Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Directorate for Water Management
11070 Belgrade,
Blvd. Umetnosti 2a

FLOODS EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY PROJECT (FERP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

for

flood protection of KPZ “Valjevo”, facilities and infrastructure from the Obnica River, including regulation of the Obnica River bed from km 1 + 250 to km 2 + 290 and reconstruction of the access bridge in the entrance zone to the KPZ “Valjevo”

DRAFT DOCUMENT 03
B E L G R A D E, November 2018

Table of contents:

ANNEXES:

Abbreviations

DAP	Directorate of Agrarian Payments
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
GEMM	General Environmental Mitigation Measures
IFC	International Financial Corporation
KPZ	Criminal Correctional Institution
MAFWM	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection

INP	Institute for Nature Protection
IPCM	Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments
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)[1] completed on July 10, 2014 with the objective of estimating disaster effects[2]. 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.

The Government conducted a Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA)[3] completed on July 10, 2014 with the objective of estimating disaster effects[4]. 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.

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 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

[1] 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.

2 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.

[3] 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.

4 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.

Category B in according to the World bank OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment as the investments are directed on the rehabilitation of existing embankment infrastructure exclusively, 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.

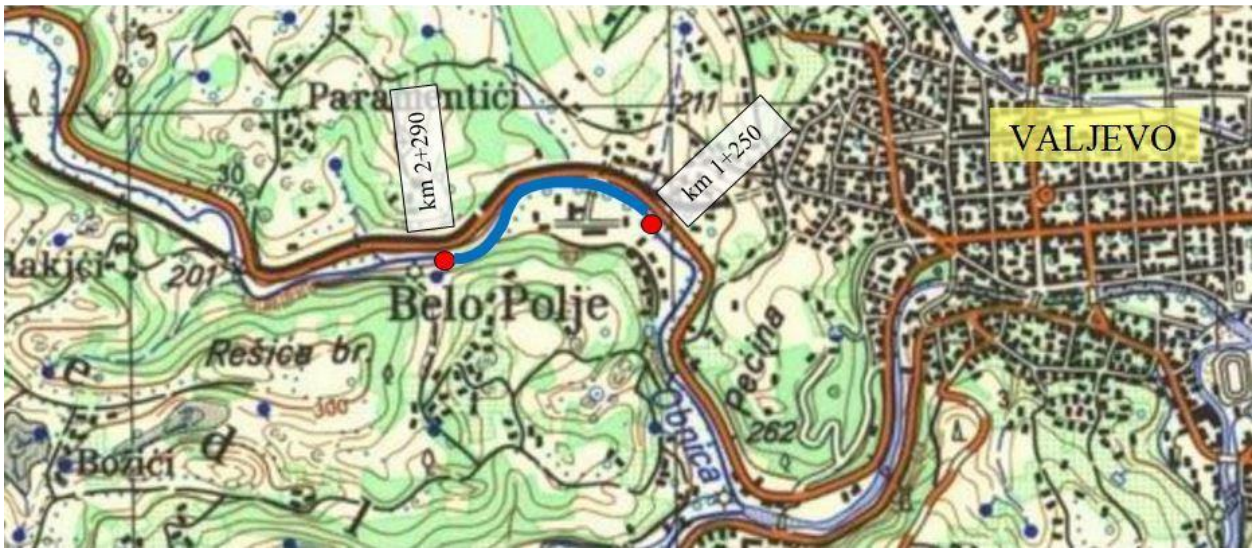
The Floods Emergency Recovery Project focuses on the priority sectors identified in the Recovery Needs Assessment including energy, agriculture, and flood protection. The project would help close the financing gap and ensure continued provision of electricity services, forestall a likely decline in direct 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. Valjevo Project Description

Obnica is a river in Western Serbia springing at the foot of the mountain Medvednik. It flows to the East, through of the city of Valjevo where its confluences the river Jablanica and together form Kolubara River. The third largest river in Serbia after Danube and Sava. Obnica River in its 25 km length is characterized with unevenness of flow, violent speeds and erosion processes in the period of high waters.

The May 2014 Floods hugely damaged Obnica Riverbed and nearby facilities. Three bridges in vicinity of KPZ Valjevo were significantly damaged and have lost functionality and traffic was disabled. After floods, bridge 1 is re-build and lot of extensive activities were undertaken with the aim of reconstructing existing and constructing new facilities in the zone of the KPZ Valjevo complex. In order to complete all construction activities, it is necessary to take appropriate measures and works in order to prevent a re-flooding scenario.

The subject sub-project of flood protection in the area of Valjevo includes regulation of the Obnica River bed from km 1+250 to km 2+290 and reconstruction of the access bridge in the entrance zone to the KPZ “Valjevo” (Bridge 2 at km 1+491).



Picture 01: Project location, Valjevo, work zone marked from km 1+250 to km 2+290

1.2.1. Route description (baseline conditions)

The subject section of the river Obnica is located in the western part of Valjevo, in the immediate vicinity of the KPZ "Valjevo". It is 1,040 m long and characterized by a neglected and deformed river bed with reduced permeability, which poses a risk of new floods in the project area.

KPZ "Valjevo" is located five kilometres from centre of the city, close to the road Valjevo-Loznica. It is surrounded by the river Obnica on north, and by the forests and slopes on southern side. This institution specializes in the execution of the sentence of juvenile imprisonment, (Picture 02).

Opposite to the correction facility, on the left-hand side upstream, a Valjevo outskirt settlement with approximately 15 households exists. Some of the households were identified to be vulnerable. The ARAP under preparation will capture the details of the socio-economic environment of each individual household and design adequate mitigation measures commensurate to the impacts. During Project preparation, stakeholder engagement meetings were held and household visits conducted to solicit the views of the local population. They all confirmed that floods caused, and are still causing great damages, that they devastate their gardens, homes, auxiliary structures, threaten, injure and even kill small domestic animals which in some cases provide subsistence consumption products (eggs, poultry meat mainly). The latest flood even completely destroyed and detached a part of a house with a large terrace. Debris of this is still on site additionally blocking the river-flow.

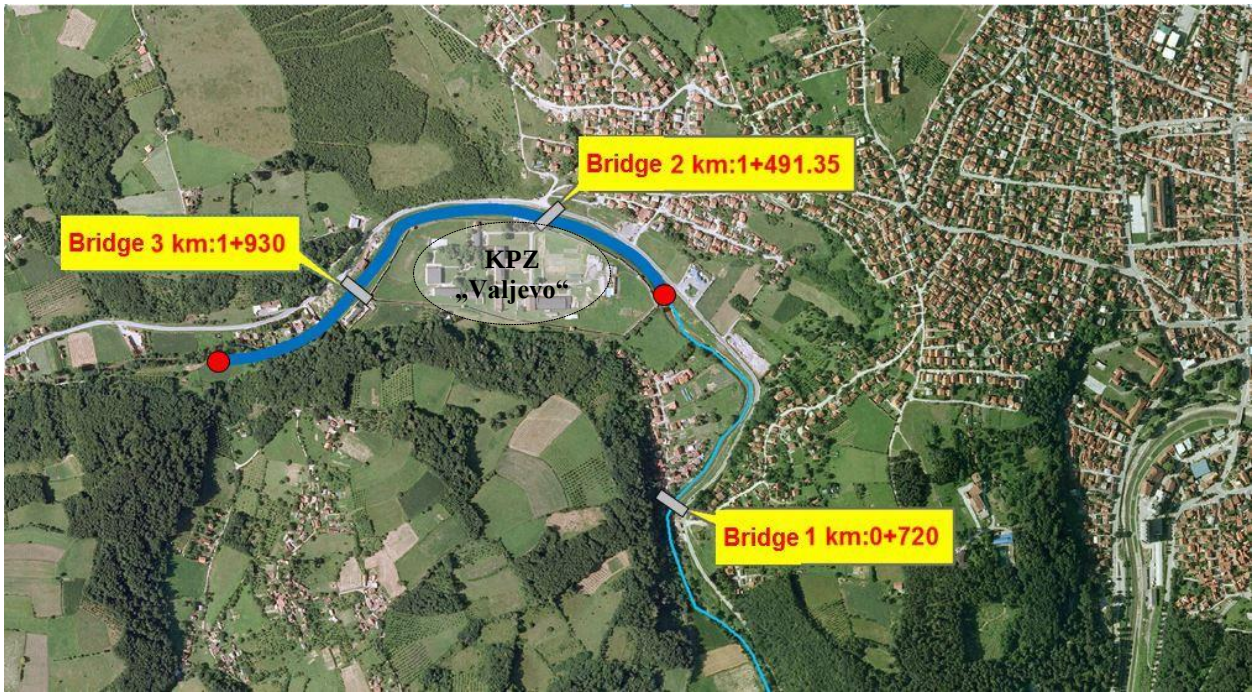
The M-4 Valjevo-Loznica road, with its traffic load of 3.424 veh/day is also in the immediate vicinity of the route, and it is also exposed to flooding during the high waters of the river Obnica.

During the 2014 flooding events all three bridges close to KPZ "Valjevo" were completely destroyed.

Bridge No.1 is located outside the sub-project t zone at km 0+720 and as said was completely destroyed during the 2014 floods. However, a new bridge has been constructed since.

Bridge number 2, on km 1+491, is located at the main entrance to the KPZ "Valjevo". This bridge has suffered significant damages during the floods, and has been completely demolished. Following the floods, the bridge was subject to minor rehabilitation works facilitating access to the KPZ "Valjevo". The works were not long-term solutions as they don’t provide sufficient a stability of the construction and is not for for purposed. The stability of the structure will be easily compromised by any future high waters of Obnica River and cause its collapse.

Bridge No.3 at km 1+930.0 is located at the entrance to the investigation facility of the KPZ “Valjevo” currently not operational and abandoned. During the floods, this bridge has suffered significant damage and is currently out of service. After the flood, no reconstructive activities were applied to the bridge and traffic is not possible. The project envisages the demolition of the bridges remains. Although no new bridge will be constructed due to a change in the spatial concept of the KPZ “Valjevo”.



Picture 02: Position of bridges on Obnica River and Project zone

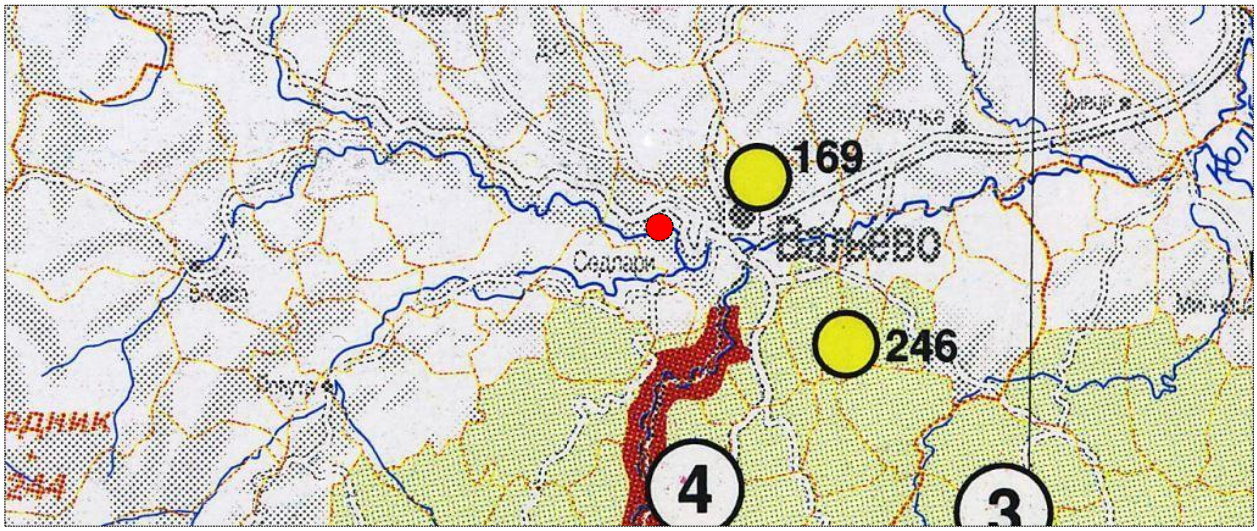
Picture 03: Bridge 02, demolished by the floods and temporary adapted

Picture 04: Bridge 03, completely demolished by the floods

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

According to the preconditions obtained from Institute for Nature Protection (INP, Nr.404-02-304/18 dated October 12th 2018, Annex 2b) 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 are 3 protected natural goods. The closest protected natural area is a natural monument – Walnut trees in Valjevo (yellow circle no. 169 on Picture 05), which is 6 km away from the project area. The Second location of protected natural area is the Landscape of outstanding quality “Gorge of the Gradac River” (maroon area no. 4 on Picture 05) which is at least 10 km away from the project area. The third one “Valjevske mountains” (light green area no. 3, southern to the project zone), placed 8 km away from the project area is not protected yet, but is planned to be protected by INP.

