless of the category they belong to, are entitled to assistance with obtaining of personal documents, enrolment of children into school, obtaining health care, employment, social assistance and other assistance in line with this Resettlement Plan.

Households belonging to Category 2, where it is subsequently determined that the head of the household or any other household member owned some immovable property (land, house, flat) on June 8th 2016, or acquired such a property until the day of resettlement, and have not reported it, will lose the right to resettlement with housing support, as well as any other type of support, as defined in this Resettlement Plan.

8.2 Wastepickers

During June, the Secretariat for Social Protection collected lists of persons who have the right to enter the wastedump Vinča and to collect waste. Lists were received from PECS (who also has contracts with the individuals) and with the companies using the services of the wastepickers.

All lists are provided as Appendix No. 2 of this Resettlement Plan. These individuals were invited to attend meetings with the Secretariat for Social Protection held in the period between 19.06. and 22.06. 2018. and have the right to assistance under this Resettlement Plan. Apart from these individuals, the survey registered a number of people who were not on the lists provided by the companies collecting recyclables, who also have the right to assistance under this Resettlement Plan. The total number of persons who have the right to assistance is 246 individuals²⁰

8.3 Companies Collecting Recyclables

At the time of writing this Resettlement Plan, a total of 7 companies have a signed contract with PECS. At first, the companies were informed that they will be able to engage in waste collection at the wastedump until the end of the year, however another meeting was subsequently held, on 13.07.2018., at which time they were informed that they will be able to continue with their activities for another one and a half years until the final closure of the existing wastedump and the opening of the new landfill. The contracts with PECS will be formally terminated, in writing, as foreseen in the contracts. The same applies to the company LAFARGE BFC LLC.

²⁰ This number does not include persons who will also be physically displaced from the wastedump, who also deal with waste collection and solely for PECS, who are already registered as persons who have the right to assistance with employment under section 8.1 (a total of 16 persons).

8.4 Entitlements Matrix

Condition / category	Entitlement	Responsibility
A) HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT		
<p>Registered residence on the territory of the City of Belgrade.</p> <p>Own some property (land, house, flat)</p> <p>Total: 2 households (Appendix No. 1)</p>	<p>Construction (if the household owns only land) or refurbishment (reconstruction) of the house or flat to reach the minimal standard of adequate accommodation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of all household members and their belongings (personal belongings, furniture and pets) to the house/flat • Assistance to obtain personal documents • Assistance to enrol children into school • Assistance to realise the right to health care • Assistance with employment and to restore their livelihoods • Assistance to realise the right to social assistance 	<p>City of Belgrade</p>
<p>Registered residence on the territory of the City of Belgrade.</p> <p>Do not own any property (land, house, flat)</p> <p>Total: 7 households (Appendix No. 1)</p>	<p>Accommodation into existing flats of the City of Belgrade</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of all household members and their belongings (personal belongings, furniture and pets) to the house/flat • Assistance to obtain personal documents • Assistance to enrol children into school • Assistance to realise the right to health care • Assistance with employment and to restore their livelihoods • Assistance to realise the right to social assistance 	<p>City of Belgrade</p>

Condition / category	Entitlement	Responsibility
<p>Registered residence on the territory of the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci.</p> <p>Own some property (land, house, flat)</p> <p>Total: Unknown number (up to 8 households), Appendix No. 1.</p>	<p>Construction (if the household owns only land) or refurbishment (reconstruction) of the house or flat to reach the minimal standard of adequate accommodation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of all household members and their belongings (personal belongings, furniture and pets) to the house/flat • Assistance to obtain personal documents • Assistance to enrol children into school • Assistance to realise the right to health care • Assistance with employment and to restore their livelihoods • Assistance to realise the right to social assistance 	<p>City of Šabac, the municipality Vladimirci and the Ministry for Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, with support from the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Governance.</p>
<p>Registered residence on the territory of the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci.</p> <p>Do not own any property (land, house, flat)</p> <p>Total: Unknown number (up to 8 households), Appendix No. 1.</p>	<p>Adequate accommodation in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings²¹, according to the same procedure and principles presented in section 9.1.1.2 of this Resettlement Plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of all household members and their belongings (personal belongings, furniture and pets) to the house/flat • Assistance to obtain personal documents • Assistance to enrol children into school • Assistance to realise the right to health care • Assistance with employment and to restore their livelihoods • Assistance to realise the right to social assistance 	<p>City of Šabac, the municipality Vladimirci and the Ministry for Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, with support from the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Governance.</p>

²¹ „Official Gazette of the RS“, No. 104/2016

Condition / category	Entitlement	Responsibility
B) WASTEPICKERS		
Wastepickers who are registered on the lists obtained from PECS and companies engaged in waste collection (Appendix No. 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with employment and to restore their livelihoods 	<p>City or municipality where the person has registered residency.</p> <p>The City of Belgrade will inform the wastepickers on potential employment opportunities on the Project and on activities organised by PECS.</p>
C) COMPANIES ENGAGED IN WASTE COLLECTION		
7 companies who have signed contracts with PECS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written notice on the date of termination of the contract • Transport of equipment to a new location • Priority in applying for activities of collection and purchase of secondary waste materials in other locations managed by PECS (7 recycling centres). 	City of Belgrade (PECS)

9 ENTITLEMENTS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

9.1 Housing

9.1.1 Households with residency in the City of Belgrade

Based on the experience of the City of Belgrade with development and implementation of Resettlement Plans for specific categories of affected people in the past, we propose to offer to the project-affected households, the following resettlement models which meet the criteria set out by the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings for displacement with adequate housing support:

- Construction (if the household has only land) or refurbishment (reconstruction) of houses, i.e. flats in order to reach the minimum standards of adequate accommodation;
- Accommodation in existing flats of the city of Belgrade.

