



LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN / FRAMEWORK

**Project: Solar District Heating
Prishtina (Solar 4 Kosovo II)**

Client:

TERMOKOS Sh.A.

Document date:

05 June 2026

COVER PAGE / DOCUMENT INFORMATION SHEET

Project: Solar District Heating Prishtina (Solar 4 Kosovo II)

KfW Development Bank

Palmengartenstr. 5-9, 60325 Frankfurt, Germany

Co-funded by: **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)**

One Exchange Square, London EC2A 2JN, United Kingdom

Document: Update 2024 – Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan/ Framework (LALRP/LALRF)

Prepared by: Termokos in cooperation with ENOVA Sarajevo

Date: June 2026

Version: Draft, version 5

Table of Content

1. Introduction	7
1.1. Project Overview	7
1.2. Objectives of this document	9
2. National legal institutional framework	10
2.1. National Legal Framework	10
2.2. National Institutional Framework	12
3. EBRD and KfW Requirements	13
3.1. Analysis of Gaps	14
4. Component 1 – Solar Thermal Plant Site	15
4.1. Location	15
4.2. Identification of Users of the Solar Thermal Plant Site	15
4.3. Results of the Socio-economic Survey	17
4.4. Summary of Anticipated Impacts	20
4.5. Mitigation Measures	21
4.6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	27
4.7. Tentative Implementation Schedule for Component 1	29
5. Component 2 – Transmission and Connection Pipelines	30
5.1. About Component 2	30
5.2. Expected Impacts	30
5.3. Methodology for the Census and Socio-Economic Survey	32
5.4. Preliminary Entitlements Matrix	33
5.5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	35
5.6. Tentative Implementation Schedule for Component 2	35
6. Component 3 – District Heating Network and Sub-stations	36
7. Stakeholder engagement	37
8. Grievance mechanism	38
9. Appendices	40

ABBREVIATIONS

DH	District heating
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESS	(World Bank's) Environmental and Social Standard
IPAM	(EBRD's) Independent Project Accountability Mechanism
KfW	germ. <i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> (<i>KfW Development Bank from Germany</i>)
LALRP	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan
LALRF	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Framework
PAP	Project Affected Person/People
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PR	Performance Requirement
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

This Glossary defines key terms and concepts used throughout this document.

Census, inventory and socio-economic survey	The census is a process for compiling a 100% sample of individuals, households, and businesses (formal or informal) which will be physically and/or economically displaced by a project. The inventory is a detailed account of affected assets, including land, structures, crops/trees, communal amenities and natural resources. The socio-economic survey is used to determine and analyse the socio-economic conditions of individuals, households, and businesses (formal or informal) which will be physically and economically displaced by a project (<i>see definition of physical and economic displacement below</i>).
Cut-off date	The date after which anyone who moves into the project area is no longer entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Displacement (physical)	Loss of house/apartment, dwelling or shelter as a result of project-related land acquisition which requires the affected person to move to another location.
Displacement (economic)	Loss of assets (including land) or access to assets that leads to loss of income or means of livelihood as a result of the project. People or enterprises may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement.
EBRD Performance Requirement 5: Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement	Performance Requirement (PR) 5 addresses impacts of project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources, which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter), and/ or economic displacement (loss of land, assets or restrictions on land use, assets and natural resources leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).
WB Environment and Social Standard 5: Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement	Environmental And Social Standard (ESS) 5 focuses on involuntary resettlement, aiming to avoid it wherever possible. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimised and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.
Entitlement	Compensation and assistance which affected people have the right to receive. Entitlements are defined for each individual project.
Livelihood	Refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilise to make a living, such as wages from employment; cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts or services; rental income from land or premises; income from a harvest or animal husbandry, share of a harvest or livestock production; self-produced goods or produce used for exchange or barter; self-consumed goods or produce; food, materials, fuel and goods for personal or household use or trade derived from natural or common resources; pensions and various types of government allowances.
Livelihood improvement or restoration	Specific allowances or activities meant to support affected persons in improving or, at a minimum, restoring their livelihoods compared with pre-displacement levels. Such assistance can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compensation for affected businesses (whether licensed or unlicensed) for re-establishing activities elsewhere, lost net income during transition, and costs of transferring and reinstalling equipment. • replacement property or cash compensation at replacement cost for individuals with recognised legal rights to land.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compensation at replacement cost for non-land assets and assistance to re-establish livelihoods elsewhere for persons without legal claims to land. • compensation for loss of communally used natural resources through in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access or providing access to alternative sources. • targeted assistance to improve or restore the income-earning capacity and living standards of affected businesses and individuals. • support for economically displaced persons during the transition, based on the time needed to restore their economic status.
Project affected people (PAP)	Any person who, as a result of the land acquisition required by the project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land, annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Replacement cost	A method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement (such as costs of registration, notarisation, travel and any other such costs such as may be incurred as a result of the transaction or transfer of property). Compensation at full replacement cost is sufficient for the affected person to replace affected land, structures and other assets to the same or better standard in another location.
Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) and Land Acquisition/Livelihood Restoration Framework (LALRF)	<p>LALRP is an instrument used to describe the procedures and actions that will be taken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project. Its purpose is to present who exactly will be affected by land acquisition, how acquisition will be implemented and by whom, as well as the time frame and resources.</p> <p>LALRF is a framework instrument developed when the exact nature or magnitude of land acquisition or restrictions on land use is unknown due to the project development stage. Its purpose is to describe the likely impacts associated with land acquisition and outline the principles which will be followed to address these.</p> <p><i>Note: This document is a combined LALRP/LALRF: The term LALRP specifically refers to the construction of the solar thermal collector site and the installation of pipelines, whereas the term LALRF refers to the expansion of the DH network to supply additional neighbourhoods, but specific areas are yet to be defined.</i></p>
Resettlement	Physical displacement and/or economic as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.
Vulnerable groups	These groups include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerable groups in the context of displacement also include people living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women- and children-headed households, ethnic minorities, communities dependent on natural resources or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling legislation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The **Solar District Heating Prishtina - Solar 4 Kosovo II** (the Project) aims to enhance the district heating (DH) capacity in Prishtina, with financing provided by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

The Project is being implemented by Termokos, the primary DH service provider in Prishtina. The Project has formally been approved through the following legal acts:

- **Law No. 08/L-222** on the Ratification of the Loan Agreement between the Republic of Kosovo and EBRD for the Pristina Solar Heating Plant Project, which provides the legal authorization to proceed with the terms and conditions stipulated in the Loan Agreement, enabling the implementation of the Project.
- **Decrees on the Ratification of the International Agreements No. 11/2023** and **No. 13/2023**, signed between the Republic of Kosovo and KfW for the Pristina Solar Heating Plant Project. These decrees provide the legal authorization to proceed with the terms stipulated in the Grant and Project Agreement.

The Loan Agreement between the Republic of Kosovo and EBRD has been formally approved through "Law No. 08/L-222 on the Ratification of the Loan Agreement between the Republic of Kosovo and EBRD for the 'Pristina Solar Heating Plant' Project". This Law provides the legal authorisation to proceed with the terms and conditions stipulated in the Loan Agreement, enabling the implementation of the Project.

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU), consisting of several Termokos employees and three members hired by the Project, has been established to manage and oversee all Project activities.

The Project's main objectives include increasing the efficiency and sustainability of the DH supply, reducing CO₂ emissions and improving overall air quality in the region. The Project comprises three key components, each with distinct land requirements:

Component	Land needs
Component 1: Construction of a solar thermal collector site, including a solar collector field, seasonal heat storage and auxiliary equipment.	Situated on public land registered as the ownership of Government of the Republic of Kosovo with usage rights granted to Termokos, but currently partially used for informal farming activities.
Component 2: Installation of two new transmission pipelines (Pipeline Corridor A: 4.6 km and Pipeline Corridor B: 1.48 km). Pipeline A will connect the solar collection site to the existing DH network in the city centre, while Pipeline B will serve as an infill pipeline, diverting from the existing heat transport pipeline to feed pre-heated water into the solar plant.	Planned to be installed on a combination of public and private land.
Component 3: Expansion of the DH network to supply additional neighbourhoods in Prishtina	Specific areas for the expansion of the DH network have been defined ¹ , but ownership of the affected land plots still needs to be determined.

The Project is still in its preparatory phase. The Preliminary Design is being finalised, and the Main Design is yet to be developed.

¹ The following neighbourhoods were proposed for implementation: Lakrishte, Tophane, Kalabria Dardha, Gjinaj South & Old Prishtina, and Mahalla e Muhaxherve.

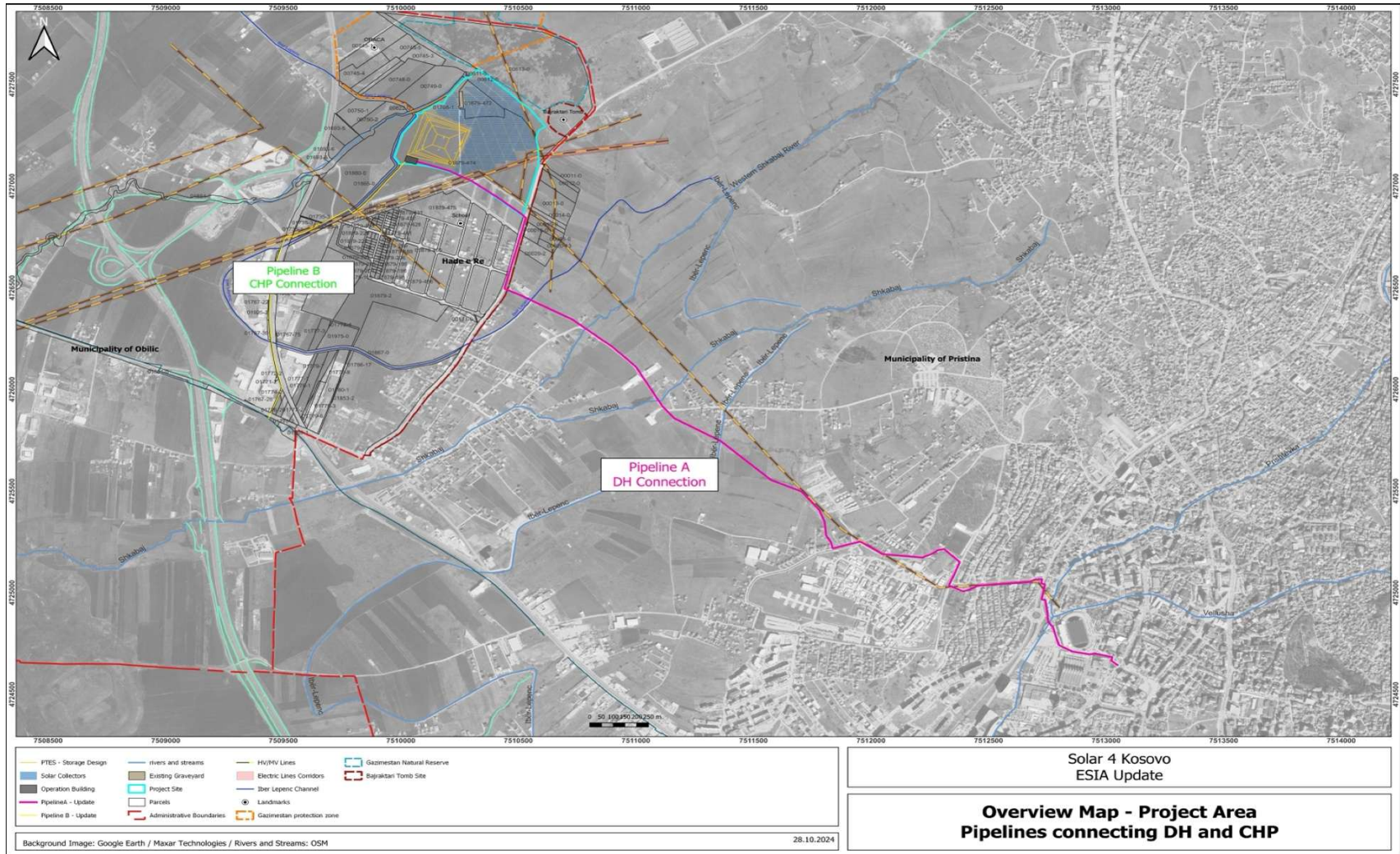


Figure 1.1: Map of planned Project components (source: CES)

1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THIS DOCUMENT

A **Preliminary Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan/Framework (LALRP/LALRF)** was developed in February 2023, based on the information available at that stage of the Project. As the Project has advanced, its update and finalisation has become necessary to include the most current Project information and incorporate newly gathered socio-economic data on identified Project Affected People (PAP). This document is therefore the **updated LALRP/LALRF**.

