

**Resettlement Action
Plan**

Section Medakovo -
Ozimica



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Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federal Ministry of Transport and Communications

**Public company Motorways in Federation of Bosnia
and Herzegovina**

Motorway on Corridor Vc

**Resettlement Action Plan for
Section Medakovo - Ozimice**

Section: Medakovo - Ozimica

December 2021

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ABBREVIATIONS

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
JPAC	Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
LC	Local Community
C.M.	Cadastral municipality
PAP	Project Affected People
PAH	Project Affected Households
AHs	Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PR	Performance Requirement
MoM	Minutes of meeting
PwDs	PwDs - People with Disability

List of Definitions for Terms Used in This Document

<p>CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY</p>	<p>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 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.</p> <p>The information gathered is the baseline, which serves as a reference point against which income restoration and the results of other rehabilitation efforts can be measured.</p>
<p>CUT-OFF DATE</p>	<p>The date after which anyone who moves into the project area is no longer entitled to compensation and/or assistance. In the context of this project different cut off dates are determined for different municipalities.</p>
<p>ENTITLEMENT</p>	<p>Compensation and assistance which affected people have the right to receive during resettlement. Entitlements are defined for each individual project and are listed in the form of an Entitlements Matrix, i.e. a table containing information on who is entitled to what type of compensation and/or assistance.</p>
<p>CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS</p>	<p><i>Category 1:</i> those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under national laws).</p> <p><i>Category 2:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Category 3:</i> those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.</p>
<p>INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT</p>	<p>Resettlement is involuntary when land is acquired through the application of state powers. Actions may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement refers to: (a) physical displacement (i.e. physical relocation of residence or loss of shelter), and/or (b) economic displacement (i.e. loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources.</p>
<p>PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT</p>	<p>Loss of house/apartment, dwelling or shelter as a result of project-related land acquisition which requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.</p>
<p>ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT</p>	<p>Loss of assets (including land) or access to assets that leads to loss of income or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. People or enterprises may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement.</p>
<p>LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION</p>	<p>Measures that will be undertaken to assist physically and economically displaced PAPs to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>
<p>MOVING ALLOWANCE</p>	<p>Cash compensation for costs directly associated to moving/relocation of a household or business.</p>
<p>AFFECTED PERSON</p>	<p>"Affected person" refers to a legal or natural person experiencing either physical or economic displacement as a result of project-related land acquisition, and restrictions on land use, other assets or natural resources</p>
<p>PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)</p>	<p>Refers to all persons impacted by the involuntary resettlement, including all members of a household (women, men, girls, boys, incl. several generations in the case of extended households); the owner and employees of a business; members of an ethnic minority group; tenants; land owners and sharecroppers; informal settlers (i.e. lacking formal titles); holders of customary land-rights; informal business-operators and their employees/assistants. Eligible PAPs may be in any of the following situations: (i) have formal legal rights to the land/structure they occupy; (ii) do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws (e.g. ancestral, traditional lands); (iii) are dependent on the impacted land for their livelihood by way of customary access to natural resources; (iv) have no recognisable</p>

	legal right or claim to the land or structure they occupy; and/or (v) economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets.
REPLACEMENT VALUE	Value calculated as the market value of the asset plus transaction costs such as taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarisatation fees, registration fees, travel costs and any other such costs such as may be incurred as a result of the transaction or transfer of property. Compensation at full replacement value is sufficient for the affected person to replace project affected land, structures and other assets to the same or better standard in another location.
LAND ACQUISITION/ RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK	A document developed when the exact nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown due to the project development stage. The purpose of a framework is to describe the likely impacts associated with land acquisition and outline the principles which will be followed to address these. Once the individual project components are defined and the required information becomes available, the framework serves as a basis for the development of a detailed plan (see item below).
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is the document in which the promoter of a project or other responsible competent authority describes the impacts of the involuntary resettlement, specifies the procedures that will be followed to identify, evaluate and compensate the impacts and defines the actions to be undertaken during all phases of the resettlement
VULNERABLE PEOPLE	People or groups of people who may be more adversely affected by project impacts than others by virtue of characteristics such as their gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, indigenous status, age (including children, youths and the elderly), physical or mental disability, literacy, political views, or social status. Vulnerable individuals and/or groups may also include, but are not limited to, people in vulnerable situations, such as people living below the poverty line, the landless, single-headed households, natural resource dependent communities, migrant workers, refugees, internally displaced people, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national legislation and/or public international law.

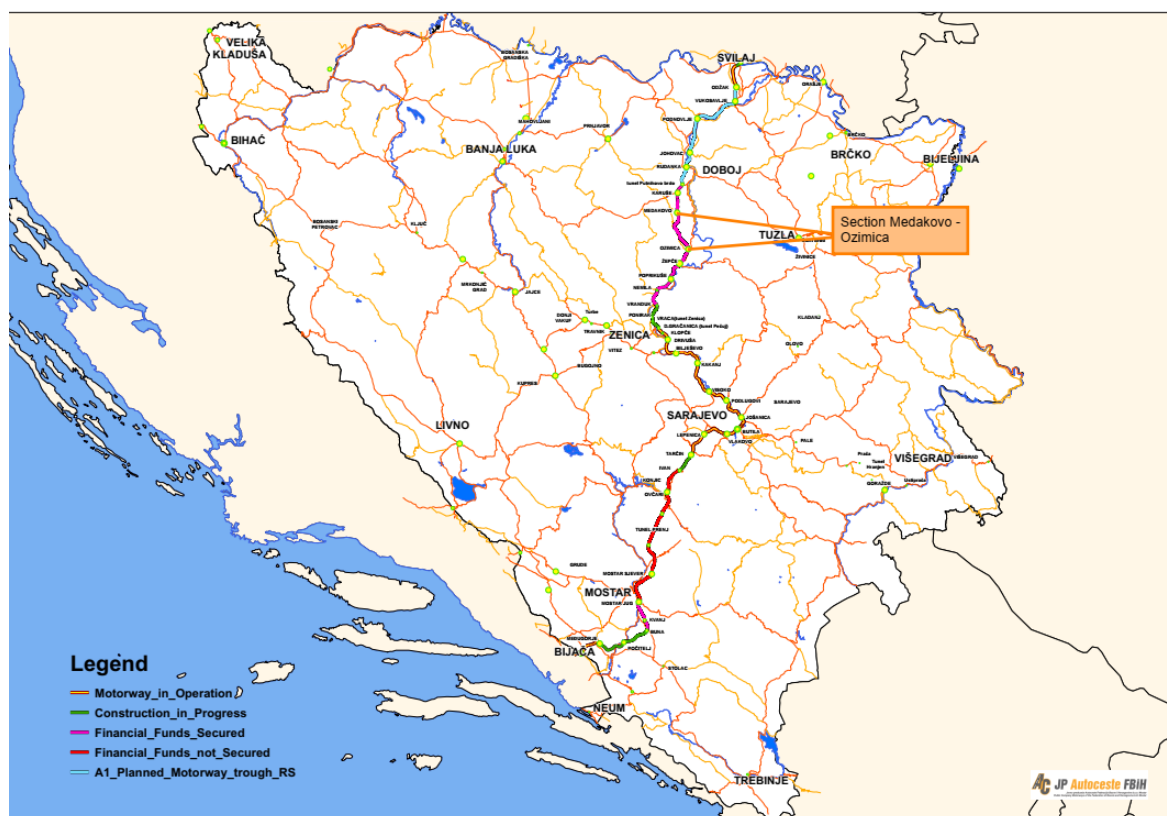
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Description and Context of the Proposed Project

The Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“JPAC”) is a public company in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), working on the development of the motorway which is a part of the Trans-European Corridor Vc connecting Budapest (Hungary) and Port of Ploče (Croatia). The total length of Corridor Vc in FBiH is approximately 321 km. Construction has already started, and by now 92 km of motorway have already been constructed and are in use. The constructed parts refer to subsections: Kakanj - Zenica south, North Sarajevo – Sarajevo, section of West Sarajevo - Tarčin as well as section Zvirovići - Bijača (from Medjugorje loop to the crossing border Bijača.)

The Corridor Vc motorway is considered as a priority project for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), likely to entail major positive economic impacts for the country as a whole. The driving force behind the construction of the Corridor Vc motorway is to improve connectivity of BiH with its neighbouring countries and to enhance its potential for economic development. The picture below is a map of the Corridor Vc on which the constructed sections are marked, those that are under construction, tendered sections as well as those projects that are in preparation. An interactive map can be found at this link: <https://mapa.jpautoceste.ba>.

Figure 1: Corridor Vc in BiH and locations of the project section Medakovo - Ozimice



The Project is situated in the north-east part of BiH (see Figure 1), about 100 km north of the city of Sarajevo and just south of the town of Dobo. It is predominantly a rural area with linear villages, and warehouses, small wood and metal processing facilities, and commercial facilities along the regional road.

The Project involves land acquisition and resettlement, and the exact scope is known for all three municipalities of the section Medakovo - Ozimice as the expropriation studies in line with local legislation have been prepared by JPAC.

The project has strong support from the government and is expected to enable BiH to integrate better with the European economic and social structure. The Project will deliver a number of key direct and indirect benefits including the following:

- increased efficiency in the transportation of goods;
- enhanced trade and economic competitiveness;
- increased opportunity for regional private sector investments;
- employment;
- increased tourism potential;
- reduced environmental impacts when compared to current traffic routes
- By removal of some traffic from the local road network reducing congestion in built up areas and resulting in road and community safety improvements, especially given the high rate of traffic accidents compared to European Union (EU) countries under the current road system.

The Corridor Vc has been financed by the loan funds of The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), The European Investment Bank (EIB), OFID - OPEC Fund for International Development and other financial institution as well as with own funds of PC Motorways.

1.2. Objective and Scope of the Document

The JPAC has prepared and adopted this Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan for section Putnikovo brdo - Medakovo (LARP) with the aim of setting out the principles for addressing the potential impacts of land acquisition within the Corridor Vc Project, in conformance with:

- The laws and regulations in force in FBiH,
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) from March 2017¹
- EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy 2019, particularly Performance Requirement (PR) 5: Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement.²

This LARP specifies the procedures to be followed by the Company and the Municipalities, and the actions they will take to compensate affected people and communities. This document also provides a description of the households and land plots that will be affected by property acquisition for needs of the construction section Putnikovo brdo - Medakovo.

The objectives of this LARP are to:

- mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to land by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;

¹ <http://arhiva.jpautoceste.ba/images/larf.pdf>

² <https://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html>

- improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-Project levels with attention to be given to vulnerable groups and APs severely affected by the proposed project;
- improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing;
- establish organisational arrangements and procedures to monitor the implementation of resettlement plan and take corrective actions as necessary;
- identify the gaps between national law and EBRD requirements and to propose measures to overcome such gaps.

