



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

CORRIDOR VC IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA: PODNOVLJE TO RUDANKA (KOSTAJNICA)



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1. INTRODUCTION

The public company Republika Srpska Motorways (RSM) intends to implement the construction of the section of Corridor Vc motorway between Podnovlje and Rudanka (Kostajnica). RSM is established as a joint stock company wholly owned by the RS Government.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the 'EBRD') is considering providing finance of a sovereign-guaranteed loan of up to EUR 70.0 million to the Company for construction of approximately a 6km section of Corridor Vc in RS – **Project 1 or the “Project”**. The loan will be guaranteed by the state of BiH with back-to-back guarantee from Republika Srpska (RS). A separate International Finance Institution (IFI) or institutions is considering providing parallel financing of up to EUR 100 million by a sovereign loan for an additional 14km stretch of adjoining motorway – Project 2, however this financing will occur at a later date and will be subject to its own, separate, due diligence and disclosure process.

This document is a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describing the planned stakeholder consultation and engagement process for the Project.

The Project has been developed by RSM based on the Republika Srpska legislative requirements and those of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Project Background & Need

The Trans-European Corridor Vc is BiH's main north-south transport route. It connects Budapest (Hungary) to the Adriatic port of Ploče (Croatia). Within BiH, Corridor Vc's total length is approximately 335 km. The Project is located in the northern part of the country and is part of the planned 46.6km-long section through the administrative entity of Republika Srpska. The Project is significant for connection of the western and eastern areas of Republika Srpska to the Corridor Vc and further to the Corridor X in Croatia. It will increase traffic capacity and reduce the traffic volumes on the existing regional road network.

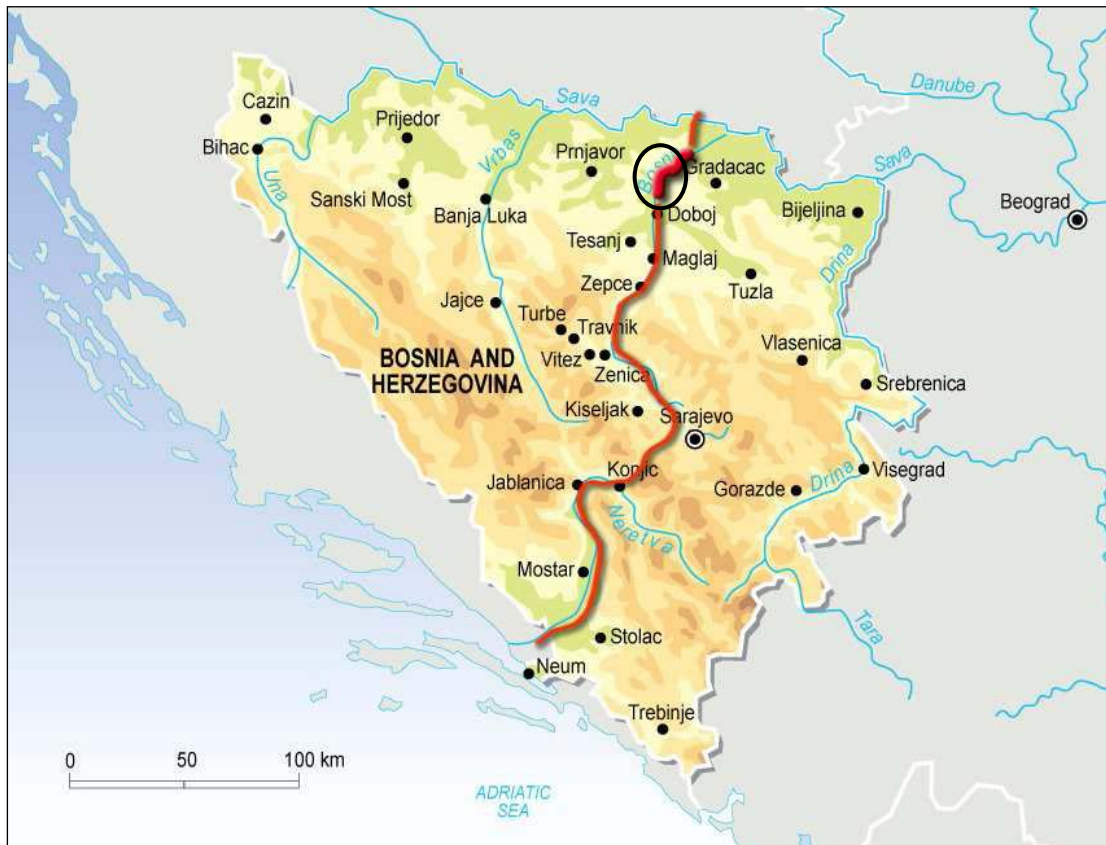
Planning of a motorway through Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the Trans-European road corridors network started in the late 1970s. The Corridor route was defined in 1981 and after public consultations was formally approved as part of the Spatial Plan of BiH in 1982. The first major steps were taken in 2004 when the Council of Ministers of BiH decided to start the corridor development which was followed by the Feasibility Study and the Preliminary Design in 2006. The Spatial Plans of Republika Srpska (2008-2015 and 2015-2025) have considered the Corridor Vc through RS as an essential road transport link with significant economic benefits for the entity.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is situated in the north-east part of BiH (see **Figure 2.1**), about 100 km east of the town of Banja Luka. It is a rural area with a number of linear villages formed along the two regional roads: The M-17 (single lane in each direction) passing along the left bank of the River Bosna and the R-465 (single lane in each direction) along the right bank, parallel to the railway road Doboј – Modriča.

The EBRD Loan will be used to finance the construction of two motorway interchanges, Johovac (Tovira) and Rudanka (Kostajnica), and a 6 km long motorway section between the interchanges, plus a two lane connecting road of around 1 km to link to the existing trunk road including a crossing of the River Bosna. This would be the first 6 km out of total 46.6 km of Corridor Vc that need to be constructed within RS territory.

Figure 2-1 Project Location¹



The SEP outlines a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help RSM and the Project build and maintain over time a constructive relationship with their stakeholders, in particular the locally affected communities. The document also includes a grievance mechanism for stakeholders to raise their concerns about the Project.

