Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry
and Water Management
Directorate for Water Management
Belgrade

SAVA AND DRINA RIVER CORRIDORS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDIP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

for

The Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar

rkm 0+000 to rkm 2+598.47 (L = 2.598 km)

B E L G R A D E, April 2023

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Abbreviations

DWM	Directorate for Water Management
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework Document
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESSS	Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist
SDIP	Sava and Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Program
GEHSG	IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
IFC	International Financial Corporation
MAFWM	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
MCTI	Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure
MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection
INP	Institute for Nature Protection
IPCM	Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments
ISRBC	International Sava River Basin Commission
PGR	Plan Generalne Regulacije
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Project Supervision Consultant
PWMC	Public Water Management Company
RDNEIA	Request for decision about the need for EIA
RoS	Republic of Serbia
SSIP	Site Specific Implementation Plan
WB	The World Bank Group

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Serbia has requested and received financial support through Investment Project Financing with the World Bank (Hereinafter referred to as: WB) to implement the Sava Drina Integrated Development Program (SDIP). SDIP aims to accelerate regional economic cooperation in the Western Balkans and help strengthen the institutions and procedures through which the Sava and Drina riparian countries collaborate. SDIP will be implemented through two sequential and partially overlapping phases with five participating countries: Serbia, BiH, Montenegro, Croatia, and Slovenia. The Raska River Training Sub-Project to which this ESMP refers to is implemented under the umbrella of the SDIP.

Operations and activities for which the World Bank`s Investment Project Financing (IPF) is sought after October 1, 2018, fall under the application of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)[1]. The ESF comprise, inter alia, the 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) setting out mandatory requirements for the Borrower and the Project. Standard 1 response to the commitment of the Borrower to ensure the Project and Sub-projects thereunder are implemented in line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and standards set thereunder, and framework documents prepared during Project preparation d framed in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) December 2019, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) December 2019, the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) December 2019 and the Resettlement Policy Framework. These instruments, are the Project`s Environmental and Social Management instruments. The document also sets out a formal system by which the Project will manage and monitor commitments during the construction and operational phases of the proposed Sub-Project. The document has distributed responsibilities among parties involved in the Sub-project implementation inter alia in relation to responsibilities assigned under this ESMP.

Although the overall risk of the SDIP has been classified as High risk according to the World Bank ESF. Screening and subsequent classification of risks for this Sub-Project has been conducted bead on the site specific technical, environmental and social setting in line with the methodology set forth in the ESMF (2019)[2]. The proposed Sub-project risk is classified as **Moderate**. The Completed Site Specific Screening Questionnaire is included in Annex 8.

The training works envisaged by the technical design include routine excavation activities, with limited dredging, and require very minor acquisition of private land, with minor impacts to three auxiliary structures, and will not induce neither physical displacement nor livelihood impacts. Mitigation measures, both environmental and social adequately respond to the identified impacts, leaving residual impacts at an almost negligible scale.

The Environmental and Social Standards relevant for the Novi Pazar – Raska River Training Sub-project to which activities are bound to comply with are listed below:

[1] The ESF is accessible at - https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework. Latest accessed on November 3, 2022

[2] Chapter 8.4 Environmental and Social Screening Process (Step-by-Step)

	E & S Standards	**Relevance**
ESS1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	**Relevant**
ESS2	Labor and Working Conditions	**Relevant**
ESS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	**Relevant**
ESS4	Community Health and Safety	**Relevant**
ESS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	**Relevant**
ESS6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	**Relevant**
ESS7	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Relevant
ESS8	Cultural Heritage	**Relevant**
ESS9	Financial Intermediaries	Not Relevant
ESS10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	**Relevant**
OP 7.50	Projects on International Waterways	**Relevant**

1. SAVA AND DRINA RIVER CORRIDORS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - DESCRIPTION

1.1. Background

The Sava and Drina have a proclivity for both dry spells and devastating floods—most recently occurring in 2010 and 2014. The 2014 Sava flood—the largest flood in a century—caused 79 casualties and a damage of €1.5 billion in Serbia (4.7% of GDP), €2.0 billion in Bosnia and Herzegovina (15% of GDP) and €300 million in Croatia （0.5% of GDP). In 2010 the Drina was flooded extensively—partly due to spilling hydropower reservoirs—and saw its highest levels in 100 years. Flash floods destroyed houses, bridges and sections of roads, while rising water levels resulted in flooding of both urban and rural areas.

The Sava Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Project main focus is to improve flood protection, and transboundary water resources management in selected catchment areas of the Sava and Drina river corridors, with the higher level objective being to enhance regional economic integration and growth through improved flood protection, waterway navigability and freight transport connectivity, and transboundary water management along the Sava and Drina Corridor.

This Project will implement Sub-projects with high implementation readiness and relevance to the program objectives, with detail designs and tender documents likely ready by Effectiveness in Montenegro, BiH (Brcko District), and Serbia, while simultaneously preparing Sub-projects that will be implemented during the second phase of the Regional Program. The Project consists of four components as described below:

Component 1: Integrated Management and Development of the Sava River Corridor;
Component 2: Integrated Management and Development of the Drina River Corridor;
Component 3: Project preparation and management;
Component 4: Regional activities.

1.2. Novi Pazar – Raska River Training Sub-Project Description

The area of impact of the Raska River training Sub-Project, tackles and will highly benefit the densely populated and urbanized part of the city of Novi Pazar. Novi Pazar is a city located in the Raska District of southwestern Serbia (Figure 1). The main objective of the works on Raska river training are implementation of measures aimed at protection against flood, erosion and torrents, thus complementing the flood protection system already implemented downstream. The design solutions will ensure the protection of the industrial zone, road, residential and communal infrastructure, as well as private land from high water i.e. flooding. The Sub-project includes the arrangement of the river bed and water land in such a way as to ensure the flow of water and sediment and the stability of the river bed and banks.

The section of the Raska river covered by this Sub-Project refers to the section upstream of the existing already trained sectiontrained section in a length of about 2500 m (Figure 2).

One of the main features of the Raska River is its extremely torrential character. It is reflected in the sudden and sudden formation of flood waves on the hillsides around Novi Pazar. In the past, overflows of this river were registered, especially after heavy rains of high intensity, causing damage to residential and traffic infrastructure.

Another feature of the Raska River, in general, is intensive urbanization of its river banks, which imposed the need to extend the regulation of the water flow in the upstream sections (Figure 3). Due to construction activities often with disregard of the urban plans and the expansion of settlements, especially in suburban areas, a large number of buildings have been constructed and are located right next to the watercourse. Structures were often constructed without construction permits, in phases. Often are the buildings in the main river bed, which greatly increases the risk of floods. Such developments nearby water bodies, are not rare in Serbia, whereas the City of Novi Pazar has fairly unfavorable development opportunities in terms of spatial availability. The Raska River has a north-east-west direction and divides the city's territory into north-west and south-east hilly and mountainous regions. In the east there is a

spatial limitation through the mountain massif of Rogozna, in the northwest the slopes of Golija and in the west the slopes of Velika Ninaja. These spatial constraints are often drivers of the above development trends.

What has also been captured by the Design are frequent case of construction of improvised bridges, temporary river crossings and individual flood protection structures, which are inadequate and often exacerbate the flooding risk. Most of them were either severely damaged or completely destroyed during previous floods, and their parts were carried away by the torrent, causing damage to the existing already regulated sections in the city. Intensive urbanization and construction, especially in suburban parts of the city, imposes the need to extend trained sections and standardize the degree of protection.

The Sub-Project works comprise of following components:

1. Preparatory works,
2. Removal of vegetation,
3. Removal of bridges,
4. Removal of non-functional private household sewage outflows
5. Earthworks,
6. Works in gravel and stone,
7. Works in concrete,
8. Inflow structure,
9. Descent ramps, and
10. Final works.

Figure 1 Project Sub-project macro location, City of Novi Pazar

Figure 2: Sub-project micro location - section of Raska River in Novi Pazar

Figure 3: Narrowing of the watercourse by private facilities in the river bed

1.3. Baseline conditions assessed during route survey

Novi Pazar is a city located in the Raska District of southwestern Serbia. It is located in the valleys of the Josanica, Raska, Dezevska, and Ljudska rivers. It lies at an elevation of 496m, in the southeast Raska region. The city is surrounded by the Golija and Rogozna mountains, and the Pester plateau lies to the west. The total area of the city administrative area is 742 km². It contains 100 settlements, mostly small and spread over hills and mountains surrounding the city. The largest village is Mur, with over 3000 residents.

Climate data for Novi Pazar													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C	2.7	5.6	11.1	15.5	20.1	23.6	26.1	26.4	22.7	16.5	8.8	4.3	15.3
Daily mean	−0.6	1.6	6.3	10.2	14.6	18.0	20.1	20.1	16.7	11.4	5.2	1.2	10.4

°C													
Average low °C	−3.9	−2.4	1.5	5.0	9.2	12.5	14.1	13.8	10.7	6.4	1.6	−1.8	5.6
Average precipitation mm	71	64	66	74	92	78	68	62	69	80	93	83	900

Lying on crossroads between numerous old and new states, Novi Pazar has always been a strong trade center. Along with the trade, the city developed manufacturing tradition. During the 20th century, it became a center of textile industry.

The Raska River is the largest left tributary of the Ibar River with a length of about 42 km. Raska springs on the slopes of the Pester plateau near the Sopocani monastery, 17 km west of Novi Pazar. Raska has a fairly symmetrical rectangular watershed with an area of 1193 m2 with an average height of water sediments of 755 mm per year. The Raska basin was developed in a simple basin between Golija in the north, Rogozna in the south and the Pestar karst plateau in the west. The hydrological regime of the watershed is dominantly influenced by the Rogozna (1479 masl) and Golija (1833 masl) mountains, where snow remains until April. The Raska river basin is known for frequent torrential floods, accompanied by fluvial erosion and material damage.

From rkm: 32+000 to rkm: 17+000 approx., the Raska flows through the Novi Pazar Basin, where the urban core of the city of Novi Pazar is located. In the city center itself, in the seventies of the last century, activities were started to regulate watercourses and increase the level of protection against the harmful effects of water. To protect Novi Pazar from the high waters of the Raska, its 3.5 km long riverbed in the city center was regulated. Works started in 1976 and were carried out in phases until 1986. Raska River training then covered a significant part of the flow through the city. Raska is regulated as a trapezoidal double bed with a promenade in the foreland with a total width of about twenty meters. The trained section is made of stone in cement mortar, while the forelands will be covered with grass as a sustainable and environmental friendly solution.

Figure 4 Regulated section of Raska River through the city of Novi Pazar

Following the severe floods in 2013, 2014, and 2016, leaving behind significant material damages (primarily to private assets), it was obvious that improvement of existing flood protection systems and infrastructure needs to be expanded towards the outskirts of Novi Pazar. This is further supported by the

fact that in the meantime the City experienced significant expansion and urbanization of the riverbanks downstream and upstream of the trained sections. In addition, due to construction contrary to zoning and planning requirements, a large number of buildings (private, residential, business and auxiliary) were built directly next to the watercourse, which greatly increased the risk of flooding and complicates the design of new flood protections systems. The Sub-Project will not induce neither physical nor economic displacement. For the physical footprint of the Sub-Project only narrow stripes of land (mostly wasteland, affected by erosion, with no livelihood generating activities of the land). It has been determined by comparison of different micro-variants that Sub-project design induces minimum negative impact to PAPs and the community, as planned works will evoke only cases of partial plot and minor land acquisition, impacts to 4 auxiliary structures not linked to any livelihood generating activities, while adaptive design measures are explored to avoid impacts to residential physical Structures. During 2016 and 2017, works were carried out on the training of the water flow of the Raska River, downstream of the already trained section that was completed in 1980 (downstream of the Carska Cuprija). These works included the extension of the trained section of the Raska downstream in a length of 1400 m, as well as the training of the tributaries of the Dezevska River (620 m) and the Banjska River (150 m).

Figure 5: Downstream Raska River training (picture before on the left and after on the right hand side) 2018

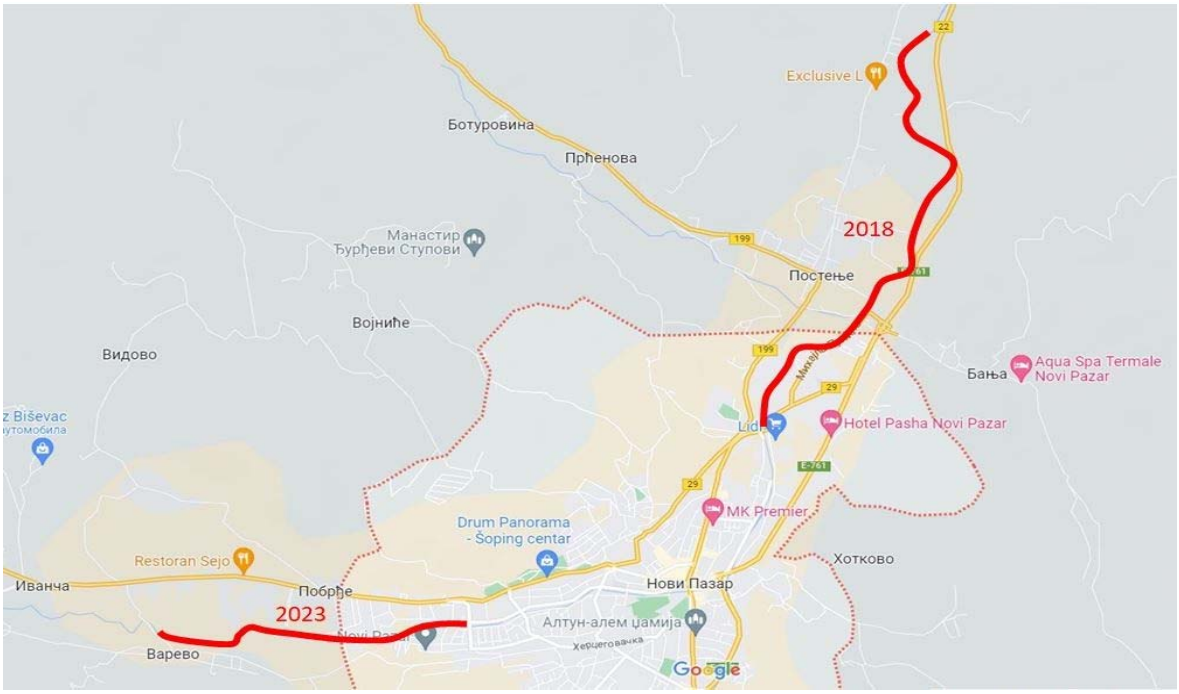

Figure 6: Map of sections completed and planned

The condition of the untrained section of the Raska River, tackled by this Sub-project, corresponds to the boisterous character of the watercourse. The naturally formed transverse profile is typical for small watercourses in the lower reaches. It implies a narrow, winding bed formed in its own alluvium, with a characteristic "U" shape with banks under the influence of high water erosion. The naturally narrow flow profile is additionally narrowed by intensive vegetation, with the occasional presence of waste and rubble, as well as objects in the riverbed.

The riverbanks are characterized by a dense construction of buildings and infrastructure, which limits the choice and dimensions of the technical solution for proposed river training works.

The morphology of the river bed is variable and under the evident influence of erosion during the passage of large waters. A large number of bridges and outfalls of private sewage outflows were recorded on watercourses.

The largest tributary of Raska river are : Josanica, Ljudska, Dezevska, Trnavica, Slatinska, Izbicka and Kukavicka, while The larger right tributaries of the Raska River are Slatinska and Sebecevska, Josanica, Izbicka and Jovska reka, and left tributaries are Ljudska, Dezevska and Tusimska. On average, the Raska watershed delivers about 750 mm of water annually. From the Rogozna and Golija mountains, the impact of precipitation is over 100mm due to the snow cover that lasts until April. The lowest water level is in July and September, and the highest in November and March. The greatest width of the river is in the lower course and is 10m, and the highest depth 1.50 m. The total length of the river is 36 km.

Hydro technical objects of water use and water protection are not registered.

Figure 7: Downstream Training of the Raska River and bridge No. 1 at rkm 0+000

Figure 8: The instability of the river banks and the suspended bridge on Raska

Figure 9: Waste and debris in the Raska bed and the upstream end of the Raska River

1.3.1. Water Quality

The Raska River is highly polluted, especially in and after it flows through Novi Pazar. After decades of constant pollution, the biologists declared the river "dead" in May 2022. At the source, the water is of an exquisite quality, but in Novi Pazar and several kilometers downstream, it is devoid of animal life. The river is polluted mostly by the wastewaters from the factories, but also from the households. Downstream from Novi Pazar, the water is not good even for irrigation, which by the 2020s became obvious as majority of meadows, green pastures, gardens and arable fields are located upstream from Novi Pazar.

Aside from fish, there are no frogs or even algae in the river. Water contains ammonium nitrates, feces, gastrointestinal enterococci, etc. As the Raska flows into the Ibar, it pollutes this river, too.

The secondary data on monitoring of water quality is not available. The actual water quality data will be obtained by the environmental monitoring activities performed by the Contractor before commencement of works. This will be included as zero monitoring requirements.

1.3.2. Population

As of the 2011 census, the urban area has 68,749 inhabitants, while the city administrative area has 100,410 inhabitants. The city is the cultural center of the Bosniaks in Serbia and the region of Sandzak. A total of 68.47% of population live in urban area of the city. The population density is 135.32 inhabitants per square kilometer. Novi Pazar has 23,022 households with 4, 36 members on average; the number of homes is 28,688. The immediate Sub-project area is a densely populated part of Novi Pazar with pre-existing disturbances. In the context of this Sub-Project pre-existing disturbances refer to areas were social values have been negatively impacted as a result of human activity and these impacts are still evident. Areas of pre-disturbance included impacts from activities that have previously occurred, from other construction and related activities, both private and public, which are not related to nor have been implemented in anticipation of this Sub-project. This is most evident in overpopulation, congestions in traffic, informal and out of urban plan construction etc. These exiting conditions are not exacerbating any of the direct or indirect social adverse impact the Sub-Project may impose. On the contrary, this Sub-Project is directly aimed and preserving and safeguarding the population their lives and health.

1.3.3. Zone of works and its location in respect to natural and cultural protected areas

The Sub-project location is not located within the nature protected area for which the protection procedure has been implemented or initiated, nor in the area of the ecological network of the Republic of Serbia.

It has been confirmed by Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, during design phase of proposed Sub-project. A preconditions obtained from INC are enclosed as Annex 2 to this ESMP document.

The closest protected natural area is Nature park “Golija” (no. 7 on Figure 9), which is over 20 km away from the Sub-project area. Second protected natural area is the National park “Kopaonik” (no. 4 on Figure 9) which is at least 30 km away from the Sub-project area. Third protected natural area is the National park “Prokletije” (no. 6 on Figure 9) which is at least 20 km away from the Sub-project area.

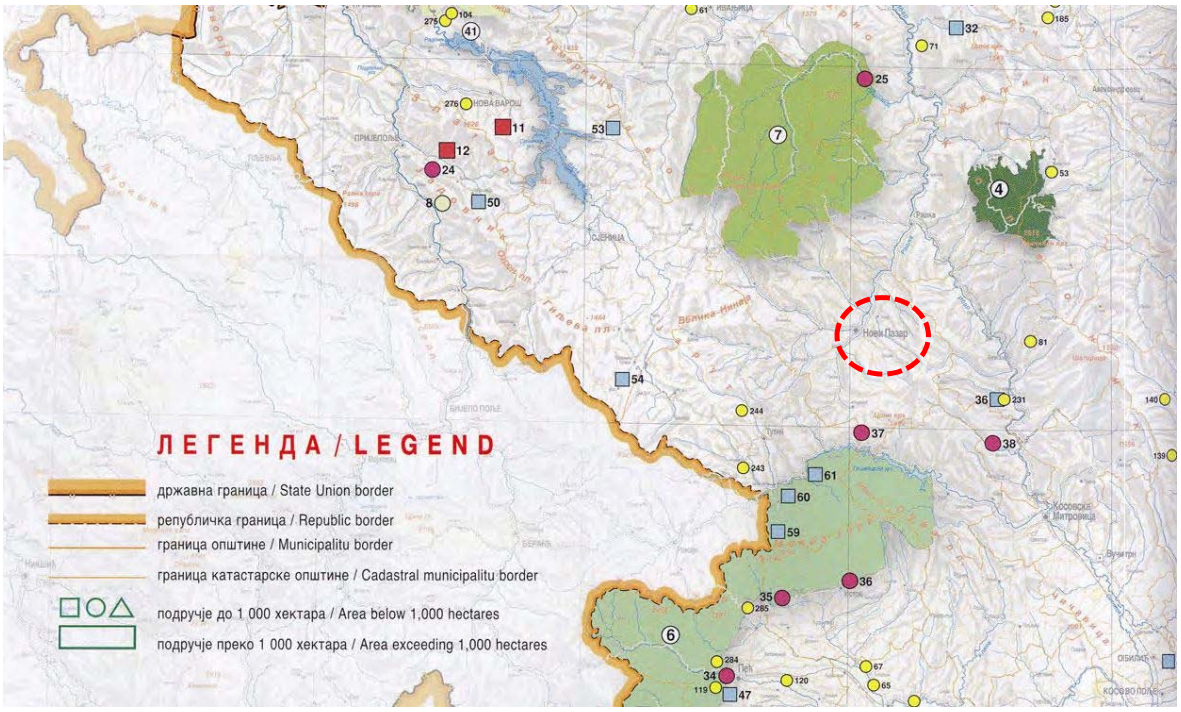

Figure 10: Location of Sub-project area in respect to protected areas.