9.1.1.1 Construction (if the household has only land) or refurbishment (reconstruction) houses, i.e. flats in order to reach the minimum standards of adequate accommodation

Households in which the head of household or any other household member registered by the census, own property (land, house, flats), will receive assistance, such as repair of houses or flats in order to meet the minimum standard of adequate housing. If the household owns only land, on which building of a residential structure is permitted, they will receive assistance to build it.

According to the survey conducted by the expert team consisting of members of the Secretariat for Social Protection and the Centre for Social Protection, as well as an assessment of property ownership data from official public registries, two persons (two households) have been determined as having tax payment obligations, for structures not located in the informal settlement. Information on these individuals is provided in Appendix No. 3.

The Working Group will carefully review the situation of each household owning property and decide what type of assistance will be provided to them, in accordance with this Resettlement Plan. If the property which is owned by the household cannot be used for adequate accommodation of all household members, even with repairs, this household will, as all others, be entitled to resettlement into a flat, as listed in section 9.1.1.2 of this Resettlement Plan.

The Directorate for Construction Land and Building of the City of Belgrade, the Secretariat for Housing and Legal Affairs and the Secretariat for Inspection will check conditions of the property owned by households and inform the City of Belgrade about the type of property (land, house, flat), legal status (whether it is legal i.e. registered) and property conditions (whether it satisfies the minimum standard of adequate accommodation).

The assessment of the necessary works on the rehabilitation of a house, i.e. flat, as well as the assessment of the financial resources needed for this work, will be performed by an authorized expert hired by the Secretariat for Housing and Legal Affairs and the Secretariat for Public Revenues, as well as the responsible body of the city administration for assessment of the market value of immovable property.

Depending on specific circumstances, characteristics of each individual household and their property, some minor repairs and additional work, mainly for safety reasons, such as building stairs, a fence, etc. might also be required. Those possible minor repairs will be evaluated and decided upon for each single case.

The minimum standard for adequate housing is defined in line with Article 90 of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings.

Households whose property fulfils minimum requirements for adequate accommodation, will not be entitled to receive additional housing assistance.

Based on experience from the past, investment in this resettlement model is estimated at 7,000.00 EUR, in RSD, calculated according to the middle exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia, on the day when the Decision on the selection of the most advantageous bid of the selected supplier for rehabilitation works – renovation of a house-flat, has been adopted.

In cases when affected persons do not have formal legal property rights, local self-governments will help them to legalize their property, if they meet the legally prescribed conditions.

The Directorate will plan funds for this purpose in the Program for Regulation and Assignment of Construction Land for 2018, if necessary.

9.1.1.2 Accommodation in existing unallocated flats owned by the City of Belgrade

All households that do not own properties will be accommodated into unallocated apartments owned by the City of Belgrade. Taken into consideration that two households own some property (see section 9.1.1.1), at least 7 (seven) and at most 9 (nine) apartments will be provided, depending on the type / condition of the property owned by the households.

Depending on the size of the affected household, the size and structure of housing units is defined in accordance with Article 90 of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings²² as follows:

- Single-member household studio or one-bedroom apartment, net 22 m² to 30 m²;
- Two-member household – one-bedroom apartment or two-bedroom apartment, net 30 m² to 48 m²;
- Three-member household – one-bedroom apartment or two-bedroom apartment, net 40 m² to 56 m²;
- Four-member household – two-bedroom apartment or three-bedroom apartment, net 50 m² to 64 m²;
- Five-member household – two-bedroom apartment or three-bedroom apartment, net 56 m² to 77 m²;
- Six or more-member household – three-bedroom apartment or four-bedroom apartment, net 64 m² to 86 m²;

Flats from this model will be allocated based on five-year tenancy agreements, with obligation of payment of rent, utilities and other expenses, in line with this Resettlement Plan.

²² “Official Gazette of the RS”, No. 104/2016

Flats will be provided to households in conformity with the same general conditions and obligations that apply to other beneficiaries of social housing (housing support) in Belgrade. The City of Belgrade is the owner of buildings, while flats are managed by the Secretariat for Property and Legal Affairs. There will be non-profit rent for a five-year period, while the extension of this period will be conditioned upon adherence to rules of the tenancy agreement by the tenants, as well as fulfilment of conditions i.e. that a person belongs to a socially vulnerable category, in need of social housing.

Households will pay for regular maintenance and costs of any repairs of damages to installations and furniture provided by the City of Belgrade, caused by negligence or intentionally by any household member.

Other expenses, covering investment maintenance, will be financed by the City of Belgrade and will be regulated by the tenancy agreement.

All households will have to pay the utility bill – Infostan, i.e. integrated collection of utility services covering: water, garbage transportation, street lighting. Households will have to pay electricity bills, as well.