A sample questionnaire for conducting a socio-economic survey is provided in **APPENDIX 1 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE** where different surveys for landowners, household and business are conducted. For the purposes of the Socio-economic Survey, three type of questionnaire were used and that is:

- Questionnaire for landowners (i.e. owners/users of land plots without structures),
- Questionnaire for households (i.e. people living in or using³ residential structures affected by the Project) and;
- Questionnaire for businesses (i.e. businesses located on the land plot affected by the Project)

1.3. Section Medakovo - Ozimice – An overview

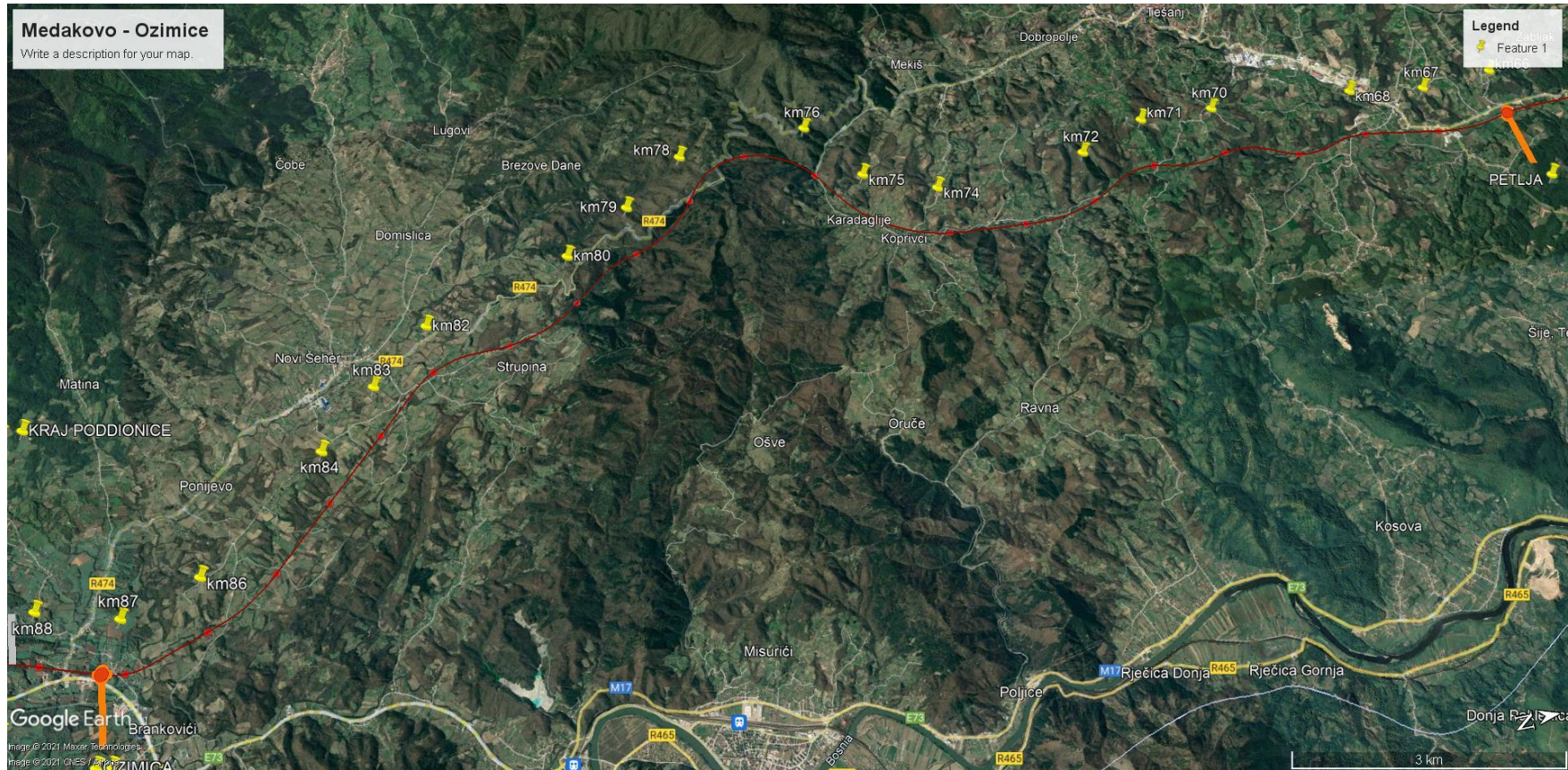
Section Medakovo - Ozimice starts immediately after the Medakovo Interchange on the border between the cadastral municipalities of Medakovo and Novo Selo in municipality of Tešanj and vicinity local road Tešanjka – Medakovo.

The proposed Motorway corridor sits in hilly upland bounding the valleys of the Tešanjka, Trebačka and Strupina rivers. Lower parts of the area are dominated by agricultural land while the upland is covered by deciduous forestlands and pasturelands. It is a predominantly rural area with a number of linear villages formed along several local roads in three municipalities and the main road M-17. This section has a total length of 21.023.92 m.

One intersection planned on this section is intersection "Ozimica" which connects to the main road M-17 near settlement Brankovići in municipality Žepče. The picture below shows Google Earth view of the section where the Medakovo Interchange and the Ozimica Interchanges are marked in orange.

³ Often non-owners (e.g tenants) who live in the house instead of the owners. Sometimes for for rental fee or could be free of charge as well.

Figure 2: 3d view of the section Medakovo - Ozimice from Google Earth



The beginning of the section Medakovo - Ozimica is located immediately after the Medakovo Interchange at the km marker km 0-300 and is fitted axially and levelled to the previous section Putnikovo Brdo-Medakovo. The alignment of the Motorway along the stretch from km 0-300 to km 2 + 375 is located in the embankment of height 6-10 m and has the characteristics of a plain alignment with a longitudinal grade line gradient ranging from $i = 0.50\%$ to $i = 0.90\%$. The height of the embankment is conditioned by ensuring the passage of local roads through the motorway structure as well as the water level of the Trebačka River and the Tešanjka River respectively.

Along its entire length, from the beginning of the section to the entrance to the Crni Vrh tunnel, the motorway alignment runs along the regulation zone of the rivers: Trebačka and Tešanjka, as well as along the network of a large number of local roads. The design solution provides for the smooth running of local roads and regulation of watercourses through the proper structure of the motorway, , as well as the crossing of local roads over the designed regulation of watercourses.

At the beginning of the section, from the km marker km 0-300 to the km marker km 0-215, a reinforced embankment was designed on the left side of the motorway in order to enable the unimpeded running of the regulated riverbed of the river Tešanjka along the motorway structure.

At the km marker km 0-200 the motorway route intersects the local **LC-1** road. Construction of Underpass **PP-1 is planned at** this km marker.

At the km marker 0+385, at the confluence of the Trebačka river into the Tešanjka riverbed, the construction of an oblique **hydretechnical passage** is planned.

At the km marker km 0+625 the motorway route intersects the local **LC-** road. Construction of Underpass **PP-2 is planned at** this km marker.

From km marker km 0+625 to km marker km 1+175 parallel local road **LC-3** is designed.

At the km marker 1+075 it is planned for construction of slanted **hydretechnical passage** for the purpose of uninterrupted flow of Trebačka river through the Motorway proper.

At the km marker km 1+160 the Motorway intersects the local road connecting the settlements of Medakovo and Trepča marked as **LC-4**. . Construction of Underpass **PP-3 is planned at** this km marker.

From km marker km 1+225 to km marker km 4+975, at the request of the local community and the municipality of Tešanj, parallel to the motorway, a parallel local road was designed **LC-5**.

At the km marker km 1+755 the Motorway intersects uncategorised local road **LC-6**. At this km marker it is planned for construction of Underpass **PP-4**.

At the km marker km 2+300 the Motorway intersects uncategorised local road **LC-7**. At this km marker it is planned for construction of Underpass **PP-5**.

From km marker km 2+300 to km marker km 2+700 the Motorway alignment runs along a deep cut. Along this stretch, and in order to secure the slope on the right side of the Motorway, the construction of a stepped reinforced concrete structure - **AB grill** - is planned.

At km markers km 2+715 and km 2+797 it is planned for construction of two slanted **hydretechnical passages** for the purpose of running Trebačka river through Motorway proper.

From km marker km 2+825 to km marker km 3+025 the Motorway alignment runs along a deep cut. Due to the favourable geological characteristics of the terrain, only a stepped cutting of the slope on the right side of the Motorway is planned on this stretch.

Longitudinal grade line gradient from km marker km 2+375 do km 3+700 is $i=0,90\%$ with continuous rise towards the entrance to the Crni Vrh tunnel.

At the km marker km 3+050 it is planned for construction of slanted **hydrotechnical passage** for the purpose of running Trebačka river through Motorway proper.

Along the stretch from km marker km 3+050 to km 3+850 there is a bilateral **rest area** “**Tugovići**”. The designed rest area is TYPE 1I according to the Terms of Reference, i.e. the rest area contains parking areas, toilets and drinking water, as well as facilities for the disabled, areas for rest and recreation, children’s playground, restaurant and gas station with shop and café. The rest area is located in a curve of radius $R = 1500\text{m}$ parallel to the Motorway and is constructed with two roads (OS0 and OS1), with the space between them being a parking area. One-way traffic is planned at the rest area. In **Figure 3** is this part of the section which is described in text above.

At the km marker km 3+500 it is planned for construction of slanted **hydrotechnical passage** for the purpose of running Trebačka river through Motorway proper.

At the km marker 3+842 it is planned for construction of Overpass **Np-1**. Here, the local road **LC-8**, connecting settlements Tugovići and Ripna crosses over the Motorway.

At the km marker km 4+250 it is planned for construction of slanted **hydrotechnical passage** for the purpose of running Trebačka river through Motorway proper.

At the km marker km 4+695 it is planned for construction of slanted **hydrotechnical passage** for the purpose of running Trebačka river through Motorway proper.

At the km marker km 4+900 it is planned for construction of Underpass **PP-6** for the purpose of allowing passage if parallel local road **LC-9** through Motorway proper.

From km marker km 4+900 to km marker km 4+975, a local road is projected to the left of the Motorway **LC-10** which provides access to existing residential buildings.

In order to ensure the continuity of the existing local road in the area of the settlement of Jablanica, on the right side of the Motorway from km marker km 5+235 to km marker km 5+530 local road **LC-11** is designed.

At the km marker km 5+196 it is planned for construction of slanted **hydrotechnical passage** for the purpose of running Trebačka river through Motorway proper. In **Figure 4** is part of the section which is described in text above where the boundaries between cadastral municipalities are marked in yellow.

At the km marker km 5+365 it is planned for construction of Underpass **PP-7** allowing passage of local road **LC-12** to settlement Jablanica through Motorway proper.

At the km marker km 5+950 it is planned for construction of Underpass **PP-8** allowing passage of local road **LC-13** which provides access to existing residential buildings on the left side of the Motorway.

From km marker km 5+890 to km marker km 6+430, on the right side of the Motorway a parallel local road was designed **LC-14** providing access to existing residential buildings.

From km marker km 6+500 to km marker km 6+710, the Motorway alignment on the left side runs along a deep cut. Due to the favourable geological characteristics of the terrain, a stepped cutting of the slope is planned on this stretch.

From km marker km 6+687 to km marker km 7+315 a parallel local road was designed **LC-15** which represents the relocation of the existing main local road towards the settlements of Koprivci, Karadaglija and further towards the town of Tešanj. This local road at the km marker km 7+120 runs underneath Bridge 2 from the right to the left side of the Motorway. In **Figure 5** is part of the section which is described in text above which is densely populated with a large number of residential buildings that need to be expropriated but also close to the primary school Gazi Ferhad-beg to which special attention should be paid when building a section.

In order to ensure the continuity of the existing local road towards the settlement of Kradaglije and the smooth integration of the regulation of the Trebačka River below the Motorway, from km marker km 6 + 650 to km marker km 6 + 910, **Bridge 1** was designed. The length of the right structure is $L=249$ m, while the length of the left structure is $L=186$ m.

Immediately after the end of Bridge 1, along the stretch from km marker km 6 + 900 and km 7 + 040, the Motorway is located within a cut. Along this stretch, and in order to secure the slope on the left side of the Motorway, the construction of a stepped reinforced concrete structure - **AB grill** - is planned.

In order to ensure the continuity of the existing local road towards the settlement of Kradaglije and the smooth integration of the regulation of the Trebačka River below the Motorway, from km marker km 7+045 to km marker km 7+130 **Bridge 2** was designed. The lengths of both of the right and the left structure is $L=84$ m. This location under **Bridge 2** ensured the relocation of part of the existing local road LC-16 which connects the settlements of Koprivci and Oručje. After **Bridge 2**, the route of the Motorway on the north-west runs tangentially along the settlements of Koprivci and Karadaglije. The axis and grade line of the Motorway in this zone are set in such a way as to avoid the demolition of existing residential buildings as much as possible and to provide for a local network of roads while simultaneously regulating the riverbed of the Trebačka River. At the request of the local community, and in order to take up as little space as possible, ensure road communications and create the most comfortable living conditions, from km marker km 7 + 688 to km marker km 8 + 060, **Bridge 3 - Karadaglije** was designed, which is the longest bridge on the section. The length of the right structure is $L=370$ m, while the length of the left structure is $L=372$ m.

From km marker km 7+965 to km marker km 8+718, longitudinal grade line gradient is $i=4,91$ % at a vertex distance of 750 m which represents the largest longitudinal grade line gradient on the entire subject section. By applying this longitudinal grade line gradient, the height of the cut on the right side of the Motorway was reduced, the costs of construction and securing the slopes were reduced and greater disturbance of the surrounding area and natural environment in the immediate vicinity of the Kiseljak picnic area was avoided.

At the km marker km 8+333 the right and left axles of the motorway were separated in order to ensure a wheelbase of 25 m in the Crni Vrh tunnel zone.