According to the preconditions obtained from Institute for Protection of Cultural monuments (IPCM, Nr.994/1 dated October 10th 2018, Annex 2c) within the zone of Obnica River there are no registered archaeological finds or cultural monuments. Furthermore, there are no cultural protected areas in the close vicinity of project zone.



Picture 05. Location of project area in respect to protected areas

1.2.2. Designed concepts of the regulation

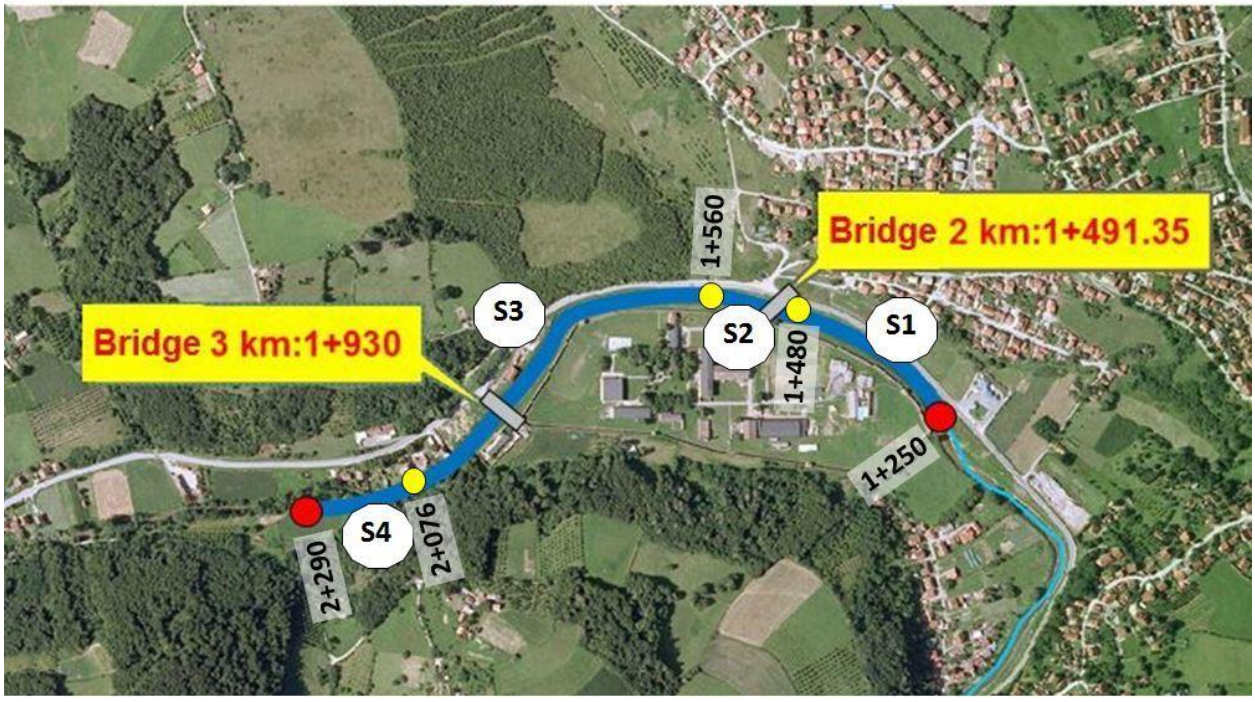
The defensive line of the right bank of Obnica River, to protect the protected area of the KPZ "Valjevo" consists of:

Section **S1**: **gabions construction** - vertical, downstream of the bridge 02, from km. 1+220.10 to km 1+480, L = 260m, with a berm in the defended part along the whole river bank and the KPZ wall.

Section **S2**: **reinforced concrete supporting wall** in the bridge 02 zone, from km 1+480 to km 1+560, L = 80m. On this section a mobile flood protection system will be constructed.

Section **S3**: **gabions construction** - vertical, upstream of the bridge 02, from km 1+560 to km 2+076, L = 516m, with a berm in the defended part along the whole river bank and the KPZ wall.

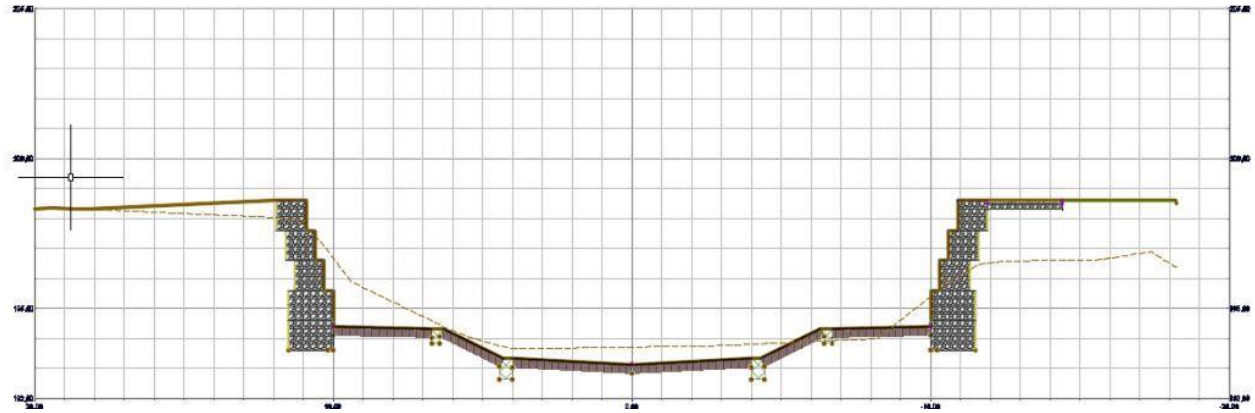
Section **S4**: **longitudinal gabions construction**, upstream from the investigative prison unit, from km 2+076 to km 2+251, L = 175m, which is rooted in the high terrain on right side of the Obnica River.



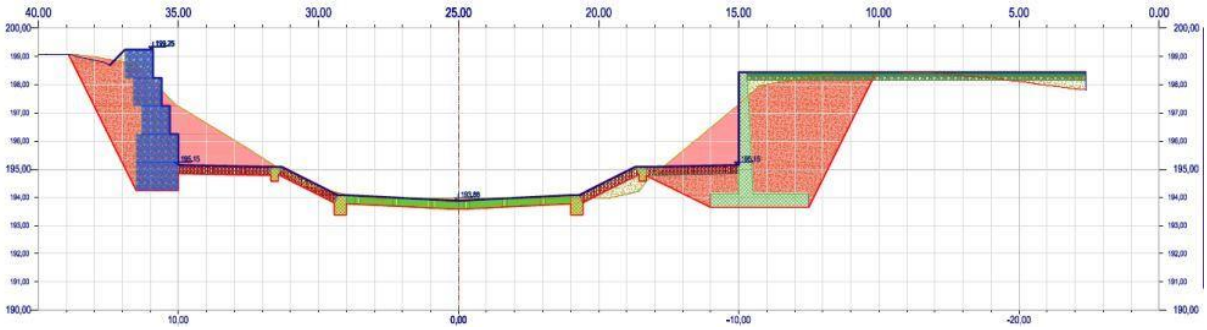
Picture 06: Dividing of the route of the sub-project on Sections S1, S2, S3 and S4

Throughout the whole length of the right defence line, a road belt will be formed, which has the role of a service road for maintaining the defence line and the road for the implementation of the flood defence, and in regular conditions allows longitudinal communication with the upstream and downstream river sections.

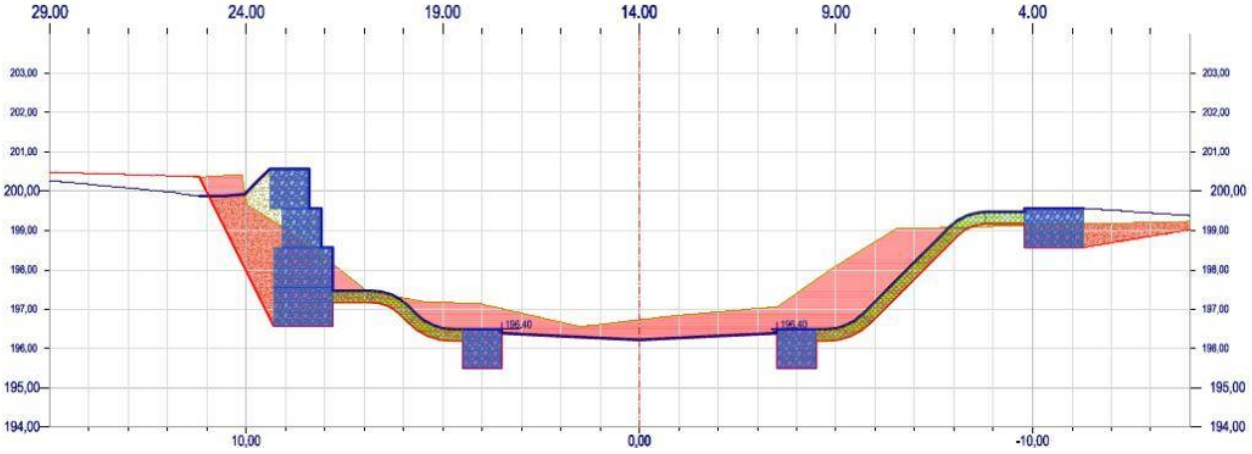
1.2.2.1. Characteristic cross sections of river bed on different project sections



Picture 07: Obnica River bed on sections S1 and S3



Picture 08: Obnica River bed on section S2



Picture 09: Obnica River bed on section S4

1.2.3. An overview of the Construction work on Valjevo sub-project

The major works at the first part relate to Obnica River bed regulation and other works in the zone of the river basin, to elevate the level of flood protection.

Second major part of proposed works is related to the construction of the new bridge 02 at the entrance zone in the KPZ "Valjevo".

Remaining works are Mobile flood protection systems within the entrance zone of KPZ „Valjevo “and Drainage works within the zone of KPZ „Valjevo “.

<u>Protecting of the Obnica Riverbed, km1+250 do km2+290</u>

The scope of protective works at the bottom and the banks of the river Obnica which in a length of L= 1040m most exposes KPZ „Valjevo “to major flooding risks.

The scope further envisages a technical solution for the protection of the settlement located at the left river bank of Obnica River, upstream of the prison complex prone to flooding due to unfavourable hydraulic conditions. The estimated length of the defence line in the zone of this settlement is 300m.

Works within the scope of this project will contribute to achieving sufficient river flow capacity in order to ensure the stability of the M4 Valjevo-Loznica road from future floods.

The riverbed route and works are planned within the boundaries of state-owned water land.

Project preparatory works

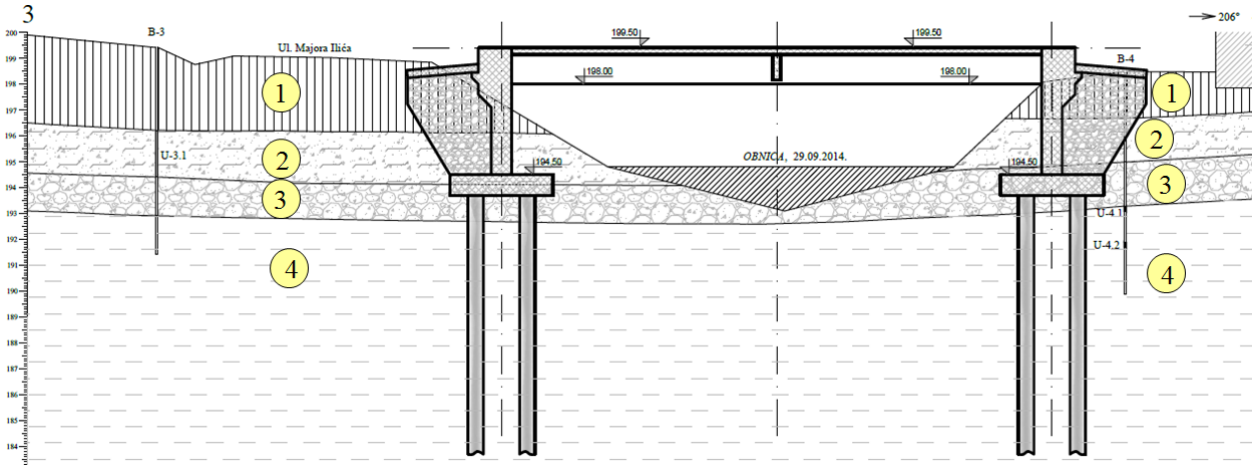
Prior to the commencement of works, basic preparatory works will be carried out, while special preparatory works will be harmonized with technical solutions, positions and work operations.

Basic preparatory works includes legal activation of borrow pits and depository sites for construction waste and non-quality material.

Bridge reconstruction works at the entrance zone of KPZ "Valjevo"

At the site of the temporary sanated bridge 02 that was destroyed during the May floods in 2014, it is necessary to build a new bridge. The new bridge will ensure access to the entrance to the KPZ „Valjevo “from Majora Ilica Street.