The Sub-Project will not directly impact tangible nor intangible heritage or legally designated and protected areas.

However it has been identified that in the settlement Lug at the location of rkm 0+ 983.64 the Hanefi Mosque is located. The mosque is well above the water course and is supported and protected by a high retaining wall, and it is not anticipated that works can affect the mosque itself.

1.3.4. Climate

Novi Pazar has a humid continental climate typical of the hilly Raska region. It is generally cooler than Serbia's other major cities, though still significantly warmer than the neighboring town of Sjenica.

1.4. Description of Sub-project's construction works and adopted technical solutions

1.4.1. Route

Defining the route and dimensions of the regulated riverbed took into account the narrow available watercourse band, which is constrained on both sides by road, industrial and communal infrastructure. The route of the river training with the flood protection system has been designed to avoid to the maximum feasible extent acquisition of private land and assets. When designing the route of the regulated bed, the axis of the regulation belt was followed in order to enable full utilization of the width of the belt. In this way, the maximum possible width of the regulated bed was achieved in increasing the throughput and lowering the level. A favorable circumstance is that the regulation belt of the Raska River follows the natural bed to a good extent, so that a balanced ratio of the amount of earthworks has been achieved.

The basic criterion for defining the route according to the Sub-project Terms of Reference is to fit into the space provided for regulation according to the valid planning act, i.e. Plan Generalne Regulacije (PGR) of the city of Novi Pazar. The corridor of the regulated riverbed is laid out and dimensioned so that it is completely within the defined zone of river training. An alternative route for the Sub-project could not have been explored and the impact area itself could not have been avoided due to the nature of the Sub-project, since the alignment is set as it follows the position and the eroded, flood prone and exposed coast of the river. Nonetheless impacts to houses and infrastructure facilities have been avoided, with the exception of 4 auxiliary structures.

The Sub-Project has been subjected to a an integrated Environmental and Social screening, per the mechanism adopted in the Project`s ESMF. The Screening itself, was a combination of desktop studies, filed visits and observation complemented with local context and knowledge provided by the local communities and various institutions of the City of Novi Pazar. It has been determined by comparison of different micro-variants that Sub-project design induces minimum negative impact to PAPs and the community, as planned works will evoke only cases of partial plot and minor land acquisition, impacts to 4 auxiliary structures not linked to any livelihood generating activities, while adaptive design measures are explored to avoid impacts to residential physical structures. This has been also confirmed through the Screening and the extensive dialogue and conversation that are ongoing with the various Stakeholders including and above all local communities. The Design has effectively managed to avoid impacts to structures completely on the right bank while on the left bank on 4 parcels auxiliary structures will need to be removed subject to compensation in line with the RPF and RAP. However, adaptive design management during execution of works will be deployed tiff feasible to avoid impacts to these auxiliary structures. The RAP is currently under preparation and is expected to be completed by June 2023. Nonetheless, works will not commence on the ground before the RAP has been adopted, consulted and implemented. The Sub-project is of the highest priority to protect lives, health and assets and benefits equally the larger community of Novi Pazar, but foremost the impacted owners closest to the river and most susceptible to flooding risks.

1.4.2. Cross section of the river bed

Defining the cross-section of river bed meant determining the size and shape of the flow profile, the material and thickness of the bed cladding layers, as well as any accompanying elements. The basic criterion for adopting the shape and dimensions of the riverbed is dimensioning based on the required flow power of the profile defined by the relevant flows. The Design calculation is based on the following river flows: $Q_{0,5\%}$ =315m3/s and $Q_{1\%}$ =257m3/s.[3] Another criterion that was taken into account is the spatial fit of the regulatory elements, that is, the gauge of the flow profile in the zone defined by the planning act, which is designated for the training of watercourses. Another important criterion is fitting into the existing solution for subject river training works, conceptually and hydraulically, within the limits of an economically acceptable solution. The basic dimensions and shape of the cross-section of Raska River bed are predefined by the input limits of the section itself. The width of the defined regulation band predetermines the available width of the designed riverbed, while the other criteria dictate the initial conditions when varying the form and shape of the riverbed. The dimensions of the river profile, as well as the ratio of the dimensions of the elements of the double-walled bed, are determined by the variation process, so that they optimize the conflicting conditions of permeability and other hydraulic influences on the one hand and the conditions and limitations of the section in question on the other. The slopes of the major riverbed are determined in order to ensure the required height of the regulatory buildings to cover the level line of the control reference water. The height of the final crown of the slope of the major riverbed is defined on the basis of the control high water (Q 0.5%) with the adoption of a safety height of 20 cm. The suitability and justification of the adopted bed was checked by hydraulic calculations for the most unfavorable conditions during exploitation.

<u>Adopted dimensions of the Raska River bed:</u>

Geometric form: Compound (double) river bed;

Width at the bottom b: 8.00 m;

Depth of minor bed h: 1.25 m;

Slope of the river banks: 1:1;

Width of the water mirror at the top of the minor bed B1: 10.00 m;

Foreland width: 2 x 5.50 m;

Depth of major bed h1: 2.30 m;

Width of the water mirror at the top of the major riverbed B2: 24.00 m;

[3] Design for Construction Book 3 – Design of the Engineering Structure

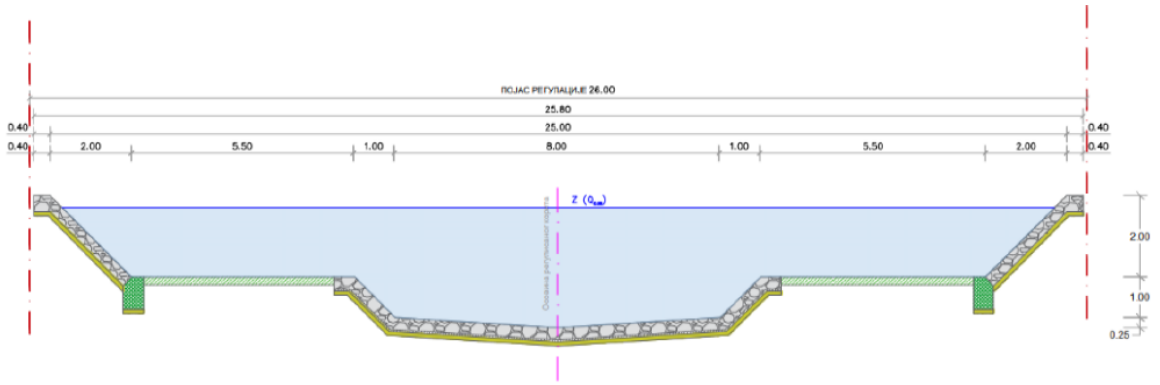

Figure 11: Adopted dimensions of the Raska River bed

The cladding of the minor riverbed is made of stone in cement mortar so it corresponds to the existing regulation on site. The minor riverbed is covered in its entirety, with overhangs at the top of the slope towards the foreland, in order to meet the undercutting of the slope. The thickness of the stone cladding in cement mortar is 30 cm. According to the condition of the constructed sections and the recommendations of the literature, this type of cladding is suitable for the relevant impacts that may occur during high waters. Also, the conditions of urban regulation require clean and accessible surfaces, uniform characteristics and dimensions, as well as regular arches and sharp contour breaks, which are made possible by the application of this type of cladding. The stone is pressed into the fresh concrete on a concrete bed 5 cm thick, which rests on a leveling buffer layer made of gravel 10 cm thick, in everything according to the graphic attachments.

The cladding of the slope of the major riverbed will be made from stone in cement mortar, in everything according to the cladding of the minor riverbed. The major slope rests on a supporting beam made of reinforced concrete and defines the contour of the foreland. The global stability of the slope as well as the support beam was checked by structural calculations. At its upper end, the slope is left to the outside in a length of 40 cm, which forms the final crown and prevents the possible undermining of the embankment. The forelands (banks) do not line the major beds, but are covered with humus and grass. According to the Investor's requirements, the forelands do not have a transverse slope and are not paved, so that their surfaces can later be used for routing bicycle paths, hiking trails, picnic areas or other facilities. It is planned that the plateaus of the foreland are planned, humus and sown with short grass that is regularly cut and maintained. The materialization of the cross-section of the riverbed is constant along the entire length of the route.

1.4.3. Consolidation belts

As part of the river training, a continuous longitudinal slope of the bottom is provided for the entire length of the section of 6.85 per thousand. In order to stabilize the longitudinal fall and the global stability of the riverbed in the longitudinal direction, consolidation belts made of unreinforced concrete are provided above all foreland belt made of earth material. The consolidation belt is a transverse structure, characteristic of torrential flows, which stabilizes the bed in the longitudinal direction due to the forceful effect of the torrential flow. Belts connect the minor trough and the wall of the embankment, forming a single entity that stabilizes the affected belt and prevents greater movement of soil material. Belts are provided every 50 m. Consolidation belts have a medium height of 0.8 m, while the width is 0.5 m. Their position is shown on the situational attachments 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4, while the typical detail of the consolidation belt is shown on the graphic attachment no.6.

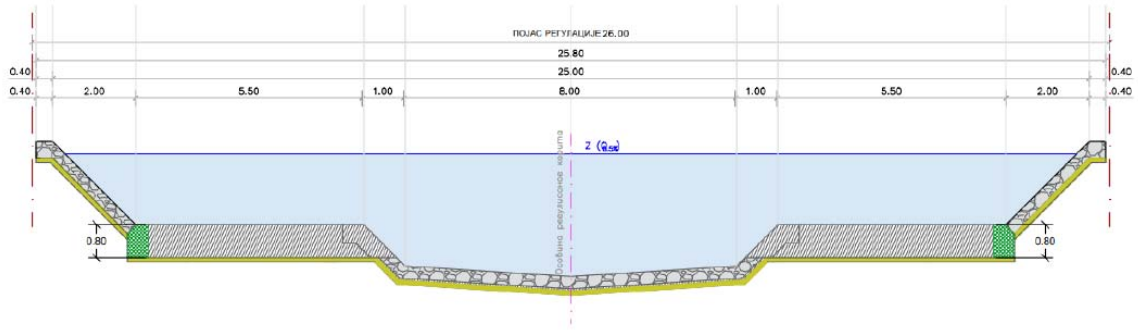

Figure 12: Consolidation belt on the Raska River

1.4.4. Descent ramps

For traffic communication with the river banks, as well as the movement of machinery in the forelands of the regulated channel for maintenance purposes, descent ramps are provided. The ramps are designed down the slope of the major channel so that they do not close the flow profile, while their position is conditioned by the available space and access possibilities. A total of 5 (five) ramps are planned in accordance with the available space on the river banks. The external retaining wall of the ramp in the crown has a constant height in order to ensure a uniform and continuous degree of river banks protection, while the height is variable in order to rationalize the required quantities of concrete while respecting the stability conditions. The inner wall of the ramp follows the slope of the ramp from the height of the terrain to the projected height of the foreland at a slope of 1:10 according to the conditions of the relevant mechanized vehicle. The base of the ramp and visible internal walls are designed of stone in cement mortar based on the river training concept. Within the graphic attachments, the position of the ramps is given in order to achieve traffic communication with the regulated riverbed, on both sides of the regulation. If necessary, the position of the descending ramps can be corrected in the following stages of design in accordance with real needs and the situation on the ground.

1.4.5. Inflow structure

In order to stabilize the upstream end of the regulation, and to connect it with the natural bed of Raska, an inflow structure was designed. The inflow structure represents a transitional part, a gradual transition from the designed double-walled riverbed to the natural state of the unregulated riverbed upstream. At the same time, the role of the inflow structure is to collect and direct water to the regulated bed. In order to overcome the height difference between the last regulated profile no. 70 and upstream of the natural terrain, a cascade of 0.8 m height is planned, within the inflow structure. Constructively, the cascade is a massive reinforced-concrete element, and extends along the full length of the trough. The bottom of the inflow structure is lined with stone in cement mortar, as well as the minor bed, while the slopes of the inflow structure and the natural bed are fixed with stone piles 0.5-0.7 m thick. The inflow structure was designed from crushed stone, with a stone carpet in cement mortar, with an irregular slope according to the terrain conditions.

1.4.6. Bridges

A significant number of constructions in the Raska riverbed and riverbanks were recorded during the survey of the terrain. A large number of bridges, protective walls, and landfills were built on regulated and unregulated parts of the watercourse. Their structural deficiency and negative impact on the evacuation of the flood wave was manifested during the floods of 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The site visit identified that there are a total of 5 bridge structures on the relevant section of the Raska River, whereas 4 will be removed and waste generated from removal taken over by the City of Novi Pazar through the designated waste area. The City of Novi Pazar has also committed to re-use some of the steel elements, where possible, while wooden parts of the bridges will be offered to the local community for re-use including as heating material which the majority of households not connected to the distance heating network rely on.

After inspecting the construction, position, dimensions and characteristics of the bridges, it was decided that the Sub-project will check the conditionality of the most downstream bridge only, while the rest of the bridges that are pedestrian structures are scheduled for removal.. Namely, they extend beyond the natural riverbed of the Raska River and rest on the natural shores. Such constructions, in addition to being structurally and hydraulically undersized due to their position and span, do not meet the conditions of the new route and the height of the regulated river bed. By displacing the route of the regulated riverbed in relation to the natural riverbed, in order to follow the river training belt, some bridges do not even spatially fit into the dimensions of the riverbed. As such, they are absolutely incompatible with the concept of a regulated trough and are intended for removal. In addition removal of the bridges will also contribute to the community health and safety in particular children and elderly as some of them are not meeting even the most basic standards in terms of stability, safety etc. The City of Novi Pazar has confirmed a new bridge in compensation of the removed ones will be constructed. The location of the new bridge will be a combination of local community needs, to the extent feasible from the technical point of view, and the location conditions of PWC Srbijavode. The local community will be timely consulted, at first instance during public consultation on this ESMP and continued Stakeholder engagement steered by the PIU and led by City of Novi Pazar will continue until the final location has been agreed. It has been agreed between the City of Novi Pazar and the local population that a new bridge compensating the loss will be constructed to serve traffic and pedestrian needs. The construction of the bridge will be implemented by the City of Novi Pazar, based on their investment plans and the removal of unviable bridges and construction of the new was planned irrespectively from the implementation of this Sub-Project.

Identified Bridges

Bridge No.	Picture	Assessment
1	 Figure 13: Bridge identified along the Raska River on rkm 0+000.00	Concrete traffic bearing bridge – structurally compliant
2	 Figure 14: Bridge identified along the Raska River on rkm 0+983.64	Structurally deficient –to be removed

3.	 Figure 15: Bridge identified along the Raska River on rkm 1+095.66	Structurally deficient –to be removed
4.	 Figure 16: Destroyed pedestrian bridge on sub-project location	Structurally deficient –to be removed -
5.	 Figure 17: Bridge identified along the Raska River on rkm 2+298.55	Structurally deficient –to be removed

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1.4.7. Communal infrastructure

The city administration of Novi Pazar does not have a cadaster of underground installations. During the field visit, a large number of private sewage outflows directly into the watercourse, without prior treatment

of wastewater, were identified. It was established that the sewage outflows are not in accordance with the planning act of the city of Novi Pazar, as well as the basic principles of the profession related to the canalization of waste water from households. However these sewage outflows are inactive. The picture below shows an example of an discharge of sewage directly into a watercourse.

Figure 18: Examples of discharge of sewage directly into a watercourse

The City of Novi Pazar has provided confirmation the existing sewage outflows were functional until the construction of the sewage system in Varevska Street and Pribojska Street was completed (outflows are from households of these two streets).With the construction of the sewage households were connected to the existing collector along the Raska River. Along the left side of the Raska River there is a constructed collector that follows the regulation of the Raska River, while the right side is connected to the sewage system.

Nonetheless the City of Novi Pazar has started preparations for the implementation of the "Clean Serbia" project. Conceptual solutions have been submitted and requests for issuing location conditions have been submitted. The deadline for starting the implementation of the project is 2024. "Clean Serbia" project is the subject of construction of a collector on the right side, while on the left side there is a constructed collector in a length greater than the regulation of the Raska River. Since the location conditions have not yet been issued, the city of Novi Pazar could not start the procedures for resolving property legal relations.

The planned collector along the right bank of the Raska River is planned outside the location of Sub-Project works. The sewage network modernization project will be carried out independently and regardless of this Sub-Project.

1.5. Land acquisition and requirements for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

An alternative route for the Sub-project could not have been explored and the impact area itself could not have been completely avoided due to the nature and the objective of the Sub-project. The alignment is set to follow the flow of the river its position and the eroded, flood prone and exposed coast.

By comparison of different micro-variants It has been determined that the Sub-project design has included the mitigation hierarchy to reduce the adverse impacts to land acquisition, PAPs and the community. As a result works will evoke only cases of partial plot and minor land acquisition. The footprint of the Sub-Project is set across a total of 99 land parcels. The ownership structure is a mixture of private and public land. The scale of impacts is low as the permanent land acquisition will target narrow fragments of private land following the course of the river. The Sub-project will not impact land –based livelihood.

The Design has effectively managed to avoid impacts to any structures on the right river bank side. On the left river bank side the assessment considers that 4 auxiliary structures will be conflicting completely or partially with, either the permanent works, or will hinder safe execution of works and will thus need to be removed subject to compensation in line with the RPF and RAP. The use of these structures is not linked to any type of livelihood generating activities. Nonetheless, adaptive design management during execution of works will be deployed if feasible to avoid impacts to these auxiliary structures.

The identification of impacts falling under the scope of ESS5 is an ongoing process, which commenced with the Screening for this Sub-Project, continued during the. Despite the low scale impact to unproductive non cultivated, flood prone, and often flood impacted land, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is under development in line with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), ESS5 and the national legislation guiding land acquisition. The outline and content of the RAP will follow the requirements of the RPF and ESS. The RAP is expected to be completed in early June 2023.

Most of the land along the river already has physical boundaries (e.g. fences, dry walls etc) to minimize exposure of risk of people and domestic animals falling into the water. These structures will however not be affected by land acquisition and will not be expropriated. Damages to private assets attached to the land within the area of construction works will be compensated in line with the requirements of the RPF, the RAP (by integrating compensation principles for damages) and the Law on torts and Contracts of the Republic of Serbia. The Bidding document will require the Contractor to secure and maintain throughout the duration of the contract (including the Defect Notification Period) an all risk insurance policy which will cover compensation of such damages.

Activities on the ground including taking possession of acquired land will only occur after the RAP has been developed, adopted, disclosed, consulted, implemented and compensation in accordance with the RAP has been made available to eligible persons. Cases of significant difficulties related to the payment of compensation to particular affected persons might occur. These are, for example cases where repeated efforts to contact absentee owners have failed, where project affected persons have rejected compensation that has been offered to them in accordance with the approved plan, or where competing claims to the ownership of lands or assets are subject to lengthy legal proceedings. On an exceptional basis, with prior agreement of the Bank, after demonstrating that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, the compensation funds as required by the plan (plus a reasonable additional amount for contingencies) may be deposited into a deposit account with proceeds earmarked and proceed with the relevant Sub-project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved. Given the requirements of the Law on Expropriation of the Republic of Serbia - expropriation cannot commence until and unless the proceeds sufficient to cover compensation for land (and where applicable assets and additional assistance) have been secured, earmarked and set aside within the budget for the year in which land acquisition activities are planned to take place. In this case this is the Budget of the City of Novi Pazar which has been designated by the Government of the Republic of Serbia as the Beneficiary of Expropriation to this operation.

1.5.1. Land ownership

Implementation the Raska Sub-project will require permanent land acquisition of prevalently fragments of 99 land parcels. The land is a combination of private and state owned land. 30 % of parcels have joint ownership structure of private vs state, whereas the private in most of the cases constitutes the smaller share of holding. The range of impacts to private land ranges from 7 m2 to 180 m2. The land stripes are at the very edge of the River Raska, in many areas already eroded, covered with debries, and encroached by self-grown trees, shrubs and bushes, with muddy and unstable slopes. The land is also contaminated by plastic waste, domestic waste and other type of disposals. The vegetation on the areas of land closest to the river is self grown, prevalently in the form of shrubs and non-yielding trees. No informal land use has been detected.

1.6. Stakeholder engagement, Information disclosure and public consultations

In compliance with the World Bank's ESS10 requirement, a Sub-project specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared inclusive of a Sub-project specific grievance mechanism that has been set-up for the Sub-project. Dedicated communication materials (GM pamphlets, posters) have been created to help local residents familiarize themselves with the grievance redress channels and procedures, and are in the process of being distributed. A GM guidebook/manual will also be developed by end of April 2023, and suggestion boxes installed at the construction site prior to commencement of works. In order to capture and track grievances received under the Sub-project, a dedicated GM Management Information System/database is kept.

In addition an Information Desks in the City of Novi Pazar will be set-up to provide local residents with information on stakeholder engagement activities, construction updates, contact details of the PIU. The

PIU will set up at affected municipalities information desks, in the premises of each affected Municipality where they can meet and share information about the project with PAPs and other stakeholders. Brochures and fliers on various project related social and environmental issues will be made available at these information desks.