Each Project component is detailed in its respective chapter within this updated LARP/LARF.

Note: For clarity, the term LALRP specifically pertains to Components 1 and 2, which involve the construction of the solar thermal plant and pipeline installation, where impacts can be thoroughly analysed, and targeted mitigation strategies defined. In contrast, the term LALRF is used in relation to Component 3, which involves expanding the DH network to new neighbourhoods; this document serves as a guiding framework for future land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities once the precise locations and impacts are identified.

2. NATIONAL LEGAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Note: This section will be updated to provide a detailed description of the expropriation procedures relevant to Components 2 and 3 of the Project once the specific details for these two components become finalised. This update will include the sequence of activities involved in expropriation, such as identification and mapping of affected properties, notification of landowners, asset valuation, compensation calculation, negotiation with landowners and final transfer of ownership. Furthermore, this section will demonstrate how this LALRP will be implemented alongside the expropriation process to ensure coordination between the two.

2.1. NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Constitution of Republic of Kosovo: Prohibits arbitrary deprivation of property. The authorities may expropriate property only if such expropriation is authorised by law, is necessary or appropriate to the achievement of a public purpose or the promotion of public interest and is followed by the provision of immediate and adequate compensation to the person(s) whose property is expropriated.

Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property²: Outlines the land acquisition procedure, including remedies to safeguard individuals from disproportionate interferences with the right to immovable property. Compensation is regulated both by this Law and a by-law on valuation methods and criteria³.

Only persons with formal rights and claims are entitled to compensation. Compensation is paid based on the market value of the property, plus any demonstrable direct damages incurred due to expropriation. Compensation is monetary. Compensation in kind or mixed compensation (monetary and in kind) is provided exclusively in specific cases⁴.

No changes in ownership or other rights of affected persons are implemented until the Final Decision on Expropriation becomes effective, and the compensation required by the Final Decision has been paid.

Other relevant laws in Kosovo: The table below outlines other key laws (together with their by-laws which are not individually listed here) that are applicable to the land acquisition process.

Law	Description
Law No. 03/L-154 on Property and Other Real Rights (2009)	Regulates the acquisition, use, protection and termination of ownership and possession rights. It permits limiting or taking away these rights only in the public interest, under conditions defined by law and in line with international principles.
Law No. 08/L-237 on Cadastre of Immovable Property (2024)	Regulates the registration of immovable properties in the cadastre.
Law No. 04/L-174 on Spatial Planning (2013)	Establishes the legal framework for land use, development planning and zoning regulations in Kosovo; guides how land is designated, developed and utilised. All projects must comply with spatial development plans.
Law No. 04/L-110 on Construction (2012, amended in 2023)	Sets the legal framework for all construction activities, including standards, construction and use permits and regulations that must be followed when developing infrastructure.
Law No. 05/L-031 on General Administrative Procedure (2016)	This Law is applied in the procedure of expropriation as a subsidiary law to the Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property. It regulates the procedures the administrative authorities apply when deciding on the rights and obligations of the

² No. 03/L-139 (as amended by Law No. 03/L-205)

³ Administrative Instruction on Approval of Technical Valuation Methods and Criteria for Calculation of Compensation Amounts for Expropriated Immovable Property and Damages Relating to Expropriation, No. 02/2015

⁴ In cases where the central government is the expropriating authority, and more than 20 land plots need to be expropriated.

	citizens. Parties have the right to appeal decisions issued in the first instance. The Law offers the opportunity of appointing a temporary representative if, for example, the residence of the owner of property being expropriated is unknown.
Law No. 03/L-006 on Contentious Procedure (2008, amended in 2012, abolished partially by Law No. 08/I-020 on International Legal Cooperation in Civil Matters)	Sets rules of procedure through which courts examine and settle civil justice disputes of physical and legal persons, unless otherwise provided for by a particular law.
Law No. 03/L-007 on Non-Contentious Procedure (2009, amended in 2018)	Regulates the issue of determination of compensation for expropriated immovable property in courts.
Law No. 05/L-021 on Protection from Discrimination (2015)	Establishes a general framework for prevention and combating discrimination, aims to prevent all acts or omissions of all state and local institutions, natural and legal persons, public and private sector, who violate the rights of any person or natural and legal entities, amongst others to (i) access to housing, which is available to the public, and access to other forms of property (movable and immovable) and (ii) fair and equal treatment in court proceedings and all other authorities administering justice.
Law No. 05/L-020 on Gender Equality (2015)	Is aimed at promoting and protecting gender equality in all spheres of social and legal life; it promotes the inclusion of a gender perspective in policy and legal decisions, ensuring equality in decision-making.

2.2. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The organisations listed in the table below are the key national entities which will be involved in the implementation of the LALRP/LALRF for the Project.

Entities	Description
Termokos	Project implementor – responsible for overseeing the implementation of this LALRP/LALRF; will act as the expropriation beneficiary.
Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure	Department of Expropriation: the expropriating authority overseeing the land acquisition process for this Project.
Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfer	<p>Department for Valuation of Immovable Property/Division for Valuation of Property for Expropriation and Exchange: The only authority responsible for conducting property valuations during land acquisition, determining compensation amounts for affected landowners.</p> <p>Department of Social Schemes: Manages social assistance and benefits for vulnerable persons.</p> <p>Department of Pensions: Safeguards pension rights and assists vulnerable groups, including those with disabilities and war veterans, in maintaining their entitlements.</p>
Kosovo Cadastral Agency	Central authority responsible for overseeing land registration and managing the national cadastral system in Kosovo
Municipal Cadastral Offices	Responsible for the registration of land and property within their jurisdictions; handle day-to-day cadastral activities, including updates to land records and issuing property certificates.
Municipality of Prishtina	The Municipality of Prishtina, through its Directorate for Social Welfare – Centre for Social Work, is expected to support Termokos in identifying vulnerable groups affected by the land acquisition and resettlement processes, and to work with Termokos to ensure their needs are addressed and that mitigation measures are effectively implemented.
Municipality of Obiliq	Provides social welfare support to vulnerable individuals and families through its Directorate for Health and Social Welfare - Centre for Social Work. The Municipality of Obiliq, through its Directorate for Health and Social Welfare – Centre for Social Work, is expected to support Termokos in identifying vulnerable groups affected by the land acquisition and resettlement processes, and to work with Termokos to ensure their needs are addressed and that mitigation measures are effectively implemented.

3. **EBRD AND KfW REQUIREMENTS**

This chapter summarises the key requirements of both EBRD Performance Requirement (PR) 5 and World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 which KfW applies in its projects. Any project financed by EBRD and/or KfW is required to comply with PR 5/WB ESS 5.

EBRD PR 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The EBRD's 2019 Environmental and Social Policy has dedicated a Performance Requirement, PR5, to the management of displacement impacts, involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration. It recognises that "unless properly managed, involuntary resettlement may result in long term hardship and impoverishment for affected persons and communities". PR5 applies to projects that entail physical or economic displacement (*see the glossary*) regardless of their magnitude and whether permanent or temporary. In addition to land acquisition from rightful owners, it also includes the displacement of people without formal, traditional or recognisable usage rights under national law, who are occupying or utilising land, assets or natural resources (e.g., people using public land informally for agricultural purposes). It also covers restrictions on land use that result in a loss of access to land, assets, natural resources or livelihoods, such as rights of way required for the construction of pipelines, where land is occupied temporarily during construction and a permanent restriction is then imposed during operation (for e.g., no building or high trees).

The key principles and requirements of PR 5 are:

- to avoid or, at least minimise, project-induced physical or economic displacement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs.
- where displacement is unavoidable, to develop and implement appropriate compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration action plans.
- to mitigate adverse impacts from land acquisition by providing compensation and/or resettlement options and restoration or improvement of livelihoods, regardless of whether formal legal rights on land/structures exist
- to never to resort to forced eviction⁵;
- to provide compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost, in a timely manner and prior to taking possession of acquired assets, except in certain cases including absentee owners, rejection of fair compensation offers and lengthy legal proceedings regarding competing claims
- to improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods, income earning capacity and standards of living of all displaced persons, including those who have no legally recognisable rights or claims to the land
- to ensure that compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and the informed participation of affected people
- to make special provisions for assisting disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals and/or groups that may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of livelihood restoration assistance and related development benefits
- to ensure that compensation entitlement and delivery consider gender aspects and that they are equally available to men and women and adapted to their specific needs
- to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner
- to monitor the land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration process and adjust (undertake corrective actions) to achieve the objectives of relevant policies.

⁵ "Forced eviction" refers to the coerced displacement of individuals, groups and communities from their homes, lands and/or common property resources (either legally owned or informally occupied) without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, as well as adherence to the basic requirements provided for under the policies of international finance organisations.

WB ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The WB's ESS5 addresses the impacts of project-related land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, ensuring that adverse effects on individuals and communities are mitigated and minimised. Similarly to EBRD PR 5, ESS5 applies to both temporary and permanent physical or economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use. Same as EBRD PR 5, a key objective of ESS5 is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible. When resettlement is unavoidable, the Standard requires that adverse social and economic impacts on affected communities are mitigated through proper compensation and resettlement planning. Compensation must be provided at replacement cost, with a preference for similar land replacement where possible, and the standard explicitly prohibits forced eviction. Livelihoods and living conditions must either be improved or restored to pre-project levels.

3.1. ANALYSIS OF GAPS

The following gaps have been identified between the Kosovo Law on Expropriation and EBRD PR 5/WB ESS 5 requirements:

- **Avoidance of or minimising displacement:** The Kosovo law has no provisions on avoiding or minimising displacement, contrary to PR 5/ESS 5 which require taking into consideration of feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimise physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits.
- **Resettlement planning:** The Kosovo law does not require the preparation of resettlement planning documents, such as a resettlement framework or plan, as mandated by PR 5/ESS 5.
- **Consultation process:** The legal requirements for land acquisition under Kosovo law involve consultations with affected parties but not as extensively as required under PR 5/ESS 5.
- **Compensation criteria:** Compensation under Kosovo law is provided at market value, rather than at the full replacement cost required by PR 5/ESS 5 to ensure that affected persons can restore their livelihoods.
- **Informal land users:** Informal land users are not eligible for compensation under Kosovo law, whereas PR 5/ESS 5 explicitly include provisions for compensating informal occupants to support their livelihood restoration.
- **Livelihood restoration:** The Kosovo law does not require the collection of livelihood or other socio-economic baseline information, nor does it mandate any livelihood restoration measures for affected persons, as required by PR 5/ESS 5.
- **Support for vulnerable groups:** There are no specific provisions in the Kosovo law for offering additional assistance to vulnerable groups during the land acquisition process (although there are other legislative acts protecting vulnerable people).
- **Project-specific grievance mechanism:** The Kosovo law does not require the establishment of a Project-specific grievance mechanism to address concerns from affected people, which is a requirement under PR 5/ESS 5.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** There is no legal requirement in Kosovo to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition and resettlement process, unlike the standards outlined by PR 5/ESS 5.