New designed bridge has no pillars in the water, thus avoid disturbance of the natural river flow and congestion of the regulated riverbed. The span of the bridge is 21.30m. The width of the carriageway is 9.80m. Two lanes of width of 3.0m and two pedestrian paths with a width of 1.50m are foreseen with curbs and a protective fence. The bridge is made of reinforced concrete. The piles are designed as drilled, since the marly clay is ground layer in which the piles should be found (layer nr. 4 on Picture 10).



Picture 10: Engineering – Geological Cross Section at the position of the bridge at KPZ Valjevo

1. Heterogeneous soil. Non-coherent material. Adverse ground for the foundation of bridges.
2. Sandy soil, sandy clay. A favourable ground for the foundation of bridges, but also susceptible to erosion caused by floods.
3. Alluvial gravel. Aquifer. Very good ground for foundation of bridges and other objects.
4. Marley clay, partially sandy. Hard and well consolidated ground, convenient for every construction.

Mobile flood protection system within the entrance zone of KPZ „Valjevo “

In areas where it is not possible to achieve the required protection height of the flood protection facilities, it is necessary to anticipate the appropriate mobile flood protection system, which includes permanent protection facilities and mobile equipment which should be installed during high water conditions.

Route of the mobile flood protection system is next to the future reinforced concrete structure – river bed area in the bridge zone. The total length corresponds to the length of the plateau on section 2 and it is 80 m (from km 1+480 to km 1+560);

Drainage works within the zone of KPZ "Valjevo".

The project envisages the drainage and connection of all existing drains and connections within the project area. The project envisages typical installation dismantling equipment for controlled drainage and protection against return waters (non-return valves, installations).

1.2.3.1. Brief summary of the works to be undertaken as a part of this sub-project:

- Obnica River regulation works
    1. Preliminary works
    2. Earth Works (excavation and earth filling)
    3. Stone works
    4. Concrete and asphalt works
- Mobile system construction works
    1. Preliminary works
    2. Construction of building facilities of mobile system
    3. Mobile equipment of mobile system
- Hydro-engineering works
    1. Preliminary works
    2. Earth Works
    3. Concrete and asphalt works
- New Bridge Construction Works
    1. Preliminary works
    2. Earth Works (excavation and earth filling)
    3. Piles
    4. Concrete works
    5. Reinforcement works
    6. Isolating works
    7. Locksmith Works
    8. Finishing works
- Bridge dismantling and removal

In accordance with the request from the Project Terms of Reference (ToR), bridge dismantling and removal works have been designed too.

Demolition of the existing bridges 02 and 03 and removal of the construction waste to the landfill are part of Project Preparation works, covered within the Bill of Quantities (BoQ) where emphasised as a separate item of Project works.

Subject item includes:

- Mechanical demolition by compressor;
- Cutting of reinforcement;
- Internal transport up to 20m;
- Loading in transport vehicles;
- Transportation to an approved landfill up to 5km.
- Unloading;

- Landfills and borrow pits

Using of approved landfills and borrow pits (stone quarries) is foreseen by the project. Securing borrowing and landfills for construction waste and poor-quality material are basic preparatory works for this project.

Earthworks for the construction of regulated river bed and protective gabion and AB supporting walls comprise of following activities: Excavation of soil, loading in transport vehicles and transport to approved landfill up to 15 km;

Procurement, transport and installation of stone slabs (from the quarry) for filling the caverns and forming of the river bed and service roads. Material is provided from the borrow pit.

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 rehabilitation projects unless their alignments are placed 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 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)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 135/04)
- The Law on Waste Management (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 36/09, 88/10, 14/16)
- The Law on Water (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 30/10, 93/12, 101/16)
- The Law on Occupational Safety and Health (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 101/05, 91/15)
- 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)
- Law on Nature Protection, (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 36/09, 88/10, 91/10, 14/16)
- Agricultural Land Law, (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 62/06, 41/09, 112/15)

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 Valjevo Project	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

Since the existing infrastructure, facilities and equipment will be rehabilitated, reconstructed, repaired and replaced 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 and reconstruction of flood protection structures 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 rehabilitation 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 rehabilitation 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 rehabilitation 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 and rehabilitation 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**. No archaeological or cultural resources are expected to be encountered during project implementation.

3.1. Potential environmental impacts of Valjevo 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.

Construction of flood protection structures is based on the river bank regulation; it is about preventing the flooding of relatively small areas of urban zones, and at relatively shallow depths. Impact to the downstream environment is negligible

Project impacts by phases are shown in following table:

Phase	Type of impact
Construction phase	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
Operational phase	Low impact on natural environment on the project location Positive impact in terms of prevention of risks for environment, humans and property
Degree of negative impact	Minimal if mitigation measures are applied

3.2. Potential social impacts of Valjevo Project

The project triggers OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement as the sub-project requires land acquisition of 8 privately owned parcels of land, expropriation from one state institution (prison facility) and administrative transfer of state-owned land in three other cases. Although the impact is minor, in accordance to the RPF applicable for the FER Project, the sub-project requires an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to be prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) [5]adopted for this project (March 2015) The RPF was prepared to guide potential land acquisition and resettlement for the flood protection works in accordance to the requirements of the World Bank (WB) and its Operational Policy 4.12 and fit with the national legislation.

The 8 impacted privately owned land parcels cover a total area of 3615 m^2 that are anticipated to be expropriated. Additional 4 parcels in public ownership in the area of 2001 m2 are impacted which sums up to a total of 5166 m2 to be affected by the development activities. The smallest part of land to be acquired has an area of 62 m^2 whereas the largest is 1630 m^2. Landowners affected by land acquisition will lose less than 10% of the total area of land owned and there will be no negative impacts on the household's livelihoods. Per classification of the land as registered in the Cadastre, the category of land varies but consists mainly of meadows and gardens. The actual use of land is consistent with the official categorization. The expropriation process includes only acquisition of land, i.e. no resettlement or loss of shelter or impact to businesses is expected. It is not expected that the construction works will require temporary land use for placement of construction machinery, depositing material, providing access roads etc. A

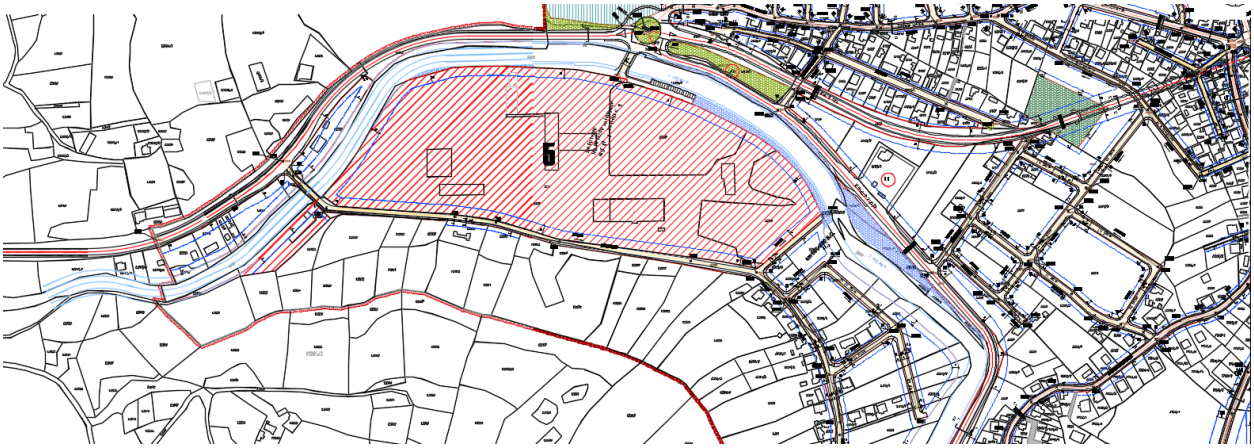
The details related to the acquisition of private land will be covered in a stand-alone Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to be prepared and submitted to the Bank for its approval prior to signing of the contract for works

[5] See RPF for FERP, available at http://www.rdvode.gov.rs/ accessed on October 11, 2018

3.2.1. Main design and avoiding negative social impacts of the project

During design phase the Designer considered all feasible project alternatives in order to avoid physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits.

For the needs of this project, a General Spatial Plan of Valjevo 2015 (PGR) has been obtained which is the basis for obtaining all permits and licenses. The subject design for the river regulation works as the bridge design are in accordance with the PGR - West.



Picture 11: General Spatial Plan of Valjevo 2015 (PGR)

3.2.2. 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 City of Valjevo 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 ARAP will define the GRM, the roles and responsibilities, access points, the timeline for addressing a grievance, and reporting and disclosure arrangements. Disclosure of a periodic summary report will be made available in hard copy and electronically at the PIUs and the City of Valjevo web-sites.

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 repair of flood-damaged infrastructure and facilities will bring economic, social, health and ecological benefits, to population and local community in Valjevo municipality. 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:

impact	Signifi cance	comment
impacts on land use/ settlements,	low	During the project implementation some land take, as defined by Additionally, temporary occupation of private owned land.is during construction works is not expected. . Adequate mitigation and compensation measures are envisaged according to ARAP document which is prepared for this Project in accordance with the RPF, together with the measures prescribed within this EMP document. The Sub-Project will require permanent land acquisition, although minor. Temporary land occupation is not anticipated. Mitigation measures and adequate compensation will be provided in the ARAP prepared for this Sub-Project in accordance with the RPF, together with measures prescribed in this EMP.
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

impact	Significance	comment
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 rehabilitation phase. Mitigation measures in form of noise deflecting shields will be placed where the work-scheduling activities cannot have desired effect. Impact can be mitigated by following 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,	no impact	There are no cultural or religious assets along the project route. According to the INP map – no protected natural or cultural heritage exist within the project zone.
cumulative impacts etc.	medium/ moderate	Temporary, rehabilitation works may cause a slight increase of noise levels and air pollutants concentrations during the works only
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.

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.

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 on banks of Obnica River in the area near Valjevo, contamination of 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 Valjevo

4.1.2. Environmental Impacts and Respective Mitigation Measures

Erosion of embankment slopes

Impact - The earthworks for the sub-project activities might cause negative impacts in form of erosion on embankment slopes, dust, noise and vibration disturbing the local population.

Mitigation Measures - Excavation and/or filling will be performed in a manner that the slope of the embankments is within right of way. The Contractor should use erosion control measures such as re-vegetation of disturbed areas and placing of tarps. The Contractor shall stabilize the cleared areas not used for rehabilitation activities with vegetation or with the appropriate surface treatments as soon as practicable following completion of activities.

Potential air pollution - Dust

Impact - Possible sources of air pollution will be dust due to maintenance activities, movement of machinery and other sources. Rehabilitation 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 rehabilitation 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 rehabilitation 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 Valjevo 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 rehabilitation 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 embankment right of way.
- 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 and rehabilitation works.
- Arrange necessary preservation measures (establish protection zones, by-pass these areas during transportation and other).
- Cease the works as soon as historical and cultural monuments are encountered during earthworks and provide relevant information to the State Agency for Historical and Cultural Monuments Protection.

Conduct mid-term and end-of-project inspections to the sites during construction and rehabilitation 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-foresting 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 VALJEVO

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	**EIA Procedure and Bid documents preparation**			
	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	Investor PWMC “Srbijavode”	
	Nature Protection within the Project zone	INP precondition No.01: The project can include only a section of the stream of the river Obnica from km 1+250 to km 2+290 (the city of Valjevo);	Investor PWMC “Srbijavode” Design Consultant	
	Potential negative effects of the large waters on other parts of the stream	INP precondition No.02: Changes in the hydrological regime and the hydraulic character of the river Obnica should minimise the potential negative effects of the large waters on other parts of the stream;	Design Consultant	
	engineering and geological characteristics of the soil	INP precondition No.03: the stability of the soil must be ensured along the river banks, there should be no change in the engineering and geological characteristics of the soil;	Design Consultant	
	River bed slope stability	INP precondition No.04: Inclination of slopes must ensure their stability;	Design Consultant	
	Potential changes in the hydrological regime and the hydraulic characteristics of the river Obnica	INP precondition No.05: Ensure that the river regulation works are carried out in such a way that changes in the hydrological regime and the hydraulic characteristics of the river Obnica are established by the appropriate regime with a probability of occurrence for at least 100 years;	Design Consultant Construction Contractor	
CONSTRUCTION	**Material supply**			