Monthly rent, utilities and maintenance will be paid in conformity with the Decision on Flats of the City of Belgrade, as paid by beneficiaries of the City of Belgrade social housing (housing support) program. Subsidized rent (rent allowance) is intended for tenants of housing support, in line with the current legislation (laws and bylaws and the decisions of the City of Belgrade).

The City of Belgrade will provide for these households, like for other socially vulnerable citizens, discounted Infostan utility bills by 10% to 30%, depending on the type of social assistance households receive or the household monthly income, in line with intervention measures of protection of the most vulnerable citizens.

Displaced households will also be entitled to reduced electricity bills i.e. bills for other forms of heating energy, granted by the electric power company Belgrade Elektrodistribucija or other suppliers of heating energy, pursuant to provisions of the Decree on Protected Energy Consumers and on Vulnerable Energy Consumers²³.

Social workers will inform households about the possibility to obtain these allowances, in line with the law and stated decrees.

In case households have no income and therefore cannot afford to pay utilities, the Centre for Social Protection will primarily help them to achieve the right to financial social welfare and will help household members capable for employment, in line with opportunities, to find employment, in accordance with the current regulations that stipulate the rights and services in the area of social protection.

Flats provided based on tenure, cannot be purchased by tenants.

After the adoption of this Resettlement Plan and the Decision of the Mayor of Belgrade, the Secretariat for Property and Legal Affairs will sign tenancy contracts with entitled households, for a period of five years, with a possibility of extension. The day of signing the mentioned contract, will be regarded as the day on which the households living in the informal settlement, have been resettled from that location.

²³ „Official Gazette of the RS“, no. 112/2015

9.1.2 Households with residency in other municipalities in Serbia

All households that do not have registered residency in Belgrade - a total of 8 (eight) - have registered residency in the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci, which will cooperate with the City of Belgrade and the relevant Ministries in relation to their resettlement.

As with the households from Belgrade, the municipality will in discussions with the households and an insight into its registries, determine if members of households own some immovable properties which can be used for their accommodation, for example the repair of an existing or construction of a new housing unit, on land that is owned by a household member.

The procedure and entitlements presented in section 9.1.1 of this Resettlement Plan will be the same for households that have registered residency in the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci.

Households for which it is determined that they do not own properties which can be used for their accommodation (with repairs or construction of housing units), the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci will secure adequate accommodation in accordance with the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings²⁴, under the same procedure and the same conditions presented in section 9.1.1.2 of this Resettlement Plan.

Representatives of the Secretariat for Social Protection of the City of Belgrade Administration held a meeting with representatives of the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci. It was agreed at the meeting that the City of Šabac and the Centre for Social Welfare in Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci will undertake all necessary activities to assist the households who reside on the Vinča landfill, but who have registered residence on the territory of the City of Šabac or the municipality Vladimirci.

9.2 OTHER ENTITLEMENTS LINKED WITH RESETTLEMENT

In addition to entitlements defined in Chapter 9. all affected households will be entitled to the following assistance, the implementation of which will be under the responsibility of the City of Belgrade or the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci i.e. the relevant City of Belgrade / City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci administration bodies:

9.2.1 Assistance with Obtaining Personal Documents

All individuals not provided with personal documents will receive assistance with obtaining them. Persons over the age of 16 will be helped to receive personal documents. Parents will receive assistance to obtain birth certificate for their children under the age of 16.

9.2.2 Assistance with School Enrolment

Before the actual resettlement, all children under the age of 14 will be enrolled into either a preparatory preschool program or a primary school, in line with the mandatory

²⁴ Official Gazette of the RS No. 104/2016

preschool and primary education programme defined by the legal regulations of the Republic of Serbia.

Attendance will be regularly monitored in cooperation with school principals, teachers and the Secretariat for Education.

9.2.3 Assistance with Exercising the Right to Health Protection

Upon resettlement, all medical records of project affected people will be transferred to primary health care centres at new locations. Those who are not provided with medical records, will be helped to apply and receive medical records at primary health care centres. Disabled, chronic patients and pregnant women will receive assistance to register with a relevant health care institution and receive proper health care services.

9.2.4 Assistance with Employment and Livelihood Restoration

The City of Belgrade, City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci will help project affected people to re-establish and improve their sources of livelihoods by implementing the following measures:

- Offering seasonal jobs;
- Offering jobs in city utility companies;
- Offering jobs through public work programs;
- Offering jobs in cooperation with NES (development and implementation of individual employment plans, training for finding employment as well as retraining courses and adult education; offering available jobs, mediation in employment, incentives and development of self employment and special programmes for individuals who belong to vulnerable groups deemed more difficult to employ);
- Offering employment and self employment assistance within available programmes and projects of non government and other organisations (e.g. 2016 EU IPA Programme of Support for Roma Inclusion – empowering local communities for the inclusion of Roma, financed by the European Union and implemented by the Standing Conference of Cities and Municipalities, in cooperation with local self governments throughout Serbia);
- Offering courses for adult education and vocational skills;
- Offering jobs during the construction of the Project, on the Vinča wastedump, and later during the operation of the new landfill;
- Offering jobs for the collection and sorting of secondary waste materials in other locations where PECS operates (e.g. in the locations of future recycling centres foreseen to be open until the end of 2018, in line with the Local Waste Management Plan).