At the exit of the deep cut on the right, at the km marker km 0 + 315 on the right the **Bridge 4** begins. The length of the right structure is $L=211.5$ m, while the length of the left structure is $L=198$ m.

Immediately after **Bridge 4**, at the km marker km 0+550 right, the route of the Motorway abandons the area of the municipality of Tešanj and enters the **Crni Vrh tunnel**, which is the

longest structure on the section in question. Length of right tunnel tube is $L=2.195$ m, while length of left tunnel tube is $L=2.218$ m. The **Crni Vrh tunnel** is located horizontally in the direction, and the entrance and exit portals are in a horizontal radius $R=1000$ m. In **Figure 6** is part of the section which is described in text above. This part passes through the settlement of Karadaglije where we have a large number of residential buildings that need to be expropriated.

After exiting the **Crni Vrh tunnel**, the Motorway enters the area of the Maglaj municipality. The axis of the motorway at the exit from the Crni Vrh tunnel is located in the "S" curve, which successively consists of radii $R = 700$ m and $R = 915$ m. From the exit of the Crni Vrh tunnel to the Ozimica Interchange, the Motorway grade line is in constant fall with a maximum longitudinal gradient of $i = 4.90\%$ at a peak distance of $L = 838$ m.

At the km marker km 3+025 right, **Bridge 5** begins. The length of the right structure is $L=156$ m, while length of left structure is $L=190$ m.

At the km marker km 3+511 right, **Bridge 6** begins. The length of the right structure is $L=115$ m, while length of left structure is $L=113$ m.

Bridge 5 and Bridge 6 are located in a horizontal curve of $R = 700$ m radius. In order to ensure the visibility berm for $V_r = 120$ km / h on the right carriageway of the motorway, and with the prior consent of the Employer and the fact that the spatial conditions allow for it, the carriageway and the construction of the right structure - the bridge were widened.

At the km marker km 12+163, Motorway section P 341 i.e. at the km marker km 3+840 right axis marks the end of separated axes within the Tunnel Crni Vrh zone. In the continuation of the section, the axes of the Motorway and the transverse sections are given along the axis of the meridian strip. The part of the section described in the text above can be found in **Figure 7**. That part of the section is uninhabited and either does not need expropriation (land above the tunnel) or in which mostly state forest land is expropriated.

At the km marker km 13+173 it is planned for construction of Underpass **PP-9** allowing passage of local road **LC-20** which provides access to existing residential buildings on the left side of the Motorway.

Parallel to the Motorway, the local road **LC-28** was relocated on the left side from section P379 to section P413, where the relocated road connects to the local road LC-20.

The Motorway route from km marker P364 (km: 12 + 738.26) to P413 (km: 13 + 963.26) runs along the embankment with a maximum height of approx. 9 m.

At the km marker km 13+385 it is planned for construction of a slanted box culvert measuring 5x3m for the Strupinska river to run under the Motorway with the arrangement of the riverbed in the Motorway zone. The Motorway continues northeast of Novi Šeher, where it separates some settlements that remain on the left side of the motorway. The part of the section described in the text above can be found in **Figure 8**.

From the section P413 (km: 13 + 963.26) the alignment again cuts the existing slope to P483 (km: 15 + 713.26). For this section, different solutions for securing the slope are given, depending on the geological, field and spatial conditions.

The route from km marker 14 + 088.26 to 14 + 238.26 runs through a landslide, where stone drainage ribs are planned to be built every 10 m in the upper part of the cut's slope.

From the section P430 (km 14 + 388.26) to P443 (km 14 + 713.26) a retaining wall has been designed on the right side of the Motorway. A wall is made of drilled piles with a diameter of 120 cm with a cap beam. The purpose of the wall is to secure the slope above the Motorway without compromising residential buildings and the existing local road on the right.

Along the stretch from P441 to P444 the Motorway intersects the existing local road. Reconstruction of the road (LC-21) was done, where Overpass NP2 (Chakrame) is planned to be constructed at the km marker km 14 + 713. A parallel road LC-29 is planned on the left side of the Motorway to connect the local road LC-21 and the existing road at the km marker km 15 + 113,26m. The goal was to connect the village of Chakrame on the left with Novi Šeher on the right side of the Motorway.

On the left side of the Motorway from km marker km 1 + 038.26 to 15 + 138.26, the reinforcement of the embankment slope with reinforced soil is designed. This solution allows for residential buildings along the Motorway to be preserved.

From section P467 (km 1+063.26) to section P472 (km 15+438.26) a rest area "Galovac" is planned on both sides of the Motorway.

Motorway alignment from km marker 15+713.26 exits the cut and continues over the embankment, allowing for uninterrupted running of local roads and regulation of watercourses under the Motorway, all the way up to km marker 20+913.26.

At the km marker km 15+780 it is planned for Underpass PP10 to be designed and for the existing local road LC-22 to be reconstructed.

At the km marker km 15+910 it is planned for construction of a slanted box culvert measuring 5x3m for the Strupinska river to run under the Motorway with the arrangement of the riverbed in the motorway zone.

A relocated local road LC-30 has been designed on the left side of the motorway from km marker 15 + 780 where it connects to LC-22, to km marker 16 + 288.26 where it connects to the existing road.

At the km marker km 16+938 Underpass PP11 is designed for the passage of the local road LC-23, which connects the settlements of Vidovići on the right or Jurišići and Kljajići on the left side of the Motorway. In [Figure 9](#) is part of the section which is described in text above.

At the km marker 17+913 Underpass PP12 is designed under which local road LC-24 runs. Simultaneously, a parallel local road LC-31 is being constructed on the left side of the Motorway connecting local roads LC-23 and LC-24.

At the location from km marker km 17+913.26 to km marker km 17+999.26 due to spatial constraints on both sides of the Motorway, it was necessary to find a solution that will protect the existing facilities along the route. An additional issue is the regulation that passes from one side of the Motorway to the other, which is solved by a slanted hydrotechnical culvert. A solution has been designed to secure the Motorway structure with a reinforced embankment on both sides of the Motorway.

At the km marker 18+149 it is planned for the Underpass PP13 to be constructed, allowing passage of local road LC-25. This local road connects the settlements of Ljubatovići on the right side of the Motorway and Liješnica on the left side of the Motorway. It is necessary to build a bridge at the km marker 18 + 264 over the regulation of the riverbed.

It is necessary to relocate the existing local road LC-32 from the junction with LC-25 to km marker km 18 + 538.26, which allows access to residential buildings on the right side of the Motorway.

At the km marker 18+363.26 it is planned for the a slanted hydrotechnical culvert measuring 5x3m for the Strupinska river to run under the Motorway.

From km marker km 19+216.20 to km 19+233.80 it is necessary to build the M-7 Bridge for the Motorway to bridge the regulation of the Lješnica riverbed.

The relocated local road LC-33 was designed from km marker km 19 + 163.26 to km marker km 19 + 513.26 which runs parallel to the left side of the Motorway.

At the km marker km 19+290 it is planned for construction of Underpass PP-14 for the passage of the local road LC-26, which enables the connection of the settlement on the right side of the motorway and the local road LC-33 on the left side of the Motorway. The part of the section described in the text above can be found in [Figure 10](#).

In Ozimica, the connection of the Motorway with the main road M-17 via the Interchange "Ozimica" is planned. As part of solving the issue of the off-level Interchange, it is necessary to build the M-8 Bridge, which will enable the crossing of the motorway over the Interchange forks and the regulation of the Ozimica riverbed. The M-8 Bridge is located on the Motorway section from km 19 + 619.22 to 19 + 788.26. The route of the motorway on the part of the bridge is in the horizontal radius $R = 800\text{m}$. Therefore, there was a need to expand the left structure in order to achieve a berm of visibility in the overtaking lane of 1m. The connection of the Interchange with the main road is realized via a T junction with channelled entrances and exits by means of traffic elevated islands and lanes for right or left turn.

Between the Interchange and the connection on the M-17, a tollbooth with two entrances and exits and one reversible passage (3 + 2) has been designed.

The designed section of the Motorway ends at the km marker km 21 + 023.92 at the section P696. In Figure 9 is part of the section which is described in text above. In [Figure 11](#) is part of the section which is described in text above.

STRUCTURES AT THE ALIGNMENT

It is necessary to build 8 (eight) bridges and viaducts on the section of the Motorway in question:

- Bridge M1
Right structure(L=256.56m): km 6+651.44-6+908.00
Left structure (L=186.10m): km 6+709.50-6+895.60
- Bridge M2
Right structure(L=84.00m): km 7+043.97-7+128.13
Left structure (L=84.00m): km 7+047.04-7+130.82
- Bridge M3
Right structure(L=372.34m): km 7+687.00-8+059.34
Left structure (L=369.66m): km 7+687.00-8+056.66
- Bridge M4
Right structure(L=211.27m): km 70+322.78-0+534.05 (Right axis)
Left structure (L=198.21m): km 0+314.90-0+513.11 (Left axis)
- Bridge M5
Right structure(L=118.00m): km 3+051.90-3+176.20 (Right axis)
Left structure (L=118.00m): km 3+006.68-3+105.04 (Left axis)
- Bridge M6

Right structure(L=112.40m): km 3+513.07-3+626.50 (Right axis)

Left structure (L=113.40m): km 3+006.68-3+105.04 (Left axis)

- Bridge M7

Common facility (L=17.60m): km 19+216.20-19+233.80

- Bridge M8

Right structure(L=162.00m): km 19+624.99-19+788.26

Left structure (L=162.00m): km 19+619.22-19+780.26

The “Crni Vrh” tunnel with tunnel tubes of following lengths has been designed:

- Right tunnel tube L=2200.00m (km 0+550.00-2+750.00)
- Left tunnel tube L=2217.70 m (km 0+532.15-2+749.67)

An overview of the Underpasses and Overpasses is provided to ensure the connection of local roads on both sides of the Motorway. The Underpasses are marked by the Motorway km markers where they intersect the Motorway.

Overpass 1, 3+842

Overpass 2, 14+713

Underpass 1, 0-200

Underpass 2, 0+625

Underpass 3, 1+160

Underpass 4, 1+755

Underpass 5, 2+300

Underpass 6, 4+900

Underpass 7, 5+365

Underpass 8, 5+950

Underpass 9, 13+173

Underpass 10, 15+780

Underpass 11, 16+938

Underpass 12, 17+913

Underpass 13, 18+149

Underpass 14, 19+290

Underpass 15, 20+203

SERVICE FACILITIES ON THE MOTORWAY

Under the Terms of Reference two rest areas are planned along this section:

Rest area Tugovo is designed as a bilateral service facility of TYPE 2, i.e. to contain parking areas, toilets and drinking water, and facilities for PwDs. The rest area is located on the part of the route from section P126 (km: 3 + 125.00) to section P139 (km: 3 + 450.00), not taking into account the entrance / exit lanes on the Motorway⁴. (Figure 4 and Figure 5)

Rest area Galovac is designed as a bilateral service facility of TYPE 1, i.e. to contain parking areas, toilets and drinking water, and facilities for PwDs. The rest area is located on the part of the route from section P457 (km: 15+063.26) to section P472(km:15+438.26), not taking into account the entrance / exit lanes on the Motorway⁵. (Figure 9)

INTERCHANGE OZIMICA

⁴ Including the entrance / exit lanes the location would be around P124 to P141.

⁵ Including the entrance / exit lanes the location would be around P453 to P474

The construction of the Motorway on the section Medakovo - Ozimica resulted in the construction of the Interchange Ozimica, which is located near the village Brankovici, municipality Žepče at km 19 + 775.00, at the end of the section between the main road M17 Sarajevo - Doboj and the river Ozimica.

Interchange "Ozimica" is designed as a "trumpet" with certain singularities, and represents the connection between the main road M-17 (Sarajevo - Doboj) and the Motorway. Between the main road M-17 and the Interchange, a tollbooth has been designed with two entrances and exits and one reversible passage (3 + 2).

Ramp I, in direction Žepče – Sarajevo is of total length of 699,66 m from M-17. There are four horizontal curves $R_1=45\text{m}$, $R_2=55\text{m}$, $R_3=50\text{m}$ and $R_4=50\text{m}$ respectively. Section from km 0+290,00 to its end is treated in this Volume.