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
	Sand and gravel borrow pit. disturbance of Obnica River bed, water quality, ecosystem disturbance	Use existing borrow pits or buy material at licensed separations; requirement for official approval or valid operating license. INP precondition No.08: It is forbidden to form new borrowing sites and surface mines in order to provide geological construction material (stone, sand, gravel, etc.). However, it is allowed to use surpluses of natural material (deposits); INP precondition No.22: It is forbidden to carry out any construction work that may cause water blurred in watercourses for more than 5 days and / or whose intensity can adversely affect aquatic organisms;	Sand and gravel Contractor or Separation Construction Contractor	to be specified in bid documents -Conditions for selection of subcontractors for material supply
CONSTRUCTION	**Material transport**			
	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	
CONSTRUCTION	**Construction site**			
	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 Valjevo, 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	Archaeological Supervision will be established on this project in order to prevent damage to cultural properties
	Potential damage of natural chance finds during the earth works	INP precondition No.25: If during the works the Contractor encounters geological-palaeontological or mineralogical petrological objects, which are presumed to be a natural goods, the contractor is obliged to inform the Ministry of Environmental Protection within eight days, or take all	Construction Contractor Supervision Contractor	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		measures as to the natural good it would not be damaged until the arrival of an authorized person.		
	Preservation of the segments of the hydro-geological regime of the project area	INP precondition No.06: During the river regulation works, no larger sections of the watercourses (troughs) should be completely sealed;	Construction Contractor Supervision Contractor	
	Potential impacts on fish migration	INP precondition No.07: elimination or neutralization of the activities and obstacles that interfere migration of fish;	Construction Contractor Supervision Contractor	
	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	
	Preservation of natural water sources (springs)	INP precondition No.15: Capture and usage of the spring waters is prohibited;	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 INP precondition No.18: On the micro location of works it is forbidden to dispose of oil derivatives (and other propellants), as well as the formation of a landfill;	Construction Contractor	
	Improper disposal of waste removed from the riverbed	INP precondition No.09: Unused extraction wastes removed from the riverbed must be collected appropriately and then deposited in a place designated by the competent city services;	Construction Contractor	
	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	Construction Contractor	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
		waste collection containers and storage areas for different kinds of wastes. INP precondition No.16: Communal and all other waste generated during the work, must be collected appropriately, and then deposited in a place designated by the competent utility service;		
	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 INP precondition No.19: During the works, all measures must be taken to prevent the spillage of fuel, oil, lubricants and other harmful and hazardous materials; if necessary, the removal of a part of contaminated soil and its repair by replacement and deterioration must be done; during refuelling and oil change, place a suitable protective film around the vehicle and machinery, which should be postponed after use in the legally prescribed manner and location;	Construction Contractor	
	Potential damage and reducing of the production on agricultural areas	INP precondition No.12: If parts of the route covered by works represent potential agricultural areas, all activities that could cause damage and reduce the production value of this land are prohibited;	Construction Contractor Supervision Consultant	
	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	
	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
	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	
	Impact on movement of the population within the project area	INP precondition No.13: During the reconstruction and regulation of the Obnica river, free movement of the population in this area must be ensured;	Construction Contractor	
	Impact unexpected in ARAP/ unmitigated prior to start of work on private land/ non-land assets or livelihoods of local people found to be inevitable during construction	Mitigate impact/ compensate for loss of assets per ARAP. Construction should be interrupted so no impact wold occur before mitigation measures implemented/ compensation paid	The City of Valjevo as the Beneficiary of Expropriation	
	Landscaping of the zone of new Bridge	INP precondition No.11: Ensure that the new - service bridge in the Valjevo area, as well as the accompanying objects that are being reconstructed, are built or coated with natural materials (stones, etc.) to fit better into the existing ambient;	Design Consultant Construction Contractor Supervision Consultant	
	Re- cultivation of all degraded areas;	NP precondition No.24: Upon completion of works, rehabilitation or reclamation of all degraded areas is mandatory;		
MAINTENANCE	**Construction site**			
	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”	

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
	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 (Obnica River); dispose waste material at location protected from washing out	Maintenance Contractor	
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 community.	Prioritise qualified local population in employment.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through tender documentation.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction! Repair	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.

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Violation of vegetation cover	Replant or re-seed vegetation. Apply measures of good construction practice. INP precondition No.21: For the execution of works requiring the removal of high forest vegetation on state and private land, the consent and remittance of the authorized forest farm "Srbijasume" is mandatory;	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Noise in the operation of heavy mechanisation and generators.	Observe law-defined working hours at the construction site. INP precondition No.23: It is forbidden to perform works during the night; Make the generator casings sound proof if they are located near residential units. Ensure mufflers for heavy machinery. 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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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 l 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. INP precondition No.17: On the project micro location, service and repair of machines, equipment and equipment must not be performed;	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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. Actions in line with the waste management report.	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the Works execution contract.

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Reconstruction et damaged brides	Avoid driving on the Obnica 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.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Decommissioning and dismantling of bridges at km 1+491 and km 1+930: 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. **Removal and Disposal of Non-Salvable Materials**: 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.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Potential pollution of soil and water due to the discharge of waste sanitary	Installation of ecological toilettes for workers	Contractor	Problems should be regulated through the

Phase	Problem/activity impact	Mitigating measure	Institutional responsibility	Comment
	waters from the construction site			Works execution contract.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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.
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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.

Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	STAGE / MECHANISM		DURATION	SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURE		RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	
HYDROLOGY & HYDROGEOLOGY Changes to surface and ground water quantity and quality	Construction Activities		Construction Period	No mitigation measures required.		Not applicable.	-	
	Operation and Maintenance		Lifespan of embankment	No mitigation measures required.		Not applicable.	-	
SOILS Erosion or compaction of soils	Construction Activities		Construction Period	• Salvage of topsoil and sod for reclamation following completion of the works.		Contractor & Local Water Authority	During and at completion of construction. Periodic monitoring until reclamation criteria achieved.	
	Operation and Maintenance		Lifespan of embankment	No mitigation measures required.		Local Water Authority	-	
AQUATIC RESOURCES Disturbance of wetlands or fish habitat	Construction Activities		Construction Period	• Follow approved dredging practices. • Minimize disturbance to riparian wetlands.		(Ministry or Directorate responsible for fish management) Institute for Nature Conservation (in protected areas)	During dredging.	
	Operation and Maintenance		Lifespan of embankment	No mitigation measures required.		Not applicable.	-	

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	STAGE / MECHANISM	DURATION	SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
VEGETATION Disturbance to vegetation communities, tree removal	Construction Activities	Construction Period	• Locate borrow pits and sand drainage areas to minimize new areas of disturbance. • Utilize existing disturbed areas whenever possible. •INP precondition No.21: For the execution of works requiring the removal of high forest vegetation on state and private land, the consent and remittance of the authorized forest farm "Srbijasume" is mandatory;	Tendering agency/ local water authority, The Contractor, "Srbijasume"	Detailed design (tender specification).
	Operation and Maintenance	Lifespan of embankment	No mitigation measure required.	Not applicable.	-
WILDLIFE Disturbance and dislocation from habitat	Construction Activities	Construction Period	• Schedule construction to minimize disturbance to nesting birds.	Tendering agency.	Detailed design (tender specification)
	Operation and Maintenance	Lifespan of embankment	No mitigation measures required.	Not applicable.	-
POLLUTION Fuel spills or improper waste disposal	Construction Activities	Construction Period	• Equipment free from leaks and in good operating condition. • Refuel at least 15 m away from surface water. • Prompt clean-up of fuel spills. • Solid and human waste management plan for the construction site.	Tendering agency/ local water authority/ contractor	Construction start-up and construction period. (condition of tender)
	Operation and Maintenance	Lifespan of embankment	No mitigation measures required.	Not applicable.	-

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 rehabilitation 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 Valjevo.

5.1. Monitoring Plan for FERP Sub-Projects VALJEVO

Phase	What is the *parameter to be monitored?*	Where *the parameter should be monitored?*	How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment*	When *the parameter should be monitored? (frequency of measurement or continuous)*	*Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)*	Institutional responsibility Operate
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE			LAND ACQUISITION			
Monitoring of land acquisition	Decisions rendered Valuations completed at replacement cost Compensation paid	Valjevo city administration	Verification of progress in land acquisition decisions, valuation at replacement cost and payment	Progress on land acquisition should be monitored weekly	Works are not to commence on impacted land prior to payment of compensation	PIU Through the PIUs Social Consultant
CONSTRUCTION			**Material transport**			
Stone	truck load covered or wetted	job site	supervision	unannounced inspections during work, at least once per week	and safety requirements and enable as	Supervision Contractor
Sand and gravel	truck load covered or wetted	job site	supervision	unannounced inspections during work, at least once per week	little disruption to traffic as it is possible	Supervision Contractor
Traffic management	hours and routes selected	job site	supervision	unannounced inspections during work, at least once per week		Supervision Contractor
CONSTRUCTION			**Construction Site**			

Phase	What is the *parameter to be monitored?*	Where *the parameter should be monitored?*	How *the parameter should be monitored? / type of monitoring equipment*	When *the parameter should be monitored? (frequency of measurement or continuous)*	*Why the parameter should be monitored? (optional)*	Institutional responsibility
						Operate
Cultural goods and archaeological findings	Presence of archaeological findings in the soil	at and near the Construction site	Continuous supervision of earthworks	Archaeological Supervision by the competent IPCM is required during earthworks on all sections not encompassed in the protective archaeological excavation plan and program	For the sake of preservation of cultural heritage	Contractor Supervision (Monitoring) Engaged archaeological Supervision
Dust	air pollution (solid particles)	at and near job site	inspection and visual observation	unannounced inspections during material delivery and construction	health and safety requirements and enable as little disruption to traffic as it is possible	Supervision Contractor
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
OPERATION			**Safety during flow regulation works**			
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

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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Degradation and soil pollution	At the construction site and directly around the construction site	Visual supervision	Weekly	Supervision body
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Occurrence of noise and air pollution	AI 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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Destruction of crops, woods, meadows etc.	At the works execution location and in the vicinity	Visually	Upon receipt of grievances	Supervision body
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Working hours control.	At the works execution location	Visually and comparison with the construction site organisation plan.	Upon receipt of grievances	Supervision body
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	Waste management during the works execution	At the cons1ruction site	Visually and by comparison with the waste management report.	Permanently	Supervision body
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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
Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Repair	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
Degradation of the canal	O & M	At work site	Regular supervision inspection	During canal operation	PWMCs:" Srbijavode", "Srbijavode", "Beogradvode"

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 ESMPas an integral part, and will be part of the Tender documents

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 EPS, the Directorate for Agrarian Payments (DAP) (with the support of Treasury), and the 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 rehabilitation. 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 Valjevo municipality during November 2018, for a minimum period of two weeks. The invitation and the draft document shall be disclosed at the official web-sites of the City of Valjevo and the MoAEP respectively. The public consultation meeting will be held at the premises of the City administration Valjevo.

10. REFERENCES

1 Pre-Feasibility study for bridges in the zone of KPZ "Valjevo"

2 Feasibility study with preliminary design for bridges in the zone of KPZ "Valjevo"

3 Geotechnical study for the sanation of river banks and the construction of two bridges over the River Obnica for the KPZ „Valjevo “- "HGGT-Valjevo", 2014

4 Design for Construction and Design for Implementation for the flood protection of Valjevo, buildings and infrastructure from the high waters of the Obnica River, Jaroslav Cerni Water Management Institute, 2015. – Design for protection from the high waters of the river Obnica from km: 1 + 250 to km: 2 + 290, and Design of the access service bridge in the entrance zone of the KPZ "Valjevo"

2 Environmental Assessment Sourcebook No 25, Environmental Management Plans, The World Bank Environment Department, January 1999

3 Project Appraisal Document, PAD1129, Serbia - Floods Emergency Recovery Project, September 2014

4 Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet, ISDSA1019, Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (Appraisal Stage) - Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, September 2014

5 Project Information Document, PIDA12087, Project Information Document (Appraisal Stage) - Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, September 2014

6 Environmental and Social Management Framework, ESMF, Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, February 2015

7 Resettlement Policy Framework, RPF, Floods Emergency Recovery Project - P152018, February 2015

Annex 1

LEGISLATION

MAIN SERBIAN LEGISLATION:

ANNEX 1: RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 2018

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. 72/2009, 81/2009, 64/2010, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013, 50/2013, 98/2013, 132/2014, 145/2014)
2. Law on nature protection ("Official Gazette of RS", 36/09, 88/10, 91/10, 14/16)
3. Law on environmental protection ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/04, 36/09, 72/09, 43/11, 14/16)
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)
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)
9. Law on forest ("Official Gazette of RS", 30/10, 93/12, 89/15)
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)

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 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

LOCATION PERMIT
and
PRECONDITIONS OBTAINED FROM RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS

ANNEX 2: a) LOCATION PERMIT

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
Град Ваљево
Градска управа града Ваљева
Одељење за урбанизам, грађевинарство,
саобраћај и заштиту животне средине
Одсек за урбанизам, саобраћај и обједињену процедуру
Карађорђева улица бр. 64, 14000 Ваљево
Тел: 014/294-769, 294-735/ www.valjevo.rs

Број : 350-534/18-07
Датум: 28.09.2018.године

Градска управа града Ваљева, Одељење за урбанизам, грађевинарство, саобраћај и заштиту животне средине решавајући по захтеву Одсека за заштиту животне средине Градске управе града Ваљева на основу члана 53. Закона о планирању и изградњи („Службени гласник РС", бр. 72/09, 81/09 – исправка, 64/10 – УС, 24/11, 121/12, 42/13 – УС, 50/13 – УС, 54/13 – УС, 98/13 – УС, 132/2014, 145/2014) и Правилника о садржини информације о локацији и о садржини локацијске дозволе („Сл. гласник РС" бр. 3/10), издаје

ИНФОРМАЦИЈУ О ЛОКАЦИЈИ

којом се дају информације за потребе спровођења процедуре у поступку одлучивања о потреби процене утицаја на животну средину **инфраструктурног водопривредног објекта - изградња регулације реке Обнице (Обница 2)**

1. ***на локацији:***

Место: **Ваљево**
Улица и број: **Мајора Илића бб.-Река Обница**

број кат.парц:
11386/1, 12716, 12850, 12714, 12713/1, 12713/2, 12712, 5295, 12711, 12709, 13112, 11397, 5299,

Подаци о урбанистичком плану:
На основу Генералног урбанистичког плана Ваљева ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева" број 5/13) парцеле се налази у зони: део парцела је делом у планираној регулацији реке Обнице део у планираној улици (јавна намена) и део у становање мањих густина, приурбано становање, специјална намена и претежно зеленило.