The Interchange Johovac (Tovira) – Interchange Rudanka (Kostajnica) Project Description

The total length of the section is 6.1 km. The section starts in the area of Tovira village on the right bank of the Bosna River, where the interchange Johovac (Tovira) is proposed to connect the Project to the existing motorway Banja Luka – Doboje. The alignment continues to the south by following a railway along the river valley and intersects the railway by an underpass just south of the Kostajnica village. The interchange Rudanka (Kostajnica) is proposed in the area between the railway and the river. After the interchange, the alignment crosses the Bosna River and by a proposed two-lane connecting road (around 1km long) connects to the existing regional road.

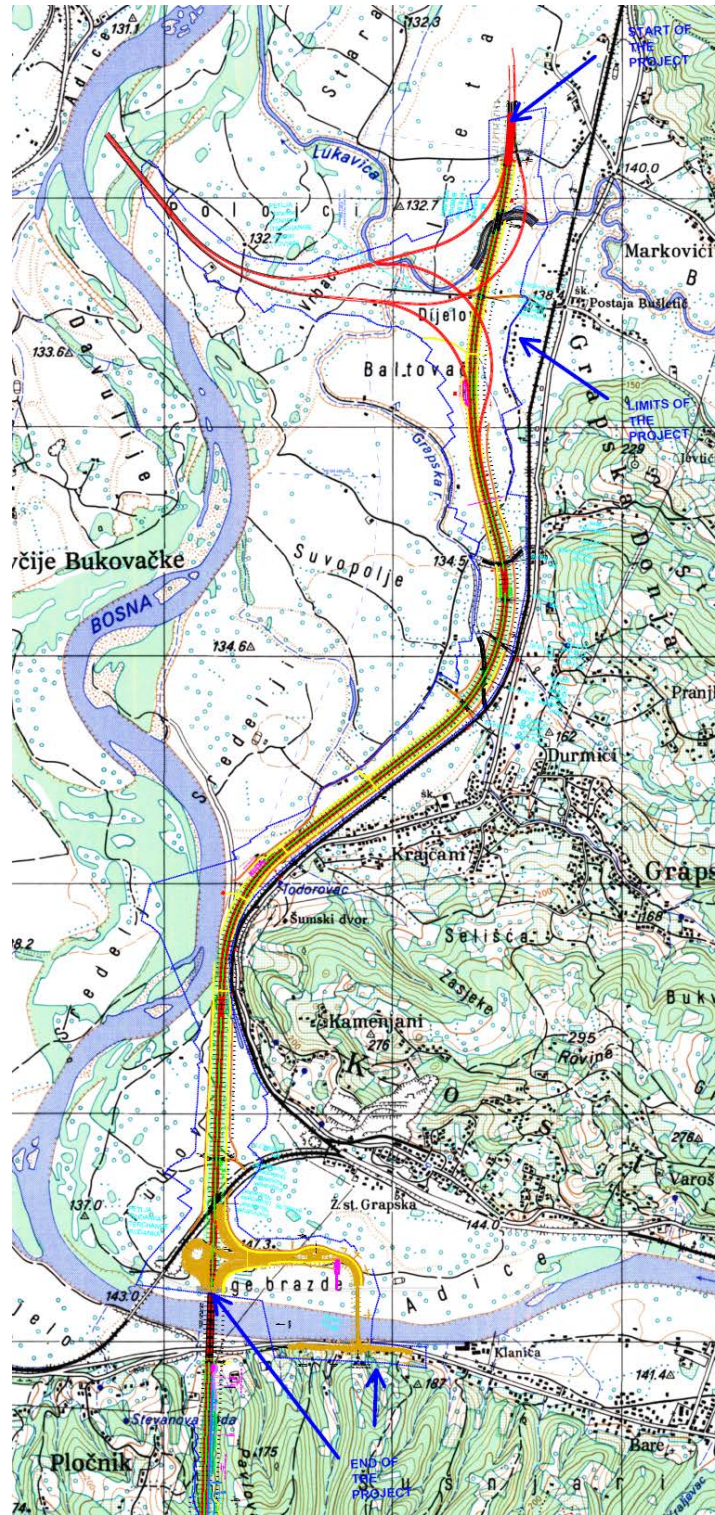
Motorway structures proposed along the project alignment will include a (single lane in each direction) bridge across the Bosna River connecting the motorway with the main road M17, 4 smaller bridges over watercourses in the Bosna River floodplain, one bridge over the railway alignment, 6 culverts for other watercourses in the floodplain and 5 underpasses for local roads and the railway. The road will have a design speed of 120 km/h and be up to 30m wide. There will be a toll station to the east of the Rudanka (Kostajnica) interchange, north of the Project 1 crossing of the Bosna River.

The layout of Project 1 is shown in

Figure 2-2 below (Red and yellow/orange indicate the Project infrastructure and the outer blue line represents the planned extent of any Project works / activities).

¹ Original source of figure: Environmental Impact Assessment of the Corridor Vc: Lot 2 Vukosavlje Johovac – Projekt a.d., January 2011

Figure 2-2 Layout of the Project



Intersections, Local Road Access

Along the Project route there are many local roads on which local communities and businesses are dependent. All existing intersections have been reviewed as part of the design to determine the best means to maintain access (this was an exercise within the urbanistic technical conditions). The design has considered the plan for local access with the provision of underpasses for local roads and access routes. In addition, in some sections bypasses have been used so the existing road will effectively become a local service road.

Road Ancillary Works - Lighting, Road Furniture, Fencing & Drainage

Road lighting will be provided at locations which will include intersections, where night-time illumination of the road surface is necessary to improve road safety conditions. Road furniture to national and relevant international standards (i.e. AASTO, DIN 17100, EN 1317-2, Guidelines for road design, construction, maintenance and supervision) shall be provided along the full length of the road including: guardrails/crash barriers along the edges of the central reserve/median and along the road shoulders adjacent to bridges, on embankments (over 3m) and at other certain locations and on the central reserve/median; road markings; road signs.

Potentially contaminated run-off will be managed via a closed drainage system and separators prior to discharge.

Borrow Pits & Spoil Disposal Sites

The Project will need to use excavated fill material to make up the embankments and sub-base layers, as well as material for aggregates for the road surface and concrete structures. Much of this is likely to be extracted from quarries and borrow pits in the area of the scheme. The number and location of borrow pits will be determined by the Contractor.

The Ecological Permit requires a Site Management Plan to be developed, which addresses the discharge of surplus material. It requires that all excavated material which is not used shall be discharged at foreseen locations, in compliance with the Site Management Plan, and protected from erosion and outside the assumed zones of high water pollution risk, and that any temporarily affected area should be rehabilitated.