In line with the SEP engagement with the community on aspects of community health and safety, land acquisition, project activities, anticipated timeline for the works has already begun. This Sub-Project is well accepted within the community as it is a long anticipated activity given the often and detrimental flooding events.

Coordination meetings and discussion with the representatives of the City of Novi Pazar and local communities affected by this Sub-Project have been ongoing since June 2022. After the Sub-Project has sufficiently matured and technical and other relevant information related to design, mitigation measures, and direct impacts have been identified and collated a Sub-Project Launch event has been organized on November 9, 2022. The event was a joint effort of representatives of the City of Novi Pazar, PWC Srbijavode, the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) and attended by the World Bank representatives. This event was recognized as the Sub-Project launched event formalized by an announcement. Copies of the Sub-project Launch announcement is provided in Annex 7. Launch meetings were the first step in the Sub-Project preparatory activities.

On November 2022, representatives of the PIU visited the Sub-project location and held meetings with representatives of the local self-government and community members on the site. Representatives of local governments were further informed about the Sub-project and the need to maintain the communication with the citizens and hold public consultations on this ESMP, and subsequently the RAP.

The PIU together with the City of Novi Pazar will disclose Sub-project information to allow the affected community and other stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the Sub-project, and potential opportunities for stakeholder engagement during the Sub-project implementation.

Information will be disclosed at the website of the City of Novi Pazar www.

Following a 14 days two-week disclosure window once endorsed by MAFWM and the WB, the draft of this ESMP, shall be subject to Public consultations. The ESMP will be disclosed in Serbian and English at the website of the MAFWM together with invitations to the Public Consultations. The consultation meetings shall offer special support for stakeholder with sensory disabilities, as appropriate. Additional formats like location sketches, physical models, and film presentations will be considered to communicate relevant information.

The Invitation shall indicate how the ESMP to be consulted on may be accessed, the Project details, date, time and venue of the consultations, and contact information details for feedback and /or questions.

The Public consultation shall solicit the following: (a) whether the list of identified stakeholders is accurate; (b) the proposed methods of notification and engagement (for example, where meetings and workshops may be held and how to communicate with disadvantaged or vulnerable groups); (c) the proposed extent and format of engagement (for example, the type of meetings and duration of the consultation period); and (d) the format and language of information to be provided. Stakeholder feedback on these aspects will be reviewed and incorporated in the ESMP as appropriate

Once the Consultations have been completed, Minutes of the Meeting shall be prepared and annexed to the SEP. The Minutes shall reflect on the feedback received, questions raised and how these were incorporated into the final document. The attendance of Stakeholders shall be verified through a signed attendance log, preferable with contact details of the attendees and photographs with permission to disclose.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Relevant Institutions

In the Republic of Serbia SDIP will be implemented through two PIU's which are formed in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) and the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Infrastructure (MCTI).

The MAFWM and the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) are the key relevant institutions for environmental management for SDIP related projects.

The other aspects of environmental and social management related to SDIP projects are dealt with several other institutions, among which are the Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia and the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia, and the Public Water Management Companies (PWMC) "Srbijavode", "Beograd Vode" and "Vode Vojvodine".

2.2. EIA procedure in the Republic of Serbia

In the juridical system of the Republic of Serbia, the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure is regulated by the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, which is completely in line with European EIA Directive (85/337/EEC, 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and COM 2009/378).

Based on the Decision No. 501-278/22 dated February 27, 2023 issued by the Local Environmental Authority of the City of Novi Pazar following the national EIA procedure it has been decided that ESIA Study is not required for this Sub-project.

3. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Since the existing infrastructure, facilities and equipment will be rehabilitated, reconstructed, repaired and replaced during the realization of the Sub-project, impacts on environment both natural and human will be a consequence of human presence and construction machines, and the nature of construction works at a location, which are limited to the location of works or its surrounding vicinity.

River training works would not pose significant risks to the environment. In addition, the Sub-project will have a localized impact on the flow of the river. Proposed works can be divided into surface and riverbed works. Riverbed works are expected from June to November, coinciding with low water levels, and should not last as long as surface works, which will start first. Currently the time for completion of these works is not determined but it is expected that it will be in a range from 12-15 months. As a consequence, the range of impacts is limited (impacts directly related to the Raska River training - rehabilitation activities) and their magnitude remains small (localized impacts and no significant effect on future operation). Considering the nature of the proposed Sub-project, it is anticipated that adverse environmental impacts can be expected in the construction phase mainly, while the prevalent social impact related to land acquisition will be experienced in the pre-construction Phase. The aspect of health and safety at work and community health and safety are seriously taken into consideration. It is to be noted that parts of the construction work are taking place in populated area, however in all parts in an environment already strongly influenced by human activities. Most of the activities will be implemented from within the water course so impacts to day-to-day life of the community is minimized.

Broadly, the impacts in the **pre- construction phase** can be of the following types:

- Land acquisition: During the Pre-construction Phase the activities related to land acquisition will be completed. The impacts stemming from land acquisition are prevalently permanent and will be experienced during the pre-construction phase. For land acquisition impacts that cannot be avoided, not even by applying adaptive design management, impacts will be mitigated by strict adherence to the Sub-project RPF and RAP. For temporary impacts related to private land required for movements, parking etc of equipment and machinery, and/or storage of material the Contractor will

be required to lease the land in line with the entitlement matrix set forth in the RPF and RAP and the land entry and land exit protocols he will be required to develop. Temporary impacts to land will be subject to voluntary lease, with no other options deployed should the private owner not be willing to lease the land. The Contractor will be required to seek alternative solutions guided by the same principles until land lease arrangements have been secured to the satisfaction of the Employer i.e. the PIU. Land impacts have been identified and further detailed in chapter 1.5 while mitigation measures beyond the RAP are included in Chapter 4.

- Community health and safety: During the pre-construction phase machinery and equipment might be brought on sight. However it is expected that these will not pose threat risk to community health and safety as they will mainly be sophisticate measurement instruments for setting out of the site, survey and water and soil measurements.
- Include the requirements of ESMP in the Procurement Documents from selection of Contractor for this Sub-Project.

Broadly, the impacts in the **construction phase** can be of the following types:

- **Soil and Water Pollution**: during construction activities, when using machinery, there is a possibility of soil contamination due to accidental spills of oils and fuel from construction machinery. In the area of construction works, construction waste is generated which, if not properly disposed of, may result in adverse impacts. The construction works carried out inside the river bed results in a temporary increase of turbidity of the watercourse.
- **Flora and fauna**: construction works in the river bed along with the temporary increase of turbidity in the watercourse can pose a very limited threat to freshwater habitats as the river is declared dead by biologist due to heavy pollution,
- **Sourcing of materials.** As typical for construction works the Sub-project will increase consumption of energy and raw materials, waste generation and emission of pollutants. Impact will be mitigated through utilizing material plants possessing valid environmental permits.
- **Disposal of excavated materials and construction wastes**. Demolition debris and excessive soil are usually generated during the works on drainage and river embankment systems; these would need to be managed through licensed companies for construction and municipal waste from the site, while the excavated materials can be used for landscaping, other uses or to simply dispose these at a defined location with adequate measures to ensure aesthetic requirements of the disposal site's area.
- **Disposal of debries and material from dismantled bridges –** waste generated from removal/dismantling of bridges will be taken over by the City of Novi Pazar through the designated waste area. The City of Novi Pazar has also committed to re-use some of the steel elements, where possible, while wooden parts of the bridges will be offered to the local community for re-use including as heating material which the majority of households not connected to the distance heating network rely on.
- **Degradation of landscapes and soil erosion**. The impacts on vegetative cover will be short-term, localized, and totally associated with river training works; in case of removal of any vegetation, adequate replanting measures will be conducted.
- **Impacts from temporary access roads and work areas**. Establishment of temporary dirt roads to access work areas and temporary disposal sites for excavated materials can enhance soil erosion, and degrade the landscape. Temporary access roads and work area will not require compulsory land take.
- **Noise, dust and vibration disturbances during construction and temporary air pollution** related to the transportation of construction materials and truck traffic. These impacts will occur during the construction and river training works, but will be only short-term. Effects include dust from construction activities, noise during trench excavation, possible effect of vibration caused by operation of heavy machinery, increased traffic in some sections of roads, etc.;
- **Safety hazards from construction activities**. No major hazards are expected the construction of the proposed Sub-project elements, as long as proper construction practices and safety procedures are applied;

- **Community health and safety risk.** Hazards posed to the public while accessing Sub-project facilities may include: Injuries suffered as a consequence of falls or contact with heavy equipment. Reduction of potential hazards is best accomplished during the design phase when the structural design, layout and site modifications can be adapted more easily
- **Impacts on historic-cultural and archaeological monuments**. No archaeological or cultural resources are recognized during Sub-project preparation phase. There are no statutory protected archaeological sites along the Sub-project zone.Nontheless, demolition of one of the bridges will take place in close proximity to the Mosque Hanefi in settlement Lug and construction method statements will need to be adopted to avoid any impact. The ESMP also includes a chance finds procedure in case any cultural heritage may be discovered during the works. In case of any findings the Contractor shall cease with works momentarily and notify the IPCM.
- **Key Labor Risks.** Key labor risks and how these will be managed have been identified broadly in the Labor Management Procedures.

  Contractors are required to implement all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers in line with the LMP adopted for the Sub-project, national requirements and the EHS Guidelines of the World Bank. The requirements are already embedded in the Standard Bidding Documents of the World Bank required to be used for this Sub-project. However the LMP has called for inclusion of a Statement on Compliance whereby bidders are requested to commit to implementation of the LMP, adherence to the National Labor and OHS law and to regularly report on social performance under the Sub-project (including matters to which ESS2 applies.).

  The Contractor is required to implement preventive and protective measures according to the following order of priority:
    - Eliminating the hazard by removing the activity from the work process.
    - Controlling the hazard at its source through use of engineering controls.
    - Minimizing the hazard through design of safe work systems and administrative or institutional control measures. Examples include job rotation, training safe work procedures, lock-out and tag-out, workplace monitoring, limiting exposure or work duration, etc. ·
    - Providing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in conjunction with training, use, and maintenance of the PPE.

Key labor risks under the Project can be divided between those associated with office work (office-based activities) and those associated with minor construction/river training activities (construction site- based activities).

Key office –based risks may involve: Project workers (external consultants and civil servants, and employees of service providers) are anticipated to be office staff with most of their work done indoors. These educated knowledge workers will have desktop jobs, although direct workers may carry out minor off-site travel may be needed to supervise project beneficiaries direct workers, and contracted workers may be required to travel to conduct training/TA. Thus, labor risks both in terms of working conditions and occupational health and safety are minor and negligible for all project. Off-site travel might expose them to travel and site related risks and requires some caution, but in terms of occupational health and safety these risks are minimal. Due preparations will have to be made for each visit or event focusing on traffic safety and provision of adequate gear or equipment. Given the nature of the project work and the expected profile of project workers, the risk of child or forced labor tends to be nil. None of the identified project workers are considered vulnerable. No other labor risks are considered to be significant.

National legislation requires each employer to assess labor risks specific to each job/position. The recognized risks have to be addressed in compliance with the OHS legislation. OHS officers with each employer are responsible to ensure that adequate prevention and protection measures are in place and that safety regulations are obeyed. With the use of protection

equipment, induction, proper training and organization of site, the risk of work-related injuries and occupational health can be significantly reduced.

The Project is assessed as Low on gender-based violence including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH). Mitigation measures to address SEA/SH risks are included in the section on Policies and Procedures. The risk factors assessment considered the institutional capacity of the implementing agency, low volume labor influx, no pre–existing social conflict and tensions, strong local law enforcement which resulted in the conclusion that this is a low labor risk project and risks can be managed through the requirements of this LMP.

The office work related risks can be mitigated or reduced through improved organization of work processes and regular HR policies.

Key labor risks associated with civil/ works at construction sites could include following occupational health and safety hazards, including but not limited to:

- Medium scale pavement works with asphalt or concrete;
- Soil stabilization;
- Cutting of trees and high vegetation
- Demolition of bridges unfit to be incorporated into new structures;
- Exposure to chemicals (paints, solvents.);
- Traffic accidents;
- Ergonomic hazards during construction;
- Welding hazards (aluminum thermite welding fume emissions, burns and radiation);
- Excavations, earth works hazards vibration;
- Vibration of heavy construction equipment;
- Dust, noise;
- Use of rotating and moving equipment;
- Lack of workers' awareness on occupational health and safety requirements such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and safe workplace practices.

National legislation requires each employer to assess labor risks specific to each job/position. The recognized risks have to be addressed in compliance with the OHS legislation (in case of construction work, in addition to umbrella legislations, rulebooks for example, specifically addressing assessment of work-related risks, work on construction sites and protection at work during construction works are applicable). OHS officers with each employer and work execution coordinators at construction sites are responsible to ensure that adequate prevention and protection measures are in place and that safety regulations are obeyed. With the use of protection equipment, proper training and organization of site, the risk of work-related injuries and occupational health can be significantly reduced. The ISO standards set additional requirements in terms of quality management, environment and OHS or impose clear and string technical conditions for different activities.

If construction activities involve potentially hazardous work, even after preventive and protective measures have been put in place (residual risk), persons under the age of 18 will not be employed by the Project, to avoid any unnecessary risks. Consequently, the risk of child labor tends to be nil.

Broadly, the impacts in the **construction phase** can be of the following types

The Operation phase is not expected to induce major social impacts. Maintenance of the river training i.e. flood protection structure will be continued within the established Right of Way (ROW). What is seen as risk, although not significant in magnitude are risks related to exposure of the community to health and safety risk from maintenance activities (such as cleanse of natural debris, mowing of grass, cutting of shrubs and self-grown trees etc) which activities will be implemented by the JVP Srbijavode (who will take over the operation of the facility). JVP Srbijavode will deploy and implement robust communication

strategy in line with its internal communication practices and the provisions of the SEP designed for the operation phase.

Significant negative impacts on natural environment in the operational phase are not expected. On the contrary, impacts in the operational phase are considered to be highly positive, as Sub-project aims at prevention of risks for environment, humans and civil infrastructure.

Construction of flood protection structures is based on the river bank river training; it is about preventing the flooding of relatively small areas of urban zones, and at relatively shallow depths. The downstream impact on other users is negligible.

3.1. Beneficial impacts of Raska Sub-Project

The repair of flood-damaged infrastructure and facilities will bring economic, social, health and ecological benefits, to population and local community in this area. Experiences of similar projects show that the Sub-project will have many positive effects on society through the creation of conditions for population's standard growth in almost all segments (education, health protection, additional employment, transport).

3.2. Significance of adverse Sub-Project Impacts and recommended Mitigation Measures

Summary of key impacts during pre-construction, construction and operation phase and recommended mitigation measures are described in following table:

Impact	Significance	Comment /Mitigation Measures
Impacts on land use/ settlements,	moderate	The Sub-Project will require land acquisition of private land, but will not require physical nor economic displacement. The Impacts will be mitigated by implementation of measures provided in the Sub-Project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be prepared in line with ESS5. The RAP is under preparation and is expected to be completed by June 2023.
Ground and surface water,	low	Due to low amount of drainage water that can be potentially drained from the Contractor's site and during works execution into the river the consequential impact is expected to be minimal to negligible. Adequate Sub-project supervision will be established and no long term water disturbance or similar activities will be allowed. Considering the methodology of works on river training, localized impacts to the river flow (increased turbidity) are expected. Prevention of the erosion of the riverbank will result in increased river flow in operational phase. Improper disposal of excavated materials and construction wastes could adversely impact ground and surface water. A properly organized waste disposal is mandatory requirement for the Sub-project
Air quality,	low	Temporary impact. Local air quality may experience some moderate and temporary deterioration due to dust from transportation of construction materials and truck traffic and elevated levels of nitrogen oxide (NOx) and sulphur oxide (SOx) from construction equipment exhausts. Impact can be mitigated by following WB EHS Guidelines (GEHSG)[4] procedures

[4] https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

Impact	Significance	Comment /Mitigation Measures
Flora and fauna (protected areas and species),	low	Loss or damage of vegetation and disruption of fauna can occur during works although compensation measures will be able to offset loss of vegetation. The Sub-project works will lead to increased consumption of energy and raw materials, waste generation and emission of pollutants. Impacts can be offset or mitigated by following GEHSG procedures and possession of valid environmental permits by the material suppliers. There will be no negative impacts on protected areas due to nature of works. Adverse impact to ichitofauna is not expected as the river is highly polluted and has been declared „dead“.
Noise and vibration,	low	Only limited temporary impact during the river training phase. Mitigation measures in form of noise deflecting shields will be placed where the work-scheduling activities cannot have desired effect. Impact can be mitigated by following GEHSG procedures. Structures near vibration sources (e.g. operating heavy earth-moving equipment) will be identified prior to construction. • Buildings and occupants with susceptibility detection will be evaluated for vibration, and if vibration estimates or measurements show potential for building damage, alternative construction methods will be developed to prevent damage. Vibration standards according to Serbian river trainings (Law on Environmental Noise / 2021) will be implemented
Soil quality,	low	Soil contamination can occur from Drainage of dredged materials, spillage of hazardous and toxic chemicals. Impact can be mitigated by following GEHSG procedures
Loss of top soil	low/ negligible	Loss of top soil due to temporary access roads and work areas, Landscape degradation.
Waste	low	Health hazards and environmental impacts can happen due to improper waste management practices. Impact can be mitigated by following GEHSG procedures
Community Health and Safety	moderate	Risk to community health and safety (ESS4). The major risks tied to Community health and Safety relate to potential traffic and road safety risks to workers, affected communities and road users throughout the Sub-project life. These risks mainly stem from increased traffic on haulage routes from and to potential borrow and deposit areas to be used by the Contractors during construction works. Health and safety risks posed by the influx of workers or people providing support services into an area are almost considered negligent since no influx of workers is expected. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) is assessed as low. The Contractor will be required to adopt the Code of Conduct.
		Risk from hazardous materials including UXOs, mines and mine-exploding devices are highly unlikely to be found. Nonetheless these shall adequately be addressed by application of the “Unexploded ordnance and mines chance finds procedures provided by the Contract.

Impact	Significance	Comment /Mitigation Measures
		Regular monitoring/patrolling of constructions in the ROW and awareness raising in communities with regards to construction site risks
		Prevent access of the general public, by use of signs and barriers near to prevent anyone from accessing the construction site.
		Risk to community health and safety during removal of sewage outflows is low as it has been confirmed that all of them are inactive.
		Traffic impacts due to increased traffic flows, abnormal loads and construction works in vicinity of public roads
		Risk from impacts from demolition of one of the bridges at the vicinity of Hanefi Mosque in settlement Lug and two nearby playgrounds
OHS risks	Moderate	The Contractor shall appoint one or more coordinators for safety and health matters
		Prior to setting u the construction site a health and safety plan shall be drawn up.
		Construction workers may be affected adversely due to hazardous working environments where high noise, wastewater, dust, unsafe movement of machinery etc. may be present.
		Risk from infection from wastewater during removal of sewage outflows is low since it was confirmed that all of them are inactive.
General population	low	Project implementation of the will lead to positive changes for the population and the environment. By achieving additional protection of settlements, road infrastructure, industry and agricultural land from flooding, the negative effects of floods on the health and safety of people and their property will be prevented.
Borrow pits	Low	Impacts related to the borrow pits for materials, shall be mitigated by using existing borrow pits or buy material at licensed separations; requirement for official approval or valid operating license. After exploitation ensure borrow pits are remediated.
Disturbance to the ground and surface water	Low	Improper disposal of excavated materials and construction wastes could adversely impact ground and surface water. A properly organized waste disposal is mandatory requirement for the Sub-project

Possible adverse effects as a consequence of temporary construction activities shall, among other things, consist of: damages to access roads, noise, waste and dust; gaseous emissions; potential soil and water contamination; short-term disruptions to surrounding ecosystems; and momentary disruptions to neighboring settlements through various Sub-project and operational activities.

A Sub-project Grievance Mechanism in line with the SEP will be implemented to ensure that all complaints from local communities are dealt with appropriately, with corrective actions being implemented, and the complainant being informed of the outcome. It will be applied to all complaints from affected parties. A grievance form is attached in Annex 4 and hard copies will be made available at community centers and at the Construction Site.

A specific Labor Grievance Mechanisms for Contracted workers will be established by the Contractor prior to hiring of workforce and should address workplace concerns specifying procedures as to whom a Sub-project worker should lodge the grievance, the time frame for receiving a response or feedback and steps to refer to a more senior level, while allowing for transparency, confidentiality and non-retribution practices.

The Contractor will be required to develop and implement a grievance mechanism for its workforce (contracted workers) including sub-contractors, prior to the start of works. The Contractor will ensure that all engaged or employed workers are aware of the labor grievance mechanism by providing information on the methods for raising grievances (including anonymously) in the HR induction. The Contractor will ensure the grievance mechanism is accessible by putting grievance boxes, forms and posters about the labor grievances at locations at the main work sites and in suitable locations in the site offices or sites used during daily breaks. In addition the Contractor is required to conduct a communications campaign (e.g. through toolbox talk and posters) to make workers aware of the mechanism.

The workers grievance mechanism will include, at minimum:

- Procedures to receive grievances such as comment/complaint form, suggestion boxes, email address, a telephone hotline, focal point department;
- Stipulated timeframes to respond to grievances and to address cases.
- Register to record and track the timely resolution of grievances.
- Responsible department to receive, record, address and track resolution of grievances.