A list of individuals capable for work, will be compiled before the resettlement.

Individuals involved in the following situations, more than three times:

- fail to show on time for a scheduled job interview, corresponding to their qualifications and experience; or
- fail to accept an officially offered job corresponding to their qualifications and experience; or
- terminate their contract / employment at their own request (which must be documented); or
- lose employment in accordance with the Law on Employment and Insurance in Case of Unemployment

will be taken off the afore-mentioned employment list and will not be given further assistance in finding employment.

Individuals who are engaged on temporary (three-month, short-term) contracts and successfully perform and fulfil their contracts, will be added back to the list for employment and the City will continue to provide them with new job opportunities, as they become available.

9.2.5 Assistance with Exercising the Right to Social Welfare

Social workers will process all households in order to determine which households are entitled to social welfare and help them exercise their rights, pursuant to the Law on Social Protection and the Decision on the Social Protection Rights and Services of the City of Belgrade.

9.3 Entitlements associated with waste picking and collection

9.3.1 Wastepickers

Wastepickers will have the right to employment and livelihood restoration assistance in the same way as described in section 9.2.4 of this Resettlement Plan.

Provision of assistance for households who will be physically displaced will be under the jurisdiction of the City of Belgrade or the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci, depending on the place of registered residence of the wastepickers.

For all other individuals, who do not reside on the wastedump and are not entitled to resettlement, assistance with employment will be provided primarily through the responsible NES branch office, in the place of their registered permanent residence (or registered temporary residence, if they wish). These individuals will be instructed to register with the NES, if they are not already. At the same time, assistance with accessing employment and self employment within available programmes and projects of non government and other organisations (e.g. 2016 EU IPA Programme of Support for Roma Inclusion – empowering local communities for the inclusion of Roma) will be organised in cooperation between local self governments and relevant organisations implementing the projects (in this case, the Standing Conference of Cities and Municipalities).

Jobs available during the construction phase of the Project, at the wastedump Vinča, or later, during the operations phase of the new landfill, as well as jobs in other locations where PECS operates (e.g. in locations of future recycling centres), will be offered to all wastepickers who are entitled to assistance under this Resettlement Plan, regardless of their registered residence. Offers of these jobs and contacts with the wastepickers will be organised by the Secretariat for Social Protection, in cooperation with PECS.

9.3.2 Companies Collecting Recyclables

It has been determined that seven companies who have contracts with PECS at present, collect recyclable materials from the received communal waste at the wastedump, with the aim of reducing waste depositing and increasing the level of recycling. One company is not active and has not participated in any of the organized meetings.

The companies will be informed about the date of the termination of their contracts in a timely manner, and at least three months before the planned closure of the old wastedump and the opening of a new landfill. The companies were advised that they may request their equipment to be transported to another location, at the expense of the

City of Belgrade. However, based on the type and size of equipment that they use, all companies already stated that they do not need such assistance.

Apart from that, the City of Belgrade is planning to open 7 recycling centres until the end of 2018, as foreseen under the Local Waste Management Plan, which will be managed by PECS. In these locations, there may be a need for engaging individuals or companies which will collect and purchase waste, in which case the mentioned companies will have priority in applying for these jobs.

10 BUDGET PROPOSAL

10.1 City of Belgrade Funds for Resettlement

Financing of resettlement will be executed from the budget of the City of Belgrade. The Directorate will finance all expenses in relation to the construction (if households own only land) or repairs (reconstruction) of houses / flats, to ensure that minimum standards of adequate accommodation have been fulfilled. In line with that, upon the adoption of this Resettlement Plan, the Directorate will plan activities and funds for this purpose, through the Program on Urban Planning and Allocation of Construction Land for 2018, if necessary.

This budget provides only a general overview of expenses and will be amended during implementation, as needed. The budget covers only the highest envisaged expenses and does not contain associated costs (human resources costs, expenses stemming from obtaining personal documents, and payment of one-off allowances, etc.).

Expenses are shown only for the purpose of preliminary planning. Detailed budget planning will be conducted in line with the selected resettlement model and specifications of housing units (detailed assessment and calculations) of works on refurbishment of buildings (houses or flats) of households covered by the Resettlement Plan.

Activity	Unit	Total amount (RSD)	Total amount (EUR)
Costs of repair and reconstruction of houses / flats	2 households (max 7,000.00 EUR per household)	1,722,000.00	14,000.00
Transportation costs (people and their belongings) i.e. for households having residence on the territory of the City of Belgrade	100 euro per household	110,700.00	900.00
Total:		1,832,700.00 RSD	14,900.00 EUR

10.2 Other Funds for Resettlement

At the time of developing this Resettlement Plan, it was not possible to determine the costs associated with the resettlement of households which have registered residency on the territory of the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci, because it has not been determined whether they own properties which will be upgraded to adequate accommodation if necessary, or if it will be needed to secure another form of housing. It is possible to have a very rough estimate that for 8 households, around 2,500 EUR may be needed for transportation of all individuals and their belongings. If the households are in need of repairs or construction of their home (if they own only land), or the purchase of village housing, a rough estimate can be derived that the costs will amount to 56,000 EUR (7,000 EUR per households). The total budget is estimated at 60,000 EUR.

