

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management  
Directorate for Water Management  
11070 Belgrade,  
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# FLOODS EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY PROJECT (FERP)

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

for

Construction of warehouse for mobile equipment for flood protection, plateau in front of the warehouse and existing workshop, access road and drainage system, on cadastral plot no. 8707 in Sremska Mitrovica

&

# Reconstruction of quay in Sremska Mitrovica from km 124 + 520 to km 125 + 577 and installation of mobile equipment for flood protection



DRAFT DOCUMENT 01  
B E L G R A D E, June 2019

## Table of contents:

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	4
<b>1. FLOODS EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROJECT - DESCRIPTION</b>	6
1.1. Background	6
1.2. Sremska Mitrovica Project Description	6
1.2.1. Location description (baseline conditions)	6
1.2.1.1. Zone of works and its location in respect to natural and cultural protected areas	7
Nature Protected Zone	7
Protection of cultural monuments	8
1.2.2. An overview of the Construction work on Sremska Mitrovica sub-project	9
<b>2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>	10
2.1. Relevant Institutions	10
2.2. EIA procedure in the Republic of Serbia	10
2.3. Relevant Government Policies, Acts, Rules, Strategies and Guidelines	11
2.4. Applicable Safeguards	11
<b>3. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS</b>	12
3.1. Potential environmental impacts of Sremska Mitrovica Project	12
3.2. Potential social impacts of Sremska Mitrovica Project	13
3.2.1. Community information and grievance mechanism	13
3.3. Other positive impacts of FERP Project	14
3.4. Potential negative Impacts and recommended Mitigation Measures	14
3.5. Potential water / wetland contamination	16
<b>4. MITIGATION MEASURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES</b>	17
4.1. Mitigation Measures	17
4.1.1. General	17
4.1.2. Environmental Impacts and Respective Mitigation Measures	17
Potential air pollution - Dust	17
Potential water contamination	17
Potential contamination of soils due to pesticide usage and improper waste disposal	17
Equipment maintenance and fuelling	18
Occupational Health and Safety	18
Noise	18
4.2. Mitigation Plan for FERP Sub-Project SREMSKA MITROVICA	20
<b>5. MONITORING ACTIVITIES</b>	32
5.1. Monitoring Plan for FERP Sub-Projects SREMSKA MITROVICA	33
<b>6. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	40
6.1. Environmentally sound clauses for civil works contracts	40
<b>7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS</b>	41
<b>8. MONITORING AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS</b>	41

8.1.	FERP Project Monitoring .....	41
8.2.	Environmental Monitoring Plans .....	41
8.3.	Reporting Arrangements .....	41
8.3.1.	Contractor to PIU .....	41
8.3.2.	Project Supervision Consultant to PIU .....	42
8.3.3.	PIU to MAFWM, WB, Semi-Annual Environmental & Social Report .....	42
<b>9.</b>	<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE ESMP .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>42</b>

## **ANNEXES:**

**Annex 1:** Relevant National Legislation as of May 2019

**Annex 2:** Preconditions of Relevant Institutions

**Annex 3:** Report on Public Disclosure and Public Consultation

## **Abbreviations**

DWM	Directorate for Water Management
DoEIA	Department of Environmental Impact Assessment within the Relevant Institution
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESSS	Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist
FERP	Floods Emergency Recovery Project
IPCM	Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments
MAFWM	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection
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
SSIP	Site Specific Implementation Plan
WB	The World Bank Group
WMP	Waste Management Plan

## INTRODUCTION

During the third week of May 2014, exceptionally heavy rains fell on Serbia. This resulted in devastating floods causing significant economic hardship for much of the population in Serbia. The heavy rainfall with no precedent started in early/mid-May 2014 causing During the third week of May 2014, exceptionally heavy rains fell on Serbia. This resulted in devastating floods causing significant economic hardship for much of the population in Serbia. The heavy rainfall with no precedent started in early/mid-May 2014 causing massive floods, destroying houses, bridges and sections of roads, resulting in the declaration of a national state of emergency on May 15, 2014 (pursuant to Article 32, Paragraph 3 of the Law on Emergency Situations, (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 111/2009, 92/2011 and 93/2012), across the country, which was in force until May 23rd.

The Government conducted a Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA)<sup>1</sup> completed on July 10, 2014 with the objective of estimating disaster effects<sup>2</sup>. The RNA was presented at a donor's Conference convened in Brussels on July 16, 2014 in the aftermath of the natural disaster, revealing that the energy sector was the hardest hit and significant infrastructure damaged.

On October 9, 2014 the World Bank approved an Emergency Loan in the amount of \$300 million to support the Government of Republic of Serbia to remedy existing damages and prevent future flooding. The Project will bring evident benefit by avoided damages of agriculture production, land, assets, households, business etc. The Loan has been restructured by Amendment to the Loan Agreement and Supplemental Letter confirmed by the Serbian counterpart on June 1, 2017. The Project is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Water management namely it's PIU. massive floods, destroying houses, bridges and sections of roads, resulting in the declaration of a national state of emergency on May 15, 2014 (pursuant to Article 32, Paragraph 3 of the Law on Emergency Situations, (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 111/2009, 92/2011 and 93/2012), across the country, which was in force until May 23rd.

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This document presents the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which has been prepared to ensure that the proposed Floods Emergency Recovery Project and associated works are implemented compliant with the World Bank Operational Policies and local legislation relate to environmental protection. The main objective of this ESMP is to provide a valuable tool for identifying possible key environmental and social impacts resulting from the project and proposing mitigation measures to address the most significant impacts. The ESMP presents the

<sup>1</sup> Republic of Serbia, Recovery Needs Assessment, 2014 <http://www.obnova.gov.rs/uploads/useruploads/Documents/RNA-REPORT-140714.pdf>, last accessed on January 29, 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Disaster effects are classified under damages and losses. Damage refers to the total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area and losses refer to changes in economic flows arising from the disaster.

<sup>3</sup> Republic of Serbia, Recovery Needs Assessment, 2014 <http://www.obnova.gov.rs/uploads/useruploads/Documents/RNA-REPORT-140714.pdf>, last accessed on January 29, 2018.

<sup>4</sup> Disaster effects are classified under damages and losses. Damage refers to the total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area and losses refer to changes in economic flows arising from the disaster.

institutional and implementation responsibilities as distributed amongst the various stakeholders during project implementation.

Although no major adverse environmental issues are anticipated, and the project has been categorized as environmental Category B in according to the World bank OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment as the investments are directed on the construction of new warehouse for mobile flood protective equipment and reconstruction of quay in Sremska Mitrovica, the ESMP identifies commensurate mitigation measures aimed at environment protection and maintenance of environmental conditions, mainly during execution of the civil works.

## 1. FLOODS EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROJECT - DESCRIPTION

### 1.1. Background

Unprecedented rainfall started in early/mid-May 2014 causing massive floods, resulting in the declaration of a national state of emergency in Serbia on May 15, 2014. The heavy rainfall, led to a rapid and substantial increase of water levels in eight of the main rivers in western, south-western, central and eastern Serbia. Flash floods destroyed houses, bridges and sections of roads, while rising water levels resulted in flooding of both urban and rural areas. The disaster resulted in 51 deaths, with approximately 32,000 people evacuated from their homes, and around 110,000 households cut off from the electricity supply. Overall, the floods affected some 1.6 million people, or about one fifth of the total population living in 49 municipalities. Adverse weather conditions have continued during next few months, causing further damage to harvest and energy infrastructure.

The Floods Emergency Recovery Project focuses on the priority sectors identified in the Recovery Needs Assessment including energy, agriculture, and flood protection. The project would help close the financing gap and ensure continued provision of electricity services, forestall a likely decline in direct support to farmers in affected areas at a time when the fiscal accounts are under severe stress and help improve resilience to disasters by financing investments in critical flood prevention infrastructure.

### 1.2. Sremska Mitrovica Project Description

The subject sub-project of flood protection in the area of Sremska Mitrovica includes the construction of a warehouse for storing mobile flood protection equipment, a plateau in front of the warehouse and an existing workshop, an access road and a drainage system, on a cadastral plot number 8707 k.o. Sremska Mitrovica, and reconstruction of quay in Sremska Mitrovica from km 124+520 to km 125+577 and installation of mobile equipment for flood protection.

The construction of a prefabricated hall for storing mobile flood protection equipment is foreseen on parcel no. 8707, on the surface of about 600 m<sup>2</sup>, right next to the existing facility of the central warehouse, Rumski put Street, Sremska Mitrovica. The new facility (warehouse) is designed as a ground-floor arched hall, measuring 16.72 \* 35.47 m. The vehicle and pedestrian accesses have not been built, so this project foresees their construction. In the courtyard of the building a 4 parking places and plateau in front of both facilities are planned and designed.

The reconstruction of quay in Sremska Mitrovica from km 124 + 520 to km 125 + 577 includes the arrangement of the existing quay, installation of anchors and installation of mobile equipment for flood protection, as well as arrangement and installation of walkways and tartan paths and arrangement of the space along the existing quay.

The reason for the reconstruction of the quay is its adaptation for the installation of mobile equipment for flood protection and the purchase of appropriate equipment, due to the insufficient height of the quay wall, which was especially evident during the May 2014 floods.

During the flood in 2014 the extremely high water levels of the Sava River are recorded. The most vulnerable part of the then defence was on the described section of the quay's wall, which requires the installation of mobile equipment.