All projects financed by EBRD and/or KfW must adhere to PR 5/WB ESS 5. Therefore, this LALRP/LALRF has been developed to bridge these gaps and enable compliance of the land acquisition process with these requirements.

A more detailed overview of gaps between EBRD's and Kosovo legal requirements, and measures to bridge those gaps is provided in *Appendices*.

4. COMPONENT 1 – SOLAR THERMAL PLANT SITE

4.1. LOCATION

The solar thermal plant is planned to be constructed in the northeastern area of the Municipality of Obiliq, bordering the Municipality of Prishtina to the east. The designated site is lowland/hilly land, as depicted in the figures below. The area is currently mostly covered in shrubby vegetation and agricultural crops. The site consists of four land plots in total; all registered as the ownership of Government of the Republic of Kosovo with usage rights granted to Termokos.

Location of the Component 1 is depicted in the Figure 1.1:



Figure 4.1: Solar thermal plant site (source: Enova)

Note: *Along the western boundary of the Project site, there are ten graves belonging to local families. To address this sensitive matter, the graves will either be relocated to a suitable location or preserved in their current location by constructing a protective fence around them. The final decision on the approach will be made in coordination with the families, respecting their cultural, religious, and personal preferences. A dedicated Grave Management Plan will be developed to guide this process, ensuring that it is conducted in line with national regulations, cultural norms, and international best practices.*

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF USERS OF THE SOLAR THERMAL PLANT SITE

To accurately identify the users of the designated solar thermal power site, an analysis of cadastral data obtained from the municipalities of Prishtina and Obiliq was conducted, followed by on-site visits to the Project location in July and August 2024. However, since there were no extensive agricultural activities taking place during this period, additional attempts to establish communication with land users were made in September and October 2024. Resettlement specialists made a concerted effort to verify all land users by engaging directly with locals and with Termokos. These interactions confirmed that the land plots were being informally used by 3 families⁶ for regular agricultural activities. Following the identification of the land users, a socio-economic survey was finalised at the end of October 2024.

The primary objectives of the socio-economic survey were to:

- Develop a detailed socio-economic profile of the informal users,

⁶ In April 2024, Termokos had obtained a written consent to perform geotechnical investigations at the site from one of the informal land users. This consent was forwarded to the resettlement specialists for further identification of this user, who, during discussions, also helped identify the remaining two users.

- Identify the sources of the families' livelihoods that may be impacted by the Project and evaluate their importance to the overall wellbeing of their households,
- Identify any specific factors contributing to the households' vulnerability.

The questionnaire utilised for these surveys is provided in *Appendix 3: Socio-Economic Questionnaire*

Note: The respondents were informed about the requirement to sign a written *Statement of Consent for the Processing and Use of Personal data*⁷ (the sample consent form in English is provided in

⁷ Personal data collected through the questionnaire are name and surname, year of birth, gender, residential address, e-mail address, telephone/mobile contact number, nationality, level of education, and state of health. According to the Law on the Protection of Personal Data ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo", No. 06/L-082), special categories of personal data include data that, among other things, reveal ethnic origin and health status. In accordance with the above, the Law stipulates the obligation that consent to the processing of such personal data must be given in writing and must be signed by the data holder.

Appendix 4: Consent Form for Personal Data Furthermore, the respondents were also briefed on the use of their data, emphasising that consent is provided voluntarily and can be withdrawn at any point.

4.3. RESULTS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Since three informal land users (along with their families) were identified, they will be referred to as "Family A," "Family B" and "Family C" in the following text. For Family A and Family B, the heads of households represented the families, while for Family C, the family was represented by the son of the head of the household. All respondents were males, as no adult female respondents were available or willing to participate in the survey, despite the requests by resettlement specialists.

Land use and agricultural activities

Family A has been informally using the land now designated for the solar thermal plant for approx. 24 years. They began cultivating around 7.8 ha of the plot after clearing it. The primary agricultural activities include the production of wheat, corn and grazing grass. On average, the household reports producing 9 tons of wheat, 18 tons of corn and 5,000 kg of haystacks annually. The household rated these activities as 'very significant' for household income. The household utilises agricultural machinery, including tractors and other equipment, to support their farming activities. They do not use irrigation systems on the land. Aside from this informally used land, the family also owns and actively uses other agricultural land located in Mazgit, Obiliq, for similar farming activities. There, they keep 8 cows, using them for both personal needs and the sale of livestock products. Crops cultivated on the informally used land designated for the power plant are used both for personal consumption and to support cattle farming activities. They have been receiving agricultural subsidies from the government for the past four years (2021–2024).

Family B has been informally using part of the land for 24 years and established their agricultural activities on approx. 14.5 ha of it⁸. The family cultivates a variety of crops for both personal consumption and sale. On average, household reports the production of 45 tons of wheat, 45 tons of corn and 6 tons of sunflower annually. The household rated these activities as 'very significant' for household income (as harvesting is their primary income source). The family also utilises farming equipment (tractors and other accompanying machinery, including harvesting machines), and does not have access to irrigation systems. They also use another publicly owned land nearby the Project site, also informally. In addition to that, the family also owns other agricultural land in Mazgit, Obiliq, for similar farming activities, and owns 30 cows (also for their personal needs and for sale). They received agricultural subsidies from the government last year (2022–2023).

Family C has been informally using approx. 3 ha of the affected land plot since 1999 (for 25 years). The family reported cultivation of wheat and corn, with an average of 7.5 tons for each annually. The family uses tractors and other accompanying machinery for their farming activities but does not use irrigation systems. They rely on the land for their food production, with approx. 75% of their total food consumption coming from the harvest and does not sell the crops they produce. The household has been receiving agricultural subsidies from the government. The family owns 1 ha of other agricultural land in Llazareve, and also runs and owns a small family carpentry business.

Demographic composition of the households

⁸ The family also uses 1.5 hectares of land adjacent to, but outside of the solar thermal site.

The household of *Family A* consists of 21 members in total, with 11 males and 10 females. This household has many dependents, including 7 minors aged 0-18 years and 2 elderly family members with chronic illnesses. The detailed demographic breakdown is as follows:

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-6 years	0	1	1
7-18 years	3	3	6
19-30 years	4	1	5
31-65 years	3	4	7
over 65 years	1	1	2
TOTAL	11 males	10 females	21 members of the household

The household of *Family B* consists of 30 members in total, with 16 males and 14 females. This household also has a large number of dependents (21 minors). The detailed demographic breakdown is as follows:

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-6 years	6	5	11
7-18 years	6	4	10
19-30 years	1	2	3
31-65 years	3	3	6
over 65 years	/	/	/
TOTAL	16 males	14 females	30 members of the household

The household of *Family C* consists of 7 members, 3 of them being minors and two elders who reported chronic illnesses requiring regular medical attention. The detailed demographic breakdown is as follows:

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-6 years	/	1	1
7-18 years	1	1	2
19-30 years	1	/	1
31-65 years	/	1	1
over 65 years	1	1	2
TOTAL	3 males	4 females	8 members of the household

Educational background

Family A (14 adults) has a relatively high educational attainment, with the majority of adults (10 of them) having completed at least secondary education. Two family members completed primary school, and two members completed undergraduate education.

All adult members of *Family B* (9 of them) have completed high school. None of the adults have higher education, potentially limiting their employment opportunities.

For Family C, of 5 adult members, two never completed any education, while three finished high school.

Employment and income

In *Family A*, there are 9 employed members, 3 university students and 2 pensioners. The household's total monthly income is above EUR 1,000, with the primary sources of income coming from farming and employment. The household stated that its income is relatively stable and does not vary by season, but that it is insufficient to cover all basic needs, particularly considering the large family size. The main expenses include food, education, healthcare and transportation.

All adult members of *Family B* are unemployed (9 of them). The family's primary income source is agricultural production, with a total monthly household income exceeding EUR 1000. The family stated that this income covers their basic needs only, including the costs associated with education and healthcare for minors. The main expenses for the family are food, education, utilities and transportation.

Family C has one employed individual, one unemployed, one student and two pensioners. The family's monthly income varies between 500 and 650 euros, with the primary sources being salaries, pensions and agricultural production, with some seasonal variations in income. The households' main expenses include food, education and healthcare. The family considers their financial situation to be sufficient for their basic needs only.

Awareness and communication about the Project

Family A stated that they had been informed about the Project in 2021, and that the information was clear, comprehensive and timely. The family expressed a preference for continued communication via phone calls to ensure they are fully informed about the progress of the project.

Family B learned about the Project from local media in 2022 and is dissatisfied with the information received as it is deemed insufficient and unclear. The family would prefer to be further informed about the Project through phone calls and in-person meetings.

Family C has been aware of the Project since 2021 through media coverage. However, they believe that the information received did not sufficiently cover the impacts on informal land users. They would prefer to be further informed through in-person meetings.

Perception of the Project and preferences

Family A views the Project positively but is concerned about the loss of access to agricultural land and the impact it could have on their livelihood. They expressed concern that without access to the land, their economic and financial security would be at risk. The family would therefore prefer to be compensated through access to alternative land, as this would allow them to maintain their agricultural activities. If alternative land is not available, they would consider employment opportunities for household members as an alternative form of support or cash compensation. The family does not have clear plans for what they plan to do if no land is available.

Family B has expressed concerns about the Project, noting a preference for it to have been located elsewhere and voicing apprehension about the potential loss of agricultural land that currently contributes to food production. It will also cause a loss of livelihood for them and reduce the family's sole source of income. Their preferred form of compensation includes access to alternative agricultural land, enabling them to continue their farming activities. If alternative land cannot be provided, they would prefer support in securing employment for family members, and if that option is also unavailable, they would consider cash compensation as a third option.

Family C perceives the Project as positive but is concerned about their loss of income due to the loss of agricultural land. Their preferred compensation is alternative land or cash compensation. If the land is no longer available for cultivation, the family plans to continue with their family carpentry business.

Vulnerability assessment

Based on the comprehensive socio-economic data collected, all three households can be classified as vulnerable due to a combination of interrelated factors that affect their economic stability. The primary indicators of vulnerability are as follows:

Family A

- **Unstable household income:** The family's financial state is heavily reliant on agriculture production and informal sources of income outside their regular jobs. The family stated their income is insufficient to cover basic needs – this statement is further compounded by the fact there are 21 family members.
- **High number of dependents, including minors and elderly:** 1/3 of the family members are minors who are not part of the workforce, leading to a high dependency ratio. This demographic structure increases the pressure on the limited earners to provide for basic needs such as food, education and healthcare. The presence of two elderly persons in the household, who require special care and medical attention due to their chronic illnesses, adds to the financial and emotional burden on the family.

Family B

- **Unstable household income:** The family relies solely on agricultural production, which is subject to seasonal and market fluctuations. None of the adults in the family are employed elsewhere. Their current income covers their basic needs only.
- **High dependency ratio:** With 70% of household members being minors, the family has a high economic burden.
- **Limited educational attainment and employment opportunities:** The absence of higher education among adults reduces the likelihood of finding alternative employment.