10.3 Funds for Other Activities from the Resettlement Plan

All other activities foreseen by this Resettlement Plan, require the use of human resources, i.e. employees of relevant city and other services, who will carry out the activities from this Resettlement Plan as part of their regular employment tasks. The budget needed for example for the issuing of personal documents or for securing social assistance will be used from existing budgets of the responsible units of local self governments and/or the state budget, depending on the type of assistance.

11 INFORMATION, CONSULTATIONS AND GRIEVANCES

Chapter 6 provides an overview of all consultations carried out during the development of this Resettlement Plan. This chapter lists the plans for future communication in relation to the implementation of this Resettlement Plan and the key information and topics for communication.

11.1 Provision of Information

Households and individuals entitled to assistance under the Resettlement Plan must be:

- Informed about the resettlement modality, the selected location for resettlement, and especially the resettlement schedule;
- Warned that those who fail to report having property, or hide that information, may lose their right to certain types of assistance set out in this Resettlement Plan, which will be determined by the City of Belgrade/City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci in different ways;
- Informed about expenses in relation to the use of houses/flats i.e. households must be informed that they will be obliged to pay the rent (unless they are moving to their own flat / house) and utility bills, while the City will provide subsidies to help them pay for those expenses; the City will also help them in terms of assistance with obtaining personal documents, enrolling children into school, health care, social protection and finding employment;
- Warned that pursuant to the Law on the Principles of the Education System of the most important duty of school attendance of their children;
- Informed that they will not be owners of social housing flats / houses, but beneficiaries for a period of five years with the possibility of extension. In case their financial situation does not change during that period, tenancy agreements will be extended for another five years;

- Informed that they will lose the right to assistance with employment if they find themselves in any of the situations described in section 9.2.4 of this Resettlement Plan for three times, as well as the fact that assistance will continue even after short term jobs, if they fulfil their contracts successfully and satisfy the requirements of the job;
- Wastepickers will also be obliged to register with the NES according to their place of residence and to cooperate with this institution with the aim of finding employment.

11.2 Planned consultations and meetings prior to and following resettlement

Upon adoption of the Resettlement Plan, the City of Belgrade through its line secretariats will continue to provide information and carry out consultations with project affected households on a regular basis, about the following activities:

- Distribution of flats to households;
- Individual consultations with owners of property and agreement on activities to be undertaken in order to support them;
- Presentation and signing of rent agreements;
- Date when resettlement will start and planned transportation arrangements for households and their belongings (households will be informed about the exact date at least two weeks in advance).

In relation to households with registered residence in the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci, representatives of this city and the relevant ministries, will hold a meeting with them after the adoption of the Resettlement Plan and agree on all next steps. The most important issue will be for the households to declare whether they own properties, after which these properties will be assessed and plans will be made for repairs/construction if this type of accommodation is possible. The responsible authorities will also consider, and after that present options for resettlement of all other households and agree on the schedule of resettlement. With the aim of resetting all households at roughly the same time, all activities will be coordinated with the City of Belgrade.

The responsible institutions will continue direct contacts with households with the aim of implementing all other types of assistance foreseen by the Resettlement Plan, while joint meetings will also be held when possible, and needed, depending on the locations to which households are resettled.

Meetings will be held with the wastepickers to inform them of the new (later date) when there will no longer be opportunities for waste collection at the Vinča wastedump and once again present all types of assistance available under the Resettlement Plan, after which they will be asked to register with their NES branch office, which the Secretariat for Social Protection will help them with, if necessary. Local self governments where they have registered residence will also be informed about the need to assist these households with employment, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia.

PECS will, in further discussions, inform companies that engage in waste collection about future plans for recycling in the city, and where they will be able to continue their cooperation with PECS after they terminate their activities at Vinča, if they wish.

Meetings will be held with all project affected people during monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

11.3 Resettlement-related grievances

Project affected persons have already been informed on the ways in which they can submit grievances or receive information, by turning to the Secretariat for Social Protection. The following contact details are available to them:

- Secretariat for Social Protection of the City of Belgrade
- Sector for the Improvement of the Status of Roma
- Telephone: 011/3309 233
- Open doors: workdays between 9 am and 3 pm

Project affected persons can contact employees from the Secretariat by phone and/or come personally to the offices of the Secretariat, where the employees of the Secretariat will help them submit written grievances / requests.

All project-affected households can lodge a complaint and proposal to the City Secretariat for Social Protection, which will be forwarded to the Working Group.

The Working Group will receive and record all complaints and decide on them. All responses will be prepared by the Working Group, in writing and given to the Secretariat for Social Protection to inform the affected households by phone and to present them with the responses in person. The response to each grievance must be provided within 30 days from the date of submission.

Grievances submitted by wastepickers, regardless of their place of residence will be processed in the same manner. The Working Group will contact the relevant representatives of local self governments or NES, with the aim of resolving grievances and after that inform the wastepickers on the response, as described above.

Information about persons in charge of cooperation with households who have registered residence in the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci and the receipt and processing of their grievances will be determined at a later stage and the households will be informed about them immediately. Until that moment, all households can turn to the Secretariat for Social Protection and the Working Group with their grievances and information requests.