Ramp II, in direction Doboj - Žepče is of total length of 197,52m. There are two horizontal curves $R_1=50,0\text{m}$ and $R_2=50,0\text{m}$. First 110,85 m of the Ramp 2 is treated in this Volume (from km 110,85 to the end – integration into Ramp 1)

Ramp III, in direction Žepče – Doboj is of total length of 666,18m. There are three horizontal curves $R_1=50,0\text{m}$, $R_2=100,0\text{m}$ and $R_3=809,5\text{m}$ respectively via which the Ramp is integrated into the Motorway.

Ramp IV, in direction Sarajevo – Žepče is of total length of 370,54 m. There are two horizontal curves $R_1=450\text{m}$ and $R_2=300\text{m}$.

The connection of the Ozimica Interchange with the main road M17 Sarajevo - Doboj is planned via the standard T-junction.

1.4. Amendments to the alignment

After a detailed survey of the terrain and the development of a digital terrain model, an analysis of the variant from the Preliminary Design prepared on new geodetic bases was performed. It was established that there are significant deviations in terms of terrain elevation in the area in front and behind the Crni Vrh tunnel.

In accordance with this newly obtained field data and requirements defined in the Terms of References, and in consultation with representatives of the local community, the position of the alignment in the zone of the tunnel Crni Vrh was optimized and this is the only significant amendment to the design compared to the Preliminary Design from 2014 which was the basis for the Main Design. All other amendments related to localized minimum displacements in the zone of populated areas and regulation of watercourses in order to achieve a technically correct and economical solution.

Figure 3: Beginning of subsection Medakovo - Ozimice with regulation of the river Tešanjka and local roads through Medakovo and Trepče to the rest area Tugovići

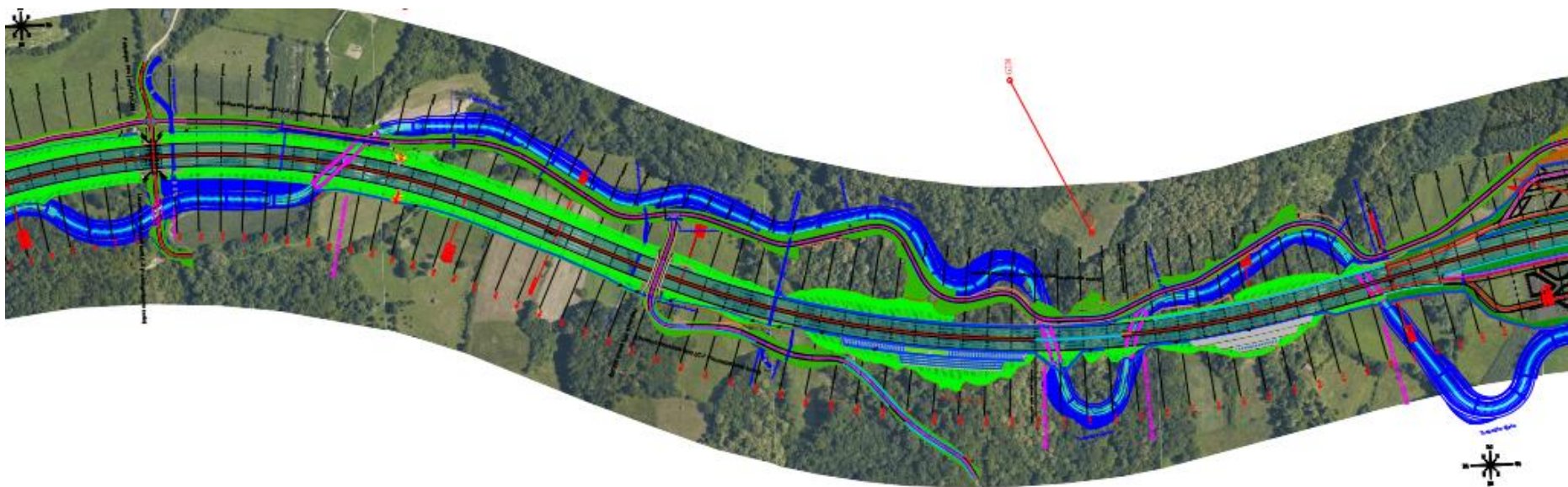


Figure 4: The area of cadastral municipalities Trepče, Tešanj II to the settlement of Jablanica covered with deciduous forests and pastures. The regulation of the Trebačka River and the new local road are included in the project

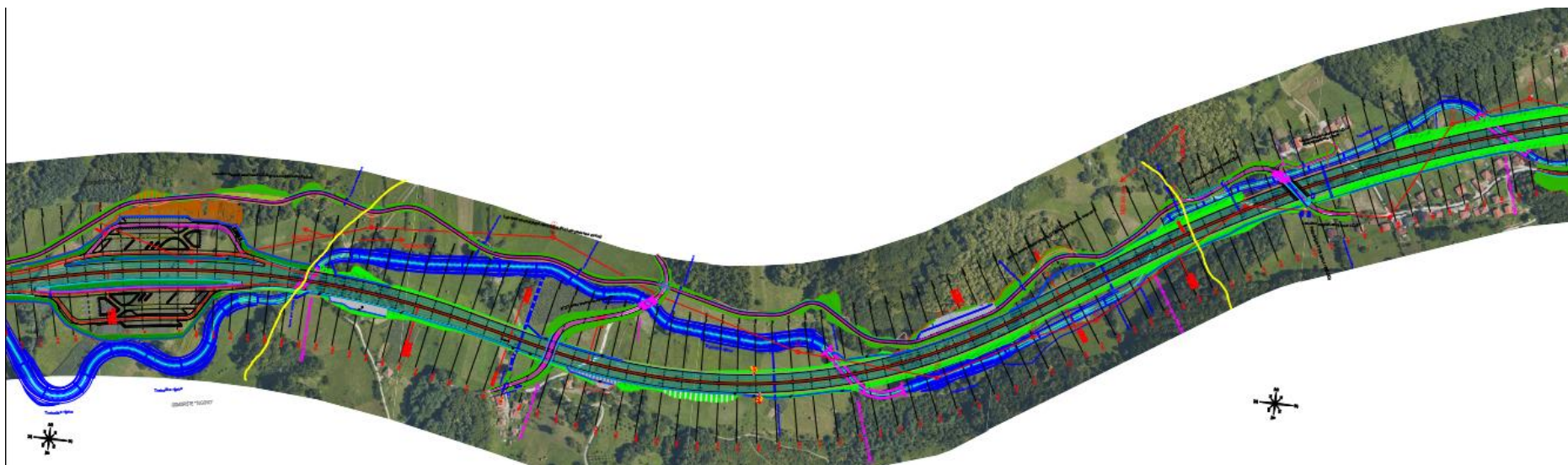


Figure 5: Densely populated area of the cadastral municipality of Jablanica and the settlement of the same name with a large number of residential buildings that need to be resettled. In addition to the expropriation for the highway, there is also an expropriation for the relocation and regulation of the river Trebačka. The figure ends with the beginning of the cadastral municipality of Karadaglija and the settlement of the same name.

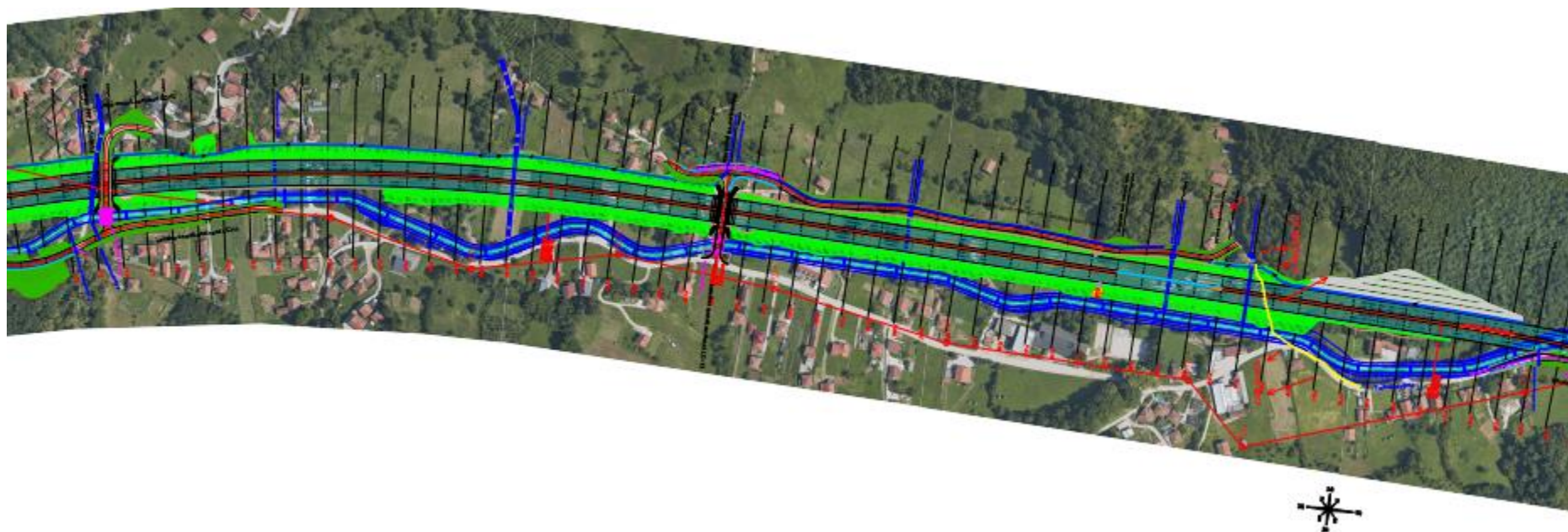


Figure 6: The area of the cadastral municipality of Karadaglje with a significant number of residential buildings that need to be re-settled. In addition to the expropriation for the highway, there is also an expropriation for the relocation and regulation of the river Trebačka. The figure ends with the entrance to the Crni Vrh tunnel.

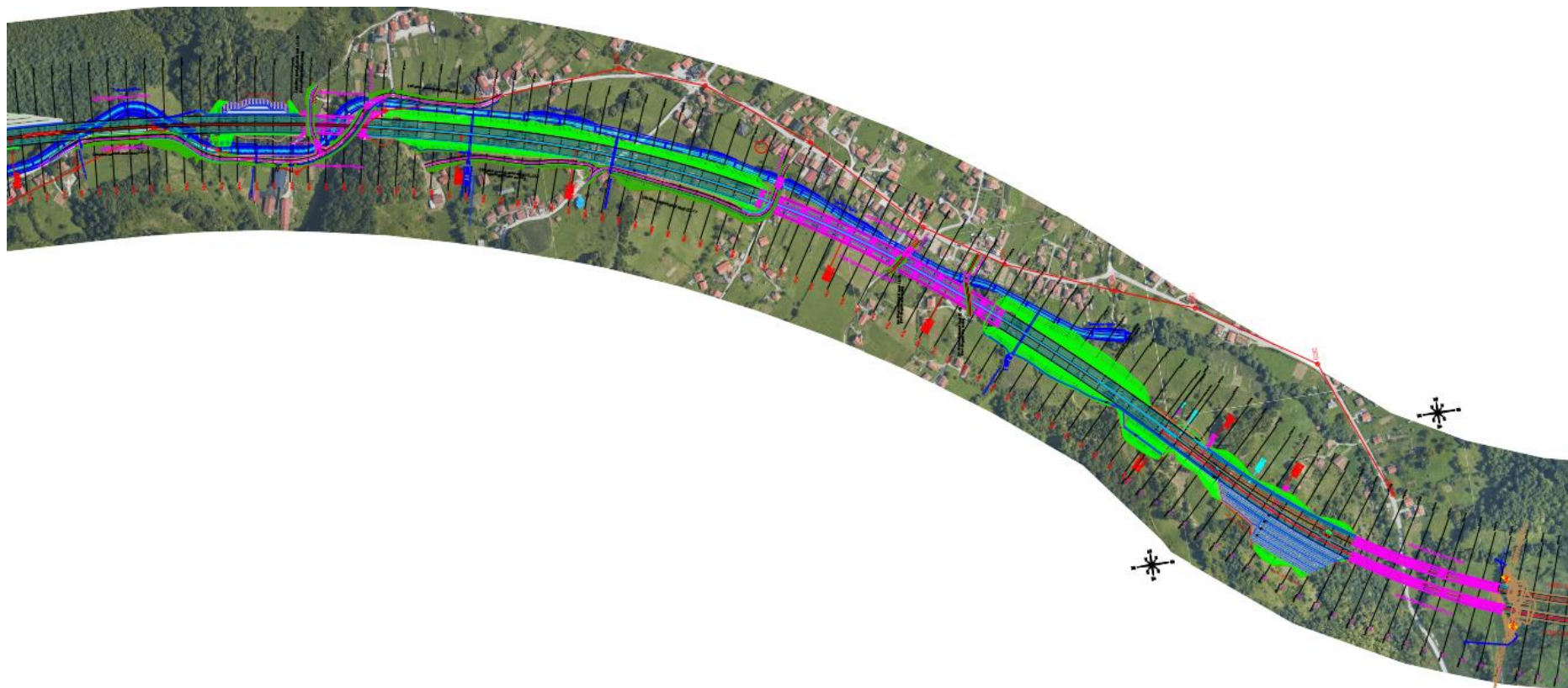


Figure 7: The middle part of the section with the entrance to the black peak tunnel in the municipality of Tešanj, c.m. Karadaglije and its exit in the municipality of Maglaj with the cadastral municipality of Strupina.