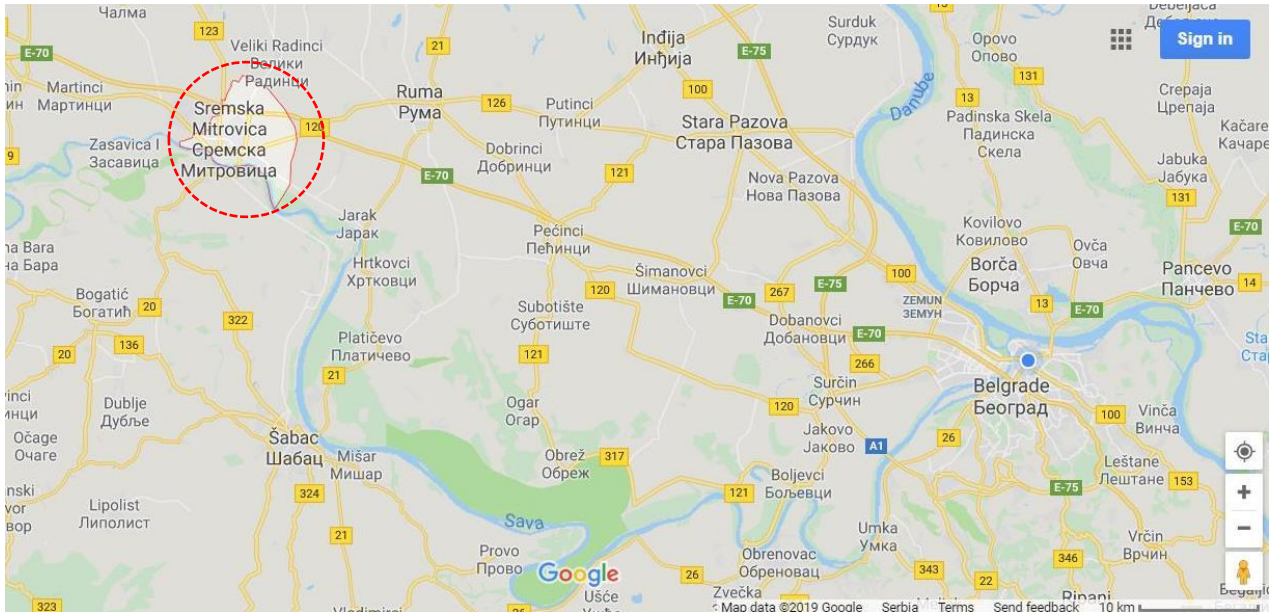
This project envisages the upgrade of the existing quay in the city of Sremska Mitrovica, as protection from the flood wave, having in mind that recent floods turned out that the existing quay does not have enough height. The top of the mobile equipment should be set to a minimum of 1.0m above the recorded water level during the flood of 2014. It was required that the mobile equipment should be placed at a length of 1.057m, from the chainage 124 + 520 to the chainage 125 + 577 where the mobile defence line fits into the existing earthen defensive embankment.

#### 1.2.1. Location description (baseline conditions)

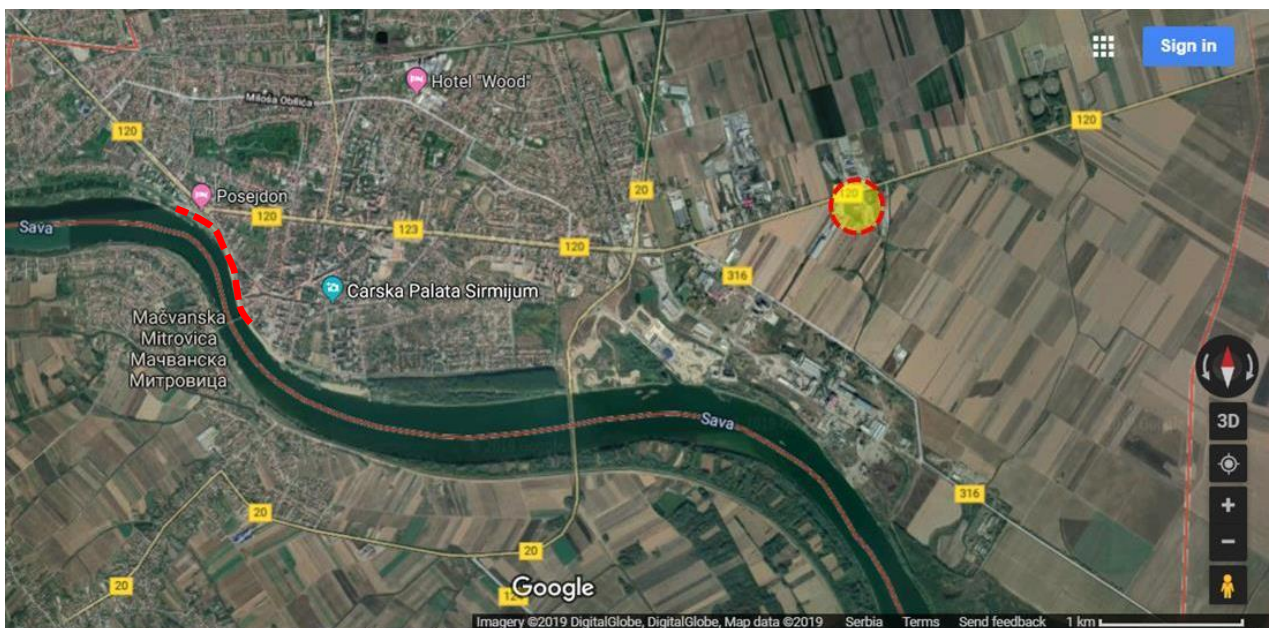
Subject sub-project is located in Vojvodina, northern province of the Republic of Serbia, close to the city of Sremska Mitrovica. New warehouse project area is at approximately 1,5 km distance



from Sava river. Reconstruction of quay in Sremska Mitrovica will be performed on the left bank of Sava River in Sremska Mitrovica.



Picture 01: Project location, Sremska Mitrovica



Picture 02: Project location, Sremska Mitrovica, warehouse zone and quay reconstruction zone

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

##### Nature Protected Zone

According to the map of protected areas, and official list of nature protected areas<sup>5</sup> prepared by Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia (INP), project area is not included in the ecological network, nor in the area of registered natural assets. Inside the wider area surrounding the project section there is only one protected natural asset, placed on the opposite side of Sava River. This is a special nature reserve “Zasavica” (orange area on picture 03). However, due to extreme distance from project zone, “Zasavica” is completely spared from any negative project impact.

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.zzps.rs/novo/index.php?jezik=en&strana=zastita\\_prirode\\_zasticena\\_prirodna\\_dobra](http://www.zzps.rs/novo/index.php?jezik=en&strana=zastita_prirode_zasticena_prirodna_dobra)

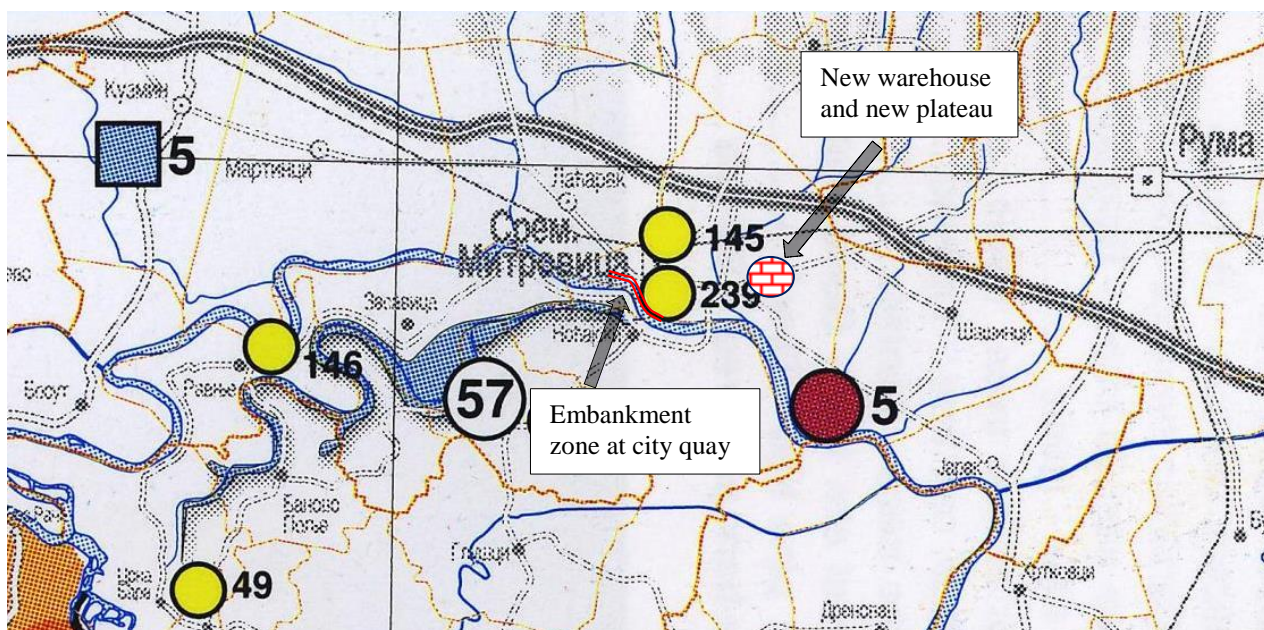




Picture 03: project area distanced more than 10 km from protected area “Zasavica”

According to the another map also prepared by relevant Institution, which include all protected areas (picture 04), within the Project zone there are two natural monuments located within the city of Sremska Mitrovica, marked with yellow circle on picture 04:

- 145 – Platan tree in Sremska Mitrovica
- 239 – Gingko tree in Sremska Mitrovica



Picture 04: Location of project area in respect to protected areas

### Protection of cultural monuments

According to the preconditions of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments (IPCM) from Sremska Mitrovica (No 49-07/19-2 dated Feb 04, 2019) project is located in the zone of **Sirmium** outside the ramparts where archaeological surveillance and supervision is mandatory during earthworks.

Sirmium (Latin Sirmium [1]) was an ancient city and one of the four capitals of the Roman Empire. It was located in the area of today's Sremska Mitrovica. It is mentioned for the first time in the 4th century BC and originally settled by Illyrians and Celts. In the 1st century BC it was conquered by the Romans and in the time of the empire it became the capital of the Roman province of Pannonia. In 294, Sirmium was proclaimed one of the four capitals of the Roman Empire. It was also the capital city of the prefectures of Illyrians and the province of Pannonia Secundo. In 1990,



the Government of the Republic of Serbia proclaimed Sirmium an archaeological site of great importance.

Due to the envisaged scope of work, occasional archaeological surveillance is required during the construction of the drainage system and infrastructure connections (Annex 2b – Preconditions of IPCM Sremska Mitrovica, no. 49-07/19-2 dated 04 Feb 2019).