Парцеле су у оквиру урбанистичког плана: ПЛАН ГЕНЕРАЛНЕ РЕГУЛАЦИЈЕ "ЗАПАД" ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева " број 9/15), у плану намене налази се у зони инфраструктуре, део парцела је у планираној улици и регулацији реке Обнице а остатак парцела је стамбена, пословна, зеленило (шума) и јавна намена (казнено поправни завод), све у складу са графичком прилогу који је саставни део ове информације.

Врста земљишта у планском документу: део парцела грађевинско земљиште за јавне и део за остале намене.
ВОДНО ЗЕМЉИШТЕ (део парцела број 11386/1, 12716, 12850, 12714, 12713/1, 12713/2, 12712, 5295, 12711, 12709, 13112, 11397, 5299, припадају **-Делу инфраструктурног водопривредног објекта -изградња регулације реке Обнице од км 1+250 до 2+150 -обухват плана генералне**

1

регулације "ЗАПАД" ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева " број 9/15) у зони КПЗ Ваљево, све у КО Ваљево).

Услови и подаци ПЛАНА ГЕНЕРАЛНЕ РЕГУЛАЦИЈЕ "ЗАПАД" ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева " број 9/15),

ВОДНО ЗЕМЉИШТЕ

Подручје плана припада сливу Колубаре, односно сливу Саве.

Највећи водоток је река Обница која заједно са Јабланицом чини Колубару. Обница се у Плану налази у дужини од 2150 m. Обница је у мајским поплавама 2014. године оштетила државни пут, односно улицу Мајора Илића, приступни мост за КП дом и мост за неселье са леве обале. КП дом је био у потпуности под водом, као и фудбалски и тениски терени. У току су радови на изградњи објеката за стабилизацију корита кроз планско подручје.

Поред реке Обнице, у планском подручју се налазе и река Љубостиња са два своја крака. Источни крак реке Љубостиње је једним малим делом непланski зацевљен. А у оквиру плана Љубостиња није регулисана. Љубостиња може имати бујични карактер у периодима великих и наглих падавина.

Овим Планом се планира регулација свих водотокова и уређење водног земљишта и простора уз водно земљиште.

Овим Планом се забрањује затрпавање јаруга и повремених водених токова. Забрањује се зацевљење потока и повремених водених токова. Дозвољено је зацевљење на појединачним местима, код укрштања са саобраћајном инфраструктуром и на краћим појединим деоницама за потребе проширања површина јавне намене. За зацевљења водених токова неопходна је целокупна техничка документација уз сагласност надлежног предузећа за управљање водама.

Водно земљиште обухвата укупно површину од 11,26 ha. У односу на постојеће стање водно земљиште је увећано за 1,75 ha, због планирања регулације свих водотока, односно река Обнице и оба крака Љубостиње.

Поред водног земљишта овим планом је планирано и земљиште за зеленило уз водоток, такође као површина јавне намене, односно као саставни део водног земљишта. Површина зеленила уз водоток 2,96 ha.

ПРАВИЛА КОРИШЋЕЊА ВОДНОГ ЗЕМЉИШТА

Правила коришћења водног земљишта дефинисана су на основу Закона о водама („Сл. гласник РС" бр. 30/10).

Заштита водног земљишта спроводи се на начин који је дефинисан Просторним планом Републике Србије и Законом о водама. За нерегулисане водотоке се до завршетка картирања свих зона које се плаве великим водама вероватноће до 1% успоставља водно земљиште на појасу ширине 10 m дуж обала водотока. За водно земљиште дуж водотока утврђују се следећа правила уређења и изградње простора:

- забрањена је градња било каквих сталних објеката и легализација постојећих објеката, осим хидротехничких објеката, али се може користити за пољопривредну производњу, плантажне засаде (шуме, воћњаци, виногради) и спортско-рекреативне отворене површине;
- не дозвољава се подужно вођење саобраћајних и инфраструктурних система; у случају да је неопходна изградња појединих деоница инфраструктурних система са подужним положајем трасе иста се условљава извођењем линијских одбрамбених система за заштиту од поплавних вода вероватноће 0,5%;

2

- на преласку плавних зона објекти линијских и комуналних инфраструктурних система (саобраћајнице, објекти за пренос енергије, цевоводи) морају се висински издићи и диспозиционо тако решити да буду заштићени од поплавних вода вероватноће 0,5% (тзв. двестогодишња велика вода); и
- регулацију река у зони насеља, поред функционалних критеријума, треба примерити складном повезивању насеља са акваторијом; а дуж обала река се мора оставити слободан простор од најмање 7 m ширине.

Коришћење вода

Опште коришћење вода подразумева коришћење вода без претходног третмана, односно без употребе посебних уређаја (пумпе, натеге и друго) или изградње водних објеката, и то за пиће; напајање стоке у домаћинству; санитарно-хигијенске потребе; рекреацију, укључујући и купање; гашење пожара; пловидбу.

Право на посебно (оно које није опште) коришћење вода и водног земљишта стиче се водном дозволом. Водна дозвола не може се издати без прибављених водних услова и издате водне сагласности.

- ***ПРИЛОЗИ***

Координате површина јавне намене

2814	7.409.931,22	4.903.523,22
2820	7.409.944,89	4.903.485,48
2822	7.409.919,86	4.903.602,49
2823	7.409.883,42	4.903.636,25
2836	7.409.929,02	4.903.590,90
3413	7.409.669,80	4.903.721,73
3414	7.409.700,99	4.903.717,20
3835	7.409.339,28	4.903.562,16
3863	7.409.470,52	4.903.711,12
3864	7.409.422,04	4.903.673,85
3865	7.409.379,73	4.903.606,49
3866	7.409.360,48	4.903.585,51
3867	7.409.298,82	4.903.517,83
3868	7.409.263,00	4.903.485,26
3869	7.409.211,48	4.903.456,26
3870	7.409.227,17	4.903.460,10
3871	7.409.212,64	4.903.453,58
3872	7.409.195,78	4.903.451,58
3873	7.409.200,92	4.903.433,14
3874	7.409.224,54	4.903.438,27
3875	7.409.288,56	4.903.473,16
3876	7.409.309,06	4.903.493,62
3881	7.409.208,44	4.903.435,71
3886	7.409.790,11	4.903.662,84
3887	7.409.610,14	4.903.722,63
3888	7.409.785,86	4.903.653,12
3889	7.409.740,67	4.903.680,73
3890	7.409.739,42	4.903.676,63
3891	7.409.712,78	4.903.684,71
3892	7.409.711,93	4.903.681,06
3895	7.410.857,31	4.905.252,40
3896	7.410.856,34	4.905.254,36
3897	7.410.847,92	4.905.262,66
3898	7.409.926,42	4.903.537,65
3899	7.409.928,95	4.903.531,44
3900	7.409.932,09	4.903.514,18
4041	7.409.250,98	4.903.451,66
4237	7.409.733,66	4.903.708,05
4238	7.409.727,06	4.903.709,87
4239	7.411.040,99	4.904.242,93
4240	7.411.072,67	4.904.188,63
4242	7.409.412,81	4.903.655,05
4243	7.409.518,19	4.903.720,60
4244	7.409.550,49	4.903.723,53
4245	7.409.796,44	4.903.686,69
4439	7.410.091,10	4.903.411,83

Заштита на подручју ПЛАНА ГЕНЕРАЛНЕ РЕГУЛАЦИЈЕ "ЗАПАД" ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева " број 9/15),

За потребе израде ПЛАНА ГЕНЕРАЛНЕ РЕГУЛАЦИЈЕ "ЗАПАД" добијени су услови за израду плана:

Завода за заштиту природе Србије под бројем 020 -2752/2 од 29. 12 2014. у којима се каже:
У обухвату Плана генералне регулације „Запад" у Ваљеву, нема заштићених подручја за које је спроведен или покренут поступак заштите, простор није у просторном обухвату утврђрних еколошки значајних подручја еколошке мреже Републике Србије, нити у простору евидентираних природних добара.Сходно томе, издају се следећи услови заштите природе:……
…..5)Ужи приобални део водотока, планирати за јавну површину посебне намене, са континуираним појасом вишеспратне аутохтоне вегетације.

3

6)Очувати постојећу физичку структуру обале водотока, а регулацију вршити по принципима и методама натуралне регулације. Прибавити посебне услове у случају регулације водотока.

Завода за заштиту споменика културе Ваљево под бројем 645/1-14 од 12. 08. 2015. у којима се каже:
На површини обухваћеној границама обухвата ПЛАНА ГЕНЕРАЛНЕ РЕГУЛАЦИЈЕ "ЗАПАД" у Ваљеву нема утврђрних ни евидентираних непокретних културних добара, као ни добара која уживају предходну заштиту.

2. ***на локацији:***
Место: **Ваљево**
Улица и број: **Мајора Илића бб.-Река Обница**

број кат.парц:
12717/1, 12830, 12833, 12839, 12838, *12840, 12841, 12717/2, 12717/3, 12717/4,*
Подаци о планском Акту:
На основу Генералног урбанистичког плана Ваљева ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева" број 5/13) наведене парцеле се налази у зони: ван обухвата Генералног урбанистичког плана Ваљева

На основу Просторног плана града Ваљева ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева" број 3/13) предметне парцеле су уз неуређено корито реке Обнице.

За катастарске парцеле број 12717/1, 12830, 12833, 12839, 12838, *12840, 12841, 12717/2, 12717/3, 12717/4,* није урађен план генералне или детаљне регулације
-Део инфраструктурног водопривредног објекта –планирана изградња регулације реке Обнице од км 2+150 до 2+290 није у обухвату регулације "ЗАПАД" ("Сл. гласник града Ваљева " број 9/15) у зони КПЗ Ваљево, све у КО Ваљево).

Услови и подаци Просторног плана града Ваљева
("Сл. гласник града Ваљева" број 3/13)

Заштита од поплава

Предвиђена је интегрална заштита комбиновањем пасивне и активне заштите од поплава. Активну заштиту ће обезбеђивати акумулација „Стуборовни", са вишегодишњим регулисањем протока (део II. 1.5.2.2. Просторног плана).
Потпуно уређени и контролисани водни режими након реализације акумулације „Стуборовни" омогућавају повећане ефекте уређења водотока на подручју града Ваљево применом следећих **мера пасивне заштите** насеља и пољопривредног земљишта:

1) **регулација река у урбаном центру Ваљеву наставиће се применом принципа „урбане регулације" за урбано прихватљиво уређење обала и речног корита и повезивање урбаних садржаја с акваторијама уређених водотока, с тим да се елементи мајор корита димензионишу за велику воду која је у природним режимима била 1%, док се минор корито може прилагођавати урбаним захтевима, са тенденцијом да димензионисање тог корита обезбеди његово испуњење целом ширином минимално одрживим протоком у периоду маловођа;**
2) након пуњења акумулације „Стуборовни" регулација Колубаре низводно од урбаног центра може се обављати стабилизацијом, проширењем и продубљењем (рекалибрација) корита на око 10.44 km и реализацијом обалоутврда укупне дужине око 2.17 km које прате природан ток[1]; и
3) регулација водотока који се налазе у зонама очуваних екосистема – Градац, Обница (од ушћа у Јабланицу до ловачког дома), Буковица и др., обављаће се применом принципа натуралне регулације,

4

са што мање вештачких интервенција како би се у целости очували биодиверзитети водених екосистема и непосредног приобаља; тако што ће се простор између заштитних насипа, са речном акваторијом, уређивати као јединствен и заштићен еколошки простор, с тим да се за стабилизацију корита користе искључиво природни материјали (камен, фашине, итд), а за стабилизацију обала фитосанациона заштита наменски одабраним растињем.

НАПОМЕНА:

За катастарске парцеле број 12717/1, 12830, 12833, 12839, 12838, *12840, 12841, 12717/2, 12717/3, 12717/4,* није урађен план генералне или детаљне регулације
-Део инфраструктурног водопривредног објекта –планирана изградња регулације реке Обнице од км 2+150 до 2+250 није у обухвату плана Генералне регулације.