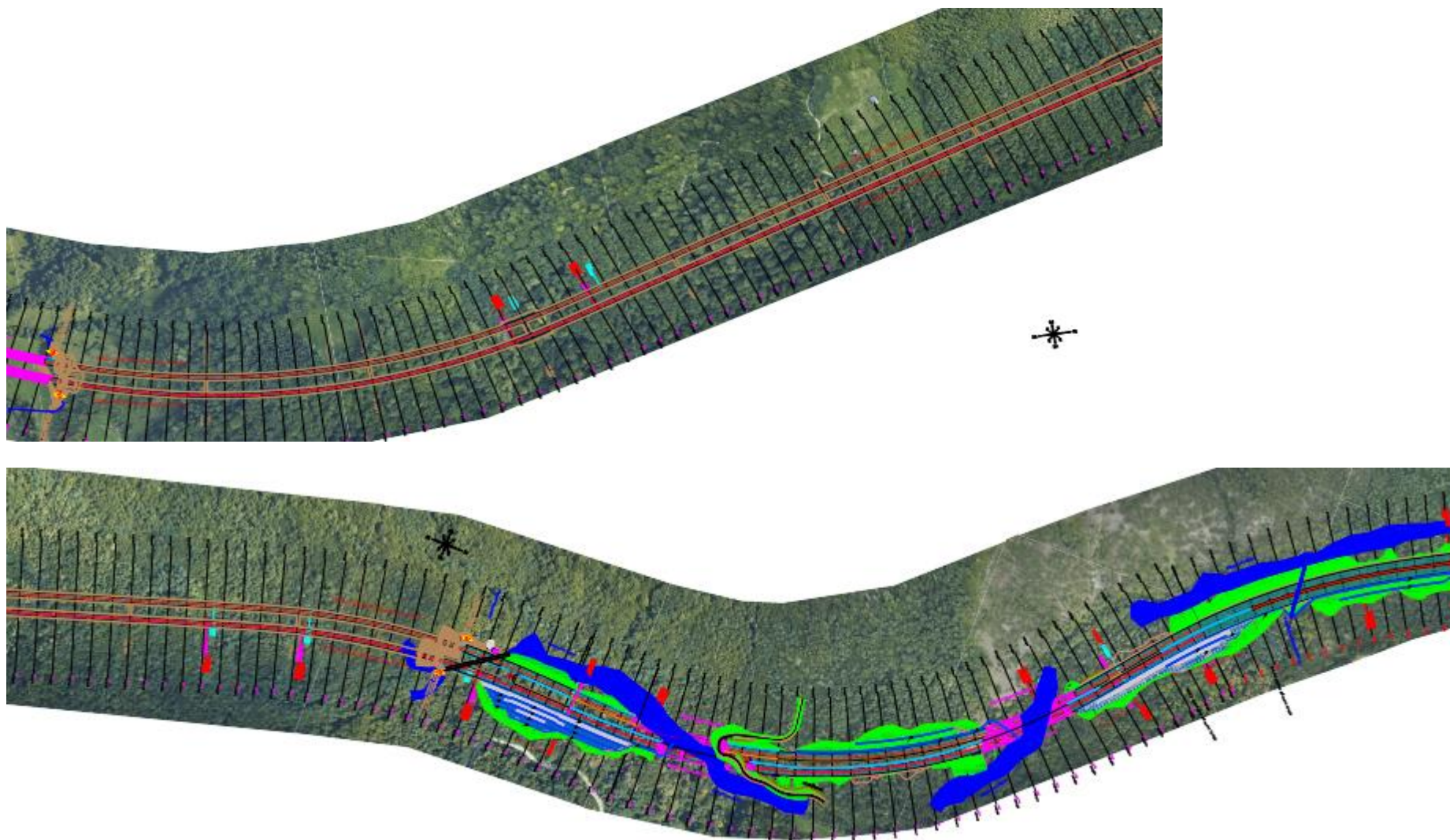


Figure 8: The forest area of the cadastral municipality of Strupina, which is intersected by pastures. In this part, several residential buildings were affected.

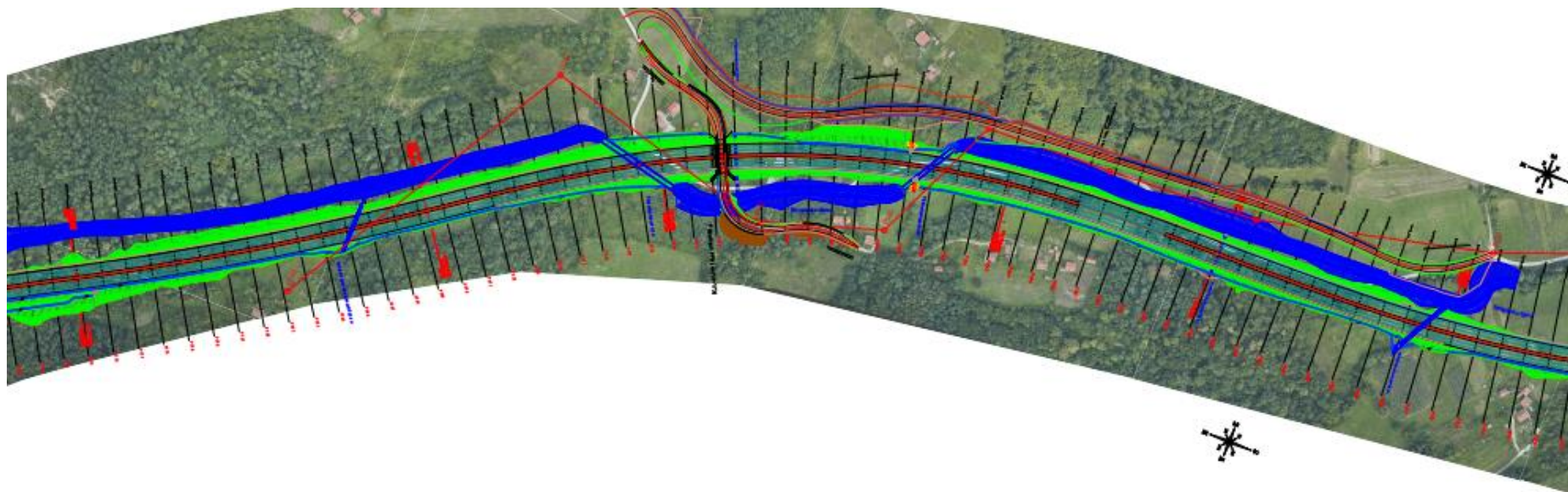


Figure 9: It marks the passage through a part of the Strupina settlement where, in addition to the regulation of the river and the Galovac rest area, we also have several houses that are included in the project. Continuation to cadastral municipality Novi Šeher, which is also sparsely populated, and transition to the municipality of Žepče and cadastral municipality Ljubatoviće, ie the final part of the section

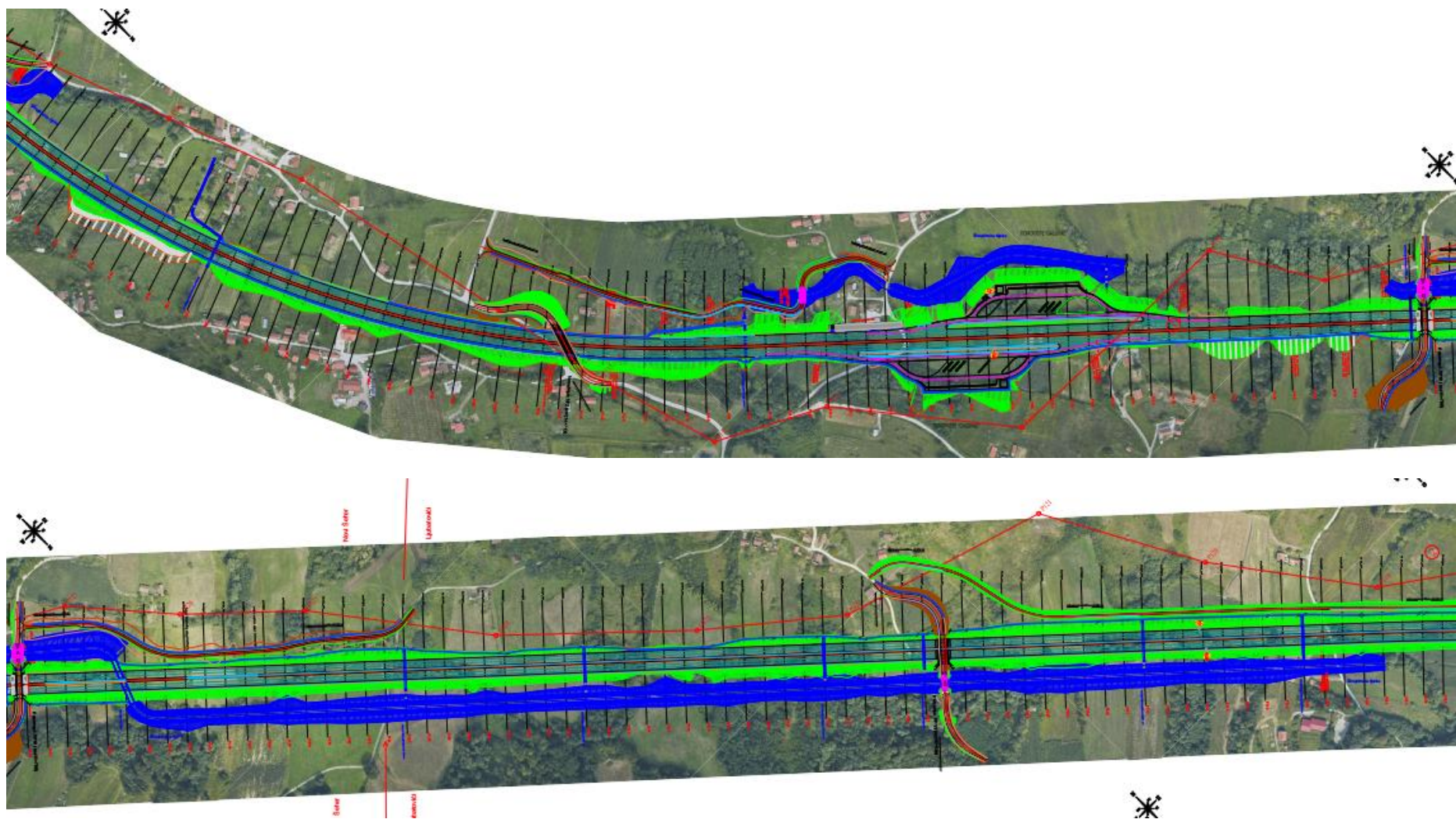


Figure 10: The last part of the section that passes through the municipality of Žepče, the cadastral municipalities of Ljubatoviće, Ozimice and Goliješnica. The project affected several residential buildings and the land that will be expropriated is mostly agricultural