Status of the Project & Project Schedule

The status of the design & tender documentation, environmental permitting and land acquisition is summarised below:

- **Design & Tender Documentation:** The Main Design has been prepared for the Project.
- **Environmental Permitting:** The E&S effects of the Projects were assessed in an EIA produced in 2006 which covered the longer Corridor from Dobož South to Svilaj. They were assessed again in a separate EIA, which was approved in 2011. At the request of RSM, the environmental consent was updated in 2014, and a comprehensive Ecological Permit issued under the updated legislation, by the Ministry of Physical and Spatial Planning. The requirements of this Permit are passed to the Contractors in the Employers' Requirements, which will also contain any requirements of EBRD.
- **Land Acquisition:** The Project requires the acquisition of land and assets resulting in physical and economic displacement, including some effect on local access. The land acquisition process is underway, led by the State Attorney's office and in line with the Expropriation Law and public interest.
- **Construction Schedule & Workforce:** RSM currently intend to commence construction in early 2018, with construction completed by 2021. Up to 500 workers are predicted to be employed for construction on the Project at its peak.

3. REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1. Relevant Republika Srpska Stakeholder Engagement Legislation

Stakeholder engagement in Republika Srpska is mainly connected to the preparation of relevant planning documents, the expropriation process and the EIA / Environmental Permit process. Public consultations and engagement are led by the Competent Ministry and supported by local municipal authorities involved in a project.

A list of laws relevant for the Project is provided in *Table 3.1*.

Table 3-1 Laws in Effect in Republika Srpska Requiring Stakeholder Engagement

Legislative Area	Law & Year of Passage
Preparation of project documentation and related strategic studies	The Law on Planning and Construction (O.G. of RS, No. 40/2013, 106/2015)
Strategic impact assessment of spatial plans	The Law on Environmental Protection of RS (O.G. RS No. 71/12, 79/15)
Land acquisition (expropriation)	The Republika Srpska Expropriation Law (O.G. RS 112/06, 37/07, 110/08)
EIA and Environmental Permit Process	The Law on Environmental Protection of RS (O.G. RS No. 71/12, 79/15)

Law on Free Access to Information

Provisions on everyone's right to be informed accurately, fully and in a timely manner about issues of public importance are included in the Law on Free Access to Information (O.G. of RS, No. 20/2001).

The Law on Planning and Construction

The Law on Planning and Construction (O.G. of RS, No. 40/2013, 106/2015) regulates the development and adoption of spatial and urban plans, which are all subject to a public disclosure and consultation process. The recently adopted Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska (2015-2025) which contains the traffic plans for the Corridor Vc from Podnovlje to Rudanka (Kostajnica) was subject to a public disclosure in 2014 according to this Law.

The disclosure and consultation requirements in the Law are summarised below:

- The institution managing the development of the plan is obliged to consult all relevant stakeholders (from various sectors such as: chamber of commerce, planning institutes, water authorities, traffic authorities, health authorities, environment protection and agriculture authorities, etc.) and obtain their opinions and agreements on the draft plan.
- The draft plan has to be publically disclosed, for at least 30 days, during which grievances can be submitted in writing and during which public consultations are held.
- The place, duration and type of disclosure are announced to the public at least 8 days in advance.
- Public disclosure is announced in at least two daily newspapers, at least two times during the consultation period and is organised in each affected municipality.
- The institution developing the plan (and the plan council, if one is appointed by the relevant assembly) processes grievances, incorporating into the draft plan those that are accepted and providing explanations regarding those that are not accepted. The explanations as to why certain grievances were not accepted are submitted with the draft plan to the relevant assembly.
- The adopted plan is a public document and is permanently disclosed by the urban planning administration.
- Land Sub-division plans and Urban and technical requirements for construction are not subject to consultations prior to the adoption, only a discussion at the local municipal assembly session.

The previous Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska (2008-2015) which also contained the traffic plans for the Corridor Vc in RS was subject to the same procedure of public consultation in 2005 under the Law on Physical Planning (O.G. RS No. 84/02, 14/03, 112/06 and 53/07).

Strategic environmental impact assessment (SEIA) of spatial plans and programmes is regulated by the Law on Environmental Protection (O.G. of RS, No. 71/2012, 79/2015) and includes involvement of the public and public hearing announced in the daily newspaper. The Spatial Plan of RS (2015-2025) was not subject to the SEIA.

Law on Environmental Protection of the Republika Srpska

Some of the basic principles which this law promotes are: public participation, access to information and decision making on issues which aim to protect the environment. Environmental impact assessment procedure is conducted in two stages with public involvement possible only in the second stage (in the form of public hearings on the EIS). The application for Environmental Permit is subject to public disclosure for 30 days which is announced by the Competent Ministry in the daily newspaper and on the community bulletin boards in municipalities. During this period, interested public can provide their comments. This is reflected in the Environmental Impact Assessment and the Environmental Permit processes described in further detail in Table 3-2 below. This also maps out the national EIA process against the key EIA stages outlined in the EU Guidance on EIS review.

Table 3-2 Republika Srpska EIA and Environmental Permit Process

Key EU EIA Stages	RS EIA Step	Details
Stage I: Early Evaluation of Environmental Impact		
PROJECT PREPARATION	1. Preliminary EIA	The preliminary EIA is prepared to inform the early stages of the design of a project (for example corridor and alternative route evaluation and selection). It is also used to inform the screening and scoping process under the Decree O.G. RS 07/06.
NOTIFICATION TO COMPETENT AUTHORITY	2. Screening & Scoping Decision	Under Decree O.G. RS 07/06 the Competent Ministry screens the Project to determine the obligation to undertake an impact assessment and the scope of that study. In the process of making the decision the opinion is sought of the following entities along with their opinion on the Preliminary EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Forest & Water Supply • Ministry of Health and Social Affairs • Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage The Decision has to be disclosed on the Competent Ministry's or Government's website.
SCREENING *		
SCOPING (a voluntary procedure is required under EU Guidance: However Scoping is required by EBRD and public consultation on this stage)		
Stage II: Assessment of the Environmental Impact (EIA)		
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	3. Draft Environmental Impact Study (EIS)	Prepared by Developer and submitted to the Competent Ministry.
SUBMISSION OF ENV INFO TO COMP. AUTHORITY *		
REVIEW OF ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION		
CONSULTATION WITH STATUTORY ENV AUTHORITIES, OTHER	4. Request for Opinions on the EIS	Competent Ministry must submit EIS to entities listed under Article 60 Law on Environmental Protection.