26) *линијски инфраструктурни објекат* јесте јавни пут, јавна железничка инфраструктура, електроенергетски вод, нафтовод, продуктовод, гасовод, објекат висинског превоза, линијска инфраструктура електронских комуникација водоводна и канализациона инфраструктура и сл. који може бити надземни или подземни, чија изградња је предвиђена одговарајућим планским документом;

За изградњу, доградњу или реконструкцију комуналне инфраструктуре и линијских инфраструктурних и електроенергетских објеката, као доказ о решеним имовинско-правним односима на земљишту, може се, уместо прописаних доказа из овог члана и других доказа прописаних овим законом доставити и попис катастарских парцела са приложеним сагласностима власника, односно корисника земљишта. **Када се као доказ о решеним имовинско-правним односима на земљишту прилаже уговор о установљавању права службености или сагласност власника или корисника земљишта, орган надлежан за послове државног премера и катастра уписује право својине само на објекту, а уговор, односно сагласност власника се уписује у лист непокретности који води орган надлежан за послове државног премера и катастра.**

Графички прилози

- Планирана Намена површина
- Инсталације
- ПОВРШИНЕ ЈАВНЕ НАМЕНЕ са нумериком

обрадио:
САВЕТНИК за послове просторног и урбанистичког планирања и обједињене процедуре

Властимир Чарнојевић д.и.а.

ШЕФ ОДСЕКА
за урбанизам и саобраћај

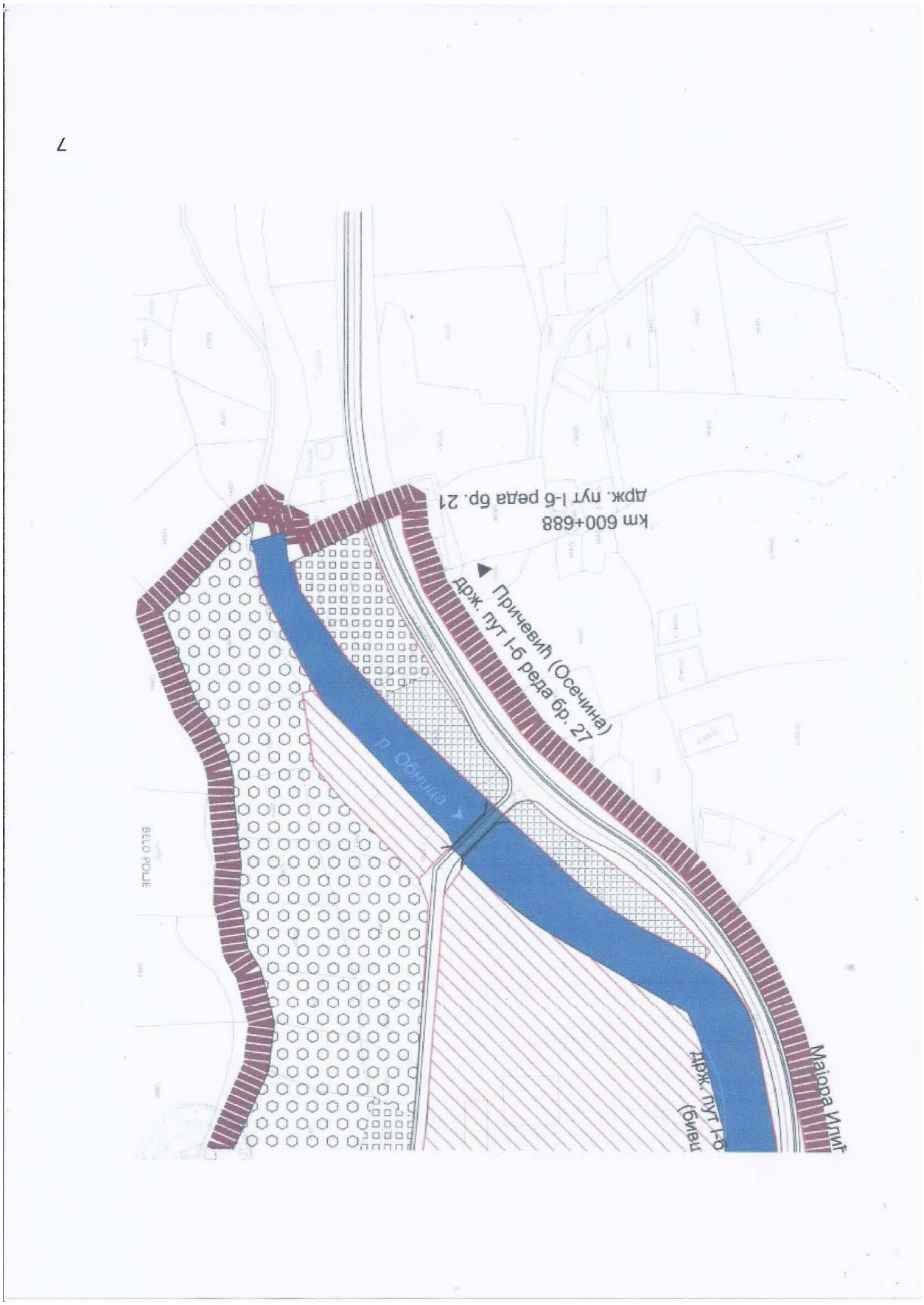
Светислав Петровић,д.и.с.

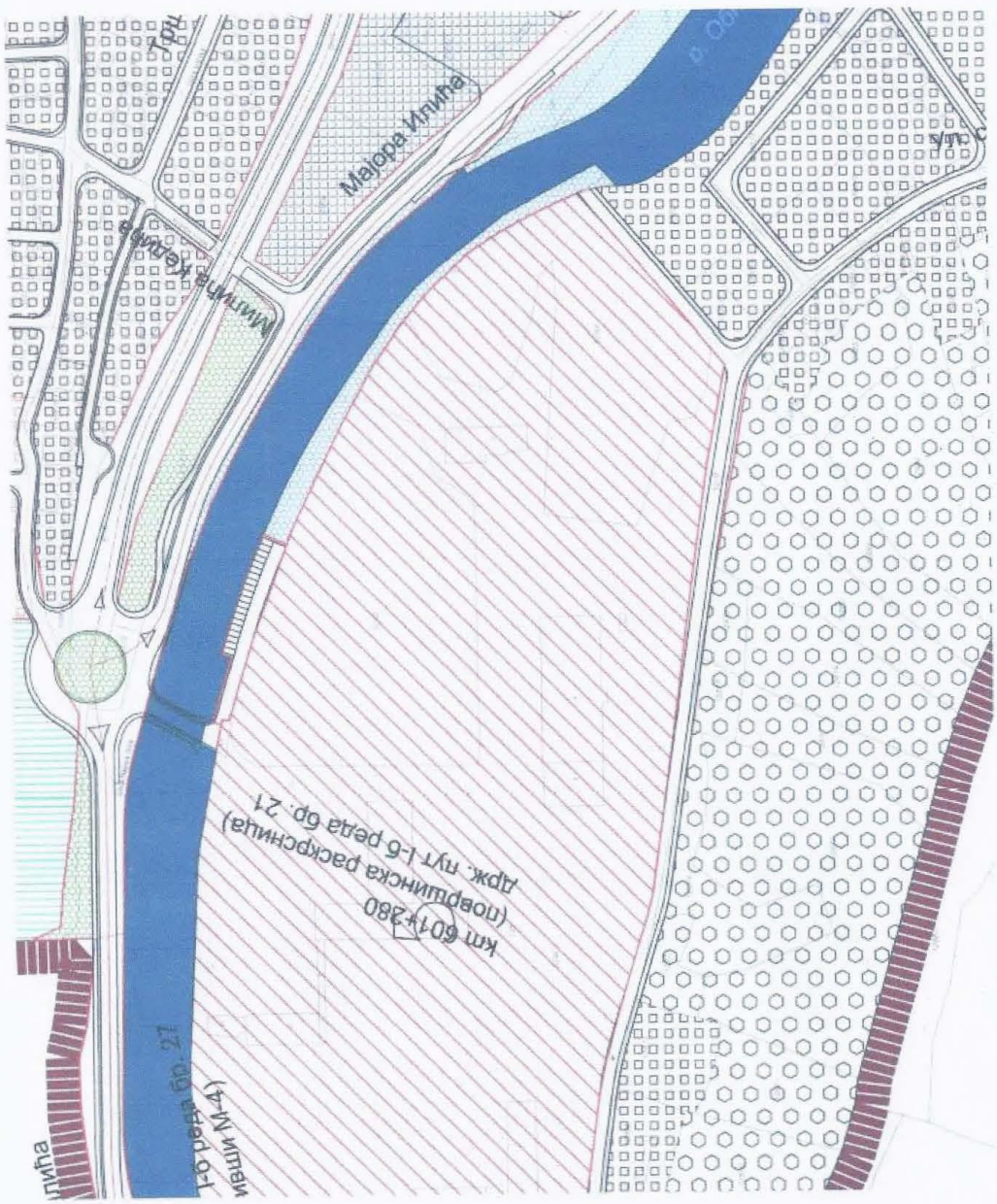
РУКОВОДИЛАЦ
Одељења за урбанизам, грађевинарство, саобраћај и заштиту животне средине