### 1.2.2. An overview of the Construction work on Sremska Mitrovica sub-project

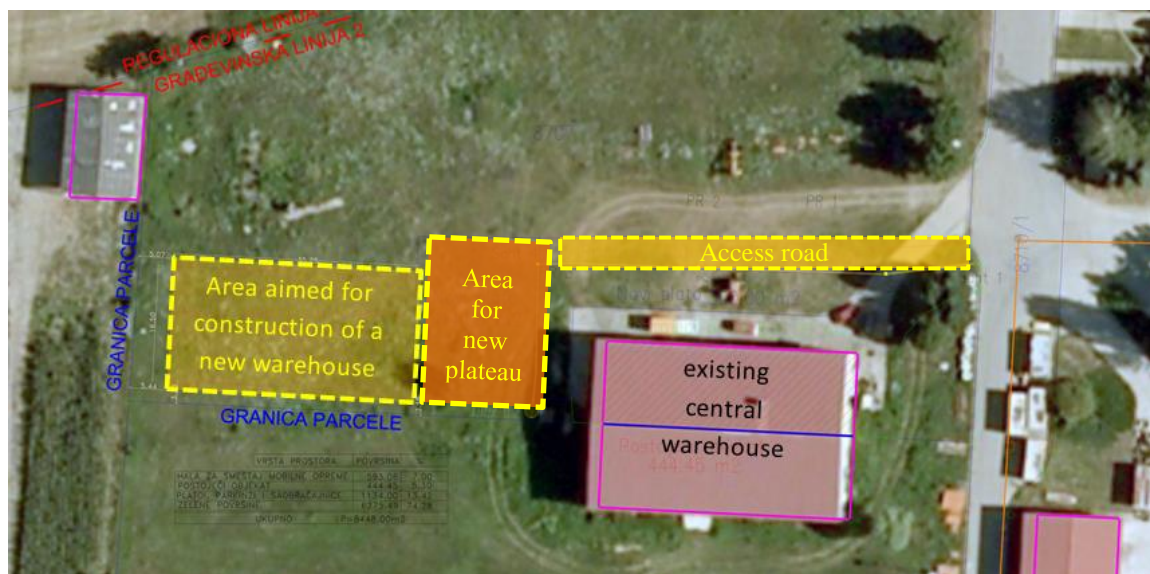
A new warehouse for mobile equipment for flood protection in Sremska Mitrovica will be build close to old one and will be constructed on area which dimensions are 16,72m x 35,47m + access plateau 23m x 18m = 414 m<sup>2</sup> (picture 05). New warehouse have gross area of 551.95m<sup>2</sup>, on cadastral parcel No. 8707 K.O. Sremska Mitrovica.

Crucial project activities are:

- Construction of new warehouse. Ground floor net area: 551.95 m<sup>2</sup>. Gross area is 593.06 m<sup>2</sup>.
- Plateau in front of the warehouse, measuring 23m \* 18.00m, which is planned for manipulation of machines. There are 4 parking spaces on it.
- Plateau in front of an existing warehouse, 360 m<sup>2</sup>
- Access road, 4 meter width and 90 meters long
- Curbs are placed around free parts of newly designed road surface, in length of 110m, dimension 18/24 cm
- Drainage system with a length of 85 meters with 4 revision shafts and a precipitator of diameter 2 meter and depth of 3 meters



Picture 05: Project components



Picture 06: New warehouse, plateau and access road location, close to existing facility

Reconstruction of quay in Sremska Mitrovica from km 124+520 to km 125+577 and installation of mobile equipment for flood protection will be performed in following order:

- Existing pedestrian paths of precast concrete elements along the quay wall are removed.
- After that, the path for the pedestrian path and the tartan pathway will be prepared. The new hiking trail will be made of pressed prefabricated concrete elements 30cm x 30cm, thickness 6.0cm. The width of the walkway is 2.0m.
- Tartan trail has a thickness of 1.0cm (SBR recycled milled rubber 6mm and EPDM granulate<sup>6</sup> 4mm) and is placed on asphalt concrete floor. The width of the tartan track is 1.5m.
- As a final step, mobile flood protection equipment will be installed as a supplement to a permanent facility, in this case a quay wall.



Picture 07: mobile flood protection structure

## 2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1. Relevant Institutions

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) and the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) are the key relevant institutions for environmental management including FERP related projects.

The other aspects of environmental management related to FERP projects are dealt with by 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) “Srbija Vode”, “Beograd Vode” and “Vode Vojvodine”.

### 2.2. EIA procedure in the Republic of Serbia

In the legal system of the Republic of Serbia, the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure is regulated by the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, which is transposed the European EIA Directive (85/337/EEC, 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and COM 2009/378). According to that Law, preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment is not required for the flood protection projects related to construction of warehouses, quay reconstruction works or placement of mobile flood protection structures unless the project zone is located within or in the vicinity of the nature or culture protected areas. In such cases the Project Proponent is obliged to submit so-called “Request for Decision about Need for Environmental Impact Assessment” (RDNEIA) to the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP). Depending on the Ministry’s assessment of significance of potential environmental impacts of the project, it is decided if Request for opinion

<sup>6</sup> EPDM (ethyl propyl diol monomer). It is not harmful for the environment. There is no irritating odor, even particle size distribution, good opening performance.

regarding necessity of EIA procedure for each sub-project which is found to be adjacent or within the nature/cultural protected area will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Impact Assessment within the Relevant Institution.

### 2.3. Relevant Government Policies, Acts, Rules, Strategies and Guidelines

Environmental protection in Republic of Serbia is regulated by several national and municipal laws and by-laws. The environmental legislation in force in Serbia is summarized in Annex 1.

The main legal documents are:

- The Constitution of Serbia (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 98/06).
- The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 72/09, 81/09)
- Law on Environmental Protection (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 135/04, 36/09, 72/09, 43/11, 14/16, 76/18, 95/18)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 135/04, 36/09)
- The Law on Waste Management (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 36/09, 88/10, 14/16, 95/18)
- The Law on Water (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 30/10, 93/12, 101/16, 95/18)
- Law on noise protection (“Official Gazette of RS”, 36/09, 88/10)
- The Law on Occupational Safety and Health (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 101/05, 91/15, 113/17)
- 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)
- Law on Nature Protection, (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 36/09, 88/10, 91/10, 14/16, 95/18)
- Agricultural Land Law, (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 62/06, 41/09, 112/15, 80/17, 95/18)

Regulations established on the basis of the Law on EIA include the following:

- Decree 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)
- 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)

### 2.4. Applicable Safeguards

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Sremska Mitrovica	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	X	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		X
Forests OP/BP 4.36		X
Pest Management OP 4.09		X
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		X
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		X
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		X
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		X
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		X
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		X

### 3. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

During the realisation of the project, impacts on environment 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.

The construction of new warehouse and quay reconstruction works in Sremska Mitrovica would not pose significant risks to the environment. In addition, the project aim is only to improve the efficiency of flood control systems. As a consequence, the range of impacts is limited (impacts directly related to the construction activities) and their magnitude remains small (localized impacts and no significant effect on future operation). Considering the nature of the proposed project, it is anticipated that adverse environmental impacts can be expected in the construction phase mainly. The aspect of health and safety at work is also taken into consideration. It is to be noted that parts of the construction work are taking place in an urban environment, however in all parts in an environment already strongly influenced by human activities. 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 threaten freshwater habitats. Impacts on other habitats are not expected.
- **Disposal of excavated materials and construction wastes.** Demolition debris and excessive soil are usually generated during the reconstruction works on drainage and flood control systems;
- **Degradation of landscapes and soil erosion.** The impacts on vegetative cover will be short-term, localized, and totally associated with reconstruction works;
- **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;
- **Noise and vibration disturbances** during construction and temporary air pollution (dust) related to the transportation of construction materials and truck traffic. These impacts will occur during the construction 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 project elements, as long as proper construction practices and safety procedures are applied;
- **Impacts on historic-cultural and archaeological monuments.** Following preconditions obtained from IPCM Sremska Mitrovica, due to the proximity of famous cultural protected site "Sirmium", archaeological supervision during earthworks is mandatory on this project.

#### 3.1. Potential environmental impacts of Sremska Mitrovica Project

In general, all negative impacts during the construction phase will be temporary and can be mitigated by applying good construction practices.

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 project aims at prevention of risks for environment, humans and civil infrastructure.

Project impacts by phases are shown in following table:



Phase	Type of impact
<b>Construction phase</b>	Soil compaction and erosion Dust emission Noise Soil and water pollution. Impact on aquatic ecosystem Degradation of riparian vegetation caused by construction work Risk to people and/or animals of unfenced and unlabelled construction site Health and safety risk for workers on the construction site due to the potential land sliding
<b>Operational phase</b>	Low impact on natural environment on the project location Positive impact in terms of prevention of risks for environment, humans and property
<b>Degree of negative impact</b>	Minimal if mitigation measures are applied

### 3.2. Potential social impacts of Sremska Mitrovica Project

Construction of the new warehouse will be carried on existing place and same cadastral parcel (KP 8707 KO Sremska Mitrovica). The project neither requires land acquisition or involuntary resettlement, clearance of occupied public land, nor leads to loss of assets, access to assets or loss of livelihood or access to means of livelihood as defined by OP 4.12, nor long lasting disruptions to the natural environment and human settlements and activities.

#### 3.2.1. Community information and grievance mechanism

Before beginning of the works people located in close proximity of the areas will be informed about: nature of works, duration and contact information in case they have further questions or concerns.

A Sub-Project specific grievance mechanism will be available on this project. The grievance mechanism will be established by the PIU and the Municipality of Sremska Mitrovica in order to receive and address, in a timely manner, specific concerns about impacts during construction (e.g. noise, dust, vibration, etc.) and possible compensation and relocation claims that could be raised by directly or indirectly affected persons and/or members of host communities. A summary of complaints and the measures taken to resolve them will be publicly available.

The project proponent will ensure that during the project implementation phase the people who are directly affected by the project, particularly those residing in close proximity of the works receive information on ongoing basis and also have access to a contact person to voice any concerns or complaints.

Prior to commencing construction, the implementing agency should:

- Distribute a one-page information brochure to directly affected people with the following information: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities and working hours; (iii) any risks (e.g. landslides) to and potential impacts on such people and relevant mitigation measures; and (iv) contact information to receive further information of submit concerns or complaints.
- At the work site there should be a visible sign with the name of the project, planned duration and contact information.

Below is a brief description of the procedure and responsibilities for receiving, processing and

responding to communication and complaints from the public regarding the project:

- Communications and complaints can be received directly by the contractor at the work site or by the Municipality through the contact information it provides to the public. It must be noted that the Municipality is the responsible for responding to any communication.
- Such communications are noted in a “communications log” to be maintained by the Municipality and the person sending the communication (verbally or on writing) receives an acknowledgement of receipt of his/her communication
- The communication should be processed and responded two in no more than 15 days.
- The response to the communication, and any corrective action required as a result of it, must also be registered in the “communication log”.

### 3.3. Other positive impacts of FERP Project

The sub-project is expected to create a short-term project depended employment opportunities as was the case on other FER Sub-projects.

In case of unemployment and poverty in the project area, manpower resources will not be reduced. If some of the unemployed are employed or if employment has impact on unemployment, the project creates social benefits due to decreased social support or aid to the unemployed. That is the case in the flood emergency response project.