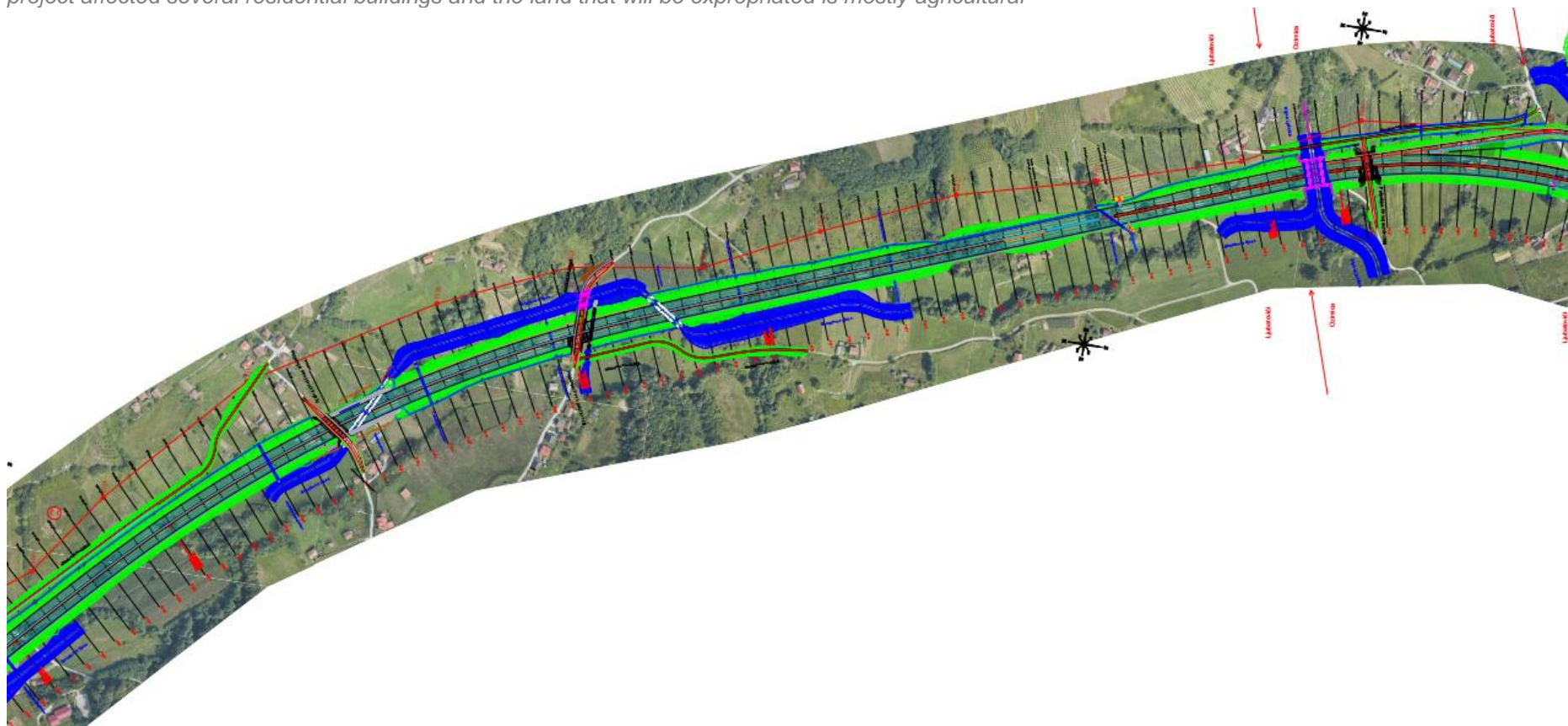
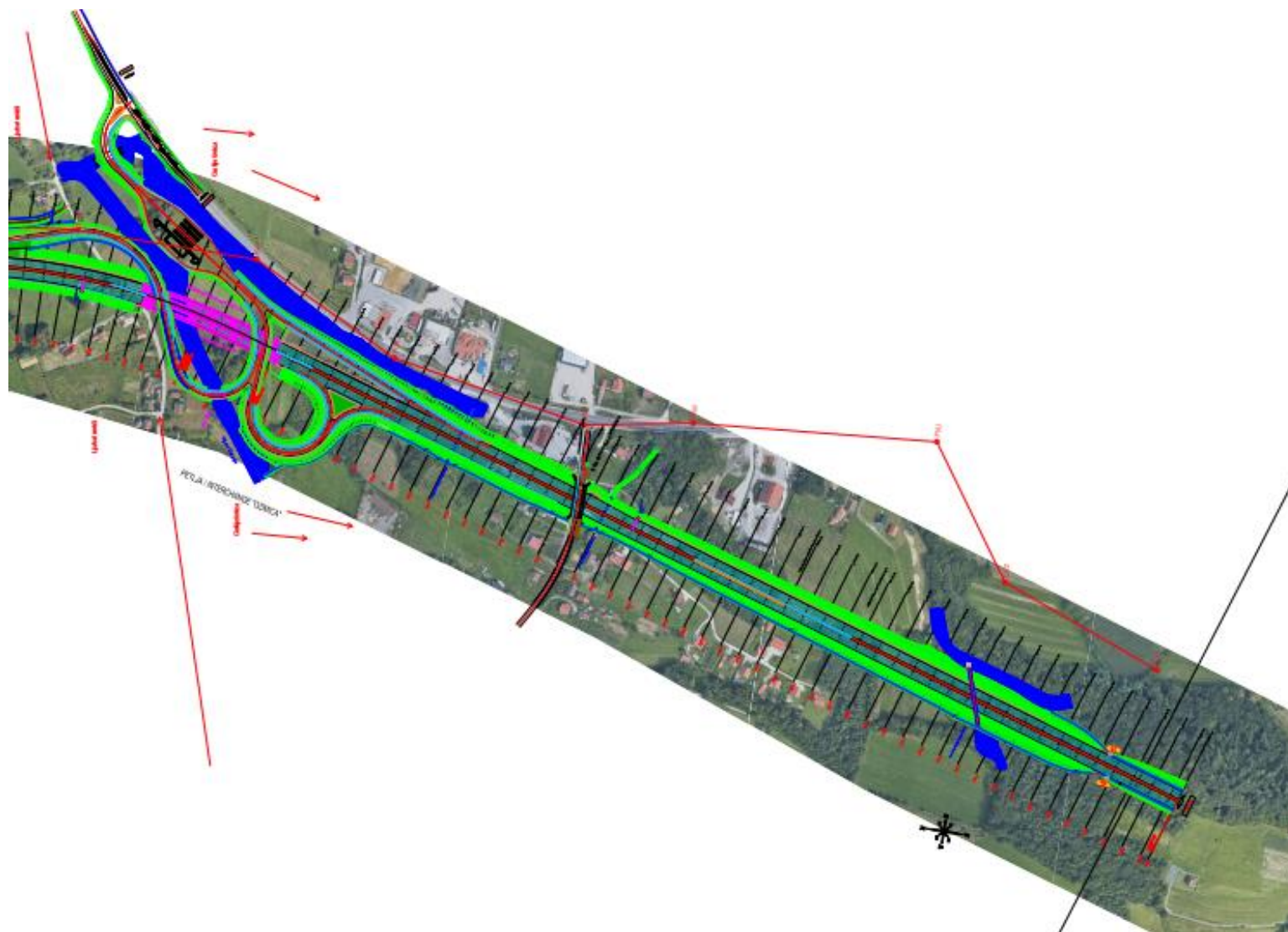


Figure 11: End of section with Ozimica interchange which is connected to the main road M-17. In this part, the project affects several residential and commercial buildings



2. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

2.1. Overview

The following laws / policies are applicable to the proposed road project:

- Legislation of BiH and FBiH:
 - The Law on Expropriation of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH No. 70/07, 36/10, 25/12 and 34/16),
 - The Law on Proprietary Rights of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 66/13, 100/13);
 - The Law on Construction Land of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 25/03, 16/04, 67/05),
 - The Law on Agricultural Land of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 52/09)
 - The Law on Extra-Judicial Proceedings of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 2/98, 39/04)
 - The Law on Administrative Procedures of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 2/98, 48/99)
 - The Law on Land Registration of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH No. 19/03 and 54/04)
 - The Law on Land Survey and Cadastral of Property in FBiH (Official Gazette of SRBH, No. 22/84, 12/87, 26/90 and 36/90 and Official Gazette of SRBH, No. 4/93 and 13/94)
 - FBiH Law on Social Protection, Protection of Civilian War Casualties and Protection of Families with Children (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 36/99, 54/04, 39/06)
 - The Law on Gender Equality in FBiH (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 16/03, 102/09)
- The EBRD's applicable policy

2.2. Law on Expropriation of FBiH

The *Law on Expropriation of FBiH*⁶ 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.

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 (Art. 3 and 5). Expropriation may be carried out for the needs of FBiH, cantons, cities, municipalities, public enterprises and public institutions, unless otherwise provided by the Law.

⁶ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 70/07, 36/10, 25/12 and 34/16

- **Expropriation process:**

A condition to start expropriation is the existence of evidence that the required funds have been secured and deposited with the bank in the assessed total sum for payment or proof of existence of replacement properties (Art. 24).

The procedure for expropriation starts with a proposal for expropriation, submitted by the Expropriation Beneficiary to the relevant Municipality (“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 (Art. 23). 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. The signed agreement on compensation has to include the timing and rate at which cash compensation will be paid or in kind compensation provided (Art. 26). 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 Municipal Administration 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. The competent court *ex officio* decides in non-contentious proceedings on the amount of compensation for the expropriated real property.

- **Process of identifying factual owners/users:**

After the submission of the expropriation proposal by the expropriation beneficiary to the municipality, the municipality 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 person registered in the land registry is different from the actual owner/user who may be the heir, the person who purchased the property but failed to report such transfer, etc.). 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 municipality, which is forwarded to the Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs as the second instance authority.

- **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** (Art. 23). **Affected owners are informed throughout the expropriation process, i.e. that a proposal for expropriation has been submitted** (Art. 25). Before the decision on expropriation is passed, **the Municipal authority has to invite**

the affected persons with formal legal rights to a meeting to present any facts which may be relevant for expropriation (Art. 27).

▪ **Types of expropriation:**

Expropriation can be temporary (incomplete) or permanent (complete).

Complete expropriation allows the expropriation beneficiary to obtain legal title over the expropriated property, while the rights of the previous owner over the real property as well as other rights over that real property cease to exist.

Incomplete expropriation provides the beneficiary with usufruct rights on the land and structures, as well as the lease of the land for a definite period of time. At the end of the lease, usufruct rights over land are returned to the previous owner.

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 (Art. 11) and must be informed of such right by the Municipal authority. The right to request expropriation of the complete property may be submitted until the issuance of the Decision on Expropriation in the first instance, as well as during the appeal procedure if the affected owner was not informed of such right.

▪ **Compensation**

Compensation is provided at market value of the affected property (Art. 12), 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 (Art. 46).

The Law sets out in detail how compensation is determined for buildings, orchards and vineyards, forest land and timber, agricultural, construction and city land.

Compensation is provided in the form of replacement property (Art. 45), **but may be provided in cash if so requested by the affected owner or if suitable replacement property cannot be identified** (Art. 46). Property owners are entitled to compensation for any losses of benefits they would otherwise have from that property (Art. 54).

Compensation is generally provided to formal owners of property. However, owners of illegally built residential facilities are also entitled to compensation (in the amount of the construction value of such facility) if such facility represents the only residential structure for the builder and the members of his/her immediate family, provided that:

- the competent authorities did not issue a decision on removal of facility,
- the illegally built residential facility is registered on the official orthoimage of the territory of FBiH in the scale of 1:5000 developed by the Federal Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs.

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 (Art. 47). 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 (EB). **Compensation arrangements must be settled prior to the formal transfer of ownership of the expropriated property. In exceptional cases involving the construction/reconstruction of public infrastructure facilities, the Government of FBiH may allow taking possession of property prior to the effectiveness of the decision on expropriation or the payment of compensation**, at the request of the EB and due to reasons of urgency or prevention of more significant damage⁷. The exception does not apply to residential or commercial structures for which an equivalent replacement has not been provided by the EB. In such event, the EB is required to inform the affected owner of its intention to request the taking possession of property.

- **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 (Art. 16), the decision on expropriation (Art. 30) and regarding compensation (Art. 60). Explained in detail in *Section 7.2 Grievance procedure in FBiH*.

2.3. Other Related Legislation of FBiH

*The Law on Proprietary Rights*⁸ 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. The Law states that ownership rights and other proprietary rights may only be limited or taken away in public interest and under the conditions defined by the Law in accordance with the principles of international law. 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. In addition, the Law provides that the conscientious builder of a structure on land owned by another person is entitled to acquire such land, if the land owner did not oppose to the construction. The land owner is in this case entitled to request to be compensated for the market value of the land.