Александар Пурић

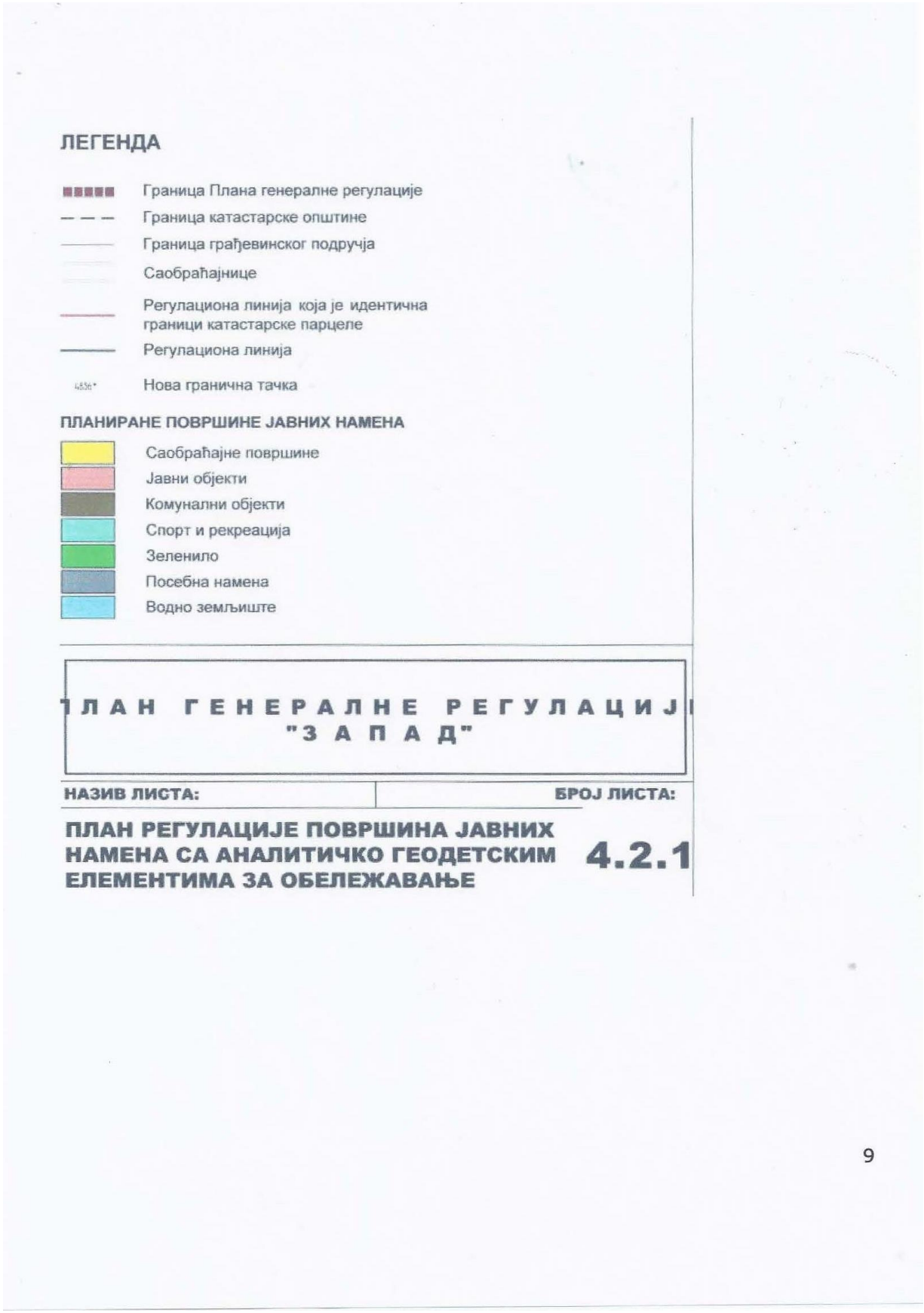
5

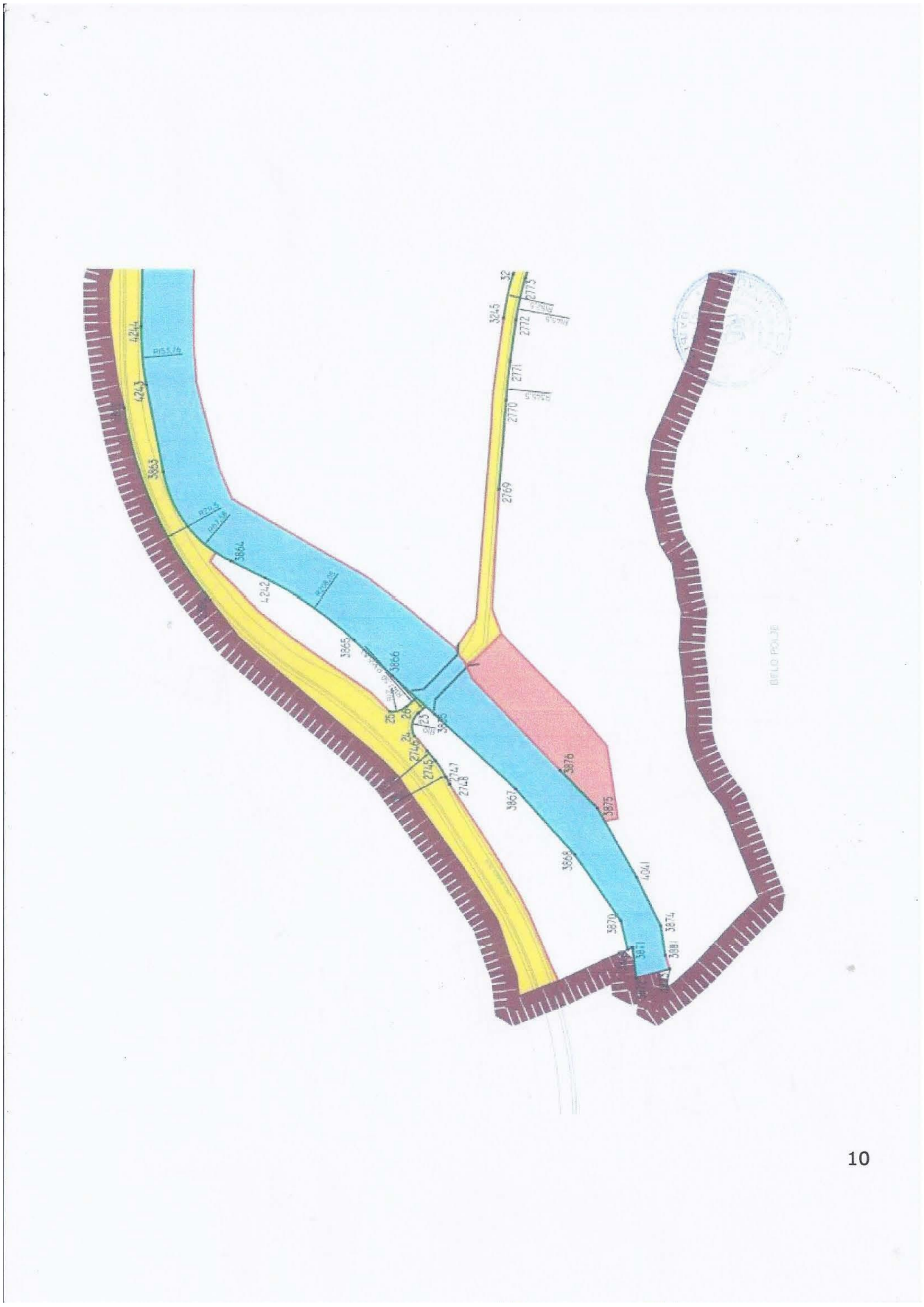

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
СКУПШТИНА ГРАДА ВАЉЕВА
ПЛАН ГЕНЕРАЛНЕ РЕГУЛАЦИЈЕ "ЗАПАД"
ЛЕГЕНДА
ГРАЂЕВИНСКО ПОДРУЧЈЕ
ПОВРШИНЕ ЈАВНЕ НАМЕНЕ
ЈАВНЕ СЛУЖБЕ И ФУНКЦИЈЕ
ЗЕЛЕНИЛО, СПОРТ И РЕКРЕАЦИЈА
КОМУНАЛНЕ ПОВРШИНЕ И ОБЈЕКТИ
САОБРАЋАЈНА ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА
ПОВРШИНЕ ОСТАЛИХ НАМЕНА
ОСТАЛО ЗЕМЉИШТЕ У ГРАЂЕВИНСКОМ ПОДРУЧЈУ
ОГРАНИЧЕЊА И ЗАБРАНЕ У ПРОСТОРУ
N

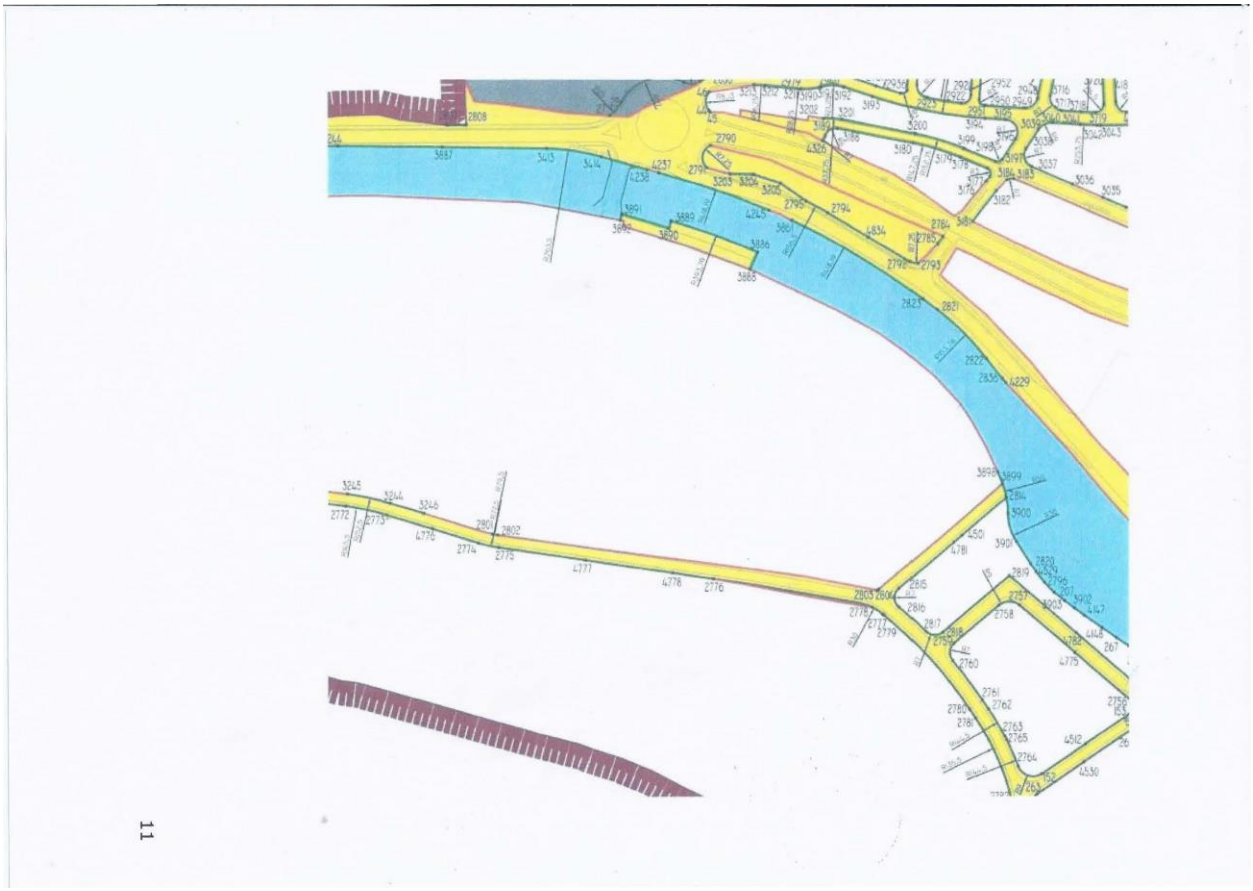

7
km 600+688
држ. пут I-б реда бр. 21
Причевић (Осечина)
држ. пут I-б реда бр. 27
р. Обница
BELO POLJE
Мајора Илић
држ. пут I-б
(бивш)


Мајора Илића
Илићева улица
км 60+280
(површинска раскрсница)
ДРЖ. пут I-б реда бр. 21
I-б реда бр. 21
(ранији М-4)

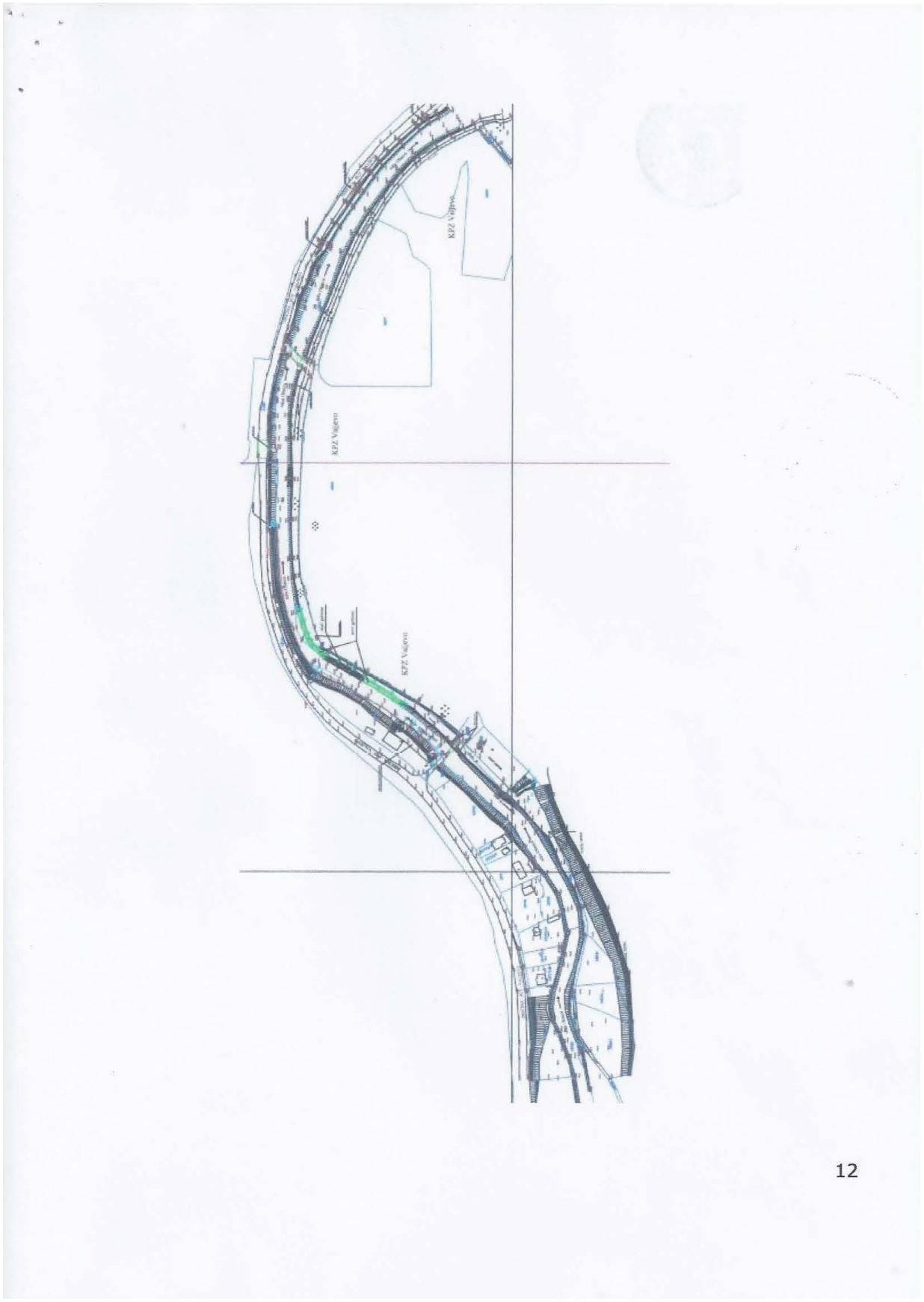
8


ЛЕГЕНДА
Граница Плана генералне регулације
Граница катастарске општине
Граница грађевинског подручја
Саобраћајнице
Регулациона линија која је идентична граници катастарске парцеле
Регулациона линија
Нова гранична тачка
ПЛАНИРАНЕ ПОВРШИНЕ ЈАВНИХ НАМЕНА
Саобраћајне површине
Јавни објекти
Комунални објекти
Спорт и рекреација
Зеленило
Посебна намена
Водно земљиште
ЛАН ГЕНЕРАЛНЕ РЕГУЛАЦИЈ
"З А П А Д"
НАЗИВ ЛИСТА:
БРОЈ ЛИСТА:
ПЛАН РЕГУЛАЦИЈЕ ПОВРШИНА ЈАВНИХ НАМЕНА СА АНАЛИТИЧКО ГЕОДЕТСКИМ ЕЛЕМЕНТИМА ЗА ОБЕЛЕЖАВАЊЕ
4.2.1
9