Family C

- **Income constraints:** Despite having multiple income sources, the household's total income remains modest (501–650 euros monthly), which may make it more difficult for them to cope with the loss of agricultural activities if the land they use is affected by the Project.
- **High number of dependents, including minors and elderly:** Three family members are minors who are not part of the workforce, and 2 are elders who are suffering from chronic diseases that require regular medical attention, which may limit their ability to work or engage in agricultural activities.

Taken together, these factors suggest that the families face a high risk of financial strain. Their reliance on land-based activities that are threatened by the development of the solar thermal plant, coupled with the high number of dependents, puts them in a difficult position. Without adequate support mechanisms, their ability to maintain their current standard of living could be compromised.

4.4. SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

The Project is expected to have several significant impacts on the affected households:

- **Loss of agricultural land:** The three households have been informally using agricultural land for crop cultivation for over two decades. The loss of this land will impact their ability to sustain agricultural practices, which are critical for both subsistence and income generation.
- **Economic status:** Family A and Family B rely on agricultural income. The seasonal nature of farming creates financial instability, made harder by the large number of household members who are not economically active, such as children and elderly individuals, whose needs must be supported by a small number of working members. Family C, with a smaller landholding, depends on the land primarily for food production, which constitutes approx. 75% of their total food consumption. This reliance makes them highly vulnerable to the loss of land.

- **Vulnerabilities:** All households have a significant proportion of dependents, including minors and elderly members, increasing financial and caregiving pressures. Families A and C also face additional challenges due to chronic health issues of family members within the household.
- **Limited access to compensation:** As informal land users, none of the households qualify for compensation under local regulations, leaving them dependent on alternative mitigation measures from the Project.

4.5. MITIGATION MEASURES

This section presents the mitigation measures developed based on the above presented findings. All three families have indicated a strong preference for relocating to a similar land to continue their agricultural activities. However, respondents have also indicated their willingness to accept cash compensation if a suitable replacement site cannot be found.

To address these needs, **Termokos will first engage a qualified licensed agricultural expert**⁹ (further referred to as: the agricultural expert or expert) to support the implementation of two primary compensation options: providing access to alternative agricultural land (the preferred option¹⁰) or cash compensation. The objective of these measures is to ensure that the households can continue their agricultural activities with minimal disruption while addressing their socio-economic vulnerabilities.

The **cut-off date** for these households will be the date of official notification by Termokos about the cut-off date beyond which any new planting, infrastructure development or similar activities will no longer be acknowledged, with exceptions made solely for the maintenance of infrastructure and utilisation of existing plantings.

⁹ The agricultural expert should possess the following qualifications: a master's degree in agricultural sciences or a related field; at least five years of relevant professional experience in agricultural assessment and consulting; licenced as a court expert in agricultural matters; and familiarity with local agricultural practices and regulations.

¹⁰ Per EBRD Policy 2019, where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, affected persons must be offered land-based compensation, unless proven unfeasible or unacceptable to affected persons. Therefore, providing access to alternative land is the preferred option for this project, but this can present legal and practical challenges that can complicate its implementation compared to cash compensation (e.g., issues related to land availability, suitability for agricultural use, legal complexities surrounding lease agreements). If land replacement is ultimately deemed unfeasible, this conclusion will be thoroughly justified and documented by the agricultural expert.

Option 1: Providing access to alternative agricultural land (preferred option)

Objective: To ensure that the affected households have access to new land that closely matches the characteristics of their current land, ensuring continuity in their agricultural practices.

Steps for implementing this option:

Step		Explanation
1.	Assessing the current land	<p>The agricultural expert will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current land, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculation of the financial value of any crops that would be lost if not harvested (this includes both the current season's crop and the estimated income from subsequent harvests that the households may lose during the transition) • assessment of the value of infrastructure investments on the land • assessment of the crop types, soil quality, access routes etc. to help identify the households' specific requirements for the new land
2.	Identifying and assessing the replacement land	<p>Termokos, with the support of the agricultural expert, will identify replacement land that meets the following selection criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equivalent or larger in size and soil quality as the current land • preferably located within a 2 km radius of the existing site to ensure the land is easily accessible • available under a manageable long-term lease agreement (to ensure security of tenure for the families), with lease costs covered by Termokos for at least three years <p>The expert will assess the proposed replacement land plots to confirm their suitability for agricultural use and ensure they meet the households' agricultural needs, particularly regarding soil quality, accessibility, water supply, access and other infrastructure.</p>
3.	Consultations with the affected households	<p>Termokos will organise meetings, in the presence of the agricultural expert, with the affected households (individually) to present the findings from the assessments of both the current and replacement land. The terms of the lease agreement for the replacement land will be presented, and the households will be supported by Termokos in making the most suitable decision.</p> <p>If the household agrees to proceed with the replacement land option, it will be given 15 days to consider the proposal. Upon their acceptance, the agreement will be formalised in writing. This agreement will comprehensively outline all forms of compensation as detailed under step 4 below.</p> <p>Specific terms regarding any further use of the land will also be established in these agreements and will depend on the Termokos' planned implementation timeline. In cases where continued use of the land is feasible, provisions may be made to allow households to harvest existing crops. Otherwise, appropriate compensation will be provided for any loss of crops.</p>

		These meetings will take place at the homes of the affected persons to facilitate inclusive participation and ensure that both male and female members of the households can provide their input. Both women and men will be consulted on their preferences for replacement land, and their inputs documented and considered.
4.	Providing compensation	<p>The households will be provided with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compensation at replacement cost for all improvements made to the current land as of the cut-off date as well as for any lost crops (if they cannot be harvested) • access to new land under a long-term lease agreement, with the lease costs for the first three years covered by Termokos • compensation for any losses incurred during the transition period due to the inability to immediately resume agricultural activities (the agricultural expert will determine the length of the transition period)
5.	Providing additional assistance	<p>The expert will provide tailored agricultural advice and guidance on how to transition to the new land. This guidance will include recommendations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crop selection: advising on suitable crops based on the conditions of the new land • land preparation: outlining necessary preparations for the new land, such as soil conditioning and clearing • yield improvement techniques: offering strategies to enhance productivity, including best practices for planting. <p>The families will also be assisted with identifying relevant government subsidies (beyond those already received by all three households, if applicable), agricultural grants or financial aid programs that can supplement their income.</p> <p>The families will be offered legal support to help them understand their rights regarding land use and leasing agreement, ensuring they are fully aware of their options and obligations.</p> <p>In addition, if the families express interest, Termokos will work on assisting the households with unemployed family members in identifying and accessing vocational training opportunities offered by relevant authorities (for e.g., the newly established Employment Agency of Kosovo which has municipal offices in each municipality). These programs may focus on agriculture-related skills (such as modern farming techniques, etc.) or other vocational skills, depending on individual interests or opportunities. Specifically, Termokos will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide assistance with applications by providing guidance on documentation and deadlines (if necessary) • cover the full participation fees for one such program per unemployed person in the three households • ensure that women and men are given equal opportunities to participate in the programs • once the solar thermal plant is operational, Termokos will directly inform the affected households about any job vacancies or employment opportunities at the plant (note: it

		<p>is important to emphasise that Termokos cannot provide any guarantees or commitments regarding future employment).</p> <p>All additional measures, including the offering and uptake of support, will be documented. This will include records of consultations with families and details of support offered/provided.</p>
--	--	---

Option 2: Cash compensation

Objective: To offer a financial alternative if replacement land is not feasible.

Steps for implementing this option:

Step		Explanation
1.	Assessing the current land and valuation of amount of cash compensation needed	<p>The agricultural expert will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current land, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculation of the financial value of any crops that would be lost if not able to be harvested (this includes both the current season's crop and the estimated income from subsequent harvests that the household may lose during the transition). • assessment of the value of infrastructure investments on the land. • estimation of the costs required to enable the families to lease similar land in the area (in the amount of costs for at least three years of lease), ensuring that the compensation reflects local market rates for agricultural land.
2.	Consultations with the affected households	<p>Termokos will organise meetings, in the presence of the agricultural expert, with the affected households (individually) to present the findings from the assessment of current land. The terms of compensation provision will be explained. Written agreements will be signed, comprehensively outlining all forms of compensation as detailed under step 3 below. Specific terms regarding any further use of the land will also be established in these agreements and will depend on the Termokos' planned implementation timeline. In cases where continued use of the land is feasible, provisions may be made to allow households to harvest existing crops. Otherwise, appropriate compensation will be provided for any loss of crops.</p> <p>These meetings will take place at the homes of the affected persons to facilitate inclusive participation and ensure that both male and female members of the households can provide their input. Both women and men will be consulted on their preferences for cash compensation, and their inputs documented and considered.</p>
3.	Providing compensation	<p>The households will be provided with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compensation at replacement cost for all lost crops and improvements made on the existing land. • monetary allowance sufficient to cover the lease costs of similar agricultural land¹¹ for at least three years. • compensation for any losses incurred during the transition period due to the inability to immediately resume these activities (the agricultural expert will determine the length of the transition period). <p>Note: If a family is unwilling or unable to continue agricultural activities elsewhere (e.g., due to the unavailability of suitable land), it will be compensated for lost crops and improvements on existing land, plus a</p>

¹¹ A timeline for finding alternative land plots to continue agricultural activities will be agreed upon between Termokos and the affected land users.

		<p>lump-sum payment equivalent to the total income losses that would have been generated from the current land over a period of three years).</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Providing additional assistance</p>	<p>Guidance on new farming opportunities will be provided should the families lease another plot of land. Recommendations will include suitable crop types, productivity techniques and strategies for enhancing income on any new land they choose to cultivate.</p> <p>The families will also be assisted with identifying additional government subsidies (beyond those already received by all three households, if applicable), agricultural grants or financial aid programs that can supplement their income.</p> <p>The families will be offered legal support to help them understand their rights regarding new leasing arrangements, ensuring they are fully aware of their options and obligations.</p> <p>In addition, if the families express interest, Termokos will work on assisting the households with unemployed family members in identifying and accessing vocational training opportunities offered by relevant authorities (for e.g., the newly established Employment Agency of Kosovo which has municipal offices in each municipality). These programs may focus on agriculture-related skills (such as modern farming techniques, etc.) or other vocational skills, depending on individual interests or opportunities. Specifically, Termokos will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide assistance in applications by providing guidance on documentation and deadlines (if necessary) • cover the full participation fees for one such program per unemployed person in the three households • ensure that women and men are given equal opportunities to participate in the programs • once the solar thermal plant is operational, Termokos will directly inform the affected households about any job vacancies or employment opportunities at the plant (note: it is important to emphasize that Termokos cannot provide any guarantees or commitments regarding future employment). <p>All additional measures, including the offering and uptake of support, will be documented. This will include records of consultations with families and details of support offered/provided.</p>

4.6. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Termokos will establish a framework for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures described in the section above. A dedicated monitoring specialist (preferably with a background in agriculture) will be appointed by Termokos to assess the households' progress in evaluating the effectiveness of the support measures.

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out both during the transfer to the new land or cash compensation process and every year during a period of 3 years afterwards to ensure the affected households' livelihoods are fully restored and stable.