### 3.4. Potential negative Impacts and recommended Mitigation Measures

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

**Table 1: key impacts during construction phase and recommended mitigation measures**

impact	significance	comment
impacts on land use/ settlements	low	There will be no land acquisition as defined by WB OP 4.12 during the project implementation. In case of any land acquisition permanent or temporary– an Resettlement instrument shall be prepared in accordance with the RPF applicable for this Project
ground and surface water,	low	Due to low amount of drainage water that can be potentially drained into any river the consequential impact is expected to be minimal to negligible. Also, improper disposal of excavated materials and construction wastes could adversely impact ground and surface water
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 GEMM procedures
flora and fauna (protected areas and species),	low	Minimal loss or damage of vegetation and loss and damage or disruption to fauna can occur during works. Impacts can be offset or mitigated by following GEMM procedures. There will be no negative impacts on protected areas due to nature of works.
noise and vibration,	low	Only limited temporary impact during the construction phase. Mitigation measures in form of noise deflecting

impact	significance	comment
		shields will be placed where the work-scheduling activities cannot have desired effect. Impact can be mitigated by following GEMM procedures.
soil quality,	low	Soil contamination can occur from: drainage of dredged materials, spillage of hazardous and toxic chemicals. Impact can be mitigated by following GEMM 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 GEMM procedures
cultural and religious issues,	Low/medium	Potential damage of cultural heritage during earthworks. According to IPCM requirements – a occasional archaeological supervision will be established during earth works, due to proximity of protected cultural site “Sirmium”
cumulative impacts etc.	negligible	There are no cumulative impacts of the works
Staff safety	low	Construction workers may be affected adversely due to hazardous working environments where high noise, dust, unsafe movement of machinery etc. may be present.

**Table 2: Identification of Main Environmental and Social Negative Impacts**

Activity	Possible expected impacts
Construction works	Indoor air pollution by dust, noises etc. Contamination by un appropriate paints, lubricants etc. Outdoor noises by electric generators, preparation of construction materials etc. Outdoor air pollution by dusts during preparation of working materials and other working procedures.
Transport	Noise, dust and muddy. Destruction of existing road.
Infrastructure	Increasing of traffic

**Table 3: Identification of main risks**

Activity	Possible Risks
Construction/rehabilitation works	Risk for contamination of the territory elements that can be dispersed at groundwater sources. Risk on workers life if not respecting technical safety

Activity	Possible Risks
	conditions. Risk by accidents caused by electrical power and humidity.  Risk on workers' health in case of air pollution or other contamination by waste waters and materials to be used on contraction/rehabilitation
Transport	Risk of life of inhabitants, pedestrians and workers in the road from construction site
Infrastructure	Road consummation and destruction of road pavement by passing of big transport vehicles.

**Table 4: Identification of possible impacts and risks during operation phase**

Activity	Possible impacts/risks
Using of un-appropriate raw materials for maintenance	Possible contamination of the territory

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 neighbouring settlements through various project and operational activities.

Increasing the intensity of the road transport during the construction works, may increase the risk of accidents for pedestrians.

Of activities not present directly at the construction site, the following stand out: quarry and borrow pit operations which if not managed properly, may lead to temporary adverse impacts. Contractor's camp site may be a potential source of temporary adverse impacts.

### 3.5. Potential water / wetland contamination

During works in the vicinity of the Sava River in the Sremska Mitrovica area, contamination of ground water may occur, 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 pollutions 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 are 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 project area, the Contractor is obligated to react by applying absorbing materials, such as absorbing carpets / linens, and/or sand, as well as remove the layer of contaminated soil and move it to an approved location, in accordance with the Law.



## 4. MITIGATION MEASURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Each Sub-project of the FERP requires production of a site-specific ESMP document by the ESSS. The ESMP is an Action Plan indicating which of the Environmental Assessment report recommendations and alternatives will actually be adopted and implemented. ESMP could be produced as a part of Main Design or as a free-standing document. It will ensure incorporation of the relevant environmental factors into the overall project design and will identify linkages to other safeguard policies relating to the project.

### 4.1. Mitigation Measures

#### 4.1.1. General

This section details out the potential environmental impacts by each FERP sub-projects including Sremska Mitrovica Project.

#### 4.1.2. Environmental Impacts and Respective Mitigation Measures

##### Potential air pollution - Dust

**Impact** - Possible sources of air pollution will be dust due to maintenance activities, movement of machinery and other sources. Construction 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 construction works.

##### Potential water contamination

**Impact** - Water contamination may occur during the execution of the works 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** - 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.

##### Potential contamination of soils due to pesticide usage and improper waste disposal

**Impact** - Potential contamination of soils due to increased use of pesticides during implementation of Farm Incentives Program (FERP – Component 2).

**Mitigation Measures** - Integrated Pest Management Approach (IPM) is mandatory during project execution. Ensuring appropriate selection and safe use of pesticides when they are needed by project demands related to safeguard OP 4.09 - Pest Management whilst avoiding the use of pesticides falling into WHO classes IA, IB or II.

**Impact** - Potential contamination of soils and watercourses as a result of improper disposal of liquid and solid wastes from construction activities.

**Mitigation Measures** - The mitigation measure to avoid contamination of soils and watercourses is to ensure that waste materials are properly disposed to the suitable locations. Partly, inert waste materials can be used as filling material.

Contractor should produce a Waste Management Plan for the Project. Mitigation measures should, among other requirement, contain contractor obligations to:

- locate the garbage pit/waste disposal site min 500 m away from the residential area so that people from Sremska Mitrovica and surrounding settlements are not disturbed with the odour 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

#### Equipment maintenance and fuelling

**Impact** - equipment maintenance and fuelling 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.

#### Occupational Health and Safety

**Impacts** - Construction workers may be affected adversely due to hazardous working environments where high noise, dust, unsafe movement of machinery etc. may be present.

**Mitigation Measures** - The Contractor shall instruct his workers 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. He will have to provide first aid facilities, rapid availability of trained paramedical personnel, and emergency transport to nearest hospital with accident and emergency facilities.

#### Noise

**Impact** - Noise caused by the construction 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 sensitive areas (schools, nature parks, hospitals) 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 project plans any sensitive natural resources in the 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 project zone.
- 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 construction 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 Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.
- Ensure Archaeological supervision during earthworks

Conduct mid-term and end-of-project inspections to the sites during construction works.

Prior to commencement of 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-forestation plan
- Emergency response plan

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

**4.2. Mitigation Plan for FERP Sub-Project SREMSKA MITROVICA**

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
<b>PRE-CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>EIA Procedure and Bid documents preparation</b>			
	Bidding documents prepared with access to or use of the this ESMP in a translated version	No bid documents will be prepared without incorporated a (Serbian) copy of the mitigation and monitoring plan ESMP, which shall be included in the safeguard clauses of the Technical Specifications in the contracts and commitment to comply with Lender Requirements	PIU on behalf of the Investor PWMC "Srbijavode" – VPC "Sava – Dunav"	
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>Material supply</b>			
	Sand and gravel borrow pit. Disturbance of Sava River bed, water quality, ecosystem disturbance	Use existing borrow pits or buy material at licensed separations; requirement for official approval or valid operating license.	Sand and gravel Contractor or Separation Construction Contractor	to be specified in bid documents -Conditions for selection of subcontractors for material supply
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>Material transport</b>			
	Dust, fumes	All trucks are to be covered	Truck operator	a)-d) to be specified in bid documents- Technical Specifications for realization of works
	Stone, Dust	wet or cover truck load	Truck operator	
	Sand and gravel, Dust	wet or cover truck load	Truck operator	
	Dust emissions from the site may impact air quality and pose a health threat to workers and neighbours	In case of disposal of dredged or excavated materials the debris shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust During pneumatic drilling/compaction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site The septic tank (in case of reconstruction of existing ones) installed at toilet should be enclosed in quite	Construction Contractor	



Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		<p>hermetic manner to avoid unpleasant smells.</p> <p>The surrounding environment (side walks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust</p> <p>There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site</p> <p>There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites</p> <p>All materials will be supplied/transported in a manner which minimizes dust – including covered truck loads or closed off truck loads, with dust suppressing measures through water spraying</p>		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>Construction site</b>			
	Potential damage of cultural property during the earth works	If archaeological sites or artefacts are found during the execution of construction and other works, the Contractor is to immediately and without delay, cease the works and inform IPCM Sremska Mitrovica, as well as take necessary measures as to not destroy or damage the site and preserve it the same way as it was found.	Construction Contractor	Construction Supervision and Archaeological Supervision will be responsible on this project to prevent damage to cultural properties
	Excavation works may uncover archaeological or other significant findings	Stop all works on site in case of chance finding and notify proper authorities.	Construction Contractor	Project implementation delay
	Potential 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	Construction Contractor	
	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	Construction Contractor	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
	Water and soil pollution from improper disposal of waste materials	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.	Construction Contractor	
	Potential contamination of soil and water from improper maintenance and fuelling of equipment	apply best engineering practice 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	Construction Contractor	
	Improper material storage and use may cause pollution of air, soil or water	Store all materials in original containers in adequate locations, which allow for leak-proof storage Do not dispose of paint and other waste containers except through adequate handling procedures Ensure workers are familiar with safety regulations and storage requirements for each product.	Construction Contractor	
	Water and soil pollution from improper disposal of waste materials	Transport of waste in marked vehicles designed to the type of waste to minimise 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.	Construction Contractor	
	Improper waste management may cause pollution of soil and groundwater or cause scattering by wind/animals and pose a health risk	Designated waste disposal areas will be allocated on site, including waste collection bins for smaller waste, and designated areas for bulkier waste All waste, including construction debris and excavated materials will be regularly and timely transported off site and managed through an authorized agency or disposed of at a site that was officially designated by the local authorities – Sremska Mitrovica Municipality	Construction Contractor	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		<p>Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities.</p> <p>Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers.</p> <p>The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.</p> <p>Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials</p> <p>Removed vegetation may best be composted on site, at a designated and managed area.</p> <p>All oily wastes will be separately collected, in bins which are leak- proof, and will be handled over to the authorized management and Disposal Company, receipts for which shall be kept.</p>		
	Construction works on site may impact the quality of surface waters (small natural ponds) and subsequently ground water	<p>The site will establish appropriate water and sediment control measures such as e.g. silt fences to prevent water sediment from moving off site and causing pollution.</p> <p>Collectors will be provided to avoid surface water dispersion in case of watering of sand or gravel to control the dusts</p> <p>Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies, and will be adequately collected and managed</p> <p>Before starting the painting activity, the bottom will be covered by plastic paper to ensure collection of colours drops in the soils. After finalization of work this plastic will be removed and disposed at places defined by local authorities.</p>	Construction Contractor	
	Possibility of encountering an archaeological site	if an archaeological site is encountered, Contractor will immediately suspend the Works and inform IPCM	Construction Contractor (Periodical IPCM monitoring)	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		Sremska Mitrovica		
	Workers safety	provide workers with safety instructions and protective equipment; safe organization of bypassing traffic	Construction Contractor	
	Community safety	regulate traffic and pedestrian circulation in instances of increased risk; put up signs visualizing construction site boundaries;	Construction Contractor	
	Contamination of territory or ground waters by using or treatment of un appropriate building materials	Prepare mixed cement etc. in isolated space. Pave with cement a surface of 20m2 in appropriate distance and into the warehouse territory, avoiding penetration in ground layers of several building material components. Avoid repair, refuelling or any interventions on equipment on unpaved areas with inadequate leak control trays. Information of workers and operators in the importance of respecting the preventions to avoid possible contamination	Construction Contractor	
	The overall worker safety, and risks of unauthorized and un desired access to construction site	The inhabitants leaving close to construction site will be notified of the works, objectives and temporary expected negative impacts through appropriate communication; public meetings, etc. All legally required permits will be acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation. Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighbouring residents and environment. Including organization of transport to minimize impacts on neighbourhood, and washing of vehicle tires to minimize spreading of debris on the roads. Workers will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses etc.). Workers also will be contracted	Construction Contractor	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		<p>respecting Serbian legislation, and the developer should respect all hygienic and safety rules conditioned by Serbian legislation. Life insurance of workers etc. will be provided by the employer. Technical security measures will be provided by the employer.</p> <p>Emergency safety kit should be placed close to the working place for intervention in case of accidents. Emergency contacts and numbers should be clearly posted on site.</p> <p>In case of contact with polluted waters of channels or sediments the workers should have safety clothes. Appropriate warning signposting of the working sites, visual barriers etc., will be used to prevent accidents.</p>		
	Accidents during construction works may cause unintentional damage to the local infrastructure or power supply net	<p>Ensure all adequate permits from local utilities have been obtained</p> <p>Ensure familiarity with networks in the proximity of the site</p> <p>In case of accidental disruption, immediately stop all works, notify proper authorities in Sremska Mitrovica and emergency remediation of damaged network in line with the legal requirements</p>	Construction Contractor	Temporary delay the Project implementation
	Use of raw materials may pose an additional stress on the natural environment	Use raw materials (sand, gravel, stone) only from suppliers that have valid licenses issued by the Relevant Institution.	Construction Contractor	
	Noise generated during works may pose a threat and risk to the workers on site, animals and neighbouring properties	<p>Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit in respect with Serbian Environmental Legislation</p> <p>During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed at station territory.</p>	Construction Contractor	
	Works done on site may damage or permanently remove vegetation	<p>Ensure no damage to vegetation occurs on site.</p> <p>In case of unavoidable damage, re-plant same species on site.</p>	Construction Contractor	Temporary decrease of green cover efficiency



Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		Ensure visually the same appearance as before works started.		
	Use of heavy-duty transport vehicles for materials on site can cause local traffic disturbances	Ensure local community is aware of any major transport requirements and disruptions to the regular traffic pattern. Adequately manage traffic and use postings to warn others of possible congestion.	Construction Contractor	Temporary noise and dust generation
	Improper material storage and use may cause pollution of air, soil or water	Store all materials in original containers in adequate locations, which allow for leak-proof storage Do not dispose of paint and other waste containers except through adequate handling procedures Ensure workers are familiar with safety regulations and storage requirements for each product.	Construction Contractor	
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>Construction site</b>			
	Obligation of publishing the results of archaeological excavations	It is necessary to provide funding for storing, publishing and presenting for goods which will be discovered, archaeologically excavated and researched, documented and conserved for the sake of permanent scientific and professional presentation encompassed in an investment project	Investor PWMC “Srbijavode”	
	Possible air, water and soil pollution / dust, vehicle exhaust, fuel and lubricants spills	apply best engineering practice 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 in line with the Law on waste management (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 36/09, 88/10, 14/16); Organize and cover material storage areas; selecting areas for washing that are not free draining directly or indirectly into watercourse (Sava River); dispose waste material at location protected from washing out	Maintenance Contractor	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
Operation	Improper waste water management may cause contamination of ground waters	Avoid any activities that may leak hazardous constituents into the ground	Operator of warehouse and Sremska Mitrovica Municipality	
Operation	Improper solid waste collection and management may pose a threat to soil and water quality	Set up proper waste management procedures, including separation of waste into oily and hazardous waste, regular municipal and green waste which can be composted Ensure sufficient waste collection bins are available on site and that regular collection of wastes is ensured Isolate the space of collection been and ensure frequent sanitation from authorized entities.	Operator of warehouse with local waste collection utility	
Operation	Leaks and spills in station can pollute the surface water	Have in place leak control action plan Provide leak proof bins for collection of oily wastes or equipment which can drip oil Ensure waste is adequately managed	Operator of warehouse and authorized company for management of such wastes	
Planning/ Designing	Assure compliance with relevant construction field legislation	Acquire construction permit Provide Water management guidelines if subprojects are executed near surface watercourses.	Project applicant	
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.	Project applicant in cooperation with designers and representatives of relevant institutions of local authority.	
Planning/ Designing	Increased possibility of employment and gaining income in the local	Prioritise qualified local population in employment.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through tender documentation.

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
	community.			
Reconstruction/	Supply of material	Use the existing quarries and concrete bases for the supply of material. Use licenced suppliers for other materials	Contractor	Borrow pits from which materials and concrete base are supplied must have valid environmental permits.
Reconstruction/	Transport of material.	Using trucks with awning and special vehicles depending on the type of material.	Contractor	When transporting material, drivers must observe speed limitations
Reconstruction/	Violation of vegetation cover	Replant or re-seed vegetation. Apply measures of good construction practice.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Emissions of dust from the landfill of earth material. due to vehicles' movement on macadam roads and construction works execution.	Compact deposited earth material. Sprinkle dust sources with water in order to reduce impacts on the surrounding population and vegetation. Control the speed of vehicles in order to reduce dust rising. Prepare and implement a Plan for construction site organisation that includes good construction practices.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Emission of gases and particles from vehicles, mechanisation and generators.	Regular equipment maintenance. The contractor is obliged to submit evidence of vehicle roadworthiness in line with the regulations on hazardous gases emission. Prepare and implement the Construction Site Organisation Plan that incorporates good construction practice measures.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Noise in the operation of heavy mechanisation and generators.	Observe law-defined working hours at the construction site. Make the generator casings sound proof if they are located near residential units. Ensure mufflers for heavy machinery. Prepare and implement the Construction Site	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		Organisation Plan that incorporates good construction practice measures.		
Reconstruction/	Increased water turbidity as a consequence of the works.	Construction works should be executed in a way that surfaces and natural contents outside the 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. Prepare and implement a Construction Site Organisation	Contractor	Contractor
Reconstruction/	Soil groundwater and surface water pollution. with oils and lubricants due to equipment poor maintenance and repairs and refuelling at the Construction site.	Avoid servicing and refuelling at the site. Use protective foils during possible vehicle refuelling 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 Organisation Plan that incorporates good construction practice measures. Measures from water management documents and measures from the Waste management report.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Water and soil pollution due to inadequate disposal of communal, inert and hazardous waste.	Typical containers for solid Communal waste are placed at the construction site locations; Acceptance of collected Communal waste and its disposal by authorised 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 authorised for hazardous waste management; Re-usage and recycle of waste whenever possible. It is prohibited to incinerate waste in the open and at the location.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		Actions in line with the waste management report.		
Reconstruction/	Reconstruction et damaged brides	Avoid driving on the Sava River banks; Ensure streambed and bank in the zone of bridges, upstream and downstream from bridges, as to ensure their protection from erosion processes.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Decommissioning and dismantling of old, existing pedestrian path at quay zone: Dismantling and removing (in whole or in part) the existing structure together with salvaging, cleaning, handling and storing of all usable or valuable parts and materials, and disposing of non-salvable materials and debris;	The existing structure shall be dismantled and removed in a careful and workmanlike manner and the use of equipment or facilities that might damage portions of the structure to be salvaged shall not be permitted. Salvable material shall be cleaned, sorted and stored as to size and length for purposes of checking and preparing lists. <b>Removal and Disposal of Non-Salvable Materials:</b> Any debris that falls off the structures onto the underlying ground, roadway right-of-way shall be immediately cleaned up by the Contractor. The Contractor shall remove all non-salvable materials and debris from the site as soon as possible. All material shall be deemed non-salvable unless noted otherwise on the Drawings or Special Provisions. Demolition debris shall be properly disposed of at an approved location, in accordance with the applicable Regulations and Acts. Storage of non-salvable materials and debris will not be allowed on site without the written approval of the Engineer.	Contractor  The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer, a detailed plan and schedule clearly illustrating the method and sequence by which the Contractor proposes to dismantle and remove the existing structures (in whole or in part), including a description of the measures that will be implemented to meet the environmental requirements.	This requirements as part of ESMP document will become part of Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Reduced mobility 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; Prepare and implement the Construction Site Organisation Plan that incorporates good construction practice measures.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.



Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
Reconstruction/	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	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	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 the construction site. Assure medical supplies and aid through institutional and administrative arrangements with municipal hospitals at the construction site. Implement the Construction Site Organisation Plan.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Risk of injuries at work.	Demand from all workers to abide by the Protection at work measures; Provide protective equipment; Install warning signs at the construction site; Prepare and implement the Construction Site Organisation Plan and Protection at work measures plan.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Reconstruction/	Construction material leftovers after the closure of temporary 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. 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	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.

## 5. MONITORING ACTIVITIES

DWM/PIU and PSC will monitor overall environmental and social performance during project implementation.

For each of the environmental components, 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 construction works stage.

World Bank guidance on the environmental aspects of 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 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 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 FERP sub-project Sremska Mitrovica.