And will be based on the following principles:

- The process will be transparent and allow workers to express their concerns and file grievances.
- There will be no discrimination and retaliation against those who express grievances, and any grievances will be treated confidentially.
- Anonymous grievances will be treated equally as other grievances, whose origin is known.
- Management will treat grievances seriously and take timely and appropriate action in response.
- Any worker including subcontracting workers can express concerns, complaints, and grievances at any time, without fear of retribution and retaliation.
- All grievances will be treated in a fair and respectful manner.
- Anonymous grievances will be treated equally as other grievances whose origin is known.
- When a grievance is received, the Contractor will ensure to confirm its receipt within 3 business days. At this time, the complaint will also be provided information about response times, next steps and a contact within the team.
- All grievances will be documented to the grievance mechanism, including those received by supervisors, project managers, or any management staff.
- Grievance mechanism will have a dedicated procedure to address complaints related to workplace harassment and sexual harassment. The sexual harassment grievance mechanism shall be operated by the trained staff and complaints will be recorded and kept in a data protected data base,

The Project workers' grievance mechanism will not prevent workers from using any other administrative or judicial mechanisms provided by the national laws.

The Contractor will be selected using the World Bank's 2017 Standard Bidding Documents for solicitations and contracts, and these include labor and occupational, health and safety requirements. The Procurement Documents will be supplemented with a Third parties statement on commitment to comply with provisions of labor legislation and the Project`s LMP which the Contractor will be required to sign.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

This document presents a site-specific ESMP, prepared by the ESSS and is required for each SDIP Sub-project. A site-specific ESMP is an action plan detailing which of the Environmental Assessment report recommendations and alternatives are adopted and implemented. It can be produced as part of Detailed Design, or like the subject ESMP, as a free-standing document. It ensures incorporation of the relevant environmental factors into the overall Sub-project design and links the Sub-project to other relevant Environmental and Social Standards.

4.1. General

4.1.1. Environmental and Social Impacts and Respective Mitigation Measures

Erosion of embankment slopes

Impact - The earthworks for the Sub-project activities might cause negative impacts in form of erosion on embankment slopes, dust, noise and vibration to disturb the local people.

Mitigation Measures - Excavation and/or filling will be done within right of way of Raska River. The Contractor should use erosion control measures such as re-vegetation of disturbed areas and placing of tarps. The Contractor shall stabilize the cleared areas not used for river training activities with vegetation or with the appropriate surface treatments as soon as practicable following completion of activities.

Increased generation of pollution – Supply of material

Impact - The Sub-project works will lead to increased consumption of energy and raw materials, waste generation and emission of pollutants.

Mitigation Measures – During material supply ensure that material plants engaged by the Contractor possess valid environmental permits and conformance with the requirements of environment protection, health protection and human safety.

Potential air pollution - Dust

Impact - Possible sources of air pollution will be dust due to maintenance activities, machinery movement and other sources. River training works involve breaking up, digging, crushing, transporting, and disposal of small quantities of dry materials. Locally, the air quality may experience some moderate and temporary deterioration due to dust from construction traffic and elevated levels of nitrogen oxide (NOx) and sulphur oxide (SOx) from construction equipment exhausts. The dust may settle on vegetation, crops, structures and buildings.

Mitigation Measures - Spraying of water is the main way of controlling dust. Water is, in any case, required to be added to fill material during the river training works.

Potential water impacts

Impact - While implementing the works localized impacts are expected, resulting from increased turbidity and disturbed river flow, accidental water impacts may occur during the execution of the Sub-project from site run off, spills from the equipment maintenance areas and sanitary wastewater effluent from the work camps. As for the potential pollution during operation, these are mostly limited to accidents. In such a case, procedures for action in incidental situations, as defined by the Ministry of Interior and in the Water Law, will apply.

Mitigation Measures - The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures (e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences) to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers. Fuel and lubricant spills can occur at the Contractor's work camp while maintaining and washing equipment and work vehicles. During the normal operations, these areas should be equipped with the adequately sized, gravity oil separator. Should spills occur, to mitigate the problem the Contractor should use absorbing materials, such as absorbent mats/fabrics, or sand and scrape off the contaminated soils and dispose them in approved facility, in accordance with the Water Law.

During Raska River training works there is a possibility of water contamination, as a consequence of water effluent from the construction site, spillage of fuels and oils from construction mechanization and uncontrolled flow of sanitary waters from the Construction site and the Contractor's camp.

Considering possible pollution after works completion, they are limited to accidents only. In which case as defined by the Ministry of Interior and the Law on Water, procedures for incidental situations will be applied.

Spillage of fuels and oils may, in most cases, occur inside the Contractor's camp and on manipulative surfaces where equipment and construction mechanization is maintained and cleaned. Effluent dirty water should be treated in separators of adequate size before being discharged towards the recipient.

If any spillage occurs inside the Sub-project area, the Contractor is obligated to mitigate the problem by applying absorbing materials, such as absorbing carpets / linens, or sand, as well as remove the layer of contaminated soil and move it to an approved location, in accordance with the Law.

Waste

Contractor is required to produce a Waste Management Plan for the Sub-project. Mitigation measures should, among other requirement, contain obligations to:

- Locate the garbage pit/waste disposal site min 500 m away from the residential area so that people are not disturbed with the odor likely to be produced from anaerobic decomposition of wastes at the waste disposal places. Encompass the waste disposal place by fencing and tree plantation to prevent children to enter the area. All solid waste will be collected and removed from the work camps and disposed in approval waste disposal sites.
- In case oil and grease are trapped for reuse in a minimum 60cm thick lined pit, care shall be taken to ensure that the pit should be located at the lowest end of the site and away from the residential areas.
- In case of filling of low-lying areas with wastes, it needs to be ensured that the level matches with the surrounding areas. In this case care should be taken that these low lying areas are not used for rainwater storage
- Remove and adequately dispose the remains of dismantled bridges to approved and designated disposal areas. This will require instructions and approval by the relevant Novi Pazar City Authority.

Equipment maintenance and fueling

Impact - equipment maintenance and fueling may cause contamination of soils and watercourses, including groundwater, if handling of lubricants, fuels and solvents is improper or careless.

Mitigation Measures - To avoid damage to natural environment there is a need to ensure proper handling of lubricants, fuels and solvents while maintaining the equipment. Works on machinery and refueling to be done away from the riverbed. Have a plateau for such events. Use containment trays. Have an emergency spill management procedure in place. All vehicles and machinery to be equipped with spill kits..

Noise

Impact - Noise caused by the river training works will have only a temporary impact. Although temporary and mostly moderate, noise impacts in the vicinity of residential areas may cause negative health impact, if not mitigated.

Mitigation Measures - In areas with vulnerable receptors, such as Mosque Hanefi, and two nearby playground (special care regarding noise emission will be taken by the Contractor, strictly respecting the ESMP requirements. In case of noise disturbance with noise emissions which are above permitted level, temporary noise barriers should be considered as appropriate mitigation measure. Awareness building and administrative measures should be taken to ensure proper maintenance of vehicles. In case of exceeded noise limits for sensitive areas the Contractor should erect temporary shields to prevent a free noise spreading to the sensitive receptors.

Based on the preliminary assessment, key mitigation measures recommended under this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) are listed as follows:

- Identify and locate on Sub-project plans any sensitive natural resources in the Sub-project area including but not limited to patches of natural habitat, bird colonies, and wetlands, unique plant communities etc. (consult with local nature protection authorities).
- Identify local access routes through and around cultivated land and pasture.
- Minimize requirements for temporary or permanent alteration of lands outside the right of way.
- Dredging for embankment materials should occur only within marked navigation channels to minimize destruction of fish habitat.
- Provide for zones of preliminary accumulation of wastes that will cause no damage to the vegetation cover and other components of the environment.
- Transport and disposal of construction concrete rubbles, debris and spoils in approved paths and landfills/disposal sites.
- Delineate access roads/ work areas carefully and prevent their expansion.
- Rehabilitate access roads and work areas after work completion (scratch soil with special engine, put fertile topsoil in place, etc.).
- Use closed/covered trucks for transportation of construction materials.
- Clean the surrounding area from dust by water sprinkling, removal of excess materials and cleaning of sites upon completion of activities.
- Restoration to quasi-original conditions of landscape after completion of river training works.
- Arrange necessary preservation measures (establish protection zones, by-pass these areas during transportation and other).
- Cease the works as soon as historical and cultural monuments are encountered during earthworks and provide relevant information to the State Agency for Historical and Cultural Monuments Protection.
- Conduct mid-term and end-of-project inspections to the sites during river training works.

Labor risk

Impacts - Workers may be affected by inadequate working conditions, inadequate rest period and cases of violation of workers' rights.

Mitigation Measures – Establishment of a worker specific grievance mechanism for Sub-project workers. The Sub-project worker is entitled to give suggestions, remarks and information regarding health and safety at work. He/She may refuse to work if his/her life or safety is endangered or if appropriate measures for provision of health and safety at work are not in place. The Sub-project workers shall be informed on available grievance mechanisms upon their employment or engagement. Contracted parties shall demonstrate their willingness to implement these mechanisms, even if such requirement is not prescribed by any law of the domicile country.

Occupational Health and Safety

- **Impacts -** Construction workers may be affected adversely due to hazardous working environments where high noise, dust, wastewater, working in and near water bodies unsafe movement of machinery etc. may be present. Safety hazards that lead to worker accidents and injuries

The Labor risks are associated with construction activities such as exposure to physical hazards during construction activities such as: use of heavy equipment, works on river banks with high-speed currants, trip and fall hazards, exposure to noise and dust, falling objects, exposure to hazardous materials and exposure to electrical hazards from the use of tools and machinery. As the construction activities will involve hazardous work, persons under the age of 18 will not be employed by the Sub-project

Mitigation Measures - The Contractor must provide induction trainings in health and safety matters, and require from the workers to use the provided personal safety equipment. Contractor has to ensure that all operators of heavy or dangerous machinery are properly trained/certified, and also insured. The Contractor shall have first aid facilities on site, and prepare for rapid availability of trained paramedic personnel, and emergency transport to nearest hospital in a case of accidents and injuries.

Community health and safety

The following issues have been considered and incorporated as appropriate into the planning, siting, and design phases of a Sub-project: Inclusion of buffer strips or other methods of physical separation around Sub-project sites to protect the public from major hazards associated with incidents or process failure.

Prior to initiating works, the Contractors will be required to prepare and submit for approval Site-Specific Implementation Plans (SSIP) consisting of:

- Waste and wastewater management plan
- Oil and fuel storage management plan
- In-river works management plan
- Camp management plan
- Re-foresting plan
- Emergency response plan

The following table presents the Mitigation Plan for the Sub-project and it is intended as a checklist to ensure that relevant mitigation measures are implemented at appropriate Sub-project stages.

Contractors are required to familiarize and adequately train their workers in the area of Environmental and Social protection measures put forth hereunder.

4.2. Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan for SDIP Sub-Project Novi Pazar – Raska River Training

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	**EIA Procedure and Tender documents preparation**				
Conduct the EIA procedure in line with Serbian requirements	Mandatory activity in process of obtaining construction permit	Preparation of the request for the need for EIA study and submission to the relevant local authority of Novi Pazar	PWMC Srbijavode City of Novi Pazar	During the preparation of ESMP	Activity completed. Decision that EIS is not required for this type of works has been obtained
Inclusion of adequate provisions to manage Environmental and Social Impacts	Tender documents prepared with access to or use of the this ESMP in translated version	No Tender documents will be prepared without incorporating (Serbian and English) copies of the mitigation and monitoring plan of this ESMP, which shall be included in the safeguard clauses of the Technical Specifications in the contracts and commitment to comply with Lender Requirements	PIU Central Fiduciary Unit (CFU) Water Directorate of MAFWM	During preparation of Procurement Document for selection of Contractor for Construction Works	
Permanent Land acquisitions	Land acquisition	Design • Effects of physical and economic displacement have been minimized. • People affected by the Sub-project will be compensated in accordance with the Principles set in the in the RPF and the RAP prior to taking position of the respective land. • A Sub-Project impact specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared. It will detail the impacts of the Sub-project on land ownership, land use, property and livelihoods. The RAP will set out the measures needed to address adequately land loss impacts due to the Sub-project. A detailed socio-economic assessment will be undertaken for the RAP to identify impacts on PAPs, including land acquisition impacts and restriction to land use.	City of Novi Pazar	Prior to commencement of works on the ground of affected parcels	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		• Implement RAP including payment of compensation. • A census will be carried out to determine persons to be impacted by the Sub-project, persons that are eligible for compensation and assistance, inventory of affected land and property and determination of compensation.			
Planning/ Designing	Assure compliance with relevant construction field legislation	Acquire construction permit and Water management guidelines	Water Directorate of MAFWM and PWMC Srbijavode	Prior to Commencement of works	Construction permit has been issued – please see Annex 3
Planning/ Designing	Potential damages to the existing infrastructure and facilities, especially underground installations (water supply and sewerage pipeline etc.) which cause obstacles in the provision of services to consumers.	Precisely situate the position of infrastructural facilities and underground installations at the location of works in cooperation with relevant institutions at all levels of authority.	Designer and representatives of relevant institutions of local authority.	During Design preparation	
Communication and Stakeholder Engagement	Timely engagement with relevant Stakeholders including local Communities on all aspects of construction works and mitigation measures	Prepare the ad hoc project specific implementation plan featuring the key activities from SEP (SEP implementation Action Plan) and prepare the communication tools and material	PIU Social Specialist	SEP implementation Action Plan to be prepared by June 10, 2023	Stakeholder's engagement including engagement with PAPs is already ongoing since September 2022.
CONSTRUCTION - Material supply, borrow areas					

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
	Sand and gravel borrow pit. disturbance of Raska River bed, water quality, ecosystem disturbance	Use existing borrow pits or buy material at licensed separations; requirement for official approval or valid operating license. Supervision Consultant shall approve each particular borrow pits proposed by the Contractor in accordance with the law. After exploitation ensure borrow pits are remediated.	The Contractor will be required to request approval of sourcing of materials for each borrow pit.	Prior to sourcing or use of material	to be specified in Tender documents -Conditions for selection of subcontractors for material supply
	Sanitation, remediation and re-cultivation of borrow areas	Rehabilitate, polluted and degraded land to a level that is safe for use in accordance with its purpose, appropriate measures and activities are implemented, that is, land remediation and/or re-cultivation. Land remediation shall be carried out in cases where soil pollution at a certain location exceeds the concentrations of polluting, dangerous and harmful substances prescribed by the remediation values. Land re-cultivation shall be carried out on polluted and degraded areas for the purpose of re-forming the soil layer and establishing plant communities on areas where mineral raw materials were exploited, failed afforestation, as well as in the case of natural disasters, fires and other anthropogenic impacts. Develop Land remediation and/or re-cultivation designs approved by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management	Contractor to adopt Remediation and re-cultivation designs and submit to MAFWM for approval Engineer shall oversee the activity is implemented in time	Within 30 days from the day any and each borrow area is no longer used for material supply	
CONSTRUCTION	**Material transport**				
	Generation of dust	During transportation on public roads, the excavated materials will be covered with nylon canvas or suitable materials with a grain size greater than 10 mm in public roads as good practice. Localized watering/dampening and activity-specific	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	a)-d) to be specified in Tender documents-Technical Specifications for

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		watering/dampening will be used to reduce localized dust emissions. Stockpiling of stripped surface material, e.g. rock, sand and soil, stockpiling of unwashed materials, will be limited. Stockpiles should be kept as enclosed as possible or covered. Stockpiles will be placed as far away from receptors as possible. Compact deposited earth material. Design of stockpiles will be optimized to maintain a low profile without a sharp change in shapes. Wind breaks or dust protection systems (including sprinklers) should be built around the main construction activities where necessary and, if possible, near potentially dusty works to minimize the impact of nearby residential receptors			realization of works
	Generation of noise	Speed limits will be implemented on the routes to minimize the risk from dust and working hours shall be in line with the law. When not in use, vehicles should be shut down unless it is due to health and safety reasons (e.g. maintenance of the air conditioner).In addition to above implement a restricted working time in consultation with the Local Community. Noise levels will not exceed Environmental Noise Limits, or result in a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dB at the nearest receptor location off-site. Night-time operation and transport should be minimized as much as possible, Avoid night time construction when noise is loudest. Avoid night-time construction using heavy machinery, from 22:00 to 6:00 near residential areas. No discretionary use of noisy machinery within 50m of	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	a)-d) to be specified in Tender documents-Technical Specifications for realization of works

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		residential areas and near institutions, manual labor can be used at this point. Good maintenance and proper operation of construction machinery to minimize noise generation.			
CONSTRUCTION PHASE – Damages					
	Intrusion to private land outside the expropriation zone (Right of way)	The amount of land occupied during the construction will be minimized. • Construction workers will be trained to stay within the border of the construction areas and expropriation corridor and avoid trespass on private land. •. • If complaints related with unauthorized use of privately owned lands, damages on adjacent lands, etc. are received through Sub-project's Grievance Mechanism, evaluation/inquiry will be conducted on a case-by-case basis and where necessary, corrective actions will be planned and implemented. • In case of any direct damage on private property as a result of the activities of the Sub-project contractors or subcontractors, the Contractor will ensure that relevant corrective measures (e.g. repair, maintenance, restoration etc are implemented Grievance Mechanism will be publicized and awareness campaigns shall include	Supervision Consultant Contractor PIU Social Specialist oversight Grievance Mechanism	Training will be part of the workers induction training.	
CONSTRUCTION PHASE – Water and Soil Pollution and waste management					
	Disposal of remains from dismantled bridges	Remove and adequately dispose the remains of dismantled bridges to approved and designated disposal areas. This will require instructions and approval by the relevant Novi Pazar City Authority	Contractor City of Novi Pazar Engineer	Shortly after bridge removal	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
	Water and soil pollution from improper material storage, management and usage	Organize and cover material storage areas; isolate concrete, works from watercourse by using sealed formwork or covers; isolate wash down areas of concrete trucks and other equipment from watercourse by selecting areas for washing that are not free draining directly into watercourse	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	
	Water and soil pollution from improper disposal of waste materials	dispose waste material at location protected from washing out, should be marked in the site plan; if not on site, then at authorized landfill / depot Storage of wastes according to international best practice (IFC EHS General Guideline). Apply additional measures for storage of hazardous wastes (such as use of secondary containment, access restriction, provision of PPE etc.) as necessary to prevent harm to construction staff, environment and public. Use and labelling of designated waste collection containers and storage areas for different kinds of wastes. Transport of waste in marked vehicles designed to the type of waste to minimize the risk of release of materials (hazardous and non-hazardous materials) and windblown debris. Training of drivers in handling and disposal of their cargo and the documentation of the transport describing the nature of the waste and its degree of hazard. Typical containers for solid Communal waste are placed at the construction site locations; Acceptance of collected Communal waste and its disposal by authorized institutions; Hazardous waste fractions (used waste oils, oiled packaging. bitumen agents waste, waste transformer oils, waste asbestos-cement pipes etc.) are separately collected into typical containers or metal barrels; they are to be consigned to entities authorized for hazardous waste management; Re-usage and recycle of waste whenever possible. It is prohibited to incinerate waste in the open and at the	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		location. Acceptance of collected Communal waste and its disposal by authorized institutions;			
	Soil groundwater and surface water pollution. with oils and lubricants due to equipment poor maintenance and repairs and refueling at the Construction site.	Apply (IFC EHS General Guideline in safe storage and handling of lubricants, fuel and solvents by secured storage; ensure proper loading of fuel and maintenance of equipment; collect all waste and dispose to permitted waste recovery facility. Implement Law on Waste Management of Republic of Serbia. Avoid servicing and refueling at the site. Fueling will take place at least 30 meters of the river Raska Establish a plateau for such events. Use containment trays. Have an emergency spill management procedure in place. Use protective foils during possible vehicle refueling and maintenance at the construction site. Provide absorbing material in case of fuel spills. Used oiled materials and agents should be managed in line with the Waste management report. Procedure for actions in case of incidental oil and lubrication spills. Prepare and implement the Construction Site Organization Plan that incorporates good construction practice measures. Cleanup action will follow the Spill Contingency Plan. Post procedure on site.	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
	Potential pollution of soil and water due to the discharge of waste sanitary waters from the construction site	Installation of ecological toilettes for workers	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
	Population at increased risks of traffic accidents and construction works to population.	Assure adequate warning signs, lighting, protective fencing etc. Observe traffic rules. Clean construction waste from the construction site both in the construction phase and after works completion, when closing	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		the construction site. Assure medical supplies and aid through institutional and administrative arrangements with municipal hospitals at the construction site. Implement the Construction Site Organization Plan.			
	Chance Find	if an archaeological site is encountered, Contractor will immediately suspend the Works and inform IPCM	the Contractor (Periodical IPCM monitoring if applicable)	During earthworks	
	OHS and Worker`s Safety	Implement the LMP The Contractor will establish Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Management Plan with special focus on (but not limited to): movement of vehicles and traffic management, working at heights, working in confined spaces, working with hazardous materials, management, Enforcement, self-verification & consequence management will be implemented Appropriate number of EH&S officers per workforce group (e.g. risk based) will be employed to implement the EH&S program, including risks assessment, training, supervision of high risks tasks, subcontractor induction. Personal Protective Equipment will be selected based on the specific hazards and risks of the task to be performed and properly maintained to keep them effective and operational throughout. Emergency contact numbers will be made available at the work sites. This will include the fire and rescue service and the environmental inspection. Risk from infection from wastewater during removal of sewage	the Contractor	Prior to commencement of works	Contractual conditions will ensure that all sub-contractors to follow the OH&S Management Plan