Key EU EIA Stages	RS EIA Step	Details
INTERESTED PARTIES & THE PUBLIC *	5. Public Announcement	Competent Ministry must inform public via a notice in the daily newspaper.
	6. Public Hearings in All Related Municipalities	Public Hearings must be no later than 60 days from the application date. They may be attended by all interested parties, competent authorities, organisations, NGOs and others. After the Public Hearing the documents have to be available for review for another 30 days and subject to written comments from interested parties. The Developer/Project Manager must submit their preliminary expert opinions on the comments within 15 days. The Competent Ministry must then within 15 days provide their opinion and recommended amendments to the EIS.
	7. Supplement to the EIS	The draft EIS is then amended by the Developer.
CONSIDERATION OF ENV INFORMATION BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY BEFORE DEVELOPMENT CONSENT DECISION*	8. Technical Review of EIS (Audit Report)	Competent Ministry arrange for technical review of amended EIA and prepare audit report.
	9. Final Version of the EIS	Final version of the EIS is submitted to the Competent Ministry for approval.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISION *	10. Decision on the Approval of the EIS	Competent Ministry has to issue a decision on approval of the EIS within 60 days of submission of the final version. There is no legal requirement to disclose the Decision on the Approval of the EIS.
Environmental Permit		
	11. Request for Environmental Permit (i.e. Environmental Approval)	Under Article 80 Law on Environmental Protection an application must be made by the Developer for an Environmental Permit on basis of an approved EIS.
	12. Public Announcement	The request for the Environmental Permit has to be announced in a daily newspaper in Republika Srpska and documents available for review for 30 days.
	13. Environmental Permit	Competent Ministry must provide decision on Environmental Permit within 60 days.
	14. Public Announcement	Public announcement on Environmental Permit.

(*: EU EIA Directive Mandatory Stage)

It is understood that the Law on Environmental Protection (O.G. RS 28/07, 41/08, 29/10, 71/12, 79/15) is aligned with a number of European and international regulations and conventions including the following:

- *Aarhus Convention: Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: UNECE: (Aarhus, Denmark 1998);*
- *Espoo Convention: Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context: UNECE: (Espoo, Finland 1991);*
- *EIA Directive 85/337/EEC (amended by Directive 97/11/EC);*
- *IPPC Directive 96/61/EC (Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control (IPPC)); and,*
- *Seveso II Directive: 96/82/EC control of major-accidents.*

The Law on Environmental Protection (O.G. of RS, No. 71/2012, 79/2015) sets the consultation requirements in the case of transboundary effects of the projects. The Competent Ministry is obliged to involve the competent authority in the respective country, the Federation BiH entity or the Brčko District and to provide the relevant information on the project and its potential transboundary effects. The Competent Ministry is required to consider the opinions and comments received from the affected country/entity/district at the Preliminary EIS stage and to enable the respective stakeholders and authorities to participate in the EIA public hearing. Opinions and comments from the public hearing are incorporated in recommended amendments to the EIS.

Land Acquisition Legal Framework

Constitution of the Republika Srpska

The Constitution states that limitation or acquisition of ownership rights is possible only on the basis of the law and for fair compensation.

Law on Expropriation of RS

The Law on Expropriation of RS regulates the conditions and procedure for expropriation of property for construction of facilities in public interest, compensation eligibility and amounts, handling of grievances and disputes handling and other issues pertaining to the expropriation process. Expropriation can be temporary / leased (incomplete) or permanent (complete).

The key provisions of the Law may be summarized as follows:

- *Public interest and purpose of expropriation:* Property can only be expropriated upon the establishment of public interest for projects that bring greater benefit for the public.
- *Expropriation process:* The procedure for expropriation starts with a proposal for expropriation, submitted by the Expropriation Beneficiary to the relevant authority for property affairs (“the expropriation authority”). The proposal contains data on the property for which expropriation is proposed, the owners of such property and the purpose for which expropriation is proposed. Negotiated settlements are explicitly encouraged by the Law. The expropriation beneficiary is required to publish a public announcement to invite the property owners and try to reach a prior amicable sale-purchase agreement with the affected owner. If no agreement on compensation is reached within 2 months of the validity of the Decision on Expropriation (or less if the Municipal Administration decides as such), the expropriation authority submits the valid Decision together with other relevant documents to the competent Court, at the territory of which the expropriated real property is located, for the purpose of determining the compensation.
- *Process of identifying factual owners/users:* After the submission of the expropriation proposal by the expropriation beneficiary to the expropriation authority, the authority appoints a committee for conducting the expropriation procedure. The committee is responsible for resolving the so-called “preliminary issue”, i.e. the issue of ownership, prior to issuing the decision on expropriation, which is the result of out-dated information in land registry books. The committee organizes a site investigation in the presence of the expropriation beneficiary, official court valuers of property and the identified property owner and user, and informs the participants that public interest has been declared for the project and that an expropriation proposal has been submitted. A written record of the site investigation is prepared. The committee also invites the identified owners and users, organizes a meeting in the municipality and issues a decision on the resolution of the preliminary issue (i.e. identifies the actual and current owner or user to whom the compensation will be provided). As the last step, the committee issues a decision on expropriation on the basis of the mentioned record and the documentation submitted together with the expropriation proposal. Affected people are entitled to lodge a complaint against this decision with the Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs.
- *Information and consultation requirements:* Prior to the submission of the expropriation proposal, the expropriation beneficiary is required to publish a public announcement and invite all property owners for purposes of attempting a negotiated settlement. Affected owners are informed throughout the expropriation process, i.e. that a proposal for expropriation has been submitted. Before the decision on expropriation is passed, the expropriation authority has to invite the affected persons with formal legal rights to a meeting to present any facts which may be relevant for expropriation.
- *Compensation:* Compensation is provided at market value of the affected property, determined on the basis of prices of property in the given area, calculated as the market price which could be achieved for a specific real property, depending on the supply and demand at that particular moment

in time. The Law sets out in detail how compensation is determined for buildings, orchards and vineyards, forest land and timber, agricultural, construction and city land. Valuations of properties are performed by Court certified valuers beforehand and serve as a basis for negotiations.

Compensation is provided in the form of replacement property, but may be provided in cash if so requested by the affected owner or if suitable replacement property cannot be identified. Property owners are entitled to compensation for any losses of benefits they would otherwise have from that property. Those who have formal legal rights are entitled to compensation for lost profit from the day they lose access to the expropriated property to the day they receive replacement property or cash compensation.