## 5.1. Monitoring Plan for FERP Sub-Projects SREMSKA MITROVICA

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
CONSTRUCTION			Material transport			
Stone	truck load or covered 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 or covered 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
CONSTRUCTION			Construction Site			
Cultural goods and archaeological findings	Presence of archaeological findings in the soil	at and near the Construction site	Continuous supervision of earthworks and Archaeological supervision during earthworks	During earthworks.	For the sake of preservation of cultural heritage	Contractor Supervision and Archaeological Supervision (Monitoring).
During construction	Chance findings	On site	Through site log	Regularly through construction works	To ensure adequate management of chance findings	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on
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	Supervision Contractor

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
During construction	Air and Soil quality	On construction site and surrounding areas	Visually inspect dust generation and control. Inspect presence and if any smell is emitted from the septic tank on site. Visually inspect presence of clandestine waste on site and in surroundings. Visually inspect for leaks of oily materials. Keep proof of waste being collected by authorized company. Visually inspect signs of open burning of wastes.	Continuously during construction works	To ensure works are conducted as per the utmost safety and environmental protection standards	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on
Workers safety	protective equipment; organization of bypassing traffic	job site	inspection	Unannounced inspections during work. It is recommended to use H&S template for this purpose (next table)		Supervision Contractor
During construction	Notification, information of workers for the importance of environmental and hygienic protection, Worker and farmers safety and health	On construction site	Maintain a log of workers and neighbour notification, all information efforts, permits obtained, supervisor will provide regular reports on EMP compliance, worker safety, and on possible complaints Appropriate signs will be inspected visually	Continuously during construction works	To ensure works are conducted as per the utmost safety and environmental protection standards	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on
During construction	Noise levels	On construction	Ensure compliance with permit as per Serbian law.	Continuously during construction works	To ensure noise levels do not exceed	Contractor to implement,

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
		site and surrounding areas	Measurements on complaints from neighbours.		permissible	Supervisor to review and report on
During construction	Water Quality	On construction site and surrounding areas	Visually and upon complaints of increased turbidity, waste materials in small ponds, spills or leaks.	Continuously during construction works	To ensure there is no pollution caused to the waters	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on
Before/during construction	Isolation of septic tank	On construction site	Visually or by penetration	In the reconstruction	To ensure there is not risk of contamination by waste waters	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on
During construction	Waste management	On construction site and surrounding areas	Visually for separation of wastes, review receipts from the collection company, or notification from the commune on the proper site of the disposal	Continuously during construction works	To ensure there is no risk of environmental pollution caused by construction works	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on
During construction	Damage to vegetation or other specific habitats	On construction site	Site log and visual inspection	Continuously during construction works	To ensure no damage to vegetation and specific habitats	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on
During construction	Storage of paint, oil or other hazardous materials	On site	Visually ensure proper storage, and no leaks or spills	Continuously during construction works	To minimize risks of pollution of hazardous materials	Contractor to implement, Supervisor to review and report on



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
<b>OPERATION</b>						
Increased vehicle speed	condition of traffic signs; vehicle speed	Approach roads to the construction site	visual observation; speed detectors	unannounced	enable safe traffic flow	Traffic Police
Erosion, rockfall, hazardous conditions	section included in project	condition of hazard signs	visual observation	during maintenance activities		Contractor
During operation/maintenance	Waste collection and management	On site	Visually for separation of wastes, review receipts from the collection company, or notification from the municipality on the proper site of the disposal	Continuously during construction works	To ensure there is no risk of environmental pollution from improper waste management	Warehouse operator
During operation/maintenance	Septic tank maintenance – clearing and adequate disposal of wastes	On site	Visually, or through measuring flow.	Continuously	To ensure that no contamination occurs from waste waters	Warehouse operator
During operation/maintenance	Respecting of worker safety measures	On site	Visually, and ensure compliance with plan	Continuously	No life risk for workers and operators	Warehouse operators
During operation/maintenance	Leaks and spills in station	On site	Visually, and ensure compliance with plan	Continuously	To ensure no leaks of oils or other materials pollute the environment	Warehouse operator

Phase	Monitoring parameter	Location	How / equipment	When / frequency	Responsibility
Supply of material	Possession of environmental permits for plants of quarries and concrete bases from which material is supplied	Legal entities that own the plants	Insight into the documentation	During material supply	Supervision body
Transport of material	If trucks are covered during powdered material transport	At the construction site and transport roads	Visual supervision	During material transport	Supervision body
Reconstruction/	Degradation and soil pollution	At the construction site and directly around the construction site	Visual supervision	Weekly	Supervision body
Reconstruction/	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 the works execution	Supervision body
Reconstruction/	Occurrence of noise and air pollution	At the works execution location	Standard air quality and noise level measurement equipment.	Upon receipt of grievances	Contractor - Company that has licence to perform environment monitoring works
Reconstruction/	Destruction of crops, woods, meadows etc.	At the works execution location and in the vicinity	Visually	Upon receipt of grievances	Supervision body
Reconstruction/	Working hours control.	At the works execution location	Visually and comparison with the construction site organisation plan.	Upon receipt of grievances	Supervision body
Reconstruction/	Waste management during the works execution	At the construction site	Visually and by comparison with the waste management report.	Permanently	Supervision body
Reconstruction/	Number of registered accidents Existence of hygienic Conditions for workers, Protective equipment application	At the construction site	Visually and insight into the register	Permanently during the works execution	Contractor Supervision body

Phase	Monitoring parameter	Location	How / equipment	When / frequency	Responsibility
Reconstruction/	Impact on population due to the limitation of business activity and right to use land	Local community	Insight into the register	Upon receipt of grievances	Project applicant
Reconstruction/	Quality of executed works Quality of material that is installed	At the construction site	Visual monitoring and through register	Permanently during the works execution and construction site removal	Supervision body
Construction site closure	Waste remnants and soil degradation	At the project location	Visually	After the works completion	Contractor Supervision body
Pollution of water and soil because of improper disposal of excavated materials and construction wastes	Existence of zones/sites for preliminary accumulation of wastes	At and near work site	Inspection	During construction works	Contractor, Supervisor Engineer
Loss of top soil due to temporary access roads and work areas, Landscape degradation	Clear delineation of access roads and work sites to prevent their expansion	At access roads and work sites	Inspection, Observation	During construction works	Contractor, Supervisor Engineer
	Cleaning of access roads and work sites after construction works completion	At access roads and work sites	Inspection, Observation	After construction works	Contractor, Supervisor Engineer
	Restoration of landscape to quasi-original condition after completion of works and after use of quarries	At work site and quarries	Unannounced Inspection	After works completion.	PIT Environmental Specialist
Temporary air pollution (dust) related to the transportation of construction materials and truck traffic	Sprinkling of water to suppress the dust	At access roads and work sites	Inspection, Observation	During construction works	Contractor, Supervisor Engineer

Phase	Monitoring parameter	Location	How / equipment	When / frequency	Responsibility
Noise and vibration disturbances	Termination of construction works at the established time (e.g. work on daylight hours)	At access roads and work sites	Inspection, Observation	During construction works	Contractor, Supervisor Engineer
	Measure noise levels (Db)	At and near the work site	Inspection	During construction works	Contractor, Supervisor Engineer
Staff safety	Use of protective equipment, organization of by-passing traffic	At work site	Inspection	During construction works	Contractor, Supervisor Engineer

## 6. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

For each potential impact the ESMP provides for:

- the proposed mitigation measure(s); and
- the parties or agencies charged with implementing those measures, separated into:
  - Agencies responsible for implementation. For this specific assignment the executing agencies (e.g. contracted design institutes) 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. Construction contractors shall take the responsibility for physical implementation of mitigation measures provided under the ESMP during the construction phases according to the Bank's policies and Serbia environmental legislation.
  - Supervising agencies responsible for supervising the executing agencies to ensure that they execute the mitigation measures as planned. The Directorate of Water and Serbia Floods Emergency Recovery Project Implementation Team (PIT) will be responsible for supervising the timely, proper and reliable implementation of works and measures in the consequence provided by the ESMP. PIT 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 policies and Serbia environmental legislation.
  - Various Ministries give different permits. Ministry of Finance together with Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management **control License process for works**. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management 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 take water samples and monitoring 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 Operational Policies;
- 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 Health&Safety requirements (Consultants and contractors working on the program will be required to adhere to all applicable laws and regulations controlling workplace health and safety), etc.

Construction works contracts shall absorb this ESMP with its Environmental Mitigation Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan presented within the chapter 4 and chapter 5 ESMP as an integral part, and will be part of the Tender documents. 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 EMP listed measures and provide reports on compliance.

## **7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The Office for Reconstruction will be responsible for overseeing the overall project implementation. Project management functions and day to day operations will be the responsibility of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) established under DWM.

## **8. MONITORING AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS**

### **8.1. FERP Project Monitoring**

The FERP project will be monitored by PIU under the DWM. Information and data collected at each of the implementation agencies will be fed into overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The Office for Reconstruction will oversee M&E activities regularly through the project reports, evaluate the results achieved and guide the implementing agencies on corrective management actions.

The Construction contractor is obliged to perform all monitoring activities (sampling, measurement, etc.) prescribed within the Monitoring Plan of ESMP document produced for project on which the Contractor is engaged.

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

### **8.2. Environmental Monitoring Plans**

Monitoring plan for FERP projects should be in line with the bidding documents. The main components of the monitoring plans include:

- Environmental issue 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 prepare his compliance reports in respect to ESMP and his SSIP as a Quarterly Progress Reports and submit them to PIU, in both Serbian and English language, in hard copy and electronic versions.

Construction Contractor will provide quarterly reports to PIU which document the environmental mitigation and protection measures, together with prescribed monitoring activities carried out during that quarter's reporting period. Construction Contractor will take care of the environment quality according to the mitigation and monitoring plan which are part of ESMP.

The same applies to the Environmental Monitoring and Supervision Contractors for their part of mitigation and environmental monitoring activities.

If any kind of accident or endangerment of environment happens, reporting will be immediate. PIU and the Contractor have joint responsibility for reporting and investigating incidents. The

Contractor is obliged to inform the project manager and local authorities about accident immediately after it happened.

#### 8.3.2. 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 the PIU a Semi-Annual Environmental and Social Report covering all project activities. 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 project implementation will be undertaken by the PIU, and reported in writing to the Bank on semi-annual basis. An environmental specialist is appointed by PIU to monitor the comprehensiveness in the implementation of ESMPs.

In terms of social monitoring each Contractor shall keep records of grievances received (if any) directly and confirm they have been transmitted to the GRM. The Contractor shall keep monthly employment progress record per template to be provided by the Social Consultant of the PIU to monitor the enhancement of positive impacts of local employment created during the life of the Sub-Project.

Land acquisition shall be monitored weekly by the Social Consultant to inform the Monthly progress report which is already submitted at the end of each month to the World Bank to verify compliance with requirements set forth in the RPF, subsequent ARAP and this ESMP.

## 9. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE ESMP

In accordance with WB OP4.01 a draft version of ESMP will be publicly disclosed at the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Directorate of Water building and in the Sremska Mitrovica municipality during June 2019, for a minimum period of two weeks. The invitation and the draft document shall be disclosed at the official web-sites of the Sremska Mitrovica Municipality and the MoAEP respectively. The public consultation meeting will be held at the premises of the City administration in Sremska Mitrovica.