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		outflows is low since it was confirmed that all of them are inactive.			
	Community health and safety during removal of bridges	Implement adequate method statements for removal of bridge in the settlement Lug at the location of rkm 0+ 983.64 not to impact religious activities and practices at the Hanefi Mosque and the high retaining wall, and safeguard two nearby playgrounds	Contractor Supervision Consultant	During removal of bridges	
	Community health and safety	Timely, continuous and transparent communication with the community ensuring community health and safety. Preparation of all pertaining parts of Construction H&S Management Plans e.g. - Traffic Management Plan - Fire Response Plan (fire and explosion hazards, identify evacuation routes; - Traffic Accident Response Plan - Structure Collapse Preparedness and Response Plans - Flooding preparedness and response plan - Unexploded ordnance preparedness and Response Plan (which will include Unexploded Ordnance Chance Finds Procedure; When required by the National Legislation, Contractor is obliged to consult relevant Institutions/Ministries and obtain approval for these plans.	the Contractor Oversight by PIU E&S Specialists and the Engineer	Throughout Construction works	
	Risks from removal of private sewage outflows	Prior to removal of sewage outflows it needs to be verified and confirmed that each and all outflows are inactive. This needs to be verified by including and engaging the owners of the outflows	Contractor Supervision Consultant	Prior to removal	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
			City of Novi Pazar		
	Damage to private assets during construction	Any loss of or damage caused by Sub-project activities will be compensated. The Sub-project will minimize damage by minimizing the area of disturbance caused by vehicle movement and other construction activities. • If complaints related with unauthorized use of privately-owned lands, damages on adjacent lands, etc. are received through Sub-project's Grievance Mechanism, evaluation/inquiry will be conducted on a case-by-case and where necessary, corrective actions will be planned and implemented	PIU Contractor	Throughout Construction works	
	Labor Risks and Impacts Related to Women Employment and Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity	The Contractor will apply equal opportunities to women in all of their branches. Further measures will be put in place to encourage female participation in indirect workforce, such as providing specific training where required, enabling flexibility and job-sharing opportunities for women with children to participate.	Contractor	Prior to hiring of workforce	
	Labor Risks and Impacts Related to Subcontractor and Supply Chain Management (Including Child and Forced)	The Contractor and Operator will not employ nor permit any subcontractor to use child labor, and in accordance with Serbian legislation, any person under the age of 18 may not be assigned to any hazardous work within the Sub-project. • The Contractor and Operator will prohibit the use of forced labor by ensuring full compliance with national legislation and the provisions of relevant conventions and other international standards - Implement LMP - Worker`s GM	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	
	Worker Conditions and term of employment	Implement LMP Workers will have contracts inclusive of Code of Conduct which include SEA/SH provisions, These will clearly state the terms	Contractor	At employment/engagement	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		and conditions of their employment and their legal rights. Information will include, but not be limited to: • entitlement to wages, hours of work, overtime arrangements and overtime compensation, and/ paternity or holiday) • able to join trade unions of their choice and have the right to collective bargaining • contracts will be verbally explained in their native languages to all workers where this is necessary to ensure that workers understand their rights prior to any employment contract to be signed. • Cultural Awareness Training will be provided an on-boarding requirement to all non-local workers, and in particularly foreign workers. • Worker Grievance Mechanism will be developed and will: • be open to all the staff and their contractors, • be publicly advertised by the Sub-project in the workforce, • and be easily accessible by workers • be free of retribution • allow anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed. • All Sub-project parties will require all contractors to sign an anti-corruption and responsible procurement policy. • For all contractor contracts, the Sub-project will make explicit reference to the need to abide by WB ESS2 standards and ILO conventions in relation to labor and welfare standards, freedom of association and reference must be made to child and forced labor. Emphasis will also be placed on anti-discrimination measures. Where young people below the age of 18 years are employed, it will be made clear that they will not be employed in hazardous work and their work will be subject to an appropriate risk assessment. All worker`s will sign a Code of Conduct			
	Employment/Engagement Terms and Conditions	The Contractor's HSE plans and procedures include requirements for induction and training on expected behaviors and on disciplinary procedures (including dismissal procedures	Contractor	At the time of new hiring	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		for unacceptable conduct).			
	Impacts on local infrastructure	(EPRP) will be developed that considers the capacity of communities and current situation of the community infrastructure to respond to emergency events efficiently. • Infrastructure and Utilities Management Plan (IUMP) will be developed. During the preparation of all plans, engagement with local authorities and utilities companies will be undertaken to ensure continuity of supply to communities. Implementation of Grievance Mechanism	Contractor	During mobilization of Contractor	
	Impacts on the local road network	In case of using local roads for transportation, repair works will be made in collaboration with the local authorities. Construction Engagement will be made with local authorities on the issue of traffic movement during construction phase.	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	
	Labor Grievances	Ensure the Labor GRM is in place and operational. Include the Compliance statements in the Procurement package	Contractor Supervision Consultant Oversight from PIU Social Specialist	Throughout Construction works	Ensure tender documents are adapted and language refined to include relevant E&S Sections including Labor compliance with National legislation and the Sub-project LMP
	Community grievances	Operationalize the Sub-project and Sub-project level GRM	PIU Social Specialist	By end of April 2023	
	Emission of gases and particles from vehicles, mechanization and generators.	Regular equipment maintenance. The Contractor is obliged to submit evidence of vehicle roadworthiness in line with the regulation on hazardous gases emission. Prepare and implement the Construction Site Organization Plan that incorporates good construction practice measures.	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
	Increased water turbidity as a consequence of the works.	Construction works should be executed in a way that surfaces and natural contents outside the Sub-project are not damaged and that works are performed so that watercourses are not unnecessarily made tumid and watercourses discontinued. Works should be executed in dry weather.	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	Contractor
	Soil groundwater and surface water pollution. with oils and lubricants due to equipment poor maintenance and repairs and refueling at the Construction site.	Avoid servicing and refueling at the site. Use protective foils during possible vehicle refueling and maintenance at the construction site. Provide absorbing material in case of fuel spills. Used oiled materials and agents should be managed in line with the Waste management report. Procedure for actions in case of incidental oil and lubrication spills. Prepare and implement the Construction Site Organization Plan that incorporates good construction practice measures. Measures from water management documents and measures from the Waste management report.	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
	Reduced possibility through the area where the works are executed.	Plan the relocation of equipment at times when daily traffic is not jammed; Provide alternative passage for pedestrians and vehicles in cooperation with local authorities or provide a safe passage through the construction site; Avoid roads through inhabited areas especially near schools and hospitals;	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	
	Potential pollution of soil and water due to the discharge of waste sanitary waters from the construction site	Installation of ecological toilettes for workers	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	
	Construction surplus material after the closure of construction sites	All shivers and material that remain after the closure of temporary construction sites are to be removed from the location and reused/recycled where possible.	Contractor	Throughout Construction works	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Timeline	Comment
		All remains are to be disposed of in a manner that will not be harmful to environment; this is to be done by companies that have permits to perform such works			contract.
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PHASE					
	Regular inspection of the flood protection structure	Organize the flood control team and perform at least twice a year the detailed inspections of the flood protection structure. Identify potential issues and prioritize for repair.	Operator of structure PWC Srbijavode	Throughout maintenance phase	
	Improper management of waste from maintenance activities (grass and woody vegetation as well as other types of waste generated)	Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from maintenance activities. All waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors No open burning of wastes/removed vegetation on or off site	Contractor for maintenance Operator of structure PWC Srbijavode	Throughout maintenance phase	
	Repair of structural damage to regain functionality of the embankments	Implement the same measures as described under heading “Construction “	the Contractor to implement Engineering Supervision to control on behalf of owner of flood protection structures	Throughout maintenance phase	

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES

DWM/PIU and PSC will monitor overall environmental and social performance during Sub-project implementation. Each SDIP Sub-project will have a site specific ESMP document in which a monitoring plan(s) and check-lists are presented.

For each of the detected environmental and social risk and impacts, the monitoring plan specifies the parameters to be monitored; location of the monitoring sites and duration of monitoring. The monitoring plan also specifies the applicable standards, implementation and supervising responsibilities.

In addition to the critical locations selected during design stage, the environmental monitoring will also be done at the construction camp site and any other plant site as determined relevant during river training of Raska River.

World Bank guidance on the environmental aspects of Sub-project monitoring, including its health and socio-economic aspects, is provided in Environmental Assessment Sourcebook Update 14 Environmental Performance Monitoring and Supervision (June 1996).

The Sub-project's monitoring program included surface and groundwater quality impacts, disturbance to important ecological habitats including riverside ecosystems, unscheduled environmental compliance inspections during construction, final inspection upon completion to ensure site condition is satisfactory, and assessment of sites prior to and after construction to ensure no loss of natural values.

Elements of an environmental performance-monitoring program:

Objectives

Indicators linked to Sub-project impacts and mitigation measures

Measured parameters

Institutional responsibilities, timing

Reporting arrangements

Cost and financing provisions

The following table presents the monitoring activities and responsibilities over the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, during execution of SDIP Sub-project Novi Pazar - Raska River Training.

5.1. Monitoring Plan for SDIP Sub-Project": Novi Pazar - Raska River Training

Phase	What is the *parameter to be monitored?*	Where *the parameter should be monitored?*	How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment*	When *the parameter should be monitored? (Frequency of measurement or continuous)*	*Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)*	Institutional responsibility Operate
PRE - CONSTRUCTION			**Material supply**			
Monitoring activity						
Zero monitoring for Water and soil pollution	Water quality (suspended solids, oils, ph. values, conductivity). Water contains ammonium nitrates, feces, gastrointestinal enterococci, etc	In the River Raska upstream of construction site	Sampling, analysis in a certified laboratory possessing the required equipment.	Prior to the commencement of works the Contractor will provide the results of zero monitoring	Identify any potential impact to the surrounding environment	Contractor
Biodiversity monitoring	Identify absence or presence of fish, frogs and algae in the river	In the River Raska upstream of construction site	Sampling, analysis in a certified laboratory possessing the required equipment	Prior to the commencement of works	Identify any potential impact to the surrounding environment	Contractor
Dust monitoring	Air pollution (solid particles)	At and near construction site	Inspection and visual observation	Prior to construction works and prior to material delivery	Identify any potential impact to the surrounding environment	Contractor
Construction			**Material supply**			

Phase	**What is the *parameter to be monitored?***	**Where *the parameter should be monitored?***	**How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment***	**When *the parameter should be monitored? (Frequency of measurement or continuous)***	***Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)***	**Institutional responsibility** **Operate**
material supply	Possession of an official approval or valid (operating) license	At construction site	Insight into the documentation	Prior to sourcing of material and use	Ensure compliance of the plant with environmental and social protection and health and safety at work	Quarry manager / Supervision
Construction			**Material transport**			
Stone	Truck load covered or wetted	Job site	Supervision	Unannounced inspections during work, at least once per week	And safety requirements and enable as	Supervision Contractor
Sand and gravel	Truck load covered or wetted	Job site	Supervision	Unannounced inspections during work, at least once per week	Little disruption to traffic as it is possible	Supervision Contractor
Traffic management	Hours and routes selected	Job site	Supervision	Unannounced inspections during work, at least once per week		Supervision Contractor
Traffic management and community health and safety	Speed limit	Transport routes and job site	Supervision	Unannounced inspections during work, daily	Community health and safety	Supervision
Construction			**Construction site**			

Phase	**What is the *parameter to be monitored?***	**Where *the parameter should be monitored?***	**How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment***	**When *the parameter should be monitored? (Frequency of measurement or continuous)***	***Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)***	**Institutional responsibility** **Operate**
	Water quality (suspended solids, oils, ph. values, conductivity)	In the River Raska upstream and downstream of construction site (both measurement required)	Sampling, analysis in a certified laboratory possessing the required equipment. Sampling should be carried out in accordance with valid standards, methods: SRPS EN ISO 5667 - 1, SRPS EN ISO 5667-3, SRPS EN ISO 5667 - 6, SRPS ISO 5667-10 and SRPS EN ISO 19458. Presentation of the results given in accordance with the relate Serbian legislation / river training (see Annex 1)	During the river training works, in case of complaint of local residents, fisherman's, NGOs or other affected or interested parties.	Identify any potential impact to the surrounding environment	Contractor. Costs of subject activity shall be calculated by bidders during bidding procedure and integrated into its bid. The bidders shall confirm that the costs of monitoring activities defined within this ESMP are included in the bid price for the Sub-project:
	Presence of archaeological findings in the soil	At and near the Construction site	Supervision of earthworks	Archaeological Supervision by the competent IPCM if required by the preconditions	For the sake of preservation of cultural heritage	Contractor Supervision (Monitoring), if engaged, archaeological Supervision
	Degradation and soil pollution	At the construction site and directly around the construction site	Visual supervision	Weekly	For prevention of soil degradation and pollution	Supervision

Phase	**What is the *parameter to be monitored?***	**Where *the parameter should be monitored?***	**How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment***	**When *the parameter should be monitored? (Frequency of measurement or continuous)***	***Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)***	**Institutional responsibility**
						Operate
	Does the construction site meet the criteria from the guidelines for good construction practice	At the construction site	Visual supervision. Insight into the documentation	During Construction works	For the purpose of establishing a safe working environment	Supervision
	Occurrence of noise and air pollution	At the construction site	Standard air quality and noise level measurement equipment.	Upon received citizens' complaints	For minimizing noise and air pollution	Contractor - Company that has license to perform environment monitoring works
	Destruction of crops, woods, meadows etc.	At the Construction Site and in the vicinity	Visually	Upon received citizens' complaints	For prevention of destruction of crops, woods, meadows etc.	Supervision
	Working hours control for noise emission control	At the Construction Site	Visually and comparison with the construction site organization plan.	Upon received citizens' complaints	Reducing nuisance from noise	Supervision
	Working hours	At the Construction Site	By workers interviews and insight to work hour records	Monthly and upon receiving workers grievance related to working hours	Ensuring LMP is complied with	Supervision and PIU Social Consultant
		Worker's rights Proof of lawful employment	Job site/Contractor's office	Inspection	Unannounced inspections during works execution	Ensure worker's enjoy rights guaranteed by Law
	Waste disposal	At the construction site and in the vicinity	Visually and by comparison with the waste management report. Permanently	During Construction works	For ensuring proper waste management	Supervision

Phase	**What is the *parameter to be monitored?***	**Where *the parameter should be monitored?***	**How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment***	**When *the parameter should be monitored? (Frequency of measurement or continuous)***	***Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)***	**Institutional responsibility**
						Operate
	Existence of zones/sites for preliminary accumulation of wastes	At and near work site	Inspection	During construction works	Preventing pollution of water and soil because of improper disposal of excavated materials and construction wastes	Contractor, Supervision
	Waste remnants and soil degradation	At the Sub-project location	Visually	After the works completion	Ensuring that the site has been returned to pre-disturbance conditions, upon Constriction site closure	Contractor, Supervision
	Number of registered accidents, near misses	At the construction site	Visually and insight into the Contractors LMP register	Permanently during the works execution	Ensuring adequate health and safety and working conditions, ensuring works execution in accordance with relevant labor legislation	Contractor, Supervision
	Clear delineation of access roads and work sites to prevent their expansion	At access roads and work sites	Inspection, observation	During construction works	Prevent loss of top soil due to temporary access roads and work areas, Landscape degradation	Contractor, Supervision
	Cleaning of access roads and work sites after construction works completion	At access roads and work sites	Inspection, Observation	After construction works		Contractor, Supervision

Phase	What is the *parameter to be monitored?*	Where *the parameter should be monitored?*	How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment*	When *the parameter should be monitored? (Frequency of measurement or continuous)*	*Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)*	Institutional responsibility Operate
	Sprinkling of water to suppress the dust	At access roads and work sites	Inspection, observation	During construction works	Preventing temporary air pollution (dust) related to the transportation of construction materials and truck traffic	Contractor, Supervision
	Use of protective equipment, organization of by-passing traffic	At work site	Inspection	During construction works	Increasing staff safety	Contractor, Supervision
	Dust Air pollution (solid particles)	At and near job site	Inspection and visual observation	Unannounced inspections during material delivery and construction	Health and safety requirements and enable as little disruption to traffic as it is possible	Contractor, Supervision
Operation			**Safety during flow river training works**			
	Structural functionality of the embankments	At the	Visual inspection	Yearly and after high waters	Flood protection	PWMC Srbijavode
	Water level Temperature Flow Water level tendency	In the River course Raska in Novi Pazar	Automatic meteorological stations	Daily	Flood control	Republican Hydro meteorological Institute
	Waste management for maintenance works	At maintenance site	Visual inspection	Daily	To ensure waste is not dumped into the river	PWC Srbijavode

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

For each potential impact the ESMP identifies: (a) The proposed mitigation measure(s); and (b) The parties or charged with implementing those measures, separated into:

- The Employer PWMC Srbijavode and Directorate for Waters of the MAFWM shall ensure that all necessary agreements and permits (e.g. EIA conclusion, permits for water use and discharge and for the disposal of excavated materials, wastes, and demolition debris) are obtained from relevant state and local authorities before the construction works are tendered out.
- Contractor and Designer are responsible for implementation of measures where specified. They shall take the responsibility for physical implementation of mitigation measures provided under the ESMP during the construction phases according to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards and Serbia environmental legislation.
- Supervision Consultant is responsible for supervising the works to ensure that they execute the mitigation measures as planned and will be responsible for supervising the timely, proper and reliable implementation of works and measures as provided by the ESMP. The Supervision Consultant will ensure compliance with the ESMP listed measures and provide reports on compliance The PIU will also ensure that all necessary agreements and permits are obtained by appropriate contractors from relevant state and local authorities before the construction works are tendered out. The World Bank during supervision missions may request randomly to check if such permits are issued and are valid (e.g., not expired) as well as if the ESMP mitigation and monitoring aspects are implemented on the ground during the construction phases according to the Bank's Environmental and Social Standards and Serbia environmental legislation.
- Approvals at Ministerial levels. MAFWM with Directorate of Water, The Public Water Resources Management Companies "Srbijavode", "Beogradvode" and "Vode Vojvodine" providing preparation of water resources management technical documentation, different kind of license requested for works and supervise construction, organization and implementation of water pollution protection measures. Hydro meteorological Institute takes water samples and monitors the quality of water.

6.1. Environmentally sound clauses for civil works contracts

Most construction phase impacts will be possible to mitigate by including appropriate clauses into the civil works contracts. Revisions of clauses should cover, but not limited to, the following issues:

- Compliance with general national environmental guidelines;
- Compliance with relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards;
- Protection of Historic-cultural monuments;
- Adequate disposal of construction and excavation wastes;
- Proper location of construction camps;
- Restoration of the quasi-original conditions of landscape in construction sites after works completion;
- Occupational safety and health (Consultants and contractors working on the program will be required to adhere to all applicable laws and river trainings controlling workplace health and safety), etc.

Construction works contracts should include this ESMP with its Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan and Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan presented within the chapter 4 and chapter 5 of this ESMP document. This ESMP document will be a part of the bidding and contractual documents for which the Contractor hired will be responsible to implement and to ensure that all works are completely conducted in a manner which will not generate negative impacts to the environment. The works Supervisor will ensure compliance with the ESMP listed measures and provide reports on compliance.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Regional Steering Committee together with the Regional Coordination Unit will be responsible for policy advocacy and coordination at a regional level, while at a national level the two PIUs formed in the Water Directorate and the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure will be responsible for Sub-project management functions and day to day operations.

While the National PIUs will be primarily responsible for M&E in respective countries, the **International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)** will be responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E) implementation and coordination between the riparian countries and will serve as a liaison with the WB at the regional level and PIUs in each of the riparian countries/entities. An integrated Management Information System (MIS) system will be developed and implemented as part of the program to support PIU implementation and reporting.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

8.1. SDIP Project Monitoring

The SDIP Project and this Sub-Project will be monitored by the PIU under the DWM. Information and data collected at each of the implementation agencies will be fed into overall M&E. The ISRBC and PIUs will collect and present data and reports for semi-annual reviews by the Regional Committee and respective National institutions responsible for Sub-project implementation, in conjunction with Bank missions.
The the Contractor is obliged to perform all monitoring activities (sampling, measurement, etc.) prescribed within the Monitoring Plan of ESMP document produced for Sub-project on which the Contractor is engaged.

Supervision Consultant is responsible to monitor all construction activities, including environmental protection during Raska River training works. PSC will be authorized to perform additional sampling in case he finds this needed.

8.2. Environmental Monitoring Plans

Monitoring plan for SDIP projects should be in respect of the bidding documents. The main components of the monitoring plans include:

- Environmental and social issues to be monitored and the means of verification
- Specific areas, locations and parameters to be monitored;
- Applicable standards and criteria;
- Monitoring of the procurement of materials (checks that valid permits are in place)
- Duration
- Institutional responsibilities for monitoring and supervision

8.3. Reporting Arrangements

8.3.1. Contractor to PIU

The Contractor will be required to prepare ESMP and SSIP compliance reports in the form of Monthly Progress Reports to form part of the overall Monthly progress reports and submit them to PIU and the Supervision Consultant, in both Serbian and English language, in hard copy and electronic versions.