Option 1: Providing access to alternative agricultural land

During the process of land replacement, the key indicators to monitor will be:

- Number of site visits conducted by qualified agricultural specialists (to be engaged by Termokos) to assess the current and replacement land
- Number of consultations held with the households to gather feedback and preferences
- Access to new land provided under long-term lease agreements (with lease costs for the first three years covered by Termokos)
- Amount and timeliness of the disbursement of compensation funds for any losses on the current land, including unharvested crops and infrastructure improvements, as well as compensation for any losses in the transition period
- Documented delivery of additional assistance (tailored guidance on agricultural transition, legal support to help understand rights regarding land use and leasing agreement, identification of relevant government programs that can help supplement income, support in identifying and accessing vocational training opportunities)

The key indicators to be monitored at the one-year, two-year and three-year milestones following the land replacement will include:

- Coverage of land lease costs for the new land by Termokos for at least three years
- Agricultural productivity on new land (number of new crops successfully established on the replacement land; percentage increase or stability in crop yield on the new land compared to the baseline yield from the previous land)
- Household income and stability (change in household income level; percentage of income generated from agricultural activities on the new land)
- Household satisfaction and feedback (satisfaction level of the household with the new land through a survey/questionnaire; number of concerns or issues reported by the household and how many were resolved)
- Number of subsidies or grants successfully applied for by the household based on the agricultural expert's guidance, including evaluation of how these (if awarded to the household) have contributed to the household's ability to sustain or enhance their agricultural productivity
- Number of unemployed individuals from the affected households who have successfully enrolled in and/or completed vocational training programs (disaggregated by gender)

Regular progress reports will be generated monthly during the land identification, assessment and transfer process, documenting the status of land transfer, household feedback and any challenges encountered. A comprehensive final report will be prepared each year for three years following the land replacement, summarising the effectiveness of the support provided and the sustainability of the households' livelihoods.

Option 2: Cash compensation

During the cash compensation process, the key indicators to monitor will be:

- Number of site visits conducted by qualified agricultural specialists (to be engaged by Termokos) to assess the current land
- Number of consultations held with the households to gather feedback and preferences
- Amount and timeliness of the disbursement of compensation funds to the households: compensation for any losses incurred on the current land, including unharvested crops and infrastructure improvements; monetary allowance sufficient to cover the lease costs of similar agricultural land for at least three years; lump-sum payment equivalent to the total income losses that would have been generated from the current land over a period of three years (in case families are not able to continue with agricultural activities elsewhere); and compensation for any losses incurred during the transition (if the families independently identify alternative land to continue their agricultural activities)
- Documented delivery of additional assistance (on future farming opportunities if the households decide to lease another plot of land, identification of relevant government programs that can help supplement income, support in identifying and accessing vocational training opportunities)

The key indicators to be monitored at the one-year, two-year and three-year milestones following the provision of cash compensation, the key indicators to monitor will be:

- Percentage of compensation funds invested in new agricultural activities, land leases, alternative livelihood options or other purposes
- Household income and stability (change in household income level)
- Household satisfaction and feedback (satisfaction level of the household with the compensation provided through a survey/questionnaire; number of concerns or issues reported by the household and how many were resolved)
- Number of subsidies or grants successfully applied for by the household based on the agricultural expert's guidance, including evaluation of how these (if awarded to the household) have contributed to the household's ability to sustain or enhance their agricultural productivity
- Number of unemployed individuals from the affected households who have successfully enrolled in and/or completed vocational training programs (disaggregated by gender)

Regular progress reports will be generated monthly during the cash compensation process, documenting the valuation, disbursement, household feedback and any challenges encountered. A comprehensive final report will be prepared each year for three years following the provision of compensation, summarising the effectiveness of the support provided and the sustainability of the households' livelihoods.

4.7. TENTATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR COMPONENT 1

This implementation schedule outlines the key activities and timelines for Component 1 of the Project, ensuring that all necessary tasks are completed efficiently and within the established timeframe. This timeframe includes the completion of all tasks prior to any restriction of land access and the commencement of construction activities (except for final evaluation and reporting).

ACTIVITY	TENTATIVE TIMELINE
Disclosure of LALRP for Component 1 on Termokos' website and sending the non-technical summary of the LALRP to the affected families directly	TBD
Engaging a qualified agricultural expert and site assessment of current land, including detailed valuation of losses and consultations with the affected households ¹²	TBD
Sending the official notification of the cut-off date to the affected households	TBD
Identification of replacement land and additional consultations with the affected household to discuss findings	TBD
Signing of replacement land lease agreement (if applicable)	TBD
Signing of cash compensation agreement (if applicable)	TBD
Final evaluation and reporting	1 year after provision of compensation

¹² During the autumn and winter months when this assessment is tentatively planned, corn is typically already harvested and winter wheat is in its early growth or dormant stage. The agricultural expert will therefore focus on assessing any residual corn, the early growth of winter wheat if any, soil conditions and historical crop data to estimate potential losses. Consultations with the household about their past yields and planting practices will also be beneficial. This will ensure a comprehensive evaluation despite the seasonality of these crops.

5. COMPONENT 2 – TRANSMISSION AND CONNECTION PIPELINES

5.1. About Component 2

Component 2 includes two pipeline routes - Pipeline A and Pipeline B, which are designed to connect the solar thermal plant site and pit storage (Component 1) with Prishtina's district heating network (Component 3):

- **Pipeline A** (approx. 4.6 km) will transport heat from the plant to the city, ending near the Prishtina Stadium, where it connects to the existing DH network.
- **Pipeline B** (approx. 1.48 km) will bring pre-heated water from the main network to the solar plant via a new connection point near Shkabaj.

Both pipelines will be buried underground and are designed to follow optimised routes to avoid busy roads, minimise disruptions and use existing infrastructure corridors where possible. A separate pipeline will additionally be constructed to carry a freshwater line for filling the pit storage.

Minor route adjustments may still be made during final design. Therefore, this section will be subject to updates once the final pipeline routing is confirmed, and the Expropriation Study is completed.

Location of Component 2 is depicted in the Figure 1.1: .

5.2. Expected Impacts

[This is a preliminary identification of potential impacts, which will be further refined and confirmed upon completion of the Census and Socio-Economic Survey]

Permanent servitude:

The pipeline installation will result in the permanent establishment of a servitude corridor, which imposes specific restrictions on land use within and around the pipeline route. These restrictions are essential to ensure long-term operational safety, access for maintenance and the physical integrity of the infrastructure.

Two zones of permanent servitude will be defined along the pipeline:

- **Primary corridor (6-meter width around the pipes):**
 - No buildings or permanent structures are permitted.
 - No deep excavation or earthworks are allowed, as they may damage the pipeline.
 - The area must remain free of fences, walls or other physical barriers to allow unrestricted access for maintenance vehicles and emergency repairs.
- **Protective corridor (additional 3 m, total width 9 meters):**
 - Planting of large or deep-rooted trees is prohibited, as tree roots pose a risk to the pipeline's integrity.
 - Low-growing vegetation and seasonal crops (e.g. grains, vegetables) are allowed.

The exact number of private assets to be affected by such restrictions will be known once the Expropriation Study is completed. These zones of servitude will be subject to a perpetual easement, providing Termokos with full rights to install, operate and access the infrastructure. Landowners will permanently lose the right to use these zones for any purposes that conflict with the pipeline's function.

These restrictions may reduce the productive value of the land or limit its potential for future development. These impacts will be assessed individually for each affected land plot during the valuation process.

Termokos will carry out regular monitoring of the pipeline corridor to ensure compliance with land use restrictions and to detect potential threats (e.g., unauthorised construction or tree growth). Monitoring will be performed through annual or biannual visits, depending on the sensitivity and risk level of each segment.

The total servitude corridor (approx. 9 meters in width) will be entered into the official land registry to ensure long-term legal protection of the right-of-way for Termokos. This registration will establish easement rights in favour of Termokos and prevent future land use conflicts. All losses will be compensated (see the Entitlements Matrix below).

Temporary land use during construction:

During construction, a temporary working corridor of 17 to 20 m in width will be established wherever space allows. This corridor will accommodate:

- Excavated soil storage adjacent to the trench
- Pre-positioning of pipes prior to installation
- Access routes and turning space for trucks and heavy machinery
- Specialised equipment required for pipe-laying, which is significantly larger than equipment used for water pipelines

Where available (such as in open agricultural land or undeveloped plots), wider manipulation areas will be established to streamline the construction process. In such cases, the full 17–20 m width will be utilised. In contrast, urban areas (e.g., Dragodan stairs section) present spatial constraints. Here, the minimum feasible manipulation width is estimated at 7.5 m, though this varies depending on specific site conditions (e.g. road width, adjacent structures, underground infrastructure).

Construction activities will be organised in segments, adjusted according to the surrounding urban density and available space:

- In densely populated or traffic-sensitive areas, segments will typically range from 100 to 150 m, to minimise disruption and accommodate traffic management.
- In less developed or agricultural areas, longer segments (up to 500 m) may be implemented where trenching and installation are more straightforward.

Each segment is expected to require approximately 2 to 4 weeks to complete, though timelines may vary due to unforeseen delays, such as encountering unmapped underground utilities.

Temporary land use may result in:

- Restricted access to residential and commercial properties
- Temporary occupation or damage of private land plots adjacent to the trench
- Disruption to local businesses, especially small roadside vendors or shops in congested areas

To mitigate these impacts:

- Pedestrian and vehicle access will be maintained at all times through the installation of temporary access bridges (car and footbridges)
- Each household or business entrance will be provided with a dedicated crossing and safe passageway
- Damaged assets (e.g. fences, crops, paving) will be compensated or restored
- Agreements for temporary land use will be made with landowners where needed, specifying the area, duration, compensation method and reinstatement conditions (see the Entitlements Matrix below)
- All assets will be restored to their original condition upon completion of construction, including reinstallation of topsoil and damaged surfaces (pavement, lawns, fencing, etc.).

5.3. Methodology for the Census and Socio-Economic Survey

Objectives. To ensure compliance with Lenders' requirements and to establish an accurate baseline for resettlement planning, a comprehensive Census and Socio-Economic Survey (SES) will be conducted prior to the initiation of land acquisition and displacement activities. This will serve to identify affected persons, assess impacts and inform compensation and livelihood restoration measures.

The Census and SES aim to identify all project-affected persons (PAPs), establish a baseline of demographic, social and economic characteristics of PAPs, identify vulnerable individuals or groups and understand existing patterns of land use, asset ownership, income sources and dependency on affected land.

Coverage. The Census and SES will cover all landowners, land users and occupants whose assets or livelihoods fall within the Project's permanent or temporary footprint, including:

- areas designated for permanent servitude,
- land subject to temporary construction-related occupation or restrictions.

Wherever possible, the aim will be to achieve full coverage (100%) of directly affected PAPs.

Data collection tools and methods. Data collection will rely on a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods:

- **Field observations** will be used to verify asset types and land use directly on site, including the presence of informal users, temporary structures or crops.
- **Review of Expropriation Study** data will be conducted in parallel to confirm land ownership and formal tenure status.
- **Structured questionnaires for households** will be administered through face-to-face interviews with household heads or adult members. These will gather data including:
 - Household size and composition
 - Education and health status
 - Employment and income
 - Land ownership and land use
 - Access to infrastructure and services
 - Project-related concerns and preferences regarding compensation

The questionnaire to be used for these surveys is provided in *Appendix 3: Socio-Economic Questionnaire (separate questionnaire for households)*.

Note: During the survey, it is recommended that both male and female member of the household (e.g., husband and wife) be present for the socio-economic survey, as the questionnaire requires responses from both male and female household members.

- **Structured questionnaires for businesses** will be administered to the owners or authorised managers of formal and informal businesses located within or adjacent to the project footprint. These surveys will aim to assess potential risks of **temporary or permanent economic displacement**, and will collect data including on:
 - Type of business activity
 - Legal status (registered/unregistered)
 - Number of employees
 - Average income and seasonal fluctuations
 - Peak business periods
 - Project-related concerns and preferences regarding compensation

The questionnaire to be used for these surveys is provided in *Appendix 3: Socio-Economic Questionnaire (separate questionnaire for businesses)*.