## 10. REFERENCES

- 1 Location Permit, number: ROP-SMI-932-LOCH-2/2019 of 04.02.2019., City Administration for Urbanism, Communal and Inspection Affairs in Sremska Mitrovica.
- 2 Plan of general regulation of the city of Sremska Mitrovica, Lacarak and Macvanska Mitrovica, ("Official Gazette of the City of Sremska Mitrovica", No. 11/2009)
- 3 Design for construction permit - construction of the Warehouse facility (purpose: mobile flood storage facility for flood protection), plateau in front of the warehouse and existing workshop, access road and drainage system, on construction plot number 8707, cadastral municipality Sremska Mitrovica, "GEO-PROJEKT SM", Sremska Mitrovica, 2019

- 4 Preliminary design for reconstruction of the quay and walkway in Sremska Mitrovica from km 124+520 to km 125+600, "VIA INŽENJERING d.o.o.", Novi Sad, 2018
- 5 Environmental Assessment Sourcebook No 25, Environmental Management Plans, The World Bank Environment Department, January 1999
- 6 Project Appraisal Document, PAD1129, Serbia - Floods Emergency Recovery Project, September 2014
- 7 Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet, ISDSA1019, Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (Appraisal Stage) - Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, September 2014
- 8 Project Information Document, PIDA12087, Project Information Document (Appraisal Stage) - Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, September 2014
- 9 Environmental and Social Management Framework, ESMF, Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, February 2015
- 10 Resettlement Policy Framework, RPF, Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, February 2015

# Annex 1

## LEGISLATION

## **MAIN SERBIAN LEGISLATION:**

### **ANNEX 1: RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION AS OF JUNE 2019**

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

1. 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)
2. Law on nature protection ("Official Gazette of RS", 36/09, 88/10, 91/10, 14/16, 95/18)
3. Law on environmental protection ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/04, 36/09, 72/09, 43/11, 14/16, 76/18, 95/18)
4. Law on EIA ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/2004, 36/09)
5. Law on Strategic EIA ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/04, 88/10)
6. Law on waste management ("Official Gazette of RS", 36/09, 88/10, 14/16, 95/18)
7. Law on noise protection ("Official Gazette of RS", 36/09, 88/10)
8. Law on water ("Official Gazette of RS", 30/10, 93/12, 101/16, 95/18)
9. Law on forest ("Official Gazette of RS", 30/10, 93/12, 89/15, 95/18)
10. Law on air protection ("Official Gazette of RS", 36/09, 10/13)
11. Law on Safety and Health at Work ("Official Gazette of RS", 101/05, 91/15, 113/17)
12. Agricultural Land Law, ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 62/06, 65/08, 41/09, 112/2015, 80/2017, 95/18)

Regulations established on the basis of the Law on EIA include the following:

12. Decree 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)
13. 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)
14. Rulebook on the contents of the EIA Study ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 69/05)
15. Rulebook on the procedure of public inspection, presentation and public consultation about the EIA Study ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 69/05)
16. Rulebook on the work of the Technical Committee for the EIA Study ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 69/05)
17. Regulations on permitted noise level in the environment ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 72/10)
18. Decree on establishing class of water bodies ("Official Gazette of SRS" No. 5/68)
19. Regulations on dangers pollutants in waters ("Official Gazette of SRS" No. 31/82)

## Other relevant Serbian legislation

20. 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)
22. European Environment and Health Committee. Serbia. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2006 ([http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20061010\\_9](http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20061010_9) accessed 29 December 2009).
24. National Assembly. Law on Protection against Environmental Noise. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/09, 88/10.
25. National Assembly. Law on Waste Management. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009, No. 36/09.
26. National Assembly. Constitution of the Republic of Serbia. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2006, No. 98/06.
27. National Assembly. Law on Environmental Protection. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2004, No. 135/04.
28. National Assembly. Law on Air Protection. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009, No. 36/09.
29. National Assembly. Law on Management of Chemicals. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009, No. 36/09.
30. National Assembly. Law on Biocidal Products. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009, No. 36/09.
31. National Assembly. The Law on Environmental Protection. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2009, No. 36/09.
32. National Assembly. Law on Occupational Safety and Health. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2005, No. 101/05
33. National Assembly. Law on Environmental Impact Assessment. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2004, No. 135/04 (<http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/natleg/serbia-02e.pdf>, accessed 11 January 2010).
39. Federal Assembly. Regulation on permitted level of noise in the environment. Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, 2010, No. 72/10.
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 OF RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS

## ANNEX 2a: PRECONDITIONS ISSUED FOR SPECIFIC PROJECT LOCATION

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА  
АУТОНОМНА ПОКРАЈИНА ВОЈВОДИНА  
ГРАД СРЕМСКА МИТРОВИЦА  
ГРАДСКА УПРАВА ЗА УРБАНИЗАМ,  
ПРОСТОРНО ПЛАНИРАЊЕ И ИЗГРАДЊУ ОБЈЕКТА  
БРОЈ: ROP-SMI-932-LOCH-2/2019  
ДАНА: 04.02.2019. год.  
СРЕМСКА МИТРОВИЦА

Градска управа за урбанизам, просторно планирање и изградњу објекта Града Сремска Митровица, на основу члана 53а, 54. - 57. Закона о планирању и изградњи („Службени гласник РС“, број 72/2009, 81/2009 - испр., 64/2010 - одлука УС, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013 - одлука УС, 50/2013 – одлука УС, 98/2013 - одлука УС, 132/2014, 145/2014 и 83/2018), Уредбе о локацијским условима („Службени гласник РС“, број 35/2015 и 114/2015) члана 12. Правилника о поступку спровођења обједињене процедуре електронским путем („Службени гласник РС“, број 113/2015 и 96/2016), члана 12 и 30 Одлуке о градским управама („Службени лист Града Сремска Митровица“, број 2/2018), Плана генералне регулације града Сремске Митровице, Лаћарка и Мачванске Митровице, („Службени лист Града Сремска Митровица“, број 11/2009), издаје:

### ЛОКАЦИЈСКЕ УСЛОВЕ

За изградњу складишног објекта – (намена објекта: складиште мобилне опреме за одбрану од поплава), класификационог броја 125221, категорије објекта „Б“, платоа испред складишта, платоа испред постојеће радионице, приступне саобраћајнице и изградњу дренажног система, на грађевинској парцели број 8707, к.о. Сремска Митровица, површине парцеле 8448м<sup>2</sup>, улица Румски друм у Сремској Митровици, потребне за израду пројекта за грађевинску дозволу.

#### Правила грађења:

##### 1. Подаци о локацији:

- Типична целина 9 (независни просторни системи – НПС); НПС1 – затворене зоне и комплекси: производно-технолошки, комунални и инфраструктурни и простори специјалне намене
- Планирана намена локације: привредно – технолошке зоне, комплекси и објекти

#### Привредно-технолошке зоне – правила градње:

Планирана се да простор радно-комерцијалне зоне буде чисто пословне намене (нема становања). Намене објекта комплекса су оне које неће угрожавати животну средину, природне и створене вредности. Планиране су следеће намене: продаја, услужне делатности, прерада, производња, складишни простори, дистрибутивни центри и слично.

Комплекс се организује на сопственој парцели (приступ, улаз, излаз, паркирање, манипулативне површине, објекти, инфраструктура – шахтови, јаме, цистерне, уређаји за пречишћавање и сл.)

У зонама зеленила нису планирани објекти, али је могућа изградња инфраструктуре како је планом предвиђено. Није дозвољена изградња стамбених објеката и објеката са штетним утицајем на животну средину.

- Градња објеката високоградње на подручју радних зона ограничена је степеном заузетости од 70% и индексом изграђености 2,20. Највеће дозвољене вредности индекса изграђености и степена заузетости се не могу прекорачити а могу се реализовати мање вредности.

- Правила парцелације за грађевинске парцеле привредних и комерцијалних делатности се утврђују обавезном површином комплекса не мањом од 0,2ha и ширином уличног фронта парцеле не мањом од 30m, изузев постојећих комплекса.

- Минимална површина под уређеним зеленим површинама се одређује према величини комплекса: минимално под уређеним зеленим површинама за комплексе преко 5ha - 30%, за комплексе 1-5ha - 25%, за комплексе 0,2-1ha - 20%, од чега компактна пошумљена површина износи минимално пола од укупног зеленила.

- На постојећим објектима, код којих су прекорачене овим планом одређене грађевинске линије, дозвољене су само интервенције редовног одржавања и адаптација.

- Уз саобраћајнице планиране у радно комерцијалној зони важи обавезна грађевинска линија на 5m од регулације саобраћајнице.

- Уколико парцела има приступ на две или више основних саобраћајница обавезна је грађевинска линија према саобраћајници вишег ранга, ако је парцела на углу, обе грађевинске линије су обавезне.

- Није дозвољено упуштање делова објеката преко јавне површине.

- Складишни, технолошки и инфраструктурни простори и објекти, организују се у простору који није непосредно окренут потенцијалним корисницима. Дозвољена је изградња више објеката на парцели.

- Бојна и задње одстојање објекта од ивица парцеле су минимално  $\frac{1}{2}$  висине објекта, а не мање од 5m, уз обавезу садње најмање једног дрвореда.

- Међусобно одстојање је минимално  $\frac{1}{3}$  висине вишег објекта, а у складу са потребама организовања противпожарног пута.

- Међусобно одстојање објеката у оквиру комплекса не може бити мање од 4m.

- За све објекте који подразумевају корисну БРГП висина не сме бити већа од 18m, односно 24m за поједине делове објекта. Ова већа висина се дозвољава на највише  $\frac{1}{3}$  од укупне дозвољене БРГП под објектом.

- Дозвољава се изградња посебних објеката који не подразумевају корисну БРГП, као што су инфраструктурни - фабрички димњаци, ветрењаче, водоводни торњеви или рекламни стубови.

- Изградња оваквих објеката је у оквиру грађевинских линија. Дозвољена висина за рекламне стубове је 30m, а за инфраструктурне објекте се утврђује изузетно и већа висина, према технолошким потребама. Уколико су виши од 30m неопходно је прибавити мишљење и сагласност институција надлежних за безбедност ваздушног саобраћаја.

- Овакви посебни објекти се постављају тако да не представљају опасност по безбедност и, да не ометају значајно сагледивост објеката.

- Архитектонско-естетско решење објеката у радно комерцијалној зони мора бити пројектовано за конкретну намену и примерено непосредном окружењу (Град Сремска Митровица), савременом начину живота и захтевима које поставља савремена архитектура. Планира се коришћење трајних савремених и квалитетних материјала. Могућа је примена монтажног типа градње објеката.

- У оквиру комплекса и објеката нивелационо регулационим решењима омогућити несметано континуално хоризонтално и вертикално кретање хендикепираних и инвалидних лица.

- У оквиру комплекса предвидети подизање појасева заштитног зеленила састављене од компактних засада листопадне и четинарске вегетације. Заштитно зеленило поставити између комплекса и управно на правац доминантних ветрова. Кроз израду Процене утицаја на животну средину, у односу на планирану делатност, по потреби одредити озелењавање као меру заштите.