*The Law on Construction Land of FBiH*⁹ allows for the legalization of informally constructed structures on construction land in state ownership on which a structure has been built. This Law enables the subsequent issuing of a permit for construction, by the Municipal Council, in

⁷ This issue has also been addressed in the RCF which states that compensation shall, as a rule, always be effected prior to land entry or taking of possession, but allows an exception: "upon request of the expropriation beneficiary who has produced valid reasons for urgent need to take possession of the expropriated real property, FBH Government can decide that the real property is turned over to the expropriation beneficiary before the effectiveness of the decision on expropriation, if it establishes that this is necessary due to the urgency of the situation or in order to avoid larger damage."

⁸ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 66/13, 100/13

⁹ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 25/03, 16/04, 67/05

accordance with the Law on Spatial Planning. Legalization of informally constructed buildings is further regulated by decrees taken at cantonal level, and implemented at municipality level.

The Law on Agricultural Land of FBiH¹⁰ contains the basic definitions and principles regarding the management, protection, use, planning, and records related to agricultural land. The Law 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 FBiH¹¹ 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 petitioners may conclude an agreement about the compensation form and range, i.e. the amount of compensation, and the court will then base its decision on such agreement, if the court finds that the agreement is not contrary to the regulations which prescribe the proprietary rights over real estate.

The Law on Administrative Procedures of FBiH¹² regulates the procedures applied by administration bodies in deciding upon citizens' rights and obligations within the framework of administrative procedures. Parties are entitled to appeal against decisions adopted in the first instance. Only the Law may prescribe that appeals are not permitted in certain administrative issues, if the protection of rights and legality is ensured in some other way. In its Article 54, the Law gives the possibility to appoint a temporary representative if a party does not have a legal representative or if an action is to be taken against a person whose place of residence is unknown, and who does not have a proxy. The temporary representative is appointed by the body which manages the procedure, if so required by the urgency of the case. The body managing the procedure will notify the body of custody immediately thereof, and if the temporary representative is appointed to a person whose place of residence is unknown, it will disclose its conclusion on a notice board or in other usual manner (by means of newspapers or other media). A temporary representative can be appointed to a commercial corporation, institution or other legal entity. The appointed person is obliged to accept the representation and may refuse it solely for the reasons as prescribed in special regulations.

The Law on Land Registration of FBiH¹³ regulates keeping, maintenance and setting up of land registries, as well as the registration of real estate and proprietary rights in land registries in FBiH. Proprietary rights and other rights come into effect only upon registration in land registry. In the expropriation process, the issued Decision on Expropriation represents the legal basis of registration in the land registry. In addition, expropriation may be registered in the form of conditional registration.

¹⁰ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 52/09

¹¹ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 2/98, 39/04

¹² Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 2/98, 48/99

¹³ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 19/03, 54/04

The Law on Land Survey and Cadastral of Property in FBiH¹⁴ 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, Protection of Civilian War Casualties and Protection of Families with Children¹⁵ of FBiH regulates Social welfare, which in terms of this law is an organized activity in the Federation, aimed at ensuring the social security of its citizens and their families in need. The persons or families in need due to a forced migration (among others¹⁶) are entitled to a temporary, one-off and other financial assistance or natural assistance if they meet two conditions:

- they do not have enough income to support themselves,
- they do not have family members who are legally obligated to support them, or if they have, that these persons are not able to support them.

The right to the assistance shall be exercised by the competent authority of the municipality where the persons and the family are resident.

The Law on Gender Equality in BiH¹⁷ promotes and guarantees the equal treatment of sexes and equality of opportunities for all in both the public and private domain, and prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of gender.

2.4. The EIB applicable Policy

The EIB requires that all the projects it is financing are acceptable in environmental and social terms by applying appropriate safeguards to all its operations. The EIB Environmental and Social Handbook (2018) provides an operational translation of those standards grouped across 10 thematic areas.

The two relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are:

- **ESS 6 (Involuntary Resettlement)**, which seeks to mitigate any adverse impacts arising from loss of assets or restrictions on land use. It also aims to assist all affected persons to improve or at least restore their former livelihoods and living standards and adequately compensate for incurred losses.
- **ESS 7 (Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups)**, which seeks to protect all vulnerable project-affected individuals and groups, whilst seeking that these populations duly benefit from EIB operations.
- **ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement)**, outlines a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that the promoter is expected to build and maintain by way of a constructive relationship with relevant stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement is an

¹⁴ Official Gazette of SRBH, No. 22/84, 12/87, 26/90 and 36/90 and Official Gazette of SRBH, No. 4/93 and 13/94

¹⁵ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 36/99, 54/04, 39/06

¹⁶ A person or family in need, which is due to special circumstances require an appropriate form of social welfare, in terms of Article 12, paragraph 1, item 9) of this Law, is a person or family who finds himself in a state of social needs due to a forced migration, repatriation, natural disaster, the death of one or more family members, return from medical treatment, release from prison or execution of the educational measure (Article 18.)

¹⁷ Official Gazette of BiH, No. 16/03, 102/09

inclusive and iterative process that involves, in varying degrees, stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, timely disclosure and dissemination of/access to information, public consultations and stakeholder participation, and a mechanism ensuring access to grievance and remedy.

Key requirements of ESS 6 are the following:

- Avoid or, at least minimise, project-induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimise their negative impacts should prevention fail;
- Ensure that any eviction which may be exceptionally required is carried out lawfully, respects the rights to life, dignity, liberty and security of those affected who must have access to an effective remedy against arbitrary evictions;
- Respect individuals', groups' and communities' right to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living, as well as other rights that may be impacted by resettlement;
- Respect right to property of all affected people and communities and mitigate any adverse impacts arising from their loss of assets, or access to assets and/or restrictions of land use, whether temporary or permanent, direct or indirect, partial or in their totality. Assist all displaced persons to improve, or at least restore, their former livelihoods and living standards and adequately compensate for incurred losses, regardless of the character of existing land tenure arrangements (including title holders and those without the title) or income-earning and subsistence strategies;
- Uphold the right to adequate housing, promoting security of tenure at resettlement sites;
- Ensure that resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project-affected people throughout the resettlement process; and,
- Give particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted.

Key requirements of ESS 7 are the following:

- Affirm, respect, and protect the rights and interests of vulnerable individuals and groups within the designated operational scope, throughout the project life cycle;
- Adopt a gender-sensitive approach to the management of environmental and social impacts, that takes into account the rights and interests of women and girls, men and boys;
- Identify and avoid adverse impacts of EIB operations on the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable individuals and groups, including women and girls, minorities and

indigenous peoples. Where avoidance is not feasible, to reduce, minimise, mitigate or effectively remedy impacts;

- Ensure that vulnerable individuals and groups are duly and early on identified and that engagement is meaningful; and
- Enable vulnerable groups, including women and girls, minorities and indigenous peoples to benefit from EIB-financed operations.

Key requirements of ESS 10 are the following:

- Establish and maintain a constructive dialogue between the promoter, the affected communities and other interested parties throughout the project life cycle;
- Ensure that all stakeholders are properly identified and engaged;
- Engage stakeholders in the disclosure process, engagement and consultations in an appropriate and effective manner throughout the project life cycle, in line with the principles of public participation, non-discrimination and transparency;
- Ensure that the relevant stakeholders, including commonly marginalised groups on account of gender, poverty, educational profile and other elements of social vulnerability, are given equal opportunity and possibility to voice their opinions and concerns, and that these are accounted for in the project decision-making; and,
- Duly verify and assess that the quality and process of engagement undertaken by third parties on the project conform to the provisions included in the present standard.

2.5. Analysis of Gaps and Solutions

The table below presents the analysed gaps between EIB Environmental and Social Standards and the *Law on Expropriation*, with solutions to bridge these gaps to ensure compliance of this document with EIB requirements.

Table 1: Gaps and solutions

Issue	EIB requirement	Gap between EIB requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Avoiding involuntary resettlement	Project-induced involuntary resettlement should be avoided by analysing alternative project designs and locations. If it is unavoidable, the promoter, with full involvement in the decision-making process of all stakeholders, and in particular the affected people, should adopt adequate steps to minimise and mitigate its adverse impacts from an early stage.	Law on Expropriation does not contain specific provisions on avoidance of expropriation. Project designing processes typically seek to avoid or minimise resettlement and expropriation in practice within efforts to reduce costs and facilitates the expropriation process.	From an early stage and especially during the development of the Main Design activities are undertaken to minimise or avoid resettlement and meet the requirements of local communities. In some parts of Project, it is impossible to avoid resettlement therefore we have some houses and business facilities affected on this section also. After the field visit with the Commissions and the owners and finding out about the lack of access roads, it is possible to build additional access roads for the plots that are left without them.
Negotiated settlements	To help avoid expropriation and the need to turn to public authorities to enforce relocation, both private and public sector promoters are advised to use negotiated settlements and facilitate resettlement on voluntary basis (by providing fair and appropriate compensation even if they have the legal means to gain access to the land through expropriation procedure) or consider different locations.	Expropriation beneficiaries are legally required to seek to achieve negotiated settlements. The Law makes a reference to a purchase agreement as a way to avoid expropriation. Before submitting the proposal for expropriation, expropriation beneficiary shall through public notice invite owners of real estate in order to obtain a consensual acquisition of property, and with interested property owner expropriation beneficiary is obliged to try to amicably resolve the acquisition of rights of ownership of a particular property.	Maximum efforts will be made to sign negotiated settlements with PAP in order to avoid expropriation, and such efforts shall be documented, as defined under the “Key Principles” chapter of this document.
Resettlement planning and implementation	The promoter is required to carry out a census and a socio-economic baseline survey to establish the number of people to be displaced, livelihoods affected, and property to be compensated. The surveys should take into account persons affected through anticipated cumulative impacts of the resettlement. The census should include an inventory of losses (assets, access to resources or services, etc.), a detailed measurement survey and valuation of lost assets, and it covers the total affected	The Law has no explicit requirements related to socio-economic surveys or development of resettlement plans. However, with a view of facilitating expropriation in an early phase, the Law requires development of an expropriation study which includes a geodetic and cadastral plan of the area identified for expropriation, list of affected owners and properties, evaluation of the property value, and other related information.	A socio-economic survey and inventory/census were carried out for this section, as described in this RAP in Chapter Error! Reference source not found. According to ESS 6 and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework adopted by JPAC, land acquisition plans in compliance with ESS 6 will be developed for each section of the Project that requires

Issue	EIB requirement	Gap between EIB requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	<p>population. The socioeconomic baseline survey can be derived from a sample survey and is critical in identifying the current socio-economic, cultural and political profile of the affected persons; their levels of overall resilience or vulnerability; and ensuing degrees and sorts of impacts.</p> <p>ESS 6 also requires preparation and implementation of detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified</p>	<p>The scope of the expropriation study is not, however, identical to the socio-economic baseline assessment as required by EIB ESS.</p>	<p>the expropriation of land, physical displacement of population, or loss of income due to changes in land use or access to resources.</p>
Cut-off date	<p>Cut-off date is set primarily to determine the affected population and their eligibility needs. EIB ESS requires that the Promoter establish a cut-off date for eligibility and that the cut-off date is communicated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility for this section is the date when the Municipalities notified PAP that JPAC submitted the Expropriation Proposal.</p> <p>For structures built without permits or not registered in the land registry, the cut-off date will be the date of the Socio-Economic Survey. The cut-off date will also be disclosed at consultation meetings.</p>