Even after a contact person on behalf of the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci is appointed, the Working Group will monitor grievances of affected people and participate in their resolution, to the extent possible, all with the aim of monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

12 RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

12.1 Implementation of Resettlement

The Secretariat for Property and Legal Affairs, Secretariat for Social Protection, Secretariat for Environmental Protection and the Directorate for Construction Land and Building of the City of Belgrade are the main organizational units responsible for preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

The Working Group is responsible for coordination with other secretariats and sectors, especially the Secretariat for Health, Child Protection and Education and the City Centre for Social Protection.

The Working Group will prepare a proposal for distribution of flats to households, on the basis of which the Secretariat for Property and Legal Affairs will carry out further procedures, related to the given proposal.

Depending on the final decision of the resettlement model, specific responsibility for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan lies with the following authorities:

The Directorate for Construction Land and Building of the City of Belgrade will be responsible for construction (if the household has only land) or refurbishment (reconstruction) of houses, i.e. flats in order to reach the minimum standards of adequate accommodation;

The Secretariat for Property and Legal Affairs which will be responsible for the preparation of necessary rent agreements, draft decisions to be adopted by line authorities in relation to the resettlement model as referred to in section 9.1.1.1 or 9.1.1.2 of this Resettlement Plan.

The responsibility for resettlement of households with registered residence in the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci, lies with the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci with support from the Ministry for Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Governance. More detailed roles of specific departments, services and other organisational units will be defined after the City of Šabac, the municipality Vladimirci and the relevant ministries become involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The Ministries have sent letters to the Secretariat for Social Protection, stating their readiness for cooperation and responsibility in the process of resettlement, in line with their legal jurisdiction (Appendix No. 4).

Upon resettlement and removal of buildings of project-affected households, the Vinča landfill location will be secured from subsequent squatting, by the utility inspection of local self-government unit and municipal police, within their jurisdictions and powers.

Security of the "Vinča" landfill location and prevention of a new informal settlement being formed at the location, will be under the responsibility of PECS until the location is handed over to the selected contractor for Project activities. Security will also ensure that all wastepickers who continue to engage in this activity after the land has been handed over to the public private partner for management, wear all necessary protective equipment and abide by protection and safety measures.

12.2 Other Activities Foreseen by the Resettlement Plan

Livelihood restoration activities for wastepickers are under the responsibility of the city or municipality where the mentioned person has registered residence. This will be implemented in cooperation with the local branch office of the NES, all in coordination with the Central Office of this service which is located in Belgrade and with whom the Secretariat for Social Protection held a meeting during the preparation of the Resettlement Plan.

For some types of assistance, the Secretariat for Social Protection and/or other city services or companies, primarily PECS, will directly inform wastepickers regardless of their residence. This relates to potential employment opportunities with the Project and jobs organized by PECS, as well as possibilities which will be available on projects of non government and other organisations.

All activities that relate to the companies engaged in waste collection will be under the responsibility of PECS.

12.3 Coordination and Monitoring of Implementation of the Resettlement Plan

As mentioned in previous sections of the Resettlement Plan, the Working Group, and primarily the Secretariat for Social Protection will coordinate activities of all other participants in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan and monitor the implementation of all activities. The Working Group in that regard will prepare relevant implementation reports, evaluating progress and identifying the need to revise certain activities, so that the aims of this Resettlement Plan are achieved.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Activity	Responsible authority	2018						2019											
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<p>Meeting between the Working Group, representatives of the ministries, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci – agreement on all activities from the Resettlement Plan</p> <p>Meeting with all households, clarification of all provisions of the Resettlement Plan and collection of data on property ownership (Šabac, Vladimirci)</p>	SSP ²⁵ MLEVSA ²⁶ MPALSG ²⁷ City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci	x	x																
Assessment of the condition of properties owned by the households; securing of accommodation for other households.	SSP MLEVSA City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci	x	x	x															
Signing of contracts with all households	SPLA ²⁸			x															

²⁵ Secretariat for Social Protection

²⁶ Ministry for Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs

²⁷ Ministry for Public Administration and Local Self Governance

²⁸ Secretariat for Property and Legal Affairs

Activity	Responsible authority	2018						2019											
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci																		
Repairs of existing houses belonging to the affected households	City of Belgrade Directorate City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci MLEVSA			X	X	X													
Resettlement of households	SSP City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci					X													
Initiating procedures for the issuing of personal documents for persons who do not have them.	SSP City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci MLEVSA		X	X	X														
Enrolment of children into new schools (at the half term)	SE ²⁹ City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci					X													

²⁹ Secretariat for Education

Activity	Responsible authority	2018						2019											
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Meeting with wastepickers, with the aim of informing them on the provisions of the Resettlement Plan and the definite date when there will no longer be opportunities for collection of waste at the Vinča wastedump.	SSP	x	x																
Determining the skills, wishes and capacities of affected persons for employment – individual meetings	NES ³⁰ SPP City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci			x	x	x	x												
Provision of assistance to all project affected persons as foreseen by the Resettlement Plan, especially the offer of employment / training	NES SSP City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Transfer of health files to new primary health care centres.	SH ³¹ City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci					x	x	x	x										