Advance notification. Prior to the commencement of the Census and Socio-Economic Survey (SES), advance notification will be provided to all potentially affected communities along the pipeline route. The notification process will aim to inform communities about the purpose and scope of the upcoming survey activities. The notification will be posted as one-page flyers on visible places in each settlement. Notifications will include information on the purpose of the survey, the planned survey dates, and contact details of the survey team to allow affected persons to schedule a follow-up visit in case they are unavailable at the time of the initial survey.

Consent form. All data collection activities will be carried out in accordance with the principles of personal data protection. The respondents will be informed about the requirement to sign a written *Statement of Consent for the Processing and Use of Personal data*¹³ (the sample consent form in English is provided in *Appendix 4: Consent Form for Personal Data*). Furthermore, the respondents will also be briefed on the use of their data, emphasizing that consent is provided voluntarily and can be withdrawn at any point.

No survey will proceed without documented informed consent. If consent is denied, the interview will not take place, and no information will be recorded.

Surveyor training and data quality assurance. Surveyors will be trained in the objectives of the survey and the survey methodology and procedures for informed consent and data confidentiality. A resettlement specialist will perform regular reviews of collected data to ensure accuracy and completeness.

Results of the census and socio-economic survey will be added to this LARP (without confidential information) once completed.

5.4. Preliminary Entitlements Matrix

[This is a preliminary identification of types of loss/impact and entitlements, which will be further refined and confirmed upon completion of the Census and Socio-Economic Survey]

TYPE OF POTENTIAL LOSS/IMPACT	ENTITLEMENTS
Permanent loss of use rights due to pipeline servitude (9 m corridor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost for the permanent loss of land use rights within the servitude corridor, calculated based on the fair market value of restricted use and depreciation in land value due to long-term limitations on construction, planting and development. • Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the loss of or damage to any immovable improvements within the corridor, such as water wells, irrigation systems, etc. • Compensation for incidental damages or temporary losses that occur during pipeline installation or maintenance, including short-term disruptions to land use, agricultural production or services – to be paid at full replacement cost • Livelihood restoration assistance where land use restrictions result in a measurable impact on household income or subsistence activities. This may include support for crop diversification, access to alternative land or training or other forms of income-generating support. Measures will be tailored based on the findings of the Socio-Economic Survey.

¹³ Personal data collected through the questionnaire are name and surname, year of birth, gender, residential address, e-mail address, telephone/mobile contact number, nationality, level of education, and state of health. According to the Law on the Protection of Personal Data ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo", No. 06/L-082), special categories of personal data include data that, among other things, reveal ethnic origin and health status. In accordance with the above, the Law stipulates the obligation that consent to the processing of such personal data must be given in writing and must be signed by the data holder.

TYPE OF POTENTIAL LOSS/IMPACT	ENTITLEMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for formal and informal businesses that depend on public access (e.g. roadside vendors, kiosks). Measures will include relocation assistance, provision of alternative vending locations where feasible and lump-sum transitional support payments based on average daily income. Measures will be tailored based on the findings of the Socio-Economic Survey. • Additional assistance for vulnerable households on a case-by-case basis (see last item below)
Temporary occupation of private land for construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected land and infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions • Cash compensation for temporary land occupation in the amount of lease at market prices • Cash compensation for lost assets (e.g., structures, trees) to the owner of assets • Compensation for any damages or losses suffered at full replacement cost or in-kind replacement where feasible (e.g. replanting, fence reconstruction) • Compensation at market value for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of temporary possession (e.g., compensation for harvests lost as to be defined by official agricultural valuation experts) <p>Note: As to be specified in the contracts between the contractor and the landowners, the contractor will create a detailed record before entering any property to document the initial condition of the property that will be temporarily used. This will include photographs, descriptions and any other relevant evidence to clearly establish the property's conditions before any activities begin. After all activities are completed, a final condition report will be prepared, documenting the state of the property post-use in comparison to the initial record to assess any changes or damages. Based on this, the contractor will be obligated to compensate for any damages incurred and restore the property to its original condition. All restoration efforts will need to be conducted in a timely and efficient manner to minimise any inconvenience to the property owner. The process will be monitored by Termokos.</p>
Restricted access to homes, businesses or agricultural plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary access solutions will be ensured at all times through the provision of safe and functional access infrastructure, such as pedestrian footbridges, vehicle/car bridges and sidewalks/temporary walkways. These will be designed and installed to maintain access to all residences, businesses, and agricultural plots during the construction period. • Advance notice and coordination with affected households and business owners to plan for upcoming construction works and ensure that access disruptions are minimised or scheduled around critical times (e.g. peak business hours, harvest periods). • Technical safety measures will be implemented to ensure the safe movement of people, livestock, and goods in areas where construction activities are ongoing. This may include signage, fencing, lighting, temporary crossings where needed. • Compensation for verifiable income losses suffered by business owners or agricultural producers due to temporary access restrictions. This will be calculated based on documented income records and seasonal activity, as appropriate • Support for formal and informal businesses that depend on public access (e.g. roadside vendors, kiosks). Measures may include temporary relocation assistance, provision of alternative vending locations where feasible and lump-sum transitional support payments based on average daily income. Measures will be tailored based on the findings of the Socio-Economic Survey.
Disproportionate/more difficult impact, as a result of vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All entitlements defined in this Matrix will apply equally to vulnerable households; in addition, targeted assistance will be provided to ensure that affected individuals are not disproportionately impacted by displacement or loss of access. Additional assistance may include legal or administrative support to secure compensation, support in opening bank accounts or completing documentation, provision of in-kind support (e.g. transportation, materials). The need for and type of additional

TYPE OF POTENTIAL LOSS/IMPACT	ENTITLEMENTS
	support will be determined on a case-by-case basis, based on the results of the Socio-Economic Survey and vulnerability screening.

5.5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Termokos will monitor the land acquisition process to:

- ascertain whether activities are in progress as per schedule and the timelines are being met
- ensure that the standards of living of affected people are restored or improved through periodic monitoring against performance indicators and adjusting for continuous improvement in implementation
- assess whether the compensation/restoration measures are sufficient
- identify methods to mitigate any identified issues

Termokos will maintain a land acquisition database. The data/information will be updated periodically.

The indicators to be used for monitoring will include, in particular, the following:

- Percentage of land plots registered with servitude in the land cadastre
- Number of affected households/businesses and assets
- Overall spending on compensation
- Number of private land plots identified by the contractor as necessary to be temporarily occupied during construction works (type of land plot, amount of compensation paid, duration of land occupation)
- Number of vulnerable households/persons and types of assistance provided in a timely manner
- Number of people having received compensation in the period with distribution by compensation type and by amounts
- Number and the amount of payments and/or programs to restore livelihood losses
- Number of cases with complaints or delays in payment
- Number of successfully re-established agricultural activities after land acquisition or restriction of access as a result of the Project (restoration of level of income)
- Number of consultations held
- Number and type of grievances submitted through the Project-specific mechanism related to land acquisition and temporary occupation of land
- Number and type of court cases related to land acquisition and temporary occupation of land

Internal monitoring outcomes will be part of the Annual Environmental and Social Report to the Lenders. Upon completion of LARP activities, Termokos will submit a **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Execution Report** to the Lenders. This report will include: summary of project impacts and principles guiding the LARP; description of efforts to avoid and minimise displacement; summary of consultation events and outcomes, including how they influenced entitlements and other features of the land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration activities; description of the compensation delivery process; description of any issues encountered and how they were resolved; summary of grievances received and how they were resolved, including the list of any grievances and court cases pending at the date of submission of the report; description of resources mobilised to plan and implement land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

5.6. Tentative Implementation Schedule for Component 2

[To be added once more information is available]

6. COMPONENT 3 – DISTRICT HEATING NETWORK AND SUB-STATIONS

This component involves the expansion of the existing DH network in Prishtina to provide heat to additional neighbourhoods. The goal is to connect approx. 200 buildings, covering about 8,600 households and 38,000 consumers. The expansion areas were identified through technical and economic analysis, focusing on efficiency and cost-effectiveness in terms of reducing CO₂ emissions. Among the proposed areas for extension are Lakrishte, Tophane, Kalabria, Dardha, Gjinaj South, Old Prishtina, and Mahalla e Muhaxherëve.

Each building connection requires coordination with building representatives, including data collection (e.g., heat demand), checking for underground obstacles, and identifying suitable locations for substations.

Current situation. Detailed building-level survey is ongoing. So far, 138 buildings have been assessed through on-site visits and communication with contact persons. However, formal agreements with legal representatives have not yet been signed. Survey activities are estimated to be 90–95% complete by July.

Therefore, this section will be subject to updates.

Location of the Component 3 is depicted in the Figure 1.1: .

7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The implementation of this LALRP/LALRF will include targeted stakeholder engagement activities to ensure that PAPs are informed, consulted and provided with opportunities to participate throughout the process. A **user-friendly non-technical summary will be distributed to PAPs early in the process** (see details below for each Component). This summary will provide an overview of the Project, its potential impacts, planned mitigation measures and the rights and entitlements of PAPs. The summary will be shared through direct meetings with PAPs. **The full LALRP/LARF will be published on Termokos's website, with all subsequent updates made publicly available as they are finalised.**

Specific stakeholder engagement activities per each Component are described in more detail below:

Component 1: Solar Thermal Plant Site

Notification of cut-off date, publication of LALRP and distribution of the non-technical summary of the LALRP with the families:

- During June - July 2025, Termokos will issue an official notification to the affected families about the cut-off date, clearly explaining its purpose and implications.
- During June - July 2025, Termokos will publish the LALRP for Component 1 on its website and distribute a non-technical summary of the LALRP directly to the affected families.

Engagement of the agricultural expert, land assessment and household level consultations:

- During June 2025, Termokos will engage a qualified agricultural expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current land and its suitability for agricultural activities. One-on-one meetings at each household will be held to review the findings of the current land assessment and the compensation options, ensuring that both male and female members can provide input. Termokos and the agricultural expert will attend all the meetings with affected households together.
- Termokos will then, with the support of the agricultural expert, present the identified replacement land to the affected families. Discussions will cover the suitability of the replacement land and proposed lease terms. Households will be granted 15 days to consider the proposal. In cases where cash compensation is preferred, the terms and amounts will also be discussed. During these consultations, Termokos will explore additional support measures such as guidance on farming opportunities, access to vocational training and information about government subsidies or grants.
- Termokos will maintain detailed records of all engagements, including consultation logs, agreements signed, and support provided.

Final evaluation and reporting:

- One year after the provision of compensation, Termokos will conduct follow-up consultations with the affected households to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Feedback from PAPs will be documented.

Component 2: Transmission and Collection Pipelines

To be updated once the Expropriation Study is finalised.

Component 3: DH Network and Substations

To be updated in parallel with Component 2 activities.

8. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Project-specific grievance mechanism is described in detail in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and summarised here for LALRP/LALRF purposes.

The PIU will maintain a grievance mechanism including for any grievances related to this LALRP/LALRF. Grievances can be submitted to the PIU either verbally (in person or by phone) or in writing by sending the Project Grievance Form (see *Appendix 2* or in any preferred format by mail or email to the contact details listed below), with no cost to the complainants. Grievances can be submitted anonymously. Once construction begins, grievances can also be submitted directly to contractors or the supervising engineer, who will promptly forward any received grievances to the PIU within 24 hours.