10



11



12

ANNEX 2: b) PRECONDITIONS OBTAINED FROM INSTITUTE FOR NATURE PROTECTION - INP

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

УПРАВА ЗА ЗАЈЕДНИЧКЕ ПОСЛ... РЕПУБЛИЧКИХ ОРГАНА
ПИСАРНИЦА - ...
ПРИМЉЕНО: 15. 10. 2018
Орган | Орг. јед. | Број | Прилог
1001 404-02-384/18

16.9.18

Завод за заштиту природе Србије, Београд, Ул. др Ивана Рибара бр. 91, на основу чл. 9. Закона о заштити природе („Службени гласник РС“, бр. 36/2009, 88/2010, 91/2010 – исправка и 14/2016) и члана 136. Закона о општем управном поступку („Службени гласник РС“, бр. 18/2016), поступајући по захтеву бр. 404-02-384/2018-07-02 од 26.9.2018. године Министарства пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде-Републичке дирекције за воде, Булевар уметности бр. 2а, Нови Београд, за издавање услова заштите природе за израду Пројекта заштите КПЗ „Ваљево“, објеката и инфраструктуре од великих вода реке Обнице, деоница: од km 1+250 до km 2+290, град Ваљево, дана 12.10. 2018. године под 03 бр. 020-2832/2, доноси

Р Е Ш Е Њ Е

1. Простор за који се ради Пројекат заштите КПЗ „Ваљево“, објеката и инфраструктуре од великих вода реке Обнице, град Ваљево, не налази се унутар заштићеног подручја за које је спроведен или покренут поступак заштите, није у обухвату еколошке мреже, нити на простору евидентираних природних добара. Сходно томе, издају се следећи услови заштите природе:

Општи услови:

1) Пројектом може бити обухваћена само деоница тока реке Обнице од km 1+250 до km 2+290 (град Ваљево);
2) обезбедити да измене хидролошког режима и хидрауличког карактера реке Обнице, буду такве да умање потенцијалне негативне ефекте великих вода на остале делове тока - слива реке Обнице и окружење;
3) дуж регулационих траса – корита реке Обнице, мора бити обезбеђена стабилност тла, односно не сме доћи до промена инжењерскогеолошких карактеристика тла;
4) нагиби косина морају обезбедити њихову стабилност;
5) предвидети да радови на регулацији буду спроведени тако да се изменама хидролошког режима и хидрауличких карактеристика реке Обнице успостави одговарајући режим са вероватноћом појаве најмање 100 година;
6) уколико је то могуће, приликом реконструкције регулационих објеката не треба изводити веће деонице водотока (корита) потпуно непропусне, ради очувања сегмената хидро(гео)лошког режима предметног подручја, који не угрожавају становништво, окружење, објекте и материјална средства;
7) осигурати да се, у складу са чланом 27. Закона о заштити и одрживом коришћењу рибљег фонда („Службени гласник РС“, бр. 128/2014), реконструкција и одржавање водопривредних, енергетских и других објеката на риболовној води могу вршити под условом да се елиминишу до максималне могуће мере или неутралишу активности и препреке које ометају или спречавају миграцију риба;
8) забрањено је формирање позајмишта и површинских копова ради обезбеђивања геолошког грађевинског материјала (камена, песка, шљунка и сл.), али је за остале радове на санацији дозвољено коришћење вишкова природног материјала (наноса), уколико је његово уклањање из корита Обнице предвиђено;
9) неискоришћени вишкови наноса који се уклањају из речног корита морају бити сакупљани на одговарајући начин, а потом депоновани на место које одреде надлежне градске службе;

10) могућа укрштања дуж регулационих траса, са путевима, стазама и водотоцима решити адекватним обезбеђењем, како корита реке Обнице, тако и терена и корита других водотокова;
11) предвидети да нови – сервисни мост у зони КПЗ „Ваљево“, као и пратећи објекти који се реконструишу буду изграђени или обложени природним материјалима (каменом и сл.) да би се што боље уклопили у постојећи амбијент;
12) уколико делови трасе обухваћене радовима представљају потенцијалне пољопривредне површине, забрањене су све активности које би могле да изазову оштећења и снижавања производне вредности овог земљишта;
13) предвидети да током трајања радова на реконструкцији и регулацији реке Обнице мора бити обезбеђено несметано одвијање редовних активности, односно слободно кретање становништва на овом подручју;
14) на предметном простору дозвољено је прикупљање података са репрезентативних хидрогеолошких објеката за истражне радове (осматрање, мерење, узорковање), уз сагласност њиховог власника/корисника;
15) каптирање извора је забрањено;
16) комунални и сав остали отпад настао током радова, мора бити сакупљен на одговарајући начин, а потом депонован на место које одреди надлежна комунална служба;
17) на микролокацији радова не сме се вршити сервис и ремонтовање машина, средстава и опреме;
18) на микролокацији радова забрањено је вршити одлагање деривата нафте (и других погонских горива), као и формирање депоније;
19) током радова, потребно је предузети све мере како би се спречило изливање горива, уља, мазива и других штетних и опасних материја - уколико до тога дође обавезно је уклањање дела загађеног земљишта и његова санација заменом и затрављивањем; у току допуњавања горива и мењања уља, око возила и машина поставити одговарајућу заштитну фолију, коју након употребе треба одложити на законом прописан начин и локацију;
20) на предметном подручју забрањено је угрожавање биодиверзитета, геодиверзитета и предеоног диверзитета опасним и штетним материјама и средствима, отпадом и грађевинским материјалом, а њихово коришћење, уклањање и депоновање мора бити у складу са важећом законском регулативом и нормативним актима локалне самоуправе;
21) за извођење радова који изискују уклањање високе дрвенасте вегетације на државном и приватном земљишту обавезна је сагласност и дознака надлежног шумског газдинства ЈП „Србијашуме“;
22) забрањено је извођење свих грађевинских радова који могу изазвати замућење воде у водотоцима дуже од 5 дана и/или чији интензитет може штетно утицати на акватичне организме;
23) забрањено је извођење радова током ноћи;
24) након завршетка радова обавезна је санација или рекултивација свих деградираних површина;
25) уколико се током радова наиђе на геолошко-палеонтолошке или минералошко-петролошке објекте, за које се претпоставља да имају својство природног добра, извођач радова је дужан да у року од осам дана обавести Министарство заштите животне средине, односно предузме све мере како се природно добро не би оштетило до доласка овлашћеног лица.

2. Ово решење не ослобађа подносиоца захтева да прибави и друге услове, дозволе и сагласности предвиђене позитивним прописима.
3. Након израде Пројекта заштите потребно је од Завода прибавити мишљење о испуњености датих услова из овог решења.
4. За све друге радове/активности на предметном подручју или промене пројектне документације, потребно је поднети нови захтев.

5. Уколико подносилац захтева у року од две године од дана достављања овог решења не отпочне радове и активности за које је ово решење издато, дужан је да поднесе захтев за издавање новог решења.
6. Подносилац захтева је ослобођен плаћања таксе за издавање овог Решења у складу са чланом 4. став 1. тачка 2. Правилника о висини и начину обрачуна и наплате таксе за издавање акта о условима заштите природе („Службени гласник РС“, бр. 73/2011 и 106/2013).

Образложење

Завод за заштиту природе Србије примио је дана 1.10.2018. године захтев заведен под 03 бр. 020-2832/1 Министарства пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде-Републичке дирекције за воде, за издавање услова заштите природе за израду Пројекта заштите КПЗ „Ваљево“, објеката и инфраструктуре од великих вода реке Обнице, деоница: од km 1+250 до km 2+290, на простору дефинисаном у тачки 1. подтачка 1. овог Решења, територија града Ваљева.

На основу достављеног захтева и пратеће документације подносиоца захтева, утврђено је да би Пројекат требало да обухвати радове на заштити објеката и инфраструктуре од великих вода реке Обнице – регулационе радове у „зони корита Обнице“, уз изградњу приступног сервисног моста у зони КПЗ „Ваљево“, све на деоници тока Обнице од km 1+250 до km 2+290.

Увидом у Централни регистар заштићених природних добара Србије и документацију Завода, а у складу са прописима који регулишу област заштите природе, утврђени су услови из диспозитива овог решења. На предметном подручју нема заштићених подручја за које је спроведен или покренут поступак заштите, утврђених еколошки значајних подручја и еколошких коридора од међународног значаја еколошке мреже Републике Србије, објеката геонаслеђа, као ни евидентираних природних добара.

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

Подносилац захтева је ослобођен од плаћања таксе у складу са чланом 18. Закона о републичким административним таксама („Службени гласник РС“, бр. 43/2003, 51/2003, 61/2005, 5/2009, 54/2009, 50/2011, 93/2012, 65/2013-др. закон, 83/2015, 112/2015, 113/2017 и 3/2018-исправка, усклађени динарски износи из Тарифе републичких административних такси - 50/2018.

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

ДИРЕКТОР
Александар Драгишић

Достављено:
- Подносиоцу захтева
- Архива x 2

ANNEX 2: c) PRECONDITIONS OBTAINED FROM INSTITUTE FOR PROTECTION OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS- IPCM

ЗАВОД ЗА ЗАШТИТУ СПОМЕНИКА КУЛТУРЕ
ВАЉЕВО
9941
10. 10. 2018.
ВАЉЕВО

На основу члана 107. став 1 и 2 Закон о културним добрима (Службени гласник Републике Србије" бр.71/94), Завод за заштиту споменика културе "Ваљево" даје :

УСЛОВЕ ЧУВАЊА, ОДРЖАВАЊА И КОРИШЋЕЊА ЗА ИЗРАДУ ПРОЈЕКТА ЗА ЗАШТИТУ КПЗ „ВАЉЕВО" ОБЈЕКАТА И ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЕ ОД ВЕЛИКИХ ВОДА РЕКЕ ОБНИЦЕ, ДЕОНИЦА:1+250 ДО 2+290 КМ

На на реци Обници деоница: 1+250 до 2+290 км нема регистрованих археолошких налазишта и споменика културе.

Уколико се накнадно открију археолошки локалитети, исти се не смеју уништавати и на њима вршити неовлашћена прекопавања, ископавања и дубока преоравања.

Према члану 110. Закона о културним добрима у случају трајног уништавања или нарушавања археолошког локалитета због инвестиционих радова, спроводи се заштитно ископавање о трошку инвеститора.

Инвеститор објекта је дужан да обезбеди средства за истраживања, заштиту, чување, публиковање и излагање добра које ужива предходну заштиту које се открије приликом изградње инвестиционог објекта- до предаје добра на чување овлашћеној установи заштите, а све у складу са чланом 110 Закона о културним добрима)

Археолошки локалитети се не смеју уништавати и на њима вршити неовлашћена прекопавања, ископавања и дубока заоравања (преко 30 цм).

Уколико би се током радова наишло на археолошке предмете извођач радова је дужан да одмах, без одлагања прекине радове и обавести Завод за заштиту споменика културе "Ваљево" и да предузме мере да се налаз не уништи и не оштети, те да се сачува на месту и у полажају у коме је отривен, сходно члану 109. ст.1 Закона о културним добрима.

Забрањује се привремено или трајно депоновање земље, камена, смећа и јаловине у, на и у близини археолошких локалитета.

Забрањено је вађење и одвожење камена и земље са археолошких локалитета.

Стара гробља, крајпуташи и надгробни споменици не смеју се измештати без услова надлежене службе заштите.

Инвеститор је дужан да издаваоцу овог решења пријави почетак радова као и да у року од 15 дана од дана завршетка радова о томе обавести доносиоца

овог решења ради прегледа и провере на лицу места да ли су радови изведени у складу са ставом 2.

Решења која у оквиру своје надлежности издаје Завод не ослобађа подносиоца захтева прибављања других услова и сагласности предвиђених прописима о изградњи објеката и уређењу и планирању простора и насеља.

О б р а з л о ж е њ е :

Републичка дирекција за воде, Министарство пољопривреде шумарства и водопривреде обратило се Заводу за заштиту споменика Културе "Ваљево" 01.10.2018., са захтевом за израду Услова чувања, одржавања и коришћења за пројекта за заштиту КПЗ „Ваљево" објеката и инфраструктуре од великих вода реке Обнице, деоница:1+250 до 2+290 км

У прилогу је достављена пратећа документација и топографска карта у размери 1: 5 000 са назначеним зонама истражног простора.

По обављеном увиду у службену евиденцију Завода, проучавањем литературе обиласком терена утврђено је да на простору назначеном у захтеву нема споменика културе и археолошких налазишта.

Тачком 2 диспозитива овог решења указује на обавезу која произилази из самог Закона о културним добрима (члан 109 и 110).

Обрађивач:
Радивоје Арсић М.А., археолог

директор Завода
др Ксенија Стевановић

Annex 3

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL

ANNEX 3: FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL

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

Annex 4

REPORT ON PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

ANNEX 4: REPORT ON PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

•

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