The Contractor will provide quarterly progress reports to the Project Implementing Unit on the ESHS performance. These reports will which document the environmental and social mitigation and protection measures, together with prescribed monitoring activities carried out during that reporting period.

The Contrator will promptly notify the Supervision Consutant and the PIU of any incident or accident related to the Sub-Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers including any incidental spillage that can cause pollution of

land/water, expropriation issues, accidents involving workers or members of affected communities, labor issues, etc.

Provide sufficient detail regarding the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, and any information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate. Subsequently, as per the Bank's request, prepare a report on the incident or accident and propose any measures to prevent its recurrence.

8.3.2. Sub-project Supervision Consultant to PIU

The findings of the regular monitoring activities, including activities specified in the Generic Monitoring Plan, carried by the Contractor will be included in the quarterly PSC progress reports.

8.3.3. PIU to MAFWM, WB, Semi-Annual Environmental & Social Report

Each Contractor is obliged to produce and deliver to PIU an Semi-Annual Environmental and Social Report covering all Sub-project activities during 6 month period PIU shall provide Semi-Annual reports to MAFWM and WB regarding the status of implementation of mitigation measures by the Contractors, additional mitigation measures that may need to be implemented, incidents of non-compliance with applicable environmental permits, complaints received from local residents, NGOs, etc. and how these were addressed. In case of fatalities or major incidents on site the PIU will immediately report to WB.
Monitoring and compliance in accordance with ESMF and site specific ESMPs, including monitoring of implementation of site-specific measures on each Sub-project/section during Sub-project implementation will be undertaken by PIU and its implementation unit, and reported in writing to the Bank on semi-annual basis. Environmental and social specialists are appointed to the Sub-project by PIU to ensure quality in the implementation of ESMPs.

9. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

A Sub-project level grievance mechanism (GM) will consist of a Central Feedback Desk (CFD) administered by the PIU and Sub-Project specific Grievance Desks (LGD) administered by the City of Novi Pazar (collectively referred to as Grievance Mechanism (GM)). The To ensure GM access, potential beneficiaries, communities and other stakeholders may submit grievances through channels as outlined below. The GM will provide the opportunity for continued feedback on the Sub-Projects and resolution of individual grievances during implementation. Procedures related to complaints handling will be posted on the MAFWM's website to ensure full transparency.

Any grievance can be brought to the attention of the GM by filling the grievance form in hard copy or on-line, or in any other format as chosen by the grievant.

Any grievance shall follow the path of the following mandatory steps: receive, assess and assign, acknowledge, investigate, respond, follow up and close out.

Once logged, the GM shall conduct a rapid assessment to verify the nature of grievances and determine on the severity. Within 3 days from logging it will acknowledge that the case is registered and provide the grievant with the basic next step information. It will then investigate by trying to understand the issue from the perspective of the complainant and understand what action he/she requires. The GM will investigate the facts and circumstances and articulate an answer. The final agreement should be issued and grievant be informed about the final decision not later than 30 days after the logging of the grievance. Closing out the grievance occurs after the implementation of the resolution has been verified. Even when an agreement is not reached, or the grievance was rejected, is the results will be documented, actions and effort put into the resolution. If the grievance could not be resolved in amicable endeavor, the grievant can resort to the formal judicial procedures, as made available under the Serbian national legal framework. Logging a grievance with the GM does not preclude or prevent seeking resolution from an official authority, judicial or other at any time (including during the grievance process) provided by the Serbian legal framework.

In case of anonymous grievance, after acknowledgment of the grievance within three days from logging, the GM will investigate the grievance and within 30 days from logging the grievance, issue the final decision that will be disclosed on the PIU's website.

In the case of an anonymous complaint, after confirming the complaint within three days of registration, the GM will investigate the complaint and within 30 days of registration of the complaint, make a final decision that will be published on the PIU website.

Each GM shall keep a grievance register log, which will include grievances received through all admission channels, containing all necessary elements to disaggregate the grievance by gender of the person logging it as well as by type of grievance. However, the personal data of each Grievant shall be protected under the Data Protection Law. Each grievance will be recorded in the register with the following information at minimum:

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

To avoid multiple Grievances by the same person on the same subject simply because different admission channels exist, the LGD and the CGD shall weekly exchange information on grievances received and compare the Grievance logs. The centralized log at the level of the CGD will contain notes on potentially duplicated submissions. Multiple submissions, on same events, by same grievant shall be resolved by one decision, which will be stated and the grievant appropriately informed.

Any type of grievance can be submitted by mail, fax, phone, e-mail or in person using the below access details:

City of Novi Pazar
For the Raska River Training Sub-Project
City of Novi Pazar
Grievance Commission
Stevana Nemanje 2
36 300 Novi Pazar
Phone number 020/318-213
020/320-759

And
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
PIU
To the attention of the CGD
Address Dr. Ivana Ribara 149
11070 Beograd
Telephone: +381 11 6163-600

10. IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

This ESMP refers to the construction of flood protection structure on river Raska. The main impacts are identified in the construction phase. Since the nature of the Sub-project is as such that it entails standard construction activities, all mitigation measures refer to good construction practices and will be implemented into the Sub-project design. Therefore, the associated costs will be included in the cost of overall Sub-project implementation. Potential bidders are to prepare their bill of quantities referring to the measures in this ESMP.

Scope of prescribed mitigation measures for the subject Sub-project works is such that it correlates with good environmental practices during construction and their implementation will have a negligible impact on the total cost of the works.

It is the Contractor's obligation to cost implementation of environmental mitigation measures in his overall cost. The Contractor will be required to provide a statement that confirms that:

- the ESMP conditions have been costed into the bid price (excluding cost related to permanent land and assets acquisition) ,
- the Contractor has a qualified and experienced person on the Contractor‘s team who will be responsible for the environmental compliance requirements of the ESMP, and
- The Contractor and its sub-contractors will comply with Republic of Serbia national laws and World Bank requirements.

The ESMP implementation cost are based on the information provided by the Designer, and the City of Novi Pazar assuming that: (a) all sewage outflows are inactive and can be removed, and (b) construction of the new bridges compensating for ones to be removed is not part of this Sub-Project. This activity is planned to be implemented by the City of Novi Pazar using their own proceeds.

11. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE ESMP

In accordance with WB ESS 10 a draft version of ESMP will be publicly disclosed on the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, the Directorate of Water web site and in the city of Novi Pazar for a disclosure period of two weeks. The public consultation meeting will be held in the city of Novi Pazar after the disclosure period.[5]

12. REFERENCES

01 Design for Construction Permit (DCP), Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar, rkm 0+000 to rkm 2+598.47 (L = 2.598 km), “EHTING d.o.o.” Belgrade, September 2021

02 General Urban Plan of the City of Novi Pazar ("JP Bureau of Urban Planning of the City Novi Pazar", Novi Pazar, 2014);

03 General River training Plan for part of the center of the settlement The city of Novi Pazar, which includes part of the Cukovac settlement, City center, Gornji and Donji Lug, Parice, Pojila, Donji and Gornji Selakovac, a settlement above the Great Cemetery, Burkes, Potok, part of Semenjaca settlement, Varos mahala settlement, Sestovo and Jalija ("JP Institute for Urban Planning of the City of Novi Pazara", Novi Pazar, 2014);

04 General River training Plan for the part of the center of the settlement The city of Novi Pazarada - the sprawling parts of the settlement along the valley of the Raska and Ljudska rivers, part of the settlement Rajcinovice with spa, Doljevce, Pobrdje, Varevo, Barakovac and Gornji Selakovac ("JP Directorate for Urban Planning Kragjevac", Kragujevac, 2015);

05 The main design for the Raska River training upstream of Josanica in Novi Pazar ("Jugoprojekt" - Belgrade, 1976);

[5] Note: This chapter will be finalized after the public consultations' procedure is over

06 Report on geomechanical tests for the Raska River training ("Kosovoprojekt", Belgrade, September 1982);

07 The main design for the Raska River training ("Kosovoprojekt", Belgrade, April 1983);

08 The main design of the Training of the Raska upstream part of the existing trained section to the border of the GUP, with the tributary Rajinovacka River ("Tesseco", Belgrade, August 2007)

09 The main design of the Raska River from the mouth of Banjska to the border of the GUP ("Tesseco", Belgrade, November 2007);

10 The main design for the Raska River training and its tributaries for the protection of the industrial zone in Novi Pazar from the emperor's bridge downstream to the border of the settlement ("Ehting", Belgrade 2011);

11 Hydrological Study for the river training of the Raska, Josanica and Trnavica rivers in Novi Pazar - Annex to the Conceptual Solution (doc. 11) ("Ehting", Belgrade 2019);

12 Resettlement Action Plan for Novi Pazar – Raska River Training Project, PIU, 20…

13 Constructions permit, City of Novi Pazar, October 2021.

14 Preconditions of the Institute for the Nature Conservation of Serbia, July 2021

15 The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, 2018

16 Project Appraisal Document, PAD3402, Sava Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Program, 2019

17 Project Information Document, PIDC25739, Project Information Document (Concept Stage) - Sava Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Program – P168862, February 2019

18 Environmental and Social Management Framework, ESMF, Sava Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Program – P168862, October 2019

19 Resettlement Policy Framework, RPF, Sava Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Program – P168862, October 2019

20 Environmental Assessment Sourcebook No 25, Environmental and Social Management Plans, The World Bank Environment Department, January 1999

Annex 1

RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION AS OF DECEMBER 2022

ANNEX 1: PERTAINING NATIONAL LEGISLATION AS OF APRIL 2023

The main laws and regulation currently in force in Republic of Serbia which are relevant to the environmental protection during planning, design, construction and operating of this Sub-project are listed below:

01 Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 98/06,115/2021).
02 National Sustainable Development Strategy (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 72/09, 81/09)
03 Law on planning and construction (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 72/09, 81/09, 64/10, 24/11, 121/12, 42/13, 50/13, 98/13, 132/14, 145/14, 83/18, 31/19, 37/19, 9/20, 52/21)
04 Law on nature protection (“Official Gazette of RS”, 36/09, 88/10, 91/10, 14/16, 95/18, 71/21)
05 Law on environmental protection (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 135/04, 36/09, 72/09, 43/11, 14/16, 76/18, 95/18)
06 Law on EIA (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 135/04, 36/09)
07 Law on Strategic EIA (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 135/04, 88/10)
08 Law on waste management (“Official Gazette of RS”, 36/09, 88/10, 14/16, 95/18)
09 Law on environmental noise protection (“Official Gazette of RS”, 96/21)
10 Law on water (“Official Gazette of RS”, 30/10, 93/12, 101/16, 95/18)
11 Law on forest (“Official Gazette of RS”, 30/10, 93/12, 89/15, 95/18)
12 Law on air protection (“Official Gazette of RS”, 36/09, 10/13, 26/21)
13 Law on Safety and Health at Work (“Official Gazette of RS”, 101/05, 91/15, 113/17)
14 Agricultural Land Law, (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 62/06, 65/08, 41/09, 112/15, 80/17, 95/18)

<u>River trainings established on the basis of the Law on EIA include the following:</u>

15 Regulation on establishing the List of Projects for which the Impact Assessment is mandatory and the List of projects for which the EIA can be requested (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 114/08)
16 Rulebook on the contents of requests for the necessity of Impact Assessment and on the contents of requests for specification of scope and contents of the EIA Study (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 69/05)
17 Rulebook on the procedure of public inspection, presentation and public consultation about the EIA Study (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 69/05)
18 Rulebook on the work of the Technical Committee for the EIA Study (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 69/05)
19 Rulebook on methodology for determination of acoustic zone (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 72/10)
20 Regulation on establishing class of water bodies (“Official Gazette of SRS” No. 5/68)
21 Regulation on dangers pollutants in waters (“Official Gazette of SRS” No. 31/82)
22 Regulation on limit values of pollutants in surface and groundwater and sediment and deadlines for their achievement ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 50/2012)
23 Regulation on limit values of priority and priority hazardous substances that pollute surface waters and deadlines for their achievement ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 24/2014)

<u>Regulation on Labor, Working Conditions and Gender equality</u>

24 Labor Law (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 24/05, 61/05, 54/09, 32/13, 75/14, 13/17 , 113/17 and 95/18)
25 Law on Civil Servants (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 79/05, 81/05, 83/05, 64/07, 67/07, 116/08, 104/09, 99/14, 94/17, 95/18, 157/20)
26 The Law on Peaceful Settlement of Labor Disputes (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 125/04, 104/09, 50/18)
27 Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 36/09, 88/10, 38/15, 113/17, 49/21)
28 Law on Employment of Foreign Citizens (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 128/14, 113/17, 50/18, 31/19)
29 Law on Retirement and Disability Insurance (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 34/03, 64/04, 84/04, 85/05, 101/05, 63/06, 5/09, 107/09, 101/10, 93/12, 62/13, 108/13, 75/14, 142/14, 73/18 and 46/19, 86/19, 62/21)
30 Law on Health Insurance (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 25/19)
31 Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 22/09, 52/21)
32 Law on the Prevention of Harassment at the Workplace (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 36/10)
33 Rulebook on Conduct of Employers and Employees in Relation to Prevention and Protection from Harassment at Work (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 62/10)
34 Law on Protection of Whistle Blowers (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 128/14)
35 Law on Gender Equality (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 52/21)

Other relevant Serbian legislation

36 Law on confirmation of convention on information disclosure, public involvement in process of decision making and legal protection in the environmental area (“Official Gazette of RS”, 38/09)
37 European Environment and Health Committee. Serbia. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2006 (http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20061010_9 accessed 29 December 2009).
38 National Assembly. Law on Management of Chemicals. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009, No. 36/09.
39 National Assembly. Law on Biocidal Products. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009, No. 36/09.
40 National Assembly. Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 135/04 (http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/natleg/serbia-04e.pdf, accessed 11 January 2010).

Annex 2

PRECONDITIONS OBTAINED FROM RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS

ANNEX 2: PRECONDITIONS OBTAINED FROM RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS

A) Preconditions obtained from IPCM

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ЗАВОД ЗА ЗАШТИТУ ПРИРОДЕ СРБИЈЕ
НОВИ БЕОГРАД, Др Ивана Рибара бр. 91
Тел: +381 11/2093-802; 2093-803;
Факс: +381 11/2093-867

Завод за заштиту природе Србије, Београд, Ул др Ивана Рибара бр. 91, на основу чл. 9. Закона о заштити природе („Службени гласник РС", бр. 36/2009, 88/2010. 91/2010 исправка, 14/2016 и 95/2018 - други закон), а у вези са чл. 86. Закона о планирању и изградњи („Службени гласник РС". бр. 72/2009, 81/2009. 64/2010 - Одлука УС РС. 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 - Одлука УС РС, 50/2013 - Одлука УС РС, 98/2013 - Одлука УС РС, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019 – др. Закон, 9/2020 и 52/2021), Правилником о поступку спровођења обједињене процедуре електронским путем („Службени гласник РС". бр. 68/119), Уредбом о локацијским условима („Службени гласник РС", бр.115/2020) и чланом 136. Закона о општем управном поступку („Службени гласник РС", бр. 18/2016 и 95/2018 - аутентично тумачење), поступајући по захтеву бр. ROP-NPA-31932-LOCA-4/2021 од 13.07.2021. године Града Новог Пазара, Градске управе за изворне и поверене послове, Одељење за урбанизам и изградњу, Ул. Стевана Немање бр. 2, Нови Пазар, за издавање услова заштите природе за потребе израде локацијских услова за регулацију река Рашке, Јошанице и Трнавице у К.О. Побрђе, К.О. Варево, К.О. Нови Пазар и К.О. Трнава, Град Нови Пазар, дана 27.07.2021. године под 03 бр. 020-2262/2, доноси

РЕШЕЊЕ

1. Предметно подручје на коме се ради регулација река Рашке. Јошанице и Трнавице се не налази унутар заштићеног подручја за које је спроведен или покренут поступак заштите, не налази се у просторном обухвату еколошке мреже Републике Србије. Сходно томе, издају се следећи услови заштите природе:

1) Предметни радови се могу изводити на кп. бр. 4492/1, 2390, 4379/1, 2364/1, 2364/2, 4378/2, 2297/6. 2297/4. 2296/8, 2293/6, 2294/2, 4567/1. 4546/2. 4547/4. 4547/3, 4549/2. 4550/3, 4492/7. 4552/2. 4553/2, 4550/2, 4554/2, 4560/2, 4561/2. 4562/2. 4565/3, 4566/2. 4565/2, 4568/2. 2183/2. 4574/2, 4575/2. 4576/2, 4583/2. 4584/2, 2120/2 К.О. Нови Пазар;
1659/1, 1658/4, 1657/13, 1657/12, 1657/11, 1657/10, 1610/9, 1610/8, 1610/7, 1610/6, 1609/6, 1609/5, 1470/10, 1469/1, 1468/21, 1468/20, 1405/4, 1402/2, 1401/2, 1343/6, 1343/5, 1343/4, 1342/2. 1323/10, 1321/7, 1321/6. 1321/4. 1324/4, 1320/1, 1266/2. 1265. 1264 1225. 1223. 1221/6, 1221/1. 1221/5. 1150. 1122/5, 1121, 1116 К.О. Побрђе: 1659/1, 505/11. 505/10, 505/9. 502/4. 501/2. 500/1. 499/2, 479/2, 478/2. 478/4. 478/3. 472/2, 467/2, 462, 461/4, 461/3, 460/4, 457/2, 456/2, 451/2, 450/2, 448/5, 448/4, 447, 446, 736, 445, 438, 437, 434, 433, 432 К.О. Варево; 11368/20, 11368/23, 11376/5, 8507/3, 6727/2, 11376/4, 11368/22, 11368/9, 11368/17, 11368/18, 6815/2, 6815/3, 6801/2, 6774/2. 6776/2. 6778/3, 6777/2, 6761/2, 6760/2. 6779/5. 6782/2. 6785/2, 6779/3. 6780/2, 6758/3, 6729/2, 6679/2, 6690/2, 6678/2, 6646/2, 6730/2, 6644/3, 11368/24, 11368/1, 6601/2, 6644/2, 6600/4, 6617/2, 6615/2, 6612/2, 6611/3, 6606/2, 6605/2, 6602/2, 6600/3, 11376/2, 11368/2 К.О. Нови Пазар; 11369/1, 9244/6, 9244/10, 8775/2, 8775/3, 9201/2, 9199/2, 9198/2, 8790/2, 9244/11, 9163/2, 8790/3, 9163/3, 8911/2, 9135/2, 9134/2, 9133/2, 8953/2, 9132/2, 9131/2, 9130/1, 9129/2, 9128/2, 9127/2, 8953/3, 9126/2, 9244/3, 8954/2, 8955/2, 8956/2, 8957/2, 9244/13. 9244/14, 8953/4, 9052/13.

8953/5, 9052/13, 8593/6 К.О. Нови Пазар; 1189/1, 925/4, 729/3, 925/3, 924/2, 923/2, 729/4, 730/2, 733/2, 1189/3, 886/2, 885, 884/4, 884/3, 881/2, 877/2, 744/2, 745/2, 1190/2, 875/2. 746/2. 747/2, 747/3, 749/2, 873/2. 872/2. 860/3. 750/2, 751/2, 752/2. 860/2. 857/10, 753/2, 754/2, 857/9, 757/2, 1191/2. 854/4. 758/2. 759/2. 760/2. 854/2. 854/5. 850/4, 850/3, 366/2. 849/2, 765/2. 757/2, 848/3, 847/2. 768/1, 769/2. 770/2. 771/2, 845/2, 772/2, 839/2, 838/2, 773/2, 775/2, 837/2, 835/2, 822/2, 820/2, 811/2, 810/1, 811/3, 809/1, 808/2, 803/11 К.О.Оџоје; 375/2, 374/2, 1299/3, 360/2, 1299/5, 6/2, 8/4, 1288/2, 7/13, 1299/7 К.О Трнава;

2) Предвиђеним хидротехничким и другим грађевинским радовима не смеју се проузроковати инжењерско-геолошки или други деградациони процеси дуж обала река Рашке, Јошанице и Трнавице;
3) Приликом регулације река Рашке, Јошанице и Трнавице, пожељна је већа примена биолошких и биотехничких мера, у комбинацији са одговарајућим техничким мерама, до нивоа функционалне стабилизације косина мајор корита;
4) Потпуно бетонирање косина мајор корита није прихватљиво са аспекта заштите природе. Предлаже се затрављивање косина или употреба „зелених габиона".
5) Није дозвољено вршити препамену приобалног појаса нити његово уређење у друге сврхе изузев оних предвиђених пројектом;
6) Предвидети максимално очување и заштиту околног земљишта, високог зеленила и вреднијих примерака дендрофлоре (појединачна и групе стабала);
7) Није дозвољено формирања позајмишта и површинских копова ради обезбеђивања геолошког грађевинског материјала (камена. песка, шљунка и сл.), изузев из ископа на месту предвиђених објеката који ће се искористити при санирању деградираних површина;
8) Привремено складиштење грађевинског материјала организовати на радилишту ван плавне зоне;
9) Није дозвољено извођење грађевинских радова који могу изазвати замућење воде дуже од три дана и чији интензитет може штетно утицати на акватичне организме;
10) Све површине, које су на било који начин деградиране грађевинским и другим радовима, морају се санирати након завршетка радова;
11) Успоставити биљни покривач (култивисати терен) на свим угроженим местима, применом аутохтоних врста, односно таквих врста које су биолошки постојане у датим климатским условима - упошљење алохтоних врста није дозвољено;
12) Уколико се током радова наиђе на геолошко-палеонтолошке или минералошко-петролошке објекте, за које се претпоставља да имају својство природног добра, извођач радова је дужан да обавести Министарство заштите животне средине, као и да предузме све мере заштите од уништења, оштећења или крађе до доласка овлашћеног лица.