The PIU will document all grievances in a Grievance Registry and acknowledge receipt within 7 calendar days.

The following represents steps taken by the PIU in cases of first and second tier redressal:

1. **First Tier Redressal:** Upon acknowledging the complaint in writing, PIU will collect information regarding the grievance. After analysing the issue, PIU will propose a solution and notify the complainant about the recommended corrective steps and subsequent actions within 14 calendar days by e-mail or as a postal letter.
2. **Second Tier Redressal:** If the PIU is unable to resolve the grievance through immediate corrective action, the issue will be directed to the next level of the Grievance Redressal process, which is the **PIU Committee**. In this case, PIU will notify the complainant that their grievance has been referred to the PIU Committee for further review.

The PIU Committee will be composed of three members: two from the PIU and Termokos, and one observer from the relevant municipality (either Prishtina or Obiliq municipalities, depending on the grievance content). The PIU will be responsible for briefing the PIU Committee on the outcome of the initial grievance resolution attempts, as well as presenting the perspectives of both the complainant and PIU.

The PIU Committee will hold meetings with the complainant and PIU, ensuring that minutes of these meetings are properly recorded. After reviewing the grievance, the Committee will communicate its decision to the complainant in writing. If the complainant agrees with the proposed resolution, they will need to submit their acceptance in writing. However, if the complainant disagrees with the resolution, they have the option to pursue the matter through legal channels.

The PIU Committee is responsible for resolving the grievance within 30 calendar days from the acknowledgment of the complaint. If the Committee is unable to resolve the grievance within this timeframe, it must provide a detailed explanation outlining why the issue could not be addressed. Additionally, the explanation must include guidance on how the complainant can proceed if they remain dissatisfied with the outcome.

At all times, complainants may seek other legal remedies in accordance with the legal framework of Kosovo, including formal judicial appeal.

Contact information for sending inquiries or grievances:

Prishtina Solar District Heating
 TERMOKOS Sh.A. – Project Implementation Unit
 Address: Rr. 28 Nëntori nr. 181, 10000 Prishtina Republic of Kosovo
 Tel: + 383 038 541780
 E-mail: info@termokos.org; solar4kosova@termokos.org

EBRD's Independent Project Accountability Mechanism. In addition to the Project-level mechanism managed by the PIU, the EBRD's Independent Project Accountability Mechanism¹⁴ (IPAM), as an independent last resort tool where Project mechanism fails, aims to facilitate the resolution of social, environmental and public disclosure issues raised by Project-affected people and civil society organisations about EBRD financed projects among Project stakeholders or to determine whether the Bank has complied with its Environmental and Social Policy and the Project-specific provisions of its Access to Information Policy; and where applicable to address any existing non-compliance with these policies, while preventing future non-compliance by the Bank.

¹⁴ Information about the IPAM process can be found at: <https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/independent-project-accountability-mechanism.html>

9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of Gaps between Kosovo Legislation and EBRD PR 5 / World Bank ESS 5¹⁵ Requirements

ISSUE	PR 5/ESS 5 REQUIREMENTS	PROVISION OF KOSOVO LAW	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Planning process	Requires the Client to carry out a socio-economic baseline assessment of PAP, to identify impacts related to land acquisition and restrictions on land use and develop appropriate actions to minimise and mitigate resettlement impacts. Requires preparation and implementation of detailed land acquisition plans.	Requires only an Expropriation Study as the baseline census; no explicit requirement related to socio-economic surveys or development of land acquisition and resettlement plans.	To bridge this gap, the development of this updated LALRP (referring to Components 1 and 2) includes a socio-economic survey and census with the purpose of identifying both formal and informal land/property users as well as vulnerable persons/ households and livelihoods of all PAP.
Cut-off date	Requires that the Client establish a cut-off date for eligibility and that the cut-off date is communicated throughout the project area.	Provides that compensation will not be paid for the cost or value for any improvements to the property after the date on which the decision accepting an application for further processing of expropriation is published in the Official Gazette, or for any changes in the market value of the property, after either the date of adoption of the decision authorising preparatory activities or the date of the initial submission of the application for expropriation, whichever comes first.	The cut-off dates set out in national legislation will be used for formal owners/users. For informal users, the cut-off date will be the date of the completion of the census and assets inventory. For Component 1, the cut-off date for the informal users will be the date of official notification by Termokos about the cut-off date. Affected people will be informed in a timely manner about the cut-off dates.
Negotiated settlements	Clients are expected to seek to acquire property through negotiated settlements by providing fair and appropriate compensation even if they have the legal means to gain access to the land through expropriation procedure.	The Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property does not prohibit negotiated settlements, but it also does not require them as mandatory.	Every effort will be made by Termokos to reach negotiated settlements with PAP (specifically for Components 2 and 3) to avoid expropriation. These efforts will be documented. Negotiated settlements will be pursued whenever possible before initiating the expropriation process.
Compensation value and timing	Compensation for lost assets to be provided at full replacement cost and provided prior to the affected person/persons experiencing a loss.	Compensation is paid on the basis of the market value of the property. Access to land and property by the expropriating authority is not allowed until and unless	Compensation will be provided in line with EBRD requirements and prior to any land entry. Specific entitlements are explained within the relevant sections of this document.

¹⁵ KfW applies WB ESS 5 in its projects.

ISSUE	PR 5/ESS 5 REQUIREMENTS	PROVISION OF KOSOVO LAW	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		the affected owners receive compensation.	To bridge the issue of the payment of compensation at replacement value, the Department for Valuation of Immovable Property within the Ministry of Finance will be notified about the requirements outlined in this LALRP (compensation at replacement cost) once the Expropriation Study is developed by Termokos. Termokos will guarantee that property evaluations in each individual case give PAP the opportunity to acquire replacement assets (e.g. agricultural land plots) in neighbouring areas. This includes covering any additional costs, such as notary fees for purchasing new property, expenses related to the transfer of title and expenses related to connecting utilities (e.g., irrigation systems) and moving allowances.).
Eligibility for compensation	<p>Project affected persons in terms of EBRD PR 5/WB may be classified as persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under national laws) – <i>entitled to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost</i> b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national laws – <i>entitled to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost</i> c) Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy – <i>entitled to adequate housing with security of tenure if physically displaced and/or compensation for any losses on land (crops, infrastructure on the land, etc.) if economically displaced</i> 	Only persons with recognisable rights and claims are entitled to compensation.	Eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration will be extended to affected persons who have no recognisable legal rights or claim to the land they use for their livelihood (legally enabled through the Law No. 08/L-222 on the Ratification of the Loan Agreement between the Republic of Kosovo and EBRD; and Decrees on Ratification of the International Agreements no. 11/2023 and 13/2023 between the Republic of Kosovo and KfW for the 'Pristina Solar Heating Plant' Project). For Component 1, Termokos will engage a qualified agricultural expert to carry out site assessment of current land and identification of replacement land, including detailed valuation of losses and providing support during consultations with the affected households.

ISSUE	PR 5/ESS 5 REQUIREMENTS	PROVISION OF KOSOVO LAW	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
			Specific entitlements are explained within the relevant sections of the document.
Vulnerable groups	EBRD PR 5 requires that vulnerable groups are identified at the time of socio-economic surveys, consulted and provided with assistance measures tailored to their needs.	No specific provision in the Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property. However, assistance to and protection of 'at-risk' groups are provided, to some extent, on the basis of special laws governing human rights including property rights (Law on Financing Specific Housing Programs which provides housing options for vulnerable groups; other laws on social schemes, labour, gender, use of language, non-discrimination, etc.).	<p>Vulnerable groups will be identified through the socio-economic surveys for Components 1 and 2. Appropriate measures will be applied in line with the requirements of this LALRP during the land acquisition process.</p> <p>As necessary, responsible authorities for ensuring social welfare (such as Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers - Departments of Social Schemes and Pensions, the Municipality of Prishtina - Directorate of Social Welfare and the Municipality of Obiliq - Directorate for Health and Social Welfare) will be consulted and engaged if needed.</p> <p>If any ethnic minority groups are identified, all communication and documentation delivered to them, as part of the consultations, should be carried out in an appropriate language, recognised as an official or municipal language in Kosovo.</p>
Grievance mechanism	A Project-specific grievance mechanism should be set up as early as possible in the process, to receive and address in a timely manner specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by PAP.	Owners or interest holders are entitled to file complaints in various stages of the process and submit written comments to the expropriating authority during the consultation process, but no requirement for a Project-specific grievance mechanism.	A Project-specific grievance procedure is part of the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and will include aspects of land acquisition.
Participation/ meaningful consultations	<p>Meaningful consultation of affected persons and communities will be organised by the client throughout the process of resettlement planning and implementation.</p> <p>Consultation and engagement efforts should be supported with simple, practical, accurate and culturally appropriate documentation meant for broad dissemination to affected persons.</p>	Several articles of the Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property stipulate notifying of/consultation with property owners but only for formal landowners.	This LALRP/LALRF includes information disclosure and consultation requirements in line with PR5 requirements.

ISSUE	PR 5/ESS 5 REQUIREMENTS	PROVISION OF KOSOVO LAW	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Monitoring of resettlement implementation	Arrangements for monitoring of the land acquisition process must be defined by the resettlement plan.	No provision	Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU as defined in this LALRP/LALRF.

Appendix 2: Project Grievance Form

Reference Number (to be filled in by PIU)	
Full name (optional) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I wish to raise my grievance anonymously. ▪ I request not to disclose my identity without my consent. 	
Contact information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By Post: <i>Please provide mailing address:</i> _____ ▪ By telephone _____ ▪ By E-mail _____
Preferred language of communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Albanian ▪ Serbian ▪ Other: _____
Description of Incident for Grievance	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of Incident / Grievance	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time incident/grievance (date _____) ▪ Happened more than once (how many times? _____) ▪ On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen?	
Contact information for enquiries and grievances: Subject: <i>Solar 4 Kosovo II</i> Attention: TERMOKOS Sh.A.Rr. 28 Nëntori nr. 181, 10000 Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo solar4kosova@termokos.org phone: +383 38 541780, extension 13 or 19	Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix 3: Socio-Economic Questionnaire**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INFORMAL USERS OF PLANNED SITE FOR THE SOLAR THERMAL POWER PLANT PRISHTINA**

Questionnaire reference number	
Date of the survey:	
Name and surname of the surveyor:	

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS/ DEMOGRAPHICS

Full name of respondent:	
Is the respondent the head of household:	
If "no" under above, full name of head of household:	
Sex (head of household):	
Age of the head of household:	
Marital status of head of household:	
Sex (respondent – if he/she is not head of household)	
Ethnic group:	
Contact phone number:	
Employment status of head of household:	
Where does the household live? (settlement and distance to planned solar thermal plant)	
How long has the family been living there?	

Number of household members (age and gender)

	Male	Female	Relationship to head of household	Total
0-6 years			Daughters/nieces	
7-18 years			Children/nephews/nieces	
19-30 years			Nephews/nieces/siter in law	
31-65 years			Brothers/sisters in law	
Over 65 years			Mother	
	Total			

Note: Please mark the age of HH separately.