Compensation is generally provided to formal owners of property. Owners of illegally built residential facilities are entitled to compensation (in the amount of the construction value of such facility) if the legalisation procedure has been commenced at the moment when the expropriation proposal is submitted.

Personal and family circumstances of the owners whose property is pending expropriation, as well as circumstances which may have adverse economic effects, can be taken into account when determining the amount of compensation, which may be increased above the market value. This provision addresses livelihood restoration beyond the sheer compensation of the lost asset by providing flexibility based on a case-by-case assessment of personal circumstances.

Compensation costs are borne by the Expropriation Beneficiary.

Owners affected by a partial loss of their real properties are entitled to request complete expropriation and the corresponding compensation, in case that partial expropriation would deteriorate the economic situation of the actual property owner or make the remaining part of the property useless or difficult to use.

- *Grievance procedure:* The Law foresees the rights of affected citizens to appeal at many stages of the expropriation procedure, beginning with administrative and judicial appeals (i.e. against the decision on public interest), the decision on expropriation and regarding compensation.

Other Related Legislation of RS

The Law on Proprietary Rights of RS regulates the general issues of acquiring, using, disposing of, protecting and terminating ownership rights and other proprietary rights and possession rights, including the issues of restricting such rights, the right of servitude, co-ownership and joint ownership rights, the procedure for acquiring property rights over land and/or structures erected on someone else's land. A significant provision of the Law is that occupants of property acquire ownership rights upon 10 years of conscientious and legal occupancy, or upon 20 years of conscientious occupancy.

The Law on Planning and Construction of RS allows for the legalization of informally constructed structures on construction land in state ownership on which a structure has been built.

The Law on Agricultural Land of RS provides that a right of way may be established on agricultural land, as decided by the city or municipal council. The owners of such land are entitled to compensation in accordance with the Law on Expropriation.

The Law on Extra-Judicial Proceedings of RS prescribes the rules by which courts decide upon personal, family, property-related and other rights and legal interests resolved in extra-judicial proceedings. The courts determine the amount of compensation for expropriated property in extra-judicial proceedings.

The Law on Land Registration of RS regulates keeping, maintenance and setting up of land registries, as well as the registration of real estate and proprietary rights in land registries in RS. Proprietary rights and other rights come into effect only upon registration in land registry.

The Law on Land Survey and Cadastral of Property in RS regulates survey of land, buildings and other structures, establishment and maintenance of registry of land, buildings and other structures, records and registration of property. Records of property possessors are kept in the land registry.

The Law on Social Protection of RS regulates social welfare, aimed at ensuring the social security of its citizens and their families in need. The Law on Protection of Civilian War Casualties of RS defines the categories of civilian casualties who suffered during the civil war in BiH and regulates the types of social and healthcare assistance.

3.2. EBRD Requirements

The Project has been screened as a Category A project under EBRD's Environmental & Social Policy 2008, and has been assessed against the EBRD Performance Requirements (PRs) contained within the policy (<http://www.ebrd.com/pages/about/principles/sustainability/policy.shtml>).

From these investigations and building on the principles set out in the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) already developed for the Project in accordance with RS legislation, a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and an EBRD Environmental & Social Action Plan (ESAP) has been prepared in-line with PR 1 (*Assessment & Management of Environmental & Social Impacts & Issues*) to address both the construction and operational phases of the Project.

Given land acquisition is underway for the Project, it has been determined that a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF), as defined by PR 5 (*Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement*) needs to be prepared for the Project at this stage, followed by a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) once sufficient detail becomes available.

Finally, this Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed, in accordance with EBRD PR 10 (*Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement*). EBRD consider community engagement as being central to the successful management of risks and impacts on communities affected by projects, as well as central to achieving enhanced community benefits.

4. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the legislative requirements of the Republika Srpska, summarised in *Section 3.1.*, stakeholder engagement activities were organised during the development of the Project.

The Project has successfully completed the local EIA procedures. Environmental aspects of the road section from Johovac (Tovira) to Rudanka (Kostajnica) had been assessed as part of the EIA for Lot 3: Johovac (Tovira) – Dobož South, Section 1, prepared by Technical Institute from Bijeljina (RS) in 2011. The EIA was produced in parallel with the detailed design documents.

After the EIA was submitted to the Competent Ministry, it was publicly disclosed for 2.5 months in the municipal building in Dobož. Public hearings were held in Dobož in February 2011, with a limited number of members of the public. The Competent Ministry provided a number of comments on the EIA, primarily summarising the opinions obtained from the institutional stakeholders (relevant ministries). After the revised EIA was resubmitted, the Competent Ministry gave the positive decision, approving the Project EIA in October 2011. Based on the positive decision, in March 2015 RSM were awarded an Environmental Permit which is valid for 5 years.

A summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities is provided in *Table 4.1*.

Table 4-1 Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Document/Study/Stage:	Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities:
Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska Till 2015 ¹	<p>The Draft of the Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska till 2015 was publicly disclosed in the period 01.09.2005. - 01.12.2005. All municipalities received the following materials for disclosure: Summary of the Draft Spatial Plan (textual), set of graphic attachments (CD), five theme maps, the book of complaints, comments, opinions and suggestions, and advertising material for the purpose of public information on the public access to the document.</p> <p>Public discussions were held in 11 regional centres. In each of these centres the discussions were held for three days and were attended by the representatives and citizens of nearby municipalities. On the first day, discussions were attended by representatives of local self-governments (mayors, heads of departments, staff and professionals), the second day the discussions were attended by representatives of companies (businessmen), and on the third day representatives of public services (schools, health institutions, cultural institutions etc.).</p> <p>All received comments were taken into account and decided on. The Draft Plan was revised based on the comments that were accepted and explanations regarding those that were not accepted were provided. The revised plan was submitted to the Council for the Completion of the Draft Plan and the Government of the Republika Srpska, for consideration.</p> <p>The plan was adopted on 12.09.2007. by the National Assembly of the Republika Srpska. The Decision on the adoption of the Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska Till 2015 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska No. 86/07. The plan can be viewed on the RS Government website at the following address: http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Documents/ProstorniPlan.pdf</p>