³⁰ National Employment Service

³¹ Secretariat for Health

Activity	Responsible authority	2018						2019											
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monitoring school attendance	SE							X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
New meeting between PECS and companies engaged in waste collection – final date of the termination of contracts and opportunities for future cooperation.	PECS SSP	During 2019 and 2020, and at least three months before opportunities for collection of waste at the Vinča wastedump cease to exist.																	
Monitoring progress in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan	Working Group SSP City of Šabac Municipality Vladimirci	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reporting	Working Group			X			X			X			X			X			X

14 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be conducted by the Working Group in cooperation with all other actors involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

Implementation of resettlement and restoration of living conditions will be monitored and evaluated through monitoring of performances and impacts, aimed at assessing the efficiency of the Resettlement Plan, whether resettlement objectives were adequate and whether income and living standards have been restored and improved i.e. whether the social and economic conditions of project-affected households have been improved compared to the conditions prior to the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

The Working Group will monitor the implementation of the Resettlement Plan at least two years after resettlement or the termination of work of the wastepickers at the wastedump, whichever of the two events occurs later.

The Working Group will prepare quarterly reports to be submitted to the City Council, as well as the final report – two years after the resettlement, that is one year after the termination of work of the wastepickers at the Vinča dumpsite. Reports will also be submitted to International Financial Institutions which will finance the Project.

The Working Group will keep minutes of all meetings and consultations.

Indicators that will be used for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan are provided in Table 14.

Table 14 – tentative indicators for monitoring the implementation and evaluating the success of the Resettlement Plan.

Indicator	Source of data	Frequency of monitoring
<i>Input indicators</i>		
Total funds spent on resettlement	Financial reports of the Secretariat, the Directorate, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci (ministries)	Monthly for a period of 18 months
Number of employees / departments (organisations, institutions) involved in resettlement	Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci Quarterly reports from the Working Group	Monthly for a period of 18 months
Type and number of services provided to project affected people, by category	Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Monthly for a period of 12 months, then quarterly

Indicator	Source of data	Frequency of monitoring
Number of consultation meetings held with project affected people (group and individual)	Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Monthly for a period of 12 months, then quarterly
Number and types of repairs of houses and infrastructure in new locations	Reports from the Secretariat / Directorate, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Monthly for a period of 6 months
<i>Output indicators</i>		
Number of households resettled to flats / repaired houses (number of signed contracts)	Reports from the Secretariat / Directorate, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Monthly for a period of 6 months
Number of persons / households involved in activities foreseen by the plan, by category	Reports from the Secretariat / Directorate, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Monthly for a period of 12 months, then quarterly
Number of project affected people registered on the employment list – number of people taken off the list for reasons listed in the Resettlement Plan (with a description of reasons) Number of newly employed persons and types of jobs Number of persons who successfully completed their employment contracts and whose names were reinstated in the employment list.	Reports from the National Employment Service Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Monthly for a period of 12 months, then quarterly
Number and type of received grievances	Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci Quarterly reports of the Working Group	Monthly for a period of 12 months, then quarterly

Indicator	Source of data	Frequency of monitoring
The dynamic of implementation of all activities in comparison to the schedule presented in the Resettlement Plan	Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci Quarterly reports of the Working Group	Monthly for a period of 12 months, then quarterly
<i>Outcome indicators</i>		
Number of unresolved grievances and trends	Information about received and resolved grievances (Working Group)	Monthly for a period of 12 months, then quarterly
Number of persons who regularly pay rent / utilities, number of persons who pay utilities with subsidies	Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Quarterly
Number and percentage of children enrolled into preschool and school and trends in school attendance	Reports from the Secretariat, the City of Šabac and the municipality Vladimirci	Quarterly
Are the households satisfied with their new accommodation?	Survey of project affected persons	After 12 months
Have sources of income been restored?	Survey of project affected persons	After 12 months

15 DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT PROCEDURE

15.1 Before Displacement and Resettlement

Pursuant to Article 81 of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings, the line ministry responsible for urban planning, i.e. the competent body of the local self-government unit will prepare the draft decision on the necessity of displacement with the resettlement plan in consultation and in cooperation with resettlement-affected persons and organisations for the protection of human rights.

Along with the preparation of the draft decision on the necessity of displacement, it is necessary:

- 1) to determine the social and economic status of inhabitants of the informal settlement;
- 2) to define a location where inhabitants of the informal settlement will be resettled to;

- 3) to inform persons living in the settlement and organisations for the protection of human rights about early public disclosure and public disclosure regarding the draft decision on the necessity of displacement, in a timely manner;
- 4) to organize early public disclosure and public disclosure regarding the draft decision on the necessity of displacement, aimed at informing the public on the planned project, the area of the settlement from where people are to be displaced, as well as the reasons for resettlement and modalities;
- 5) to adopt a decision on the necessity of displacement together with the act on adopting the planning documents, and in the case of implementation of the existing planning documents, together with the Program for Regulation and Allocation of Construction Land. The resettlement plan constitutes an integral part of the resettlement decision;
- 6) to consult with and inform households entitled to resettlement;
- 7) to consult with and inform host communities;
- 8) to deliver to project affected persons the decision on removal of improvised structures, from the construction inspectorate of the metropolitan municipality where the informal settlement is located;
- 9) to deliver to project affected persons the decision on removal of improvised structures, by the Secretariat for Inspection.