How many adult household members:

Never gone to school	
Finished primary school	
Finished high school	
Finished university	
Finished higher education (MA or PhD)	

How many adult household members are:

Employed	
Unemployed	
Student	
Pensioner	

2. INCOME

In which of the following categories does your average **total** monthly household income fall: ? In the event that several members of the household earn income, please show cumulative data

- Less than 100 euro
- 101-200 euro
- 201 – 350 euro
- 351 – 450 euro
- 451 – 500 euro
- 501 – 650 euro
- 651 – 750 euro
- 751 – 900 euro
- 901 – 1000 euro
- More than 1000 euro

What are your main sources of income:

Source	Importance (1: Most Important, 2: Next in Importance, 0: Negligible)
Salary	
Pensions	
Agricultural production	
Government or other assistance	
Small business	
Temporary or seasonal work	
Informal trade	
Cash payments from abroad (diaspora, work in another country of a household member)	
Non-cash benefits (e.g., food stamps, housing assistance)	
Other (specify): _____	

Amongst the following, what are your main expenses?

Food		Housing (mortgage or rent)		Utilities (water, power, telephone)		Other (specify):		Loan	
Education		Health		Transport					

(1: highest, 2 second highest, etc...)

Which statement best describes your financial situation?

- a) I do not have enough income even for basic needs
b) I have enough income only for basic needs
c) I have a high level of income

Does your income vary by season?

Observations or comments:

3. VULNERABILITY

Is anyone in the household experiencing any of the following:	
	No. of household members
Physical handicap	
Mental handicap	
Chronic disease requiring regular medical attention	
Chronic disease requiring hospitalisation	
All household unemployed or without regular income	
Household comprised of elderly and/or elderly and single	
Single mothers of small children	
Caregiver responsibilities (caring for disabled or elderly family member with single or no income)	
Other problem (specify)	

Does any member of the household receive social benefits? Yes/No

If yes, what type of assistance? _____

4. INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAND PLOT PLANNED FOR THE SOLAR THERMAL PLANT

How long has your family been using the land plot where the solar thermal plant is now planned?

Is there an agreement in place for use of land? Written or oral?

Were there any interruptions in the use of this land? If yes, when, for how long, and why?

What is the size of the land that you cultivate?

Is your household registered for agricultural production?

1. Yes

- o Do you employ workers? (how many: full-time employees, part-time employees, seasonal workers) OR
- o Do household members handle all the activities? (If only household members are involved, ask whether they are employed elsewhere or if this is their sole occupation)

2. No

3. No, but we are planning to get registered

Do you receive any agricultural subventions or incentives?

What type of agricultural production is your household engaged in on the subject land plot?

Type of agricultural activity	YES/NO	If YES:	
		Use (mark 1, 2 or 3): 1. Personal use only 2. Only for sale 3. Both for personal use and sale	Significance of activity for the household: 1. Entire household income depends on this activity 2. Activity is very significant for household income 3. Activity is less significant for household income 4. Activity is not significant at all
Production of vegetables	YES/NO		
Production of fruit	YES/NO		
Livestock breeding	YES/NO		
Beekeeping	YES/NO		
Other (please state)			

Do you use agricultural mechanisation or other equipment at this location? YES/NO

If yes, what type?

Do you use any irrigation systems on the land plot (This includes any systems that may be also affected by the project implementation)?

YES/NO

- Who paid for the construction of this system?
- When was it constructed?

Further details about cultivation activities

What are you sowing? _____

Typical yield on this land is _____ kg

Harvest makes up an average percentage of your total food? o 10% o 30% o 50% o 75% o 90% o _____

Do you sell what you sow? o Yes o No (skip the next questions)

Harvest is your primary source of income? o Yes o No

Harvest is your secondary source of income? o Yes o No

Do you use surrounding land and for what activities (refers to the surroundings of the subject plots)? If yes, is it:

- Private? if yes: Are you the owner of this land or do you lease it? _____
- Public? if yes: Do you lease this land (if so, can you provide details about the lease, such as from whom you lease it, the lease period, the rental price, etc.) or use it informally? _____

Further details about use of meadow/pasture

Do you use meadow/pasture and for what purpose? _____

Further details about livestock breeding

Do you raise animals? (which ones? total numbers?) _____

o If so, for what do you use the animals?

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

Further details about beekeeping

How many beehives do you have? (Please include any details regarding potential impact from the project implementation.)

Do you use bee products for:

a) your own needs, b) to sell c) both

Does your household own any other agricultural land? YES/NO

If yes, where?

Is that other land actively used for agriculture?

5. PROJECT INFORMATION RECEIVED**Have you been informed about the Project? By whom? When?****How clear and understandable was the information you received about the Project?**

- Very clear
 Clear
 Neutral
 Unclear
 Very unclear

Are you satisfied with the level of information you have received to date? (rate from 1 to 3, where 3 is the lowest)

- 1- satisfied - information received is clear, comprehensive and timely
 2- partially satisfied - some useful information, but gaps or missing details remain
 3- unsatisfied - Information is insufficient, unclear or delayed

*If the answer is 2 or 3, please explain.***How would you further like to be informed about the project? (community meetings, printed materials, electronic communication such as email/SMS, individual meetings, etc.)****6. IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT AND PREFERRED COMPENSATION****What is your perception of the Project?**

- a. Very positive
 b. Positive
 c. Neutral
 d. Negative
 e. Very negative

What do you assume could be your main problems caused by the project (e.g. loss of livelihood, relocation of agricultural activity, etc.)?**How do you think it is possible to solve the mentioned problems?****Do you plan to continue with your agricultural activities elsewhere?****What is your preferred method of compensation?**

Male member of household	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to other land
	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment opportunities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Training opportunities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____
Female member of household	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to other land -
	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment opportunities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Training opportunities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____

--	--

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

What type of additional support do you think you will need?

- Financial assistance
- Training or employment opportunities
- Relocation assistance
- Other

What are your plans after you are no longer able to use this land plot?

Are there any other issues or concerns you would like to raise?

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

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR SURVEYORS: During the survey, it is recommended that both male and female member of the household (e.g., husband and wife) be present for the socio-economic survey, as the questionnaire requires responses from both male and female household members.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BUSINESSES

Questionnaire reference number	
Date of the survey:	
Name and surname of the surveyor:	
<i>To be filled in by field coordinator:</i>	
Questionnaire checked by:	
Date of verification:	

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

Full name of respondent:	
Contact tel. of respondent:	
Position of respondent in the business:	

1. INTRODUCTION

Are you aware of the Grievance Mechanism for the Project?

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

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

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

2. GENERAL DATA ON AFFECTED BUSINESS

Does the business operate year-round or seasonally?		
Does the business depend on high foot traffic or visibility from the road?		
Does the business rent the space or own it?		
Total area (and percentage of total) of land plot to be restricted:	_____ m ² _____ % of total	
Is the entire land plot affected:	YES or NO	If NO, state the area of the affected part: _____ m ²
Type of business activities:		
Year of establishment:		
Owner (co-owner):		
Sex of owner:	M / F	
Is the business formally registered:	YES or NO	
Legal form of business (if formally registered):		
Legal status of the business structure:	FORMAL WITH PERMIT or INFORMAL WITHOUT PERMIT	
Number of employees		
Typical annual turnover:	_____	
Typical annual gross income:	_____	
Typical annual profit: (income after deduction of the taxes)	_____	

3. GENERAL DATA ON EMPLOYEES

Name of employee	Level of education and occupation	Age	Sex		Years of employment in the business
			M	F	
1.			M	F	
2.			M	F	
3.			M	F	

Notes and comments:

4. PROJECT IMPACTS AND PREFERRED COMPENSATION

Which elements of the business might be physically affected by the Project?

- Building structure Parking/loading space Access path Utilities (water, electricity) Stock or inventory Outdoor seating or display area Other

Is there any inventory, equipment, or furniture that might need to be moved?

Would temporary relocation be feasible for your business during construction?

Would it be helpful to receive advance notice about works (e.g. access interruption, noise)? If yes, how much time would you need to adjust your operations?

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

Permanent relocation	Temporary loss of business	Other (specify):	Other (specify):

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

In your opinion, how could the issues be resolved?

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

Cash compensation	Assistance in relocation:	Other (specify):	Other (specify):

4.4. What are your plans after the Project?

Surveyor’s comments and observations (difficulties encountered, additional observations, etc.)

Appendix 4: Consent Form for Personal DataKosovo: GrCF2 W2 E2 – Pristina Solar District Heating
Socio-Economic Survey

I, _____ (name and surname), personal identification No. _____, inhabited in _____ (street name and number, settlement, municipality) as a respondent I voluntarily give this:

WRITTEN CONSENT FOR THE PROCESSING AND USE OF PERSONAL DATA

By my signature I confirm that I have been clearly informed by the representative of *NP TERMOKOS SH.A.*, address at 28 ~~Njëtori~~ No.181, 10000 Prishtina, (hereinafter the controller) of the reasons for collecting personal data and giving this written consent in accordance with Article 6 of the Law No. 06/L –082, on Protection of Personal Data (Official Gazette No. 6/25 of the Republic of Kosovo, February 2019), in order to implement the Project Kosovo: GrCF2 W2 E2 – Pristina Solar District Heating.

In this regard, I voluntarily give my consent that the controller can process and use my personal data, and that it may submit it to the *NP TERMOKOS SH.A.* (address: 28 ~~Njëtori~~ No.181, 10000 Prishtina), only for the purpose listed above. Personal data that I consent to be subject to processing by *NP TERMOKOS SH.A.*, are: name and surname, year of birth, sex, address of residence, e-mail address, telephone/mobile contact number, ethnicity, level of education, health condition, financial conditions or living conditions, employment, type and number of identification document. This consent extends also to any video(s) and/or photo(s) taken of me during the survey.

I am informed by the controller that at any time, in full or in part and free of charge, I am free to withdraw my Written Consent by submitting a notice to the *NP TERMOKOS SH.A. – Project Implementation Unit*, at the address at 28 ~~Njëtori~~ No.181, 10000 Prishtina, Kosovo, or via e-mail: info@TERMOKOS.org; solar4kosova@TERMOKOS.org, phone number: +383 38 541780. Also, I am aware that the controller will keep my personal data for as long as necessary to fulfil the purpose for which they are processed, unless the controller is bound by additional legal deadlines for their storage.

Withdrawal of this Written Consent will not affect the legality of processing before you withdrew the consent.

My questions have been answered to my satisfaction, and I agree to participate in this survey and give this Written Consent. I am over the age of 18 years and hereby certify via my signature that I have been informed with the content of the survey.

Name of the Respondent (handwritten): _____

Signature of the Respondent: _____

Date and time of signature: _____. ____ 2024, at ____ h ____ min

The legal basis for the collection, processing and storage of personal data is your voluntary written consent given by signing this statement. By signing this statement, you consent to the further processing of your personal data that you will provide in the survey questionnaire that is an integral part of this statement. The collection, use and processing of personal data is necessary for the purpose of implementing the Project Kosovo: GrCF2 W2 E2 – Pristina Solar District Heating in the public interest.

The information within this project will only be used in ways that will not reveal who you are. You will not be identified in any of the publications within this Project and your identity as a Project participant is confidential.

Your data will be protected from unauthorized access or misuse and will be handled in accordance with legal requirements and appropriate security measures.

Legal Basis:
Conditions for consent – Article 6; Lawful processing of personal data – Article 5, paragraph 1.1 and 1.5; Processing of special categories of personal data – Article 8, paragraph 2.1 and 2.7; Information to be provided where personal data are collected from the data subject – Article 12, paragraph 1.1, 1.3, 1.6, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 of the Law No. 06/L –082, on Protection of Personal Data (Official Gazette No. 6/25 of the Republic of Kosovo, February 2019).

Surveyor's Statement: In my judgement the respondent is voluntarily and knowingly giving informed consent and possesses the legal capacity to give informed consent to participate in this socio-economic survey (study).

Name of the Surveyor (handwritten): _____

Signature of Surveyor: _____