Document/Study/Stage:	Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities:
Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska 2015-2025	<p>The Draft of the Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska 2015-2025 was publicly disclosed in the period 28.03.2014. - 28.05.2014. in all municipalities and in the RS National Assembly in Banja Luka.</p> <p>The plan was adopted on 05.03.2014. by the National Assembly of the Republika Srpska. The Decision on the adoption of the Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska Till 2025 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska No. 17/14. The plan can be viewed on the RS Government website: http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mgr/Servisi/Poslovanje/Pages/prostorno_planska_dokumentacija.aspx.</p>
Regulation plans of the Project sections	<p>The Regulation Plans for construction of the Project sections were publicly disclosed in June 2009 and adopted by the City Assembly of Doboj in June 2009.</p>
Land Sub-division Plans and Expropriation Elaborates	<p>Based on the Regulation Plans, the Urbanistic-technical requirements for the Project was approved by the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and Ecology on 08.11.2010. The Expropriation Elaborate was prepared based on the Urbanistic-technical requirements.</p>
Public Invitations relating to start of expropriation process	<p>It was announced that the Project is in the Public Interest on February 17th 2017.</p> <p>As part of the expropriation procedure, led by State Attorney Office, initial letters have been sent to each affected household informing them about the State aim to expropriate their property.</p> <p>All affected land/structure owners were also publicly invited on 20.03.2017. through the newspaper „Glas Srpske” and the public information boards in Doboj and in the local communities to attend sessions in individual cadastral municipalities for reaching negotiated settlements. The meetings were attended by the representatives of the State Attorney office and the affected owners.</p> <p>Bušletić – 24.03.2017. Attended by 49 affected owners.</p> <p>Grapska Donja – 24.03.2017. Attended by 40 affected owners.</p> <p>Grapska Gornja – 24.03.2017. Attended by 36 affected owners.</p> <p>Kostajnica – 24.03.2017. Attended by 95 affected owners.</p> <p>Following this individual meetings were held with each household in the local State Attorney office to negotiate the expropriation conditions.</p>
Decision on the responsibility to complete a full EIS and the scope of the EIS	<p>In 2005, opinions were sought and received from: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Republic Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Scoping Decision for the Project sections was published on the government website on 12.12.2005. and in a daily newspaper.</p>
Draft EIAs - Public disclosure and consultations in the affected municipality	<p>Lot 3: Johovac – Rudanka. Public disclosure was organized in the period: 27.12.2010. – 09.03.2011.</p> <p>Public consultation was held in the City of Doboj on 03.02.2011.</p> <p>Participants: Energotehnika d.o.o. (interested party), NGO MPD Inicijative Doboj, members of the public, the EIA consultant Tehnički Institut, representative of the design company IPSA, representative of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, representative of the City of Doboj, RSM representative.</p> <p>During the public disclosure there were no written objections. During the public consultations most of the questions concerned issues related to the protection of local groundwater sources and loss of fertile cultivated land.</p> <p>All comments and questions were answered, no written objections were recorded.</p> <p>After the public consultations, the Competent Ministry received the official comments on the EIA from the following institutional stakeholders: the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage. The comments were related to clarification of certain mitigation measures, in the construction phase (wastewater management, waste management and disposal, prevention of accidents) and landscaping of the alignment in the operation phase. The EIA was amended accordingly.</p>
The Environmental Permit – disclosure of the permit application	<p>The application for the Environmental Permit for the Project was publicly disclosed for 30 days in the City of Doboj, starting from 08.01.2015. On 17.02.2015. the City administration notified the Competent Ministry that no comments or grievances had been received.</p> <p>The awarding of the Environmental Permit was announced on 20.03.2015. on the government website and in a daily newspaper.</p>

5. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

In order to define a communication process in line with EBRD PR 10, RSM has identified stakeholder groups that may be affected by (Table 5.1) and/or interested in (Table 5.2) the implementation of the Project. Any suggestions for improvement of proposed communication methods or media are welcomed and can be submitted via the contact information for RSM, at the end of this document.

The project footprint runs through or near to the villages of Kostajnica, Grapska Gornja, Grapska Donja, and Bušletić. There is also a possibility that there could be effects related to construction in the nearby village of Rudanka, just beyond the southerly extent of the Project, though no expropriation is required in this village.

Table 5-1: Summary of Affected Parties

Affected party	Likely communication methods
Landowners / land users / residents of structures / business owners affected by future land acquisition	Group and individual meetings with households / individuals, public meetings, local media / local community and municipal bulletin boards.
Landowners / land users / residents of structures / business owners in the proximity of the project footprint	Group meetings with households / individuals, public meetings, local media / local community and municipal bulletin boards.
Road users	Local media announcements / notices along the road.
Workers (including any subcontractors workers)	Individual meetings / internal workers' meetings.

Table 5-2: Summary of Interested Parties

Interested party	Contact details	Likely communication methods
Republika Srpska authorities		
Ministry of Transport and Communications	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051/339-603 Email: msv@msv.vladars.net	Official correspondence / meetings
Ministry of Finance	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051/339-155 Email: mf@mf.vladars.net	Official correspondence / meetings
Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and Ecology	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051/339-592 Email: mgr@mgr.vladars.net	Official correspondence / meetings
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051/338-415 Email: mps@mps.vladars.net	Official correspondence / meetings
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051/339-486 Email : ministarstvo-zdravlja@mzsz.vladars.net	Official correspondence / meetings
Ministry for Internal Affairs	Bulevar Desanke Maksimović 4, Banja Luka Tel: 051/334-347 Email: up@mup.vladars.net http://www.mup.vladars.net	Official correspondence / meetings
Public water management company Vode Srpske – Bosna River basin	Doboj office: Vojvode Mišića 22	Official correspondence / meetings