15.2 Displacement and Resettlement Procedure

During displacement and resettlement, in line with Article 86 of the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Residential Buildings, state and other authorities as well as stakeholders taking part in the implementation of these procedures will ensure the following:

- 1) presence of observers and representatives of organisations for the protection of human rights;
- 2) presence of competent public services – ambulance, fire brigade, social protection service, unit for transport of animals and provision of potable water for people being displaced or resettled. All the aforementioned service providers will take part in the process of resettlement of households;
- 3) Proper identification of all persons affected by displacement or resettlement procedure;
- 4) Recording and documenting possible damages or losses of property that may occur during the implementation of the procedure;
- 5) Take over of building materials from demolished dwellings, by the affected persons.

15.3 Activities to be implemented following resettlement:

- 1) signing the Agreement with beneficiary households;
- 2) providing personal documents for household members;
- 3) providing assistance aimed at exercising rights to social protection;
- 4) providing assistance aimed at exercising rights to health protection;
- 5) providing assistance aimed at enrolling children to preschool centres and primary schools;
- 6) providing assistance with job finding and restoration of income sources.

15.4 General remarks regarding displacement and resettlement

1) Removal of objects in informal settlements will be carried out as part of an administrative procedure in line with legal regulations, by-laws and decisions of the competent bodies of the City of Belgrade, in the area of construction and communal activities. In accordance with the above mentioned, the Secretariat for Inspection, construction inspection or communal inspection (depending on whether these are improvised buildings or buildings made of solid materials) of the city municipality where the settlements are located, will conduct the administrative procedure, which includes administrative measures – removal of objects and restoring the land into proper state. In any case, the competent inspection does not order displacement, but only the removal of objects where the persons were living.

2) Based on the previously implemented consultations with the institutions participating in resettlement, the Working Group will set an exact date of resettlement of households. The competent secretariat, i.e. the department of the city administration of the City of Belgrade, will inform all households, verbally with an official note of confirmation or in writing, about the exact date and time of resettlement, at least two weeks before resettlement. It is particularly important to inform the households that will be resettled under the responsibility of other self governments and ministries in a timely manner (households that have registered residence on the territory of some other local self government in Serbia).

3) On the day of resettlement, the City of Belgrade will ensure the presence of all services involved in the implementation of resettlement (police, communal police, Secretariat for Inspections, Public Utility for Veterinary Issues (communal zoohygiene), Emergency Aid, City Centre for Social Protection, Secretariat for Social Protection, utility services, etc.) to provide appropriate assistance and intervention within their competencies and responsibilities.

4) On the day of resettlement, the City of Belgrade will provide secure transport of persons and their personal belongings from the place of resettlement to their new location of residence. Coordination of public utility services will be carried out by the service “Beokom-servis”.

5) There will be no damages paid to the households that are being resettled for the removed structures, but, after the demolition is done, they can collect the remaining materials without delay.

6) Special attention will be given to incapacitated persons and persons with disabilities, women, children and persons over 65 years of age. It is necessary to provide adequate transport for incapacitated persons and persons with disabilities, in line with their needs.

7) The communal zoohygiene service will temporarily take over pets for veterinary check-ups and vaccination, after which they will be returned to the owners.

16 CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

By virtue of this Resettlement Plan, the City of Belgrade has recognized the need for both physical displacement and provision of assistance for employment and livelihood restoration, with the aim of reducing impacts associated with the implementation of the Project: Construction of waste treatment facilities, rehabilitation and extension of the “Vinča” landfill in Belgrade.

This Resettlement Plan has been prepared and has defined, under the present circumstances, an optimal offer of assistance to project-affected persons, fully in compliance with requirements of national legislation and best practice as well as IFC Performance Standard 5 and EBRD Performance Requirement 5.

The City of Belgrade will allocate planned funds in the budget for the implementation of the component of the Resettlement Plan which pertains to the resettlement of households who have registered residence in the City of Belgrade. Funds needed for resettlement of persons who do not have registered residence on the territory of the City of Belgrade, will be secured from the budgets of the responsible local self governments, or from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

The Working Group has complied with the aforementioned performance standards and requirements prior to the adoption of the Resettlement Plan i.e. in the stage of defining the final proposal for adoption. The Working Group has also informed the project-affected individuals about important details from the Resettlement Plan. Information was provided by the negotiation team (a task force constituted by the Working Group responsible for drafting the Resettlement Plan).

The agreed type and scope of entitlements are defined in the final Resettlement Plan proposal.

This Resettlement Plan constitutes an integral part of the Decision on the Need for Displacement.

If during the implementation of the Resettlement Plan it is determined that amendments need to be made, according to the Law on Housing and Building Maintenance, such changes can be made.

The adopted text of the Resettlement Plan will be published in the Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade.

17 APPENDICES:

- **Appendix No. 1** – The list of households (and individual members) who have a right to resettlement under this Resettlement Plan,
- **Appendix No. 2** – The list of wastepickers who have the right to assistance under this Resettlement Plan,
- **Appendix No. 3** – Information about individuals who have been identified as having tax payment obligations, with registered residence in the City of Belgrade
- **Appendix No. 4** – Letters from the Ministries
- **Appendix No. 5** - World Bank remarks and suggestions regarding application of the IFC performance Standard 5 and EBRD Performance Requirement 5

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