- Није дозвољено планирање и уређење површина за отворене депоније.
- За сваки новопланирани објект у даљој фази пројектовања неопходно је урадити детаљна геолошка истраживања, а све у складу са Законом о геолошким истраживањима „Службени гласник РС“, бр.44/95. Код свих планираних намена морају се примењивати све посебне и законом прописане мере заштите животне средине.
- Сви објекти треба да се граде са сеизмичком заштитом за 7<sup>о</sup> МЦС скале. Објекти морају бити обезбеђени техничким мерама за негативне утицаје доминантних ветрова, електропражњења, пожарног дејства.
- Могућа је фазна градња, у свакој фази се мора обезбедити уређење и функционисање свих делова комплекса.
- Паркирање се планира на парцели.
- Паркирање посетиоца треба да буде организовано у оквиру комплекса на начин да буде добро приступачно и сагледиво. На паркинг површинама је обавезна садња континуалних дрвореда.
- У зависности од технолошког процеса у оквиру комплекса потребно је планирати претоварно- манипулативне површине и паркинг површине за теретна возила.
- Тачан број паркинг места одредити кроз израду пројектне документације, на основу датих норматива, према планираној делатности, односно технолошким потребама, очекиваном броју посетилаца и потребном броју запослених.

#### **Услови за прикључење на саобраћајну, комуналну и другу инфраструктуру:**

##### **- услови прикључења објеката на саобраћајну инфраструктуру:**

- Колски прилази морају се ситуационо и нивелационо ускладити са положајем јавних саобраћајних површина. Предметна парцела има директан приступ са јавне површине.
- Саобраћајно решење треба нарочито да садржи:
  1. колско-пешачки прилаз до парцеле, односно ситуациони и нивелациони приказ саобраћајне повезаности са јавним саобраћајницама
  2. саобраћајне површине намењене за кретање пешака
  3. саобраћајне површине намењене за кретање и мировање возила
- Формирање новог корисног простора подразумева обезбеђење одговарајућег броја паркинг места само за нове капацитете.

##### **- услови прикључења објеката на водоводну мрежу**

- Хидрантска мрежа за објекат складишта се не предвиђа. Објекат се не прикључује на инсталације водовода и канализације.

##### **-услови прикључења објеката на мрежу фекалне канализације**

- У објекту се не предвиђа фекална канализација. Атмосферске воде се прикупљају дренажним цевоводом, те спроводе до новопроектваног таложника кружног облика пречника 2,00 метра и дубине 3,00м, запремине 9,42м<sup>3</sup>, који је лоциран у оквиру парцеле бр. 8707. Отпадна вода се дренажним цевоводом пречника 200 мм води од објекта кроз четири ревизиона шахта, до прикључка у таложник.
- Паркинзи, приступни путеви и платои урађени су у паду од 0,1 % ка шахтовима, тако да неће доћи до задржавања воде од падавина на површинама. Дренажне цеви се уклапају на дубину 80 цм, а око њих се поставља геотекстил 300 гр/м<sup>2</sup>, фракција агрегата 16 мм, 10 цм испод цеви, око цеви и у слоју 30цм изнад цеви. Након тога се геотекстил преклапа и поставља надслој песка од 20 цм, који је уједно и подлога за каналете које се израђују на укупној дужини 85 метара.
- Дренажна мрежа (у дворишту објекта) је превиђена од PEHD дренажних цеви класе SN 8, пречника 200 мм.

- Атмосферске падавине се евакуишу директно са крова, који је полуцилиндричног облика, на зелену површину.
- Ради лакшег одржавања мреже на хоризонталном разводу предвиђени су ревизиони шахтови кружног облика Ø400 дубине 80 цм, или шахтови квадратног попречног пресека димензија 50 \* 50 \* 80 цм израђени од армираног бетона дебљине зида 10 цм.

**- услови прикључења објеката на дистрибутивни систем електричне енергије**

- Објекат се не прикључује на дистрибутивни систем електричне енергије.

**- услови и техничке мере заштите Завода за заштиту споменика културе**

- Приликом изградње придржавати се и услова издатих од стране Завода за заштиту споменика културе Сремска Митровица, број 49-07/19-2 од 04.02.2019. године.
- Изградња складишта за смештај мобилне опреме за заштиту од поплава у улици Румски друм, на парцели број 8707 к.о. Сремска Митровица у Сремској Митровици, може се предузети на основу следећих услова:

**Археолошки надзор**

- **обавезан је повремен археолошки надзор** приликом извођења земљаних радова на изградњи објекта, приступне саобраћајнице и инфраструктурних прикључака од стране стручне службе овог Завода;
- ако се у току извођења радова наиђе на археолошка налазишта или археолошке предмете извођач радова је дужан да одмах, без одлагања прекине радове и о томе обавести Завод за заштиту споменика културе у Сремској Митровици, као и да предузме мере да се налаз не уништи и не оштети и да се сачува на месту и у положају у коме је откривен, у складу са чланом 109. став 1. Закона о културним добрима;
- Инвеститор је у обавези да обустави радове уколико наиђе на археолошка налазишта или археолошке предмете од изузетног значаја ради истраживања локације.
- Инвеститор је дужан да обезбеди средства према предрачуну за археолошки надзор, у складу са чланом 110. став 1. Закона о културним добрима.
- Обавезује се Инвеститор да најкасније два дана пре почетка извођења земљаних радова на парцели 8707 к.о. Сремска Митровица у Сремској Митровици обавести Завод ради спровођења археолошког надзора.

**- Услови у погледу мера заштите од пожара:**

- У условима у погледу мера заштите од пожара Одељења за ванредне ситуације у Сремској Митровици, Одсека за превентивну заштиту, 09/30/2 број 217- 1230 /19 од 01.02.2019. године, наведено је следеће:
- Како је укупна површина складишта мања од 1500 квадратних метара за предметну изградњу није прописана законска обавеза прибављања сагласности на техничку документацију утврђена чл. 33 и 34 Закона о заштити од пожара („Сл. гласник РС”, бр. 111/09 и 20/15), па сходно томе није прописана ни обавеза прибављања услова у погледу мера заштите од пожара сходно чл. 16 став 2 Уредбе о локацијским условима.
- У погледу мера заштите од пожара, у фази пројектовања и изградње предметног објекта са свим припадајућим инсталацијама, опремом и уређајима, потребно применити мере заштите од пожара утврђене важећим законима, техничким прописима, стандардима и другим актима којима је уређена област заштите од пожара.





## ANNEX 2b: PRECONDITIONS OF IPCM

ЗАВОД ЗА ЗАШТИТУ  
СПОМЕНИКА КУЛТУРЕ  
СРЕМСКА МИТРОВИЦА  
Број: 49-07/19-2  
Датум: 04.02.2019. године

ГРАД СРЕМСКА МИТРОВИЦА  
ГРАДСКА УПРАВА ЗА УРБАНИЗАМ, ПРОСТОРНО  
ПЛАНИРАЊЕ И ИЗГРАДЊУ ОБЈЕКТА  
СРЕМСКА МИТРОВИЦА  
Светог Димитрија 13

Предмет: Услови и мере техничке заштите за изградњу складишта за смештај  
мобилне опреме за заштиту од поплава у улици Румски друм, на  
катастарској парцели број 807 К.О. Сремска Митровица у  
Сремској Митровици

**Веза: Ваш захтев број ROP-SMI-932-LOCH-2/2019 од 31.01.2019. године**

Завод за заштиту споменика културе Сремска Митровица, на основу чл. 99. став 2. тачка 1. (3.), 104, 109, 110. и 112. Закона о културним добрима ("Службени гласник РС" бр. 71/94, 52/2011-др. закони и 99/2011-др. закон), а поступајући по захтеву Градске управе за урбанизам, просторно планирање и изградњу објекта Града Сремске Митровице, улица Светог Димитрија број 13, број ROP-SMI-932-LOCH-2/2019 од 31.01.2019. године, издаје дана 04.02.2019. године

### УСЛОВЕ И МЕРЕ ТЕХНИЧКЕ ЗАШТИТЕ

#### ЗА ИЗГРАДЊУ СКЛАДИШТА НА КАТАСТАРСКОЈ ПАРЦЕЛИ БРОЈ 807 К.О. СРЕМСКА МИТРОВИЦА У УЛИЦИ РУМСКИ ДРУМ У СРЕМСКОЈ МИТРОВИЦИ

I Изградња складишта за смештај мобилне опреме за заштиту од поплава у улици Румски друм, на парцели број 807 К.О. Сремска Митровица у Сремској Митровици, може се предузети на основу следећих услова:

- Археолошки надзор
- **обавезан је повремен археолошки надзор** приликом извођења земљаних радова на изградњи објекта, приступне саобраћајнице и инфраструктурних прикључака од стране стручне службе овог Завода;

- ако се у току извођења радова наиђе на археолошка налазишта или археолошке предмете извођач радова је дужан да одмах, без одлагања прекине радове и о томе обавести Завод за заштиту споменика културе у Сремској Митровици, као и да предузме мере да се налаз не уништи и не оштети и да се сачува на месту и у положају у коме је откривен, у складу са чланом 109. став 1. Закона о културним добрима;
- Инвеститор је у обавези да обустави радове уколико наиђе на археолошка налазишта или археолошке предмете од изузетног значаја ради истраживања локације.
- Инвеститор је дужан да обезбеди средстава према предрачуна за археолошки надзор, у складу са чланом 110. став 1. Закона о културним добрима.

II Обавезује се Инвеститор да најкасније два дана пре почетка извођења земљаних радова на парцели 8707 К.О. Сремска Митровица у Сремској Митровици обавести Завод ради спровођења археолошког надзора.

### Образложење

Предметна локација се налази у зони Сирмијума ван бедема где је обавезан археолошки надзор приликом извођења земљаних радова. На предметној парцели ће се градити монтажна хала габарита 16.5×35.25 м на постојећем АБ платоу са приступном саобраћајницом. С обзиром на предвиђени обим радова обавезан је повремен археолошки надзор приликом изградње дренажног система и инфраструктурних прикључака.

Стварни трошкови:

1. издавање услова и мера техничке заштите са трошковима надзора

**Сврха уплате: такса за услуге**

**Прималац: Завод за заштиту споменика културе, Сремска Митровица, Светог Димитрија 10**

**Трошкови утврђивања услова: 1.500,00 динара**

**Валута: RSD**

**Рачун примаоца: 840-107668-37**

**Позив на број: 49-07/19**

Обрађивач: БЛ

в. д. Директора

Љубиша Шулаја

**Достављено:**

- Град Сремска Митровица, Градска управа за урбанизам, просторно планирање и изградњу објеката Града Сремске Митровице, улица Светог Димитрија број 13;
- Документацији;
- Архиви.

Ljubiša Šulaja  
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Date: 2019.02.04 10:33:55 +01'00'

## Annex 3

# REPORT ON PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

### **ANNEX 3: REPORT ON PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

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