2. Ово решење не ослобађа подносиоца захтева да прибави и друге услове, дозволе и сагласности предвиђене позитивним прописима.
3. За све друге радове/активности на предметном подручју или промене пројектне документације, потребно је поднети нови захтев.
4. Уколико подносилац захтева у року од две године од дана достављања овог решења не отпочне радове и активности за које је ово решење издато, дужан је да поднесе захтев за издавање новог решења.
5. Такса за издавање овог Решења у износу од 25.000.00 динара је одређена у складу са чланом 2. став 4. тачка 4. Правилника о висини и начину обрачуна и наплате накнаде за издавање акта о условима заштите природе („Службени гласник РС", бр. 73/2011, 106/2013).

Образложење

Надлежни орган - Град Нови Пазар, Градска управа за изворне и поверене послове, Одељење за урбанизам и изградњу, обратио се Заводу за заштиту природе Србије захтевом заведеним под 03 бр. 020-2262/1 од 14.07.2021. године, за издавање услова заштите природе за потребе израде локацијских услова за регулацију река Рашке, Јошанице и Трнавице на К.О. Подбрђе, К.О. Варево, К.О. Нови Пазар и К.О. Трнава, Град Нови Пазар. Захтев за издавање локацијских услова за предметну изградњу Граду Новом Пазару поднело је ЈВП „Србијаводе" из Београда.

Из достављене документације констатовано је да се на основу Плана генералне регулације града Новог Пазара („Службени лист града Новог Пазара", бр. 2/2014) планира регулација и уређење корита реке Рашке у дужини од око 2600 m, узводно од постојеће регулације - Фаза I, затим регулација и уређење корита реке Јошанице у дужини од око 1015 m, узводно од постојеће регулације - Фаза II и регулација и уређење корита реке Трнавице у дужини од око 3600 m, узводно од ушћа у Јошаницу – Фаза III. Да би се укључило у већ изведену регулисану деоницу река Рашке и Јошанице, овим пројектом је усвојен исти начин стабилизације речног корита, који се постиже облагањем корита каменом у цементном малтеру. Камен се утискује у цементни малтер на бетонској постељици дебљине 10 cm која лежи на тампонском слоју од шљунка дебљине 15 cm. Предвиђена је израда облоге читавог минор корита и косина мајор корита, док се банкине (форланди) мајор корита не облажу, већ се њихово осигурање обезбеђује консолидационим појасевима од набијеног бетона, постављеним на међусобном растојању од 50 m. У оквиру регулације реке Јошанице предвиђени су потпорни зидови како би се обезбедила косина мајор корита у нагибу 5:1. Габарити и конструкција усвојени су искуствено док ће се стабилност и димензије верификовати у наредним фазама пројектовања. У оквиру овог пројекта извршен је избор регулационих елемената који се концептуално и визуелно уклапају у постојећу регулацију. У оквиру регулације предвиђене су каскаде ради савладавања висинске разлике и успостављања повољних услова течења. Каскаде су предвиђене као бетонске, чиме се обезбеђује локални дисконтинуитет нивелете. Ради стабилизовања подужног пада и стабилности корита, пре свега појаса форланда од земљаног материјала предвиђени су консолидациони појасеви од неармираног бетона. Појасеви повезују минор корито и зид обалоутврде чинећи стабилну целину којом се стабилизује покретање земљаног материјала. Појасеви су предвиђени на сваких 50 m, осим у близини каскаде која има сличну улогу, где могу бити и на нешто већем растојању.

Након увида у Централни регистар заштићених природних добара и документацију Завода утврђени су услови и мере заштите природе за извођење активности из диспозитива овог решења. При томе се имало у виду да се предметно подручје на коме се планира регулација река Рашке, Јошанице и Трнавице не налази унутар заштићеног подручја за које је спроведен или покренут поступак заштите, нити се налази у просторном обухвату еколошке мреже Републике Србије.

Законски основ за доношење решења: Закон о заштити природе („Службени гласник РС", бр. 36/2009, 88/2010, 91/2010–исправка, 14/2016 и 95/2018 - други закон).

Услови заштите природе за регулацију река Рашке, Јошанице и Трнавице, К.О. Побрђе, К.О. Варево, К.О. Нови Пазар и К.О. Трнава, Град Нови Пазар, могу се реализовати под

условима дефинисаним овим решењем, јер је процењено да активности на њеној реализацији неће значајно утицати на природне вредности подручја.

На основу свега наведеног, одлучено је као у диспозитиву овог решења.

Упутство о правном средству: Против овог решења може се изјавити жалба Министарству заштите животне средине у року од 15 дана од дана пријема решења. Жалба се предаје писмено или изјављује усмено на записник Заводу за заштиту природе Србије.

в.д. ДИРЕКТОРА

Марина Шибалић

НАЧЕЛНИК ОДЕЉЕЊА
Горан Дрмановић, маст.правник
Goran Drmanović 432836
Digitally signed by Goran Drmanović 432836
Date: 2021.07.27 11:18:59 +02'00'
по Одлуци в.д. директора
02 бр. 012-1542/1 од 20.05.2021. године

Annex 3

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

ANNEX 3 CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

A) Construction Permit obtained from Novi Pazar municipality

Republika Srbija

Grad Novi Pazar

Gradska uprava za izvorne i poverene poslove

Odeljenje za urbanizam i izgradnju

Broj predmeta: **ROP-NPA-28619-CPI-3/2021**

Datum: 07.10.2021.godine

www.novipazar.rs

Odeljenje za urbanizam i izgradnju Gradske uprave za izvorne i poverene poslove grada Novog Pazara postupajući po usaglašenom zahtevu podnet od strane **Javnog vododoprivrednog preduzeća „Srbijavode", Beograd (Novi Beograd), Vodoprivredni centar "Morava"Niš,** Trg Aleksandra Ujedinitelja br.2, predat preko punomoćnika Bogićević Đurđe iz Čačka, broj predmeta ROP-NPA-28619-CPI-3/2021 od 02.08.2021.godine za izdavanje građevinske dozvole za regulaciju reke Raške u Novom Pazaru koji je podnet preko Centralnog informacionog sistema, koji je podnet preko Centralnog informacionog sistema, na osnovu čl. 8a., 8d., 8đ. 134., 135., 135a., 136., 137., 138. 138a., 139. i 140., Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 72/2009, 81/2009 - ispr., 64/2010 - odluka US, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 - odluka US, 50/2013 - odluka US, 98/2013 - odluka US, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019 - dr. zakon, 9/2020 i 52/2021), člana 3., 4., 16., 17., 19., 20., 21. i 22. Pravilnika o postupku sprovođenja objedinjenja procedure elektronskim putem ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.68/2019), *Zakona o republičkim administrativnim taksama ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 43/2003, 51/2003 - ispr., 61/2005, 101/2005 - dr. zakon, 5/2009, 54/2009, 50/2011, 70/2011 - usklađeni din. izn., 55/2012 - usklađeni din. izn., 93/2012, 47/2013 - usklađeni din. izn., 65/2013 - dr. zakon, 57/2014 - usklađeni din. izn., 45/2015 - usklađeni din. izn., 83/2015, 112/2015, 50/2016 - usklađeni din. izn., 61/2017 - usklađeni din. izn., 113/2017, 3/2018 - ispr., 50/2018 - usklađeni din. izn., 95/2018, 38/2019 - usklađeni din. izn., 86/2019, 90/2019 - ispr., 98/2020 - usklađeni din. izn., 144/2020 i 62/2021- usklađeni din. izn.),* Pravilnika o sadržini, načinu i postupku izrade i načinu vršenja tehničke dokumentacije prema klasi i nameni objekata ("Sl. glasnik RS", broj 73/2019), član 1., 3., 4. i 17. Pravilnika o energetskoj efikasnosti zgrada (Sl.glasnik RS" br. 61/2011) i člana 136., 140. i 141. Zakona o opštem upravnom postupku („Službeni list SRJ" br.18/2016 i 95/2018- autentično tumačenje) donosi:

REŠENJE O GRAĐEVINSKOJ DOZVOLI

DOZVOLJAVA SE investitoru Javnom vododoprivrednom preduzeću „Srbijavode", Beograd (MB 17117106, PIB 100283824) izvođenje radova na regulaciji reke Raške u Novom Pazaru, kategorija objekta **„G"** u ukupnom iznosu od 100%, klasifikacioni broj 215201 - brane i slične konstrukcije za zadržavanje vode za bilo koju namenu: za potrebe hidroelektrana, navodnjavanje, regulaciju vodotoka, zaštitu od poplava.

Regulacija reke Raške u Novom Pazaru se dozvoljava na katastarskim parcelama/delovima katastarskih parcela broj:

Prva faza:

4492/1, 2390, 4379/1, 2364/1, 2364/2, 4378/2, 2297/6, 2297/4, 2296/8, 2293/6, 2294/2, 4567/1, 4546/2, 4547/4, 4547/3, 4549/2, 4567/2, 4550/3, 4492/7, 4552/2, 4553/2, 4550/2, 4554/2, 4560/2, 4561/2, 4562/2, 4565/3, 4566/2, 4565/2, 4568/2, 2183/2, 4574/2, 4575/2, 4576/2, 4583/2, 4584/2, 2120/2 sve K.O. Novi Pazar;

1659/1, 1658/4, 1657/13, 1657/12, 1657/11, 1657/10, 1610/9, 1610/8, 1610/7, 478/1, 477/1, 1610/6, 1609/6, 1609/5, 1611/2, 1470/10, 1469/1, 1468/21, 1468/20, 1405/4, 1402/2, 1401/2, 1343/6, 1343/5, 1343/4, 1342/2, 1323/10, 1321/9, 1321/7, 1321/6,1321/4, 1324/4, 1320/1, 1266/2, 1265, 1264, 1225, 1223, 1221/6, 1221/1, 1221/5, 1150, 1122/5, 1121, 1116 sve K.O. Pobrđe;

1659/1, 505/11, 505/10, 505/9, 502/4, 501/2, 500/1, 499/2, 479/2, 478/2, 478/4, 478/3, 472/2, 467/2, 462/2, 461/4, 461/3, 460/4, 457/2, 456/2, 451/2, 450/2, 448/5, 448/4, 447, 446, 736, 445, 438, 437, 434, 433, 432 sve K.O. Varevo.

-Dužina vodotoka :	2598,47 m.
-Širina pojasa regulacije:	25,80 m.
-Pad dužni pad dna korita planirane regulacije:	0,67 %.
-Dubina minor korita :	1,25 m.
-Širina korita u dnu:	8,00 m.
-Širina forkunda:	2 x 5,50 m.
-Predračunska vrednost objekta je:	383.849.594, 50 dinara.

Sastavni deo ovog rešenja su Lokacijski uslovi br. ROP-NPA-31932-LOCA-4/2021od 10.08.2021.godine, Izvod iz projekta urađen od strane glavnog projektanta Momčila Bikickog, dipl.inž.građ., sa brojem licence 314 3610 03 i Projekat za građevinsku dozvolu (PGD) urađen od strane biroa "EHTING d.o.o. iz Beograda, ul. Vele Nigrinove br.16, odgovorno lice projektanta Vladimir Simić, dipl.ing.maš.-direktor, glavni projektant Momčilo Bikicki dipl.inž.građ. sa brojem licence 314 3610 03, sa brojem tehničke dokumentacije 094-04/21 iz meseca septembra 2021. godine.

Obavezuje se investitor da podnese zahtev za prijavu radova najkasnije 8 dana pre početka izvođenja radova. Uz prijavu radova investitor je dužan da podnese dokaz o izvršenoj uplati obaveza u pogledu doprinosa za uređivanje građevinskog zemljišta kao idokaz o plaćenoj administrativnoj taksi.

Tokom sprovođenja objedinjene procedure, nadležni organ isključivo vrši proveru ispunjenosti formalnih uslova za izgradnju i ne upušta se u ocenu tehničke dokumentacije, niti ispituje verodostojnost dokumenata koje pribavlja u tojproceduri, već lokacijske uslove, građevinsku i upotrebnu dozvolu izdaje, a prijavu radova potvrđuje, u skladu sa aktima i drugim dokumentima iz člana 8b. ovog zakona.

U slučaju štete nastale kao posledica primene tehničke dokumentacije, na osnovu koje je izdata ova građevinska dozvola, za koju se naknadno utvrdi da nije u skladu sa propisima i pravilima struke, za štetu solidarno odgovaraju projektant koji je izradio i potpisao dokumentaciju, vršilac tehničke kontrole i investitor.

Ovo rešenje, odnosno građevinska dozvola prestaje da važi ako se ne otpočne sa građenjem objekta odnosno izvođenjem radova u roku od 3 godine od dana pravnosnažnosti ovog rešenje kojim je izdata građevinska dozvola.građevinska dozvola prestaje da važi ako se u roku od pet godina od dana pravnosnažnosti rešenja kojim je izdat agrađevinska dozvola ne izda upotrebna dozvola.

O b r a z l o ž e n j e

Odeljenju za urbanizam i izgradnju Gradske uprave za izvorne i poverene poslove grada Novog Pazara, investitor **Javno dodoprivredno preduzeće Srbijavode, Beograd (Novi Beograd), Vodoprivredni centar "Morava" iz Niša**, ul. Trg Aleksandra Ujedinitelja broj 2, predao je preko punomoćnika Bogićević Đurđe iz Čačka, broj predmeta ROP-NPA-28618-CPI-3/2021 dana 02.08.2021.godine usaglašeni zahtev za izdavanje građevinske dozvole za regulaciju reke Raške u Novom Pazaru, preko Centralnog informacionog sistema.

Uz zahtev za izdavanje građevinske dozvole investitori su priložili sledeću dokumentaciju:

-Lokacijski uslovi, broj ROP-NPA-31932-LOCA-4/2021 od 10.08.2021.godine,

-Izvod iz projekta urađen od strane glavnog projektanta Momčila Bikickog,dipl.inž.građ., sa brojem licencom 314 3610 03 i Projekat za građevinsku dozvolu (PGD) urađen od strane biroa "EHTING d.o.o. iz Beograda, ul. Vele Nigrinove br.16, odgovorno lice projektanta Vladimir Simić, dipl.ing.maš.-direktor, glavni projektant Momčilo Bikicki dipl.inž.građ. sa brojem licence 314 3610 03, sa brojem tehničke dokumentacije 094-04/21 iz meseca septembra 2021. godine.

Sastavni delovi PGD su :

- Projekat konstrukcije, uraćen od strane "ELTING" d.o.o. iz Beograda, ul. Vele Nigrinove br.16, odgovorno lice projektanta Vladimir Simić, dipl.ing.maš.-direktor, čiji je odgovorni projektant Nenad Milosavljević, dipl.inž.građ., sa brojem licence 310 4811 03, sa brojem tehničke dokumentacije 094-02/21, iz meseca septembra 2021. godine, sa tehničkom kontrolom urađenom od strane "BeoExpert design" d.o.o. iz Beograda, ul. Ruzveltova 23, odgovorno lice/zastupnik Janko Radovanović, dipl.ing.građ., čiji je vršilac tehničke kontrole Janko Radovanović, dipl.ing.građ., broj licence: 310 N831 15. sa brojem tehn. dokumentacije 2020-H62, iz meseca septembra 2021.

- Projekat inženjerskog objekta, uraćen od strane "ELTING" d.o.o. iz Beograda, ul. Vele Nigrinove br.16, odgovorno lice projektanta Vladimir Simić, dipl.ing.maš.-direktor, čiji je odgovorni projektant Momčilo Bikicki, dipl.inž.građ., sa brojem licence 314 3610 03, sa brojem tehničke dokumentacije 094-03/21, iz meseca septembra 2021.godine, sa tehničkom kontrolom urađenom od strane"BeoExpert design" d.o.o. iz Beograda, ul. Ruzveltove 23, odovorno lice/zastupnik Janko Radovanović, dipl.ing.građ., čiji je vršilac tehničke kontrole Irena Kekić, dipl.ing.građ., broj licence 314 N323 14, sa broj tehn. dokumentacije 2020-H62 iz meseca septembra 2021 godine.

-Rešenje Gradskog veća grada Novog Pazara, broj: ROP-NPA-28618-LOCAPEL-2/2021 od 09. 09.2021.god.,

-Rešenje Vlade Republike Srbije o utvrđivanju javnog interesa za ekspoprijaciju, 05broj: 465-3361/2021od 15.aprila 2021.godine.,

-Izjava gradonačelka grada Novog Pazara, br./ od 02. 03.2021.god.,

-Dokaz o pravu svojine na zemljištu– list nepokretnosti , broj18705K.O.Novi Pazar, izdat od strane RGZ-Službe za katastar nepokretnosti , br.952-5/2021-47dana 06.08.2021.god.,

-Punomoćje,broj 8141 od 02. 03.2021.god.,

-Dokaz o uplati administrativne takse za podnošenje zahteva in aknade za Centralnu evidenciju.

Po prijemu zahteva, ovaj organ je izvršio proveru ispunjenosti formalnih uslova za postupanje po navedenom zahtevu i proverio da je nadležan za postupanje, da je podnosilac zahteva lice koje može biti investitor, da je zahtev podnet u propisanoj formi, da je uz zahtev priložena potrebna dokumentacija i da je priložen dokaz o uplati propisanih taksi i naknadi.

Uvidom u navedenu dokumentaciju ustanovljeno je sledeće činjenično stanje:

Rešenjem Gradskog veća grada Novog Pazara, broj ROP-NPA-28619-LOCAPEL-2/2021 od 09.09.2021.godine, usvojen je prigovor Javno vodoprivrednog preduzeća "Srbijavode" Beograd, Vodoprivredni centar "Morava" Niš, br. ROP-NPA-28619-LOCAPEL-2/2021 od 02. septembra 2021 godine, izjavljen na rešenje o odbacivanju zahteva Odeljenja za urbanizam i izgradnju Gradske uprave za izvorne i poverene poslove grada Novog Pazara, br. ROP- NPA-28619-CPI-1/2021 od 02. septembra 2021. godine. Ovim rešenjem se poništava rešenje o odbacivanju zahteva Odeljenja za urbanizam i izgradnju Gradske uprave za izvorne i poverene poslove grada Novog Pazara, br. ROP-NPA-28619-CPI-1/2021, od 2. septembra 2021. godine i predmet se vraća prvostepenom organu na ponovni postupak i odlučivanje.

U ponovnom postupku prvostepeni organ je cenio navedene razloge u rešenju Gradskog veća grada Novog Pazara u kome se ističe da je :

" Razmatrajući spise predmeta Gradsko veće grada Novog Pazara nalazi da je utvrđeni interes za eksproprijaciju, odnosno administrativni prenos-zemljišta i objekata na zemljištu koji po zakonu mogu biti predmet eksproprijacije, odnosno administrativnog prenosa nepokretnosti u cilju izgradnje hidro-građevinskog objekta za zaštitu grada Novog Pazara od velikih voda reke Raške, na kat. parcelama broj 4492/1 KO Novi Pazar, 1659/1 KO Pobrđe i 505/11 KO Varevo od javnog značaja, te da za postupak izdavanja građevinske dozvole nije neophodan uslov studija o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu. Uzimajući u obzir pretežnost javnog interesa i značaj izgradnje objekta za zaštitu od velikih voda reke Raške po grad Novi Pazar i okolinu, Gradsko veće je odlučilo kao u dispozitivu. ".

Uvidom u rešenje Vlade Republike Srbije 05 broj: 465-3361/2021od 15.aprila 2021.godine., javni interes za ekspoprijaciju, odnosno administrativni prenos nepokretnosti-zemljišta i objekata na zemljištu koji po zakonu mogu biti predmet ekspoprijacije, odnosno administrativnog prenosa nepokretnosti u cilju gradnje hidro-građevinskog objekta-regulacije reke Trnavice, Jošanice i Raške.

Kao dokaz o rešenim imovinsko-pravnim odnosima na zemljištu, priložena je Izjava gradonačelka grada Novog Pazara, br./ od 02. 03.2021.god da će pre izdavanja upotrebne dozvole rešiti sve imovinsko -pravne odnose vezano za sprovođenje projekta regulacije reke Raške.

Uvidom u izdate lokacijske uslove, broj ROP-NPA-31932-LOCA-4/2021 od 10.08.2021.godine, utvrđeno je da se ovim uslovima menjanju lokacijski uslovi,

broj ROP-NPA-31932-LOC-1/2019od 10.12.2021.godine, i lokacijski uslovi broj uslovi broj ROP-NPA-31932-LOC-3/2020od 21.04.2020.godine. za regulaciji reke Raške u Novom Pazaru kategorija objekta „G", klasifikacioni broj 215201 u ukupnom iznosu od 100%.