	73500 Doboj tel: 053 200 570 Email: doboj@vodors.org	
Agency for Water – Sava River Basin	Banja Luka office: Slavka Rodića 5, 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051/215-485 Email: banjaluka@vodors.org Doboj office: Vojvode Mišića 22, 73500 Doboj Tel: 053/200-570 Email: doboj@vodors.org	Official correspondence / meetings
Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage	Vuka Karadžića 4-6 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051 247 419 Email: rzzzs@blic.net website: nasljedje.org	Official correspondence / meetings
Local authorities		
City of Doboj and affected local communities, including the Mayor	Hilandarska 1, Doboj Tel: 053/242-022 http://www.opstina-doboj.ba	Official correspondence / meetings
Police station Doboj	Doboj 1 Svetog Save 16, Doboj Tel: 053/242-259 Traffic safety Vojvode Stepe 2, Doboj 053/241-374	Official correspondence / meetings
Public Infrastructure Companies		
PE Roads of Republika Srpska	Trg Republike Srpske 8 78000 Banja Luka Tel: 051 334 500 Email: info@putevirs.com	Official correspondence / meetings
PE Railways of Republika Srpska	Svetog Save 71 74000 Doboj Tel: 053 231-704	Official correspondence / meetings
NGOs and other organisations		
Transparency International	Gajeva 2 78000 Banja Luka info@ti-bih.org http://www.ti-bih.org	Meetings / public meetings / media / website disclosure
Association of Hunters Fazan (Doboj)	Vidovdanska bb, Doboj Tel: 053/241-302 Email: office@lufazan-doboj.com http://www.lufazan-doboj.com/	Meetings / public meetings / media / website disclosure
Other interested NGOs		Meetings / media / website disclosure
Federal authorities		
BiH Ministry of Finance and Treasury	Trg BiH 1, Sarajevo Tel: 033/205-345 mail: trezorbih@mft.gov.ba http://www.mft.gov.ba	Official correspondence / meetings

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

RSM intends to provide all relevant information to the public. As of June 2017, all interested and affected parties will be able to find the following documents on the RSM website (www.autoputevirs.com) and the EBRD website (www.ebrd.com) in English and Serbian:

- Environmental Impact Assessment of the Corridor Vc Lot 3 section 1: Johovac – Doboj South, 2011.
- Project Non-Technical Summary (June 2017).
- EBRD Environmental & Social Action Plan (ESAP) for the Project (June 2017).
- This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (June 2017) including grievance mechanism.
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the Project (June 2017).
- River Bosna Biodiversity Screening report (June 2017).

In addition, hard copies of these documents will be available at the following locations (addresses provided at the end of the document):

- Republika Srpska Motorways.
- Municipality Doboj.
- EBRD office in Sarajevo.

These documents will remain in the public domain for the duration of the Project. The SEP will be periodically updated, including with engagement activities to provide updates on any changes to Project design and mitigation measures, as appropriate.

Consultation Related to Land Expropriation

RSM will participate with the State Attorney and Municipality, and lead as appropriate, ongoing engagement activities with affected owners and users of land and assets (*including those with legal and no legal rights or claims to land they occupy or use*). The Municipality of Doboj will support RSM with the arrangements for these engagement activities including advising on ways to best inform residents of planned meetings. Engagement activities will include:

- RSM will hold further **general consultation meetings with local communities on land acquisition** including: for the development of the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan (LARP); to present the detailed project footprint and affected land and assets; effects on access to land, to announce the socio economic survey/census; surveys by RAGPA and the process of valuations of properties; present the LARF, the entitlements matrix and types and method of compensation.
- During these consultations explanations will be provided of the revised access arrangements and access to the Project road when completed; this will be done using the NTS and Project maps. A clear list of underpasses and local service road access arrangements will be available as part of this consultation exercise.
- During RAGPA's future surveys in the field to verify data in the Expropriation Elaborate, identify affected land & assets (some of which may not be registered in the cadastre (formal and informal)) and undertake the land & asset field surveys, the Company, with the municipality's support, will assist RAGPA to engage with the local community to identify affected users and owners. Where RAGPA have already undertaken surveys the Company will undertake engagement with local communities where RAGPA have not been able to identify all affected owners and users.
- Discussion with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs as to availability of data on any vulnerable households or individuals amongst the PAPs and also any means the Ministry has, in cooperation with RSM, to provide support to those households / individuals with respect to Project impacts, especially those affected by physical displacement.
- Individual meetings as required under RS legislation as part of the expropriation process with affected owners.

As part of these activities, RSM will specially undertake the following in coordination with the Municipality and State Attorney:

- Additional **direct engagement with physically displaced households whose residential**

structures are affected, including to undertake a full socio-economic survey and for the valuation of structures – this will require direct engagement with affected parties. The socio-economic survey will enable RSM to identify specific needs and any vulnerabilities to inform additional resettlement support or/and assistance necessary with relocation. In addition, this direct engagement will enable discussion of compensation options (i.e. cash compensation at replacement value plus moving allowances or replacement property). Where physically displaced PAPs select cash compensation additional direct engagement will be carried out to discuss support available to assist with identification of alternative housing.

- **Economically displaced Project Affected Persons (PAPs) (e.g. whose farmland is affected) will be invited to group/area consultation meetings** in order to review the project footprint, discuss affected land (including identification of whether land outside the footprint may be orphaned and become uneconomic to farm) and for RSM to gather some key socio-economic data in order to identify any specific needs and vulnerabilities and inform additional support or assistance necessary. These sessions will also offer the PAPs an opportunity to discuss access to remaining land and other related land matters.
- **Direct engagement with business owners** whose property or access may be affected.

When implementation of the LARP begins for the Project, the Company will continue to regularly inform and consult affected people. All meetings and consultations will be documented by the Company providing the date when the meeting/ consultation was held, list of attendees, and a summary of the discussions.

Consultation Related to Construction and Operation

During construction RSM and Contractor(s) will:

- inform the public of the general timetable for construction activities;
- inform affected communities on the progress of construction;
- inform affected communities about any construction activities that may affect them, in advance of the activities, including any significant anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures, seeking feedback on the successfulness of the implementation of these measures.

Mechanisms will include information boards installed at project borders by RSM / the Contractor with general information on the Project i.e. the Company, Contractor, Main Supervisor, Construction Permit No. and schedule of works.

RSM and Contractor(s) will also use various other forms of communication, for example, the website of RSM, press releases in the local media, and community bulletin boards.

RSM will, **prior to opening of the Project road**, arrange and deliver Community Road Safety Awareness raising activities to the local communities to discourage:

- direct crossing of the Project road.
- taking direct access onto the new road with agricultural/other vehicles/livestock.
- And, generally raise awareness amongst the community and staff of safe driving practices including use of seat belts and phones whilst driving.

The public will also be able to use the grievance procedure described in Section 7 below. Information regarding the grievance procedure will also be widely disseminated to affected municipalities and affected local communities, in particular those affected by land acquisition, in July 2017 as part of the ongoing expropriation process.

Throughout the life of the Project, RSM and Contractor(s) will continue to engage with stakeholders and this Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be update to reflect Project progress. Annual environment and safety reports will also be published on the RSM website.

7. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM AND COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

A grievance mechanism will be adopted as presented in **Figure 7.1**. RSM and the Contractor(s) will accept all comments and complaints associated with the Project. A sample of the Projects Public Grievance Form is provided at the end of this document. Any person or organisation may send comments and/or complaints in person, by phone, via post, or email using the contact information provided at the end of the document.

All comments and complaints will be responded to either verbally or in writing, in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified by the complainant, if contact details of the complainant are provided.

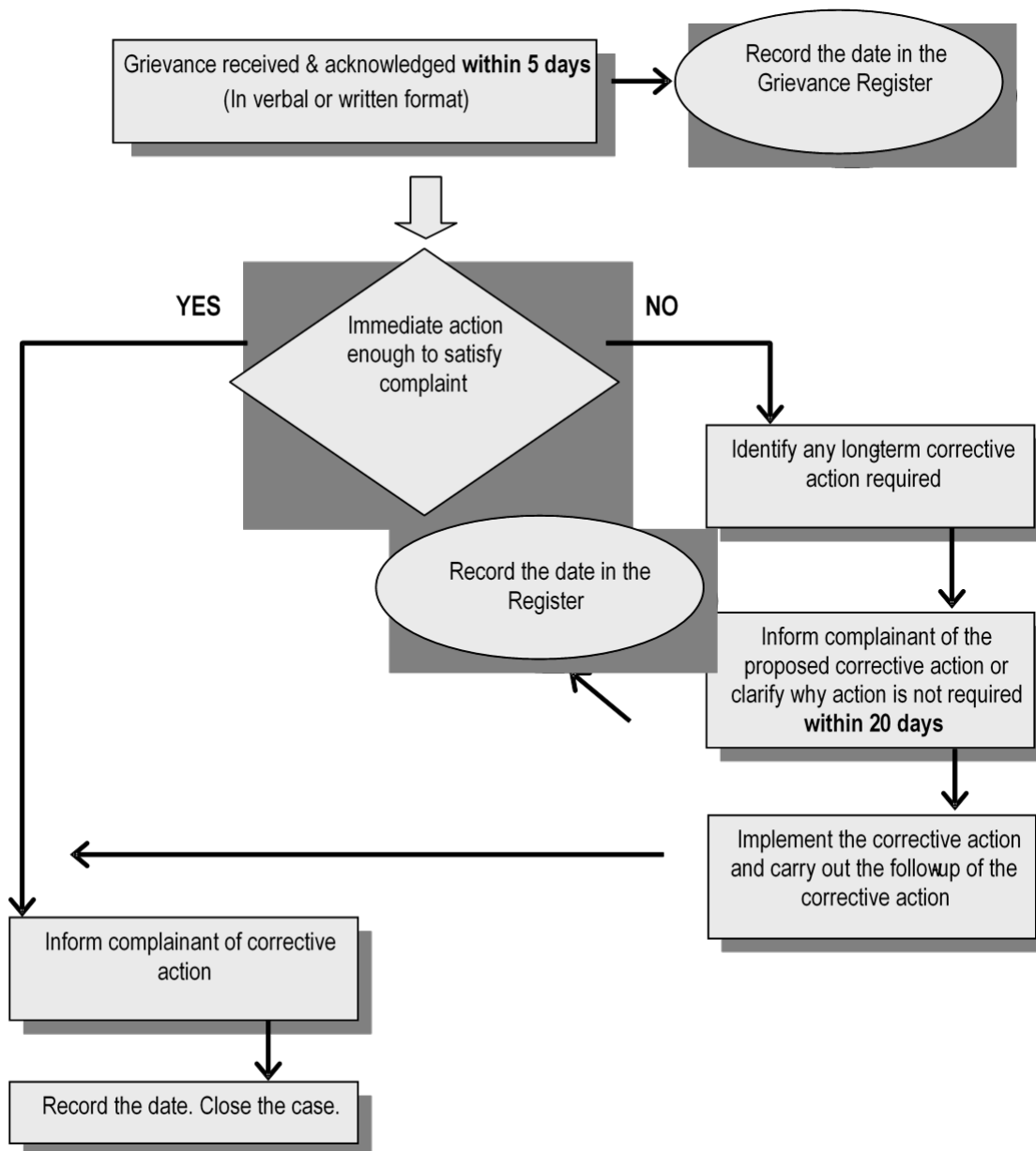
All grievances will be registered and acknowledged within 5 days and responded to within 20 working days. Individuals who submit their comments or grievances have the right to request that their name be kept confidential.

RSM will monitor the way in which grievances are being handled by the Contractor(s) and ensure they are properly addressed within deadlines specified above.

RSM will keep a grievance log of all grievances (including those received and addressed by the Contractor(s)), based on which grievance management reports will be produced and included in the annual environment and safety reports, published on the RSM website.

A separate grievance mechanism is available for workers of the Contractor(s).

At all times, complainants are also able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the laws and regulations of the RS.



8. REPORTING

Throughout the Project, RSM will communicate with relevant stakeholders and inform them on any significant issues, for example, changes in the construction deadlines. RSM will provide Project updates on its web site.

RSM will produce annual environment and safety reports, which will include a summary of the Project performance on management of health, safety, environment and social issues. This will be posted on the RSM website.

Contact Details for the Public

Republika Srpska Motorways
 Contact person: Ms. Dobrila Majstorovic, Public Relations
 Address: Vase Pelagica 10, 78000, Banja Luka
 Tel: +387 51 233 670
 E-mail: info@autoputevirs.com
www.autoputevirs.com

Contact details of the Contractor(s) could not be added at the time when this version of the SEP was being developed and will be added subsequently, when the Contractor(s) have been identified.

EBRD, BiH
15th Floor, Tower B
Unitic Towers
Fra Andela Zvizdovica 1
71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and
Herzegovina
<http://www.ebrd.com/ebd-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina.html>

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CITY OF DOBOJ
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74 000 Dobo
Tel: +387 53 242 022
www.opstina-doboj.ba

Public Grievance Form

Reference No:	
Full Name	
Contact Information	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____ _____ _____
Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail _____
Preferred language for communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Serbian <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please state language):
Description of Incident or Grievance:	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of Incident/Grievance	
	<input type="checkbox"/> One time incident/grievance (date_____) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times?_____) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please return this form to: Ms. Dobrila Majstorovic, JP "Autoputevi RS"
 Vase Pelagica 10, 78000, Banja Luka
 Tel: + 387 51 233 670
 email: info@autoputevirs.com