Uvidom u Izvod iz projekta organ je utvrdio da su podaci navedeni u njemu u skladu sa izdatim lokacijskim uslovima.

Za predvidene radove koji su dati ovim rešenjem nije utvrdena obaveza uplate doprinosa saglasno čl.97. stav 8 Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji(„Sl.glasnik RS"br.72/09, 81/09-ispravka., 64/2010-Odluka i 24/11, 121/2012, 42/2013-Odluka US,50/2013-Odluka US,98/2013-Odluka US,132/2014. 145/2014,83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019-dr.zakoni, 9/2020 i 52/2021), jer se radi o objektu komunalne i druge infrastrukture.

Za izdavanje ove građevinske dozvole priložen je dokaz o uplati naknade za Centralnu evidenciju u iznosu od 5000,00dinara na osnovu Odluke o naknadama za poslove registracije i druge usluge koje pruža Agencija za privredne registar ("Službeni glasnik RS", br 119 od 30. decembra 2013, 138 od 17. decembra 2014, 45 od 22. maja 2015, 106 od 21. decembra 2015, 32 od 30. marta 2016, 60 od 30. juna 2016, 75 od 9. oktobra 2018, 73 od 11. oktobra 2019, 15 od 24. februara 2020, 91 od 26. juna 2020, 11 od 12. februara 2021, 66 od 30. juna 2021)

Shodno navedenom a saglasno članu čl. 135., 135a. 136. Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 72/2009, 81/2009 - ispr., 64/2010 - odluka US, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 - odluka US, 50/2013 - odluka US, 98/2013 - odluka US, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018, 31/2019, 37/2019 - dr. zakon, 9/2020 i 52/2021) i člana 16.,17., 19., 20., 21. i 22. Pravilnika o postupku sprovođenja objedinjene procedure elektronskim putem ("Sl.glasnik RS" br.68/2019), organ je odlučio kao u dipozitivu ovog rešenja.

UPUTSTVO PRAVNOM SREDSTVU:

Protiv ovog rešenja može se ukložiti žalba elektronskim putem u roku od 8 dana od dana prijema ovog rešenja Ministarstvu građevinarstva, saobraćaja i infrastrukture Raški upravni okrug u Kraljevu. Žalba se podnosi preko Centralnog informacionog sistema sa prepisom ovog rešenja i pozivom**ROP-NPA-28619-CPI-3/2021**. Žalba se taksira administrativnom taksom u iznosu od *490 dinarazа RAT*, 250 dinara na račun grada Novi Pazar i 500 dinara za CEOP.

Mlađi savetnik:

Admir Rizvanović,dipl.ing.grad.

Samostalni savetnik:

Senela Mustefić, dipl.pravnik.

RUKOVODILAC,

Nihat Crnovršanin, dipl.ing.grad.

Annex 4

GRIEVANCE FORM

ANNEX 4 GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference No:

Full Name

Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer, or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent. In case of anonymous grievances, the decision will be disclosed at the Projects website www.minpolj.rs

First name _____

Last name _____

❑ I wish to raise my grievance anonymously

❑ I request not to disclose my identity without my consent Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).

❑ By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____
_____
_____

❑ By Telephone: _____

❑ By E-mail _____

❑ I will follow up on the resolution at the website as I want to remain anonymous

Preferred Language for communication ❑ Serbian ❑ Other *(indicate)*

Description of Incident or Grievance (*What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem? Date of Incident/ Grievance)*

❑ One-time incident/grievance (date _____)

❑ Happened more than once (how many times? _____)

❑ On-going (currently experiencing problem) What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please return this form to: The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management, PIU, or to the City of Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje 2, 36 300 Novi Pazar

Annex 5

REPORT ON PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

ANNEX 5: REPORT ON PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This section will be incorporated after the completion of public consultations.

Annex 6

PROJECT LAUNCH ANNOUNCEMENT

ANNEX 6: PROJECT LAUNCH ANNOUNCEMENT

LOKAL b92

BEOGRAD NIŠ NOVI SAD KRAGUJEVAC SUBOTICA ČAČAK NOVI PAZAR ZRENJANIN KRUŠE

DRUŠTVO 0

Lepe vesti u Novom Pazaru: Korićenje tri reke do bezbednijih naselja

Predstavnici JVP "Srbijavode" i Svetske banke doneli su u Novi Pazar lepe vesti. Zvanično je najavljena realizacija projekta korićenja reka Raške, Trnavice i Jošanice, u dužini od 7.192 metra.

IZVOR: INDEKSONLINE.RS | SREDA, 9.11.2022. | 14:28 -> **15:30**

Свиђа ми се Twitnyj Podeli

Foto: Shutterstock/costas anton dumitrescu

"Projekat je izuzetno značajan za grad, sve građane koji žive pored reka, a čija su domaćinstva u ranijem periodu bila izloženi riziku od poplava. Korićenjem tri reke svi će biti mnogo bezbedniji, jer je projektom predviđeno korićenje u naseljenim delovima", poručio je gradonačelnik Novog Pazara Nihat Biševac, prenosi portal IndeksOnline.rs.

Prema njegovim rečima, realizacija projekta predviđena je sa početkom nove građevinske sezone. O dinamici radova govorio je direktor JVP Goran Puzović.

Annex 7

ES SCREENING REPORT FOR RASKA SUB-PROJECT

Annex 7: ES SCREENING REPORT FOR RASKA SUB-PROJECT

Republic of Serbia
The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Nemanjina 22-26, 11000 Belgrade

SAVA AND DRINA RIVER CORRIDORS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDIP)

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL
SCREENING REPORT
For:
Sub-project Nr. 006 „RASKA"
Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar

FINAL DOCUMENT

B E L G R A D E, November 2022

Environmental and Social Screening #006 Report – Sub-project "Raska"
November 2022

Project No. P168862
Issue No. **1**
Date **29/11/2022**

Made by: **Nina Valcic** PIU Social Specialist and **Igor Rad**ovic, PIU Environmental Specialist

Checked/Approved by: **Dmitar Zakula**, Head of PIU

This report is produced by the Environmental Consultant of the PIU at the request of the client for the purposes detailed herein. This report and accompanying documents are intended solely for the use and benefit of the client for this purpose only and may not be used by or disclosed to, in whole or in part, any other person without the express written consent of the PIU. The PIU neither owes nor accepts any duty to any third party and shall not be liable for any loss, damage or expense of whatsoever nature which is caused by their reliance on the information contained in this report.

Version Control Log

Revision	Date	Made by	Checked by	Approved by	Description
1	29 November 2022	NV IR	DZ	DZ	Final issue

Table of contents

INTRODUCTION

Devastating floods occurred in the Sava and Drina catchments, most recently occurring in 2010 and 2014. The 2014 Sava flood caused 79 casualties and a damage of €1.5 billion in Serbia (4.7% of GDP).
The hydraulic infrastructure in the Sava and Drina River Basin, while nominally extensive, has been poorly maintained and only partially modernized and expanded since the Balkans War of the 1990s and the breakup of Yugoslavia, hampering regional economic integration and suppressing growth. The 2014 floods have shown the importance of improved management and protection of its existing infrastructure.
The Development Objective of the Sava Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Project is to improve flood protection, and transboundary water resources management in selected catchment areas of the Sava and Drina river corridors and aims to promote regional economic integration and EU accession within a challenging political environment.
The Project is designed as an Investment Project Financing (IPF) and as such needs to comply with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (2016) (ESF) comprising, inter alia, the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).
To address the potential environmental and social impact attributable to the Project, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed with its objective to identify, assess, evaluate and manage impacts in a manner consistent with the relevant WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), relevant EU requirements (those transposed to the national legislation) and national legal requirements and standards. The ESMF has designed steps, processes, and procedures for screening, preparation and implementation, risk commensurate assessment, management, reporting and monitoring of environmental and social risks and impacts of each Sub-project compliant to the WB ESF requirements. The ESMF illustrates policies, procedures and directives on how to assess specific ES risks and provide guidance to mitigate them.
All of the activities to be financed under the Project are subject to the project specific environmental and social screening, following the procedures laid out in ESMF document. The ESMF provides guidelines for screening Sub-projects for ES risks. The screening aims at identifying ES risks and potential impacts at the Sub-project's levels so adequate avoidance, minimization or offset measures as the case may be are applied.
Annex 04 of the ESMF provides a screening form setting out a number of categories against which risks and impacts will be screened and decision on management instruments can be taken. The current screening process has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- Assessment of Eligibility of activities (this is screened against the list of excluded activities is listed in Annex 03 of the ESMF)
- Identification of potential adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed Sub-project activity
- Risk classification of the Sub-project (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low); and
- Determination whether further environmental and social assessments are required
- Assess and determine what management instruments are required to address the potential risks and impacts.

This Environmental and Social screening report is prepared for Sub-project #006 **Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar**.
The design for Sub-project "Raska" defines technical solutions and necessary construction works for the river training of the both banks of the Raska River in the Novi Pazar area, in order to prevent further floods.

For the purpose of Sub-project implementation, a Design for Construction Permit for Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar is prepared by „ETHING d.o.o.: company Belgrade, during September 2021.

The Raska River is the largest left tributary of the Ibar River with a length of about 42 km. Raska springs on the slopes of the Pestar plateau near the Sopocani monastery, 17 km west of Novi Pazar.
From km 32+000 to km 17+000 the bed of the Raska River flows through the Novi Pazar basin, through the urban core of the city of Novi Pazar. In the central city zone, Raska River has been trained successively several

times since the 80's. The section of the Raska River that is subject of this Sub-project refers to the section upstream of the existing river training in a length of about 2500 m.

Figure 19: Location of Sub-project section of Raska River in Novi Pazar

The Raska River has a distinctly torrential character. It is reflected in the sudden formation of flood waves on the hillsides around Novi Pazar. In the past, many overflows of Raska River were registered, especially after heavy rains of high intensity, causing damage to residential and traffic infrastructure.
The subject of this Sub-project is the Raska River Training Sub-Project, in the densely urbanized part of the city of Novi Pazar. In the city center itself, during the 70's, river training works took place in order to increase the level of protection against the harmful effects of floods. After several significant floods in 2013, 2014, and 2016, which left behind significant material damage (primarily to private buildings), the necessity of expanding river training in the city to the outskirts was noticed? This is supported by the fact that in the meantime there has been a significant expansion of the city and the urbanization of the coast downstream and upstream of the trained sections. Intensive urbanization and construction, especially in suburban parts of the city, imposes the need to extend trained sections and standardize the degree of protection.

Planned works under the Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar include:

- Preparatory works
- Removal of vegetation
- Earthworks
- Works in gravel and stone
- Works in concrete
- Inlet building
- Down ramps
- Final works

The public interest for land acquisition and administrative transfer of immovable properties has been determined by the Governments decision 05 number: 465-3361/2021 dated April 15, 2021. The Public interest declaration covers all three Sub-project to be implemented in Novi Pazar.
The Sub-project will require permanent acquisition of private land and will unlikely require resettlement. The table below identifies land plots within the following three Cadastral Municipalities: Novi Pazar, Varevo and Pobrdje.

KO NOVI PAZAR

Ref. No	Cadastral Parcel	Cadastral Municipality	Municipality	Land use
1.	4584/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
2.	4583/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
3.	4575/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
4.	4574/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
5.	4568/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
6.	4565/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
7.	4566/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
8.	4565/3	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
9.	4565/3	Novi Pazar		
10.	4562/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	
11.	6561/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	
12.	6560/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
13.	4554/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
14.	4550/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Construction land
15.	4553/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
16.	4552/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
17.	4550/3	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
18.	4549/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
19.	4547/3	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Construction land
20.	4547/4	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
21.	4546/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
22.	4378/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
23.	2364/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Construction land
24.	2297/6	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
25.	2297/4	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
26.	2296/8	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
27.	2293/6	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Construction land
28.	2294/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
29.	2183/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
30.	2120/2	Novi Pazar	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land

KO VAREVO – partial loss of land

Ref. No	Cadastral Parcel – partial loss	Cadastral Municipality	Municipality	Land use
31.	433	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
32.	434	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
33.	437	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
34.	438	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
35.	445	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land

Ref. No	Cadastral Parcel – partial loss	Cadastral Municipality	Municipality	Land use
36.	446	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
37.	447	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
38.	448/5	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
39.	450/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
40.	451/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
41.	456/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
42.	457/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
43.	461/3	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
44.	461/4	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
45.	462/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
	467/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
46.	472/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Construction land
47.	478/3	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
48.	478/4	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
	478/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
49.	479/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Construction land
50.	499/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
51.	500/1	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
52.	501/2	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
53.	502/4	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Construction land
54.	505/9	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Agricultural land
55.	505/10	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
56.	505/11	Varevo	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land

KO POBRDJE

Ref. No	Cadastral Parcel – partial loss	Cadastral Municipality	Municipality	Land use
57.	1121	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
58.	1122/5	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
59.	1150	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
60.	1221/5	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
61.	1221/1	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
62.	1221/6	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
63.	1223	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
64.	1225	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
65.	1264	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
66.	1265	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
67.	1266/2	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
68.	/1320/1	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land

Ref. No	Cadastral Parcel – partial loss	Cadastral Municipality	Municipality	Land use
69.	1324/4	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
70.	1321/6	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
71.	1321/4	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
72.	1321/7	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
73.	1321/9	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
74.	1323/10	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
75.	1342/2	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
76.	1343/4	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
77.	1343/5	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
78.	1343/6	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
79.	1401/2	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
80.	1402/2	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
81.	1405/4	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
82.	1468/20	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
83.	1468/21	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
84.	1469/1	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
85.	1470/10	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
86.	1611/2	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
87.	1609/5	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
88.	1609/6	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
89.	1610/6	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
90.	1610/7	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
91.	1610/8	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
92.	1610/9	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
93.	1657/10	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
94.	1657/11	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
95.	1657/12	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated land
96.	1657/13	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land
97.	1658/4	Pobrdje	Novi Pazar	Non cultivated flood prone land

For the purpose of realization of the project, a building permit no. Case number: ROP-NPA-28619-CPI-3/22120/2021 from 07.10.2021., based on previously issued Location Conditions, rop-NPA-31932-LOCA-4/2021 from 10.08.2021.

SUB-PROJECT ELIGIBILITY - EXCLUSION LIST OF PROJECT / ACTIVITIES

Activities that are listed in the World Bank Group IFC Exclusion List (given in Annex 03 of the ESMF document) are not eligible to be supported under the Project.

Sub-project Name	**Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar**
Sub-project Location	The city municipality of Novi Pazar (CM[6] Novi Pazar, CM Pobrdje, CM Varevo)
Sub-project Proponent	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Project Implementation Unit

Activity	**Answer**	
	Yes	No
Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or river trainings or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCB's, wildlife or products regulated under CITES.		✓
Production or trade in weapons and munitions.[1]		✓
Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine). [1]		✓
Production or trade in tobacco. [1]		✓
Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises. [1]		✓
Production or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where IFC considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.		✓
Production or trade in unbounded asbestos fibers. This does not apply to purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.		✓
Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km. in length.		✓
Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor[2]/harmful child labor.[3]		✓
Commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.		✓
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests		✓
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.		✓
Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.		✓
Affecting lands or rights of minorities		✓
Significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict		✓

[6] Cadastral Municipality - CM

SCREENING OF SUB-PROJECT'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

The screening results are presented in following table:

	Proposed Activity		
	CRITERIA	Yes	No
1	Will the activity generate water effluents (wastewater) that may require special treatment, control or the water management permit?		✓
2	Will the activity air emissions which would require special controls in order to ensure compliance with the Serbian standards?		✓
3	Will the activity generate noise levels that would require control measures to ensure compliance with the Serbian standards?		✓
4	Will the noise levels impact particularly sensitive receptors (natural habitats, hospitals, schools, local population centers)?		✓
5	Will the activity consume, use or store, produce hazardous materials that: □ require special permits or licenses □ require licensed or trained personnel □ are outlawed or banned in EU or Western countries □ are difficult, expensive, or hard to manage □ are inconsistent with PPAH recommendations □ may cause soil and water pollution or health hazards if adequate control measures are not in place		✓
6	Will the activity generate solid waste that may be considered hazardous, difficult to manage, or may be beyond the scope of regular household waste? (This may include, but not be limited too, animal carcasses, toxic materials, pesticides, medical waste, cleaning materials, flammables etc.)		✓
7	Will the activity be located within or close to officially protected areas or areas under consideration by the Government for official protection status? And will the activity potentially impact areas of known significance to local, regional or national cultural heritage?		✓
8	Will the activity involve import of living organisms, e.g. saplings, insects, animals, etc. or works that can impact sensitive environmental receptors?		✓
9	Has the local population or any NGOs expressed concern about the proposed activity's environmental aspects or expressed opposition?		✓
10	Is there any other aspect of the activity that would – through normal operations or under special conditions – cause a risk or have an impact on the environment, the population or could be considered as a nuisance?		✓

	Proposed Activity		
	CRITERIA	Yes	No
1	Does the proposed activity require a FULL Environmental Impact Assessment as per the Serbian Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (list of projects for which full EIA is mandatory/decided)? If yes, this activity cannot be financed.		✓

2	Does the MAFWM[7] have valid operating permit, licenses, approvals etc.?	✓	
	If not, please explain. Permits to screen for include: construction permit, operational/use permit, urban permit, water management permit…		
	If not, will the Loan proceeds be used to correct this condition?		
3	Does the MAFWM have a valid environmental permit (or is in the procedure of obtaining an environmental permit as per the Serbian laws)	✓	
4	Does the proposed activity fall under those for which this permit was issued?	✓	
5	Does the MAFWM have a valid water management permit that calls for special investments or measures for the enterprise's wastewater releases (or is in the procedure of obtaining this permit as per the Serbian laws)?	✓	
6	Does the MAFWM need to follow specific Serbian environmental river trainings regarding air emissions, water use or wastewater discharge and solid waste management?	✓	
7	Are there any significant outstanding environmental fees, fines or penalties or any other environmental liabilities (e.g. pending legal proceedings involving environmental issues etc.)		✓
	If so, will Loan proceeds be used to correct this condition and please explain?		
8	Have there been any complaints raised by local affected people or groups or NGOs regarding conditions at the facility?		✓
	If so, will the Loan proceeds be used to correct this complaints?		
9	Does the MAFWM take care about primary suppliers' environmental and social performance or practice Socially Responsible Public Procurement?		✓
	If possible, explain the answer: Primary suppliers are not relevant for this Sub-project:		
10	Does the MAFWM take care about associated facilities (if applicable) relevant environmental and social performance?	✓	
	If possible, explain the answer:		

SOCIAL SCREENING FORM AND TRIGGERS FOR SUB PROJECTS			
Screening indicators related to Land acquisition, assets and access to resources			
	Type of activity – Will the sub-project:	Yes	No
1	Require that land (private) to be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development	✓	
2	Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests		✓

3	Physically displace individuals, families or businesses		✓
4	Result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure	✓	
5	Result in the involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas		✓
6	Result in loss of livelihood		✓
7	Have negative impact to any vulnerable individuals or groups		✓
8	Have negative impact to informal side road shops, traders or any nomadic type of commercial activity		✓

RISK ASSESSMENT

a. Proposed Environmental and Social Risk Ratings (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low). Provide Justifications:

The assessment concluded that potential adverse risks and impacts on human population and the environment are likely to be moderate to negligible. Therefore, the Sub-project #006 **Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar is** classified as **MODERATE RISK** Sub-project according to WB ESF Risk Classification.

Justification: According to the available Design documentation Project PIU concluded as follows:

- The Sub-project location is not located within the nature protected area for which the protection procedure has been implemented or initiated, nor in the area of the ecological network of the Republic of Serbia
- The Sub-project location is not located within the spatial cultural-historical entity, does not enjoy previous protection, is not located within the previously protected entity and does not contain individual cultural assets or assets under prior protection
- The Land acquisition needs are moderate and a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared, adopted, disclosed and consulted prior to commencement of works. The land will be been acquired in line with the requirements of ESS5.
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared and will guide the communication under the Sub-project
- The Sub-project Grievance Mechanism has been established and is administered by the PIU.
- The risks associated with labor risks are assessed as moderate. The Tender documents shall include requirements for the Contractor to honor the LMP applicable to the Sub-project and ensure OHS standards are observed, in particular those related to minimizing exposure to the COVID -19 by providing appropriate forms of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- The risk from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment is considered negligible however the GM is equipped for uptake of such grievances as well.

b. Proposed ES Management Plans/ Instruments:

Sub-projects activities (Raska River Training Sub-Project in Novi Pazar) are screened as **Moderate Risk** and respecting the magnitude and scale of E&S Impacts it requires preparation of a site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Action Plan for Implementation of the Seanad a site specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The documents shall be compliant to the provisions set forth under the World Bank ESS1, ESS2, ESS4, ESS5, ESS8 and ESS10 respectively.

Form checked by (PIU Environmental Specialist) Sub-project is categorized as: H S (M) L	
Date	November 29, 2022
Name	Igor Radovic
Title	M.Sc.Civ.Eng.
Signature	

Form checked by (PIU Social Specialist) Sub-project is categorized as: H S (M) L	
Date	November 29, 2022
Name	Nina Valcic
Title	Lawyer
Signature	

PIU will monitor Sub-project implementation and documented reports will be delivered to the WB.