Issue	EIB requirement	Gap between EIB requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap															
<p>Compensation for displaced persons</p>	<p>The main requirement of ESS 6 is that all displaced persons receive compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance in order to restore, and potentially improve, their standards of living and/or livelihoods to pre-displacement levels.</p> <p>Project affected persons in terms of ESS 6 may be classified as persons:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="405 491 1016 1305"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="405 491 461 576"></th> <th data-bbox="461 491 763 576">Categories of project affected persons</th> <th data-bbox="763 491 1016 576">Rights</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 576 461 708">i)</td> <td data-bbox="461 576 763 708">Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under national laws)</td> <td data-bbox="763 576 1016 708">Right to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 708 461 938">ii)</td> <td data-bbox="461 708 763 938">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 (long time diligent owners and formal possessors and owners ex lege)</td> <td data-bbox="763 708 1016 938">Right to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 938 461 1123">iii)</td> <td data-bbox="461 938 763 1123">Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy (persons without recognised legal right – owners of informally built structures, land usurpers, etc.)¹⁸</td> <td data-bbox="763 938 1016 1123">Physically displaced persons from this category must be offered a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 1123 461 1305">iv)</td> <td data-bbox="461 1123 763 1305">Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets</td> <td data-bbox="763 1123 1016 1305">economically displaced persons must be compensated for any losses on land (crops, infrastructure on the land, etc.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Categories of project affected persons	Rights	i)	Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under national laws)	Right to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost	ii)	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 (long time diligent owners and formal possessors and owners ex lege)	Right to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost	iii)	Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy (persons without recognised legal right – owners of informally built structures, land usurpers, etc.) ¹⁸	Physically displaced persons from this category must be offered a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure	iv)	Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets	economically displaced persons must be compensated for any losses on land (crops, infrastructure on the land, etc.)	<p>There are no differences between ESS 6 and <i>the Law on Expropriation</i> with respect to the principle of determining the <i>type</i> of compensation, given that the Law favors allocation of a replacement property of equal value, and if the beneficiary of expropriation does not have appropriate property, it will offer cash compensation at market value of the property.</p> <p>However, there are two major differences between ESS 6 and <i>the Law on Expropriation</i>.</p> <p>The <u>first</u> difference is the category of persons who are entitled to compensation. The Law refers to formal owners of property with the exception of “informally built houses for which the responsible authority did not issue a final decision on removal, and which are the only housing unit of their owners and members of their closest family“ where owners of informally built structure are entitled to compensation at the construction value of such structures. The requirement is that the object is recorded in the official 2017 official aerial survey of FBiH and that the responsible authority did not issue a decision on its removal.</p> <p>The <u>second</u> difference lies in the fact that EIB requires compensation at replacement cost – which is the market value of assets plus the transaction costs (notary fees, moving costs, utility connection costs, taxation costs imposed on new housing/re-established businesses etc.) related to restoring of such assets in a different place. On the other hand, compensation under <i>the Law on Expropriation</i> equals the market value of property and the Law does not explicitly refer to compensation for registration costs and compensation for transfer of ownership.</p>	<p>Compensation will be provided in line with EIB ESS, as defined under the “Key Principles” chapter. Specific entitlements are listed in the Entitlements Matrix.</p> <p>No gaps identified in the process. No informal users as defined by category (iii) (i.e. those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy) were affected by the Project.</p> <p>JPAC will introduce court experts on EIB's requirements to ensure that evaluation of the properties will allow PAPs to buy a replacement land plot in neighbouring areas and covering possible additional costs that may occur during the transaction.</p> <p>Court experts that will evaluate structures (residential or commercial) will be required to add, under item “recapitulation” moving allowance.</p> <p>Some gaps have been overcome through lower-level legislation, county and municipal regulations. PAPs in Municipalities of Tešanj, Maglaj and Žepče (Zenica-Doboj Canton) are exempted from paying on real estate transactions when buying a new real estate (land plot, house, etc.). According to Article 6 of the Law on Taxes on Real Estate Transactions of Zenica-Doboj Canton (<i>Official Gazette of Zenica-Doboj Canton, No. 6/09</i>) people affected by land acquisition are exempted from paying taxes during the transactions of real estate.</p>
	Categories of project affected persons	Rights																
i)	Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under national laws)	Right to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost																
ii)	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 (long time diligent owners and formal possessors and owners ex lege)	Right to compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost																
iii)	Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy (persons without recognised legal right – owners of informally built structures, land usurpers, etc.) ¹⁸	Physically displaced persons from this category must be offered a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure																
iv)	Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets	economically displaced persons must be compensated for any losses on land (crops, infrastructure on the land, etc.)																

¹⁸ None of the PAPs along this road project fall under this category.

Issue	EIB requirement	Gap between EIB requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Economic displacement	<p>ESS 6 defines economic displacement as a temporary or permanent loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources.</p> <p>The Client is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To compensate displaced persons for loss of assets or access to assets; • To compensate, in cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, the affected business owner for: (i) the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) lost net income during the period of transition; and (iii) the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment; • To provide replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost to persons from the category “i” and “ii”; • To compensate category “iii” persons for lost assets (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land) other than land, at full replacement cost; • To provide additional targeted assistance and opportunities for economically displaced persons; • To provide transitional support to economically displaced persons, as necessary. 	<p>The Law foresees two measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an increase in compensation based on “personal and family circumstances” (if such circumstances are essential for the owner’s livelihood) and • compensation for “loss of profit”. <p>However, such additional compensation is provided only to formal property owners.</p>	Same as above.
Vulnerable groups	EIB ESS 6 requires that particular attention must be paid to vulnerable groups and individuals.	<p>There are no specific provisions in <i>the Law on Expropriation</i> which require consultations with and providing assistance to vulnerable groups in the expropriation process, while EIB ESS 6 requires that particular attention must be paid to vulnerable groups and individuals.</p> <p>In practice, socially disadvantaged persons are identified in the phase of the public call. Impacts on this population are to a certain extent mitigated through social welfare measures implemented by responsible municipalities and social welfare</p>	To comply with EIB ESS requirements, additional appropriate measures will be applied as described in the section 6.2 of this RAP,

Issue	EIB requirement	Gap between EIB requirement and local legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
		centres, as well as by applying specific remedies regulated by the <i>Law on Expropriation</i> in form of an increased compensation for expropriated properties to formal owners, and in each specific case taking into account the social status, financial situation, unemployment, income level, etc.	
Grievance mechanism	A project-specific grievance mechanism must be established.	While <i>the Law on Expropriation</i> does envisage the right of affected population (those with formal legal rights) to file complaints in various phases of the expropriation procedure, there is no requirement for establishment of an independent grievance mechanism to process complaints related to specific projects.	In line with EIB ESS the efficient and effective GRM has already been established and operated as described in chapter 7. Public Grievance Mechanism of this RAP.
Participation/ consultations	EIB requires appropriate disclosure of information and involvement of all affected population from the earliest phase and during resettlement activities in order to facilitate their early and informed participation in the decision-making processes in relation to resettlement.	Several Articles of <i>the Law on Expropriation</i> stipulate need for notifying /consulting project affected property owners and stakeholders.	Disclosure of information and consultations will be carried in out in line with the requirements of this RAP, as set out in chapter 9.

3. CURRENT STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION

3.1. Progress in Land Acquisition Activities

By 30th September 2021 land acquisition was completed at 14,71 % for all land plots located along the section Medakovo - Ozimice.

Table 2 shows the progress in completion of land acquisition on the section.

Table 2: Progress in completion of land acquisition on the section Medakovo - Ozimice

Road section	Medakovo - Ozimice
Total expropriation area (m ²)	1,814,723 m²
Total No of land parcels to be expropriated	1,250
Total number of cases /files	635
Total expropriated area (m ²)	266,985
Completion of land acquisition (%)	14,71%
No. of signed compensation agreements	131
No. of issued decisions on expropriation	192
No. of initiated disputes	0

Table 3 shows the individual progress in completion of land acquisition within each municipality on the section Medakovo - Ozimice.

Table 3: Progress in completion of land acquisition within each municipality

	Municipality			Total
	TEŠANJ	MAGLAJ	ŽEPČE	
Total expropriation area (m ²)	869,083	483,786	461 854	1,814,723
Number of land plots	704	220	326	1,250
Number of cases/files	390	112	133	635
Total expropriated area (m ²)	229,753	37,232	0	266,985
Completion of land acquisition (%)	26.43%	7.69%	0 %	14.71%

No. of signed compensation agreements	102	29	0	131
No. of issued decisions on expropriation	129	63	0	192
No. of initiated disputes	0	0	0	0
No of remaining land plots	548	179	326	1,053
No. of remaining cases/files	288	83	133	504
Remaining land acquisition (%)	73.57 %	92.31%	100 %	85.29 %

3.2. Steps Undertaken to Date

Key steps undertaken to date during the process are described below.

Preparation of expropriation study	The expropriation study was prepared for each municipality and cadastral municipality separately in August 2019 by KONZORCIJ/CONSORTIUM: DIVEL d.o.o. Sarajevo, IPSA INSTITUT d.o.o. Sarajevo, INTEGRA d.o.o. Mostar, DESIGN & QC d.o.o. Sarajevo, INK CONSTRUCTOR d.o.o. Banja Luka & PPG d.o.o. Sarajevo. The expropriation study for the municipality of Tešanj includes cadastral municipalities Novo selo, Medakovo, Trepče, Tešanj II, Jablanica nad Karadaglije. The expropriation study for the municipality of Maglaj includes cadastral municipalities Mladoševica, Novi Šeher, Radojčići and Strupina. The expropriation study for the municipality of Žepče includes cadastral municipalities of Ljubatovići, Goliješnica and Ozimica.
Declaration of public interest	As property can only be expropriated upon the establishment of public interest, the construction of the section Medakovo - Ozimice was declared to be of public interest in September 2019 by the Government of FBiH ¹⁹ .
Negotiated settlements	JPAC attempted to conclude negotiated settlements whenever possible in cases initiated to date. JPAC invited all the identified PAP for reaching an agreement on the amicable transfer of ownership rights on the basis of the <i>Law on Expropriation</i> , by publicising announcements in the daily media on August 20, 2020 for Municipality of Tešanj. ²⁰ Public announcement for the purpose of concluding negotiated settlements for the municipalities of Maglaj and Žepče was published in the daily newspaper on January 7, 2021. However, a prerequisite for concluding such settlements at an early stage of the process is that data enlisted in the land books and data enlisted in the cadastral office must be harmonized, which was not possible in the majority of cases, due to the fact that the land books are out-dated. And people must show interest in concluding such settlements. Land title issues will be resolved in the course of the formal procedure, as required by the Law.
Proposal for expropriation for municipalities	The expropriation process initiated by JPAC by submitting a proposal for expropriation to the Municipalities of Tešanj, Maglaj and Žepče as the expropriation authority. The proposal for Municipality of Tešanj was submitted on Septemebr 07, 2020, for Municipality of Maglaj was submitted on January 21, 2021 and for Municipality of Žepče was submitted on January 25, 2021.

¹⁹Decision on Declaration of Public Interest for the Construction of the Motorway on the Corridor Vc for the Section Medakovo - Ozimice, adopted by FBiH Government on September 26, 2019, and published in Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 72/19 on October 2, 2019.

²⁰ <https://www.jpautoceste.ba/objavljen-javni-oglas-radi-sporazumnog-pribavljanja-nekretnina-za-izgradnju-dionice-medakovo-ozimice-na-koridoru-vc-2/>

	The proposals contained data on property for which expropriation was proposed, names of property owners and the purpose for which expropriation was proposed. After the submission of these expropriation studies on-site investigations commenced.
Appointment of the Land Acquisition Committee in Tešanj	A Land Acquisition Committee was appointed by the Municipality of Tešanj on September 08, 2020 by a formal decision ²¹ . Ten persons have been appointed to Committee, four of them appointed as process managers due to the large number of land plots to be acquired.
Appointment of the Land Acquisition Committee in Maglaj	A Land Acquisition Committee was appointed by the Municipality of Maglaj on February 12, 2021 by a formal decision ²² . Five persons have been appointed to Committee, one of whom is the process managers.
Appointment of the Land Acquisition Committee in Žepče	A Land Acquisition Committee was appointed by the Municipality of Žepče on February 17, 2021 by a formal decision ²³ . Four persons have been appointed to Committee, two of them appointed as process managers.
Appointment of the Court experts in Tešanj	Various Court experts were appointed by the Municipality of Tešanj on September 08, 2020 by a formal decision on the appointment ²⁴ for valuation for affected assets.
Appointment of the Court experts in Maglaj	Various Court experts were appointed by the Municipality of Maglaj on February 12, 2021 by a formal decision on the appointment ²⁵ for valuation for affected assets.
Appointment of the Court experts in Žepče	Various Court experts were appointed by the Municipality of Žepče on February 17, 2021 by a formal decision on the appointment for valuation for affected assets.
Notification of PAP	The Municipalities notified the PAP of the submitted proposals for expropriation. The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility was the date when the PAP were notified (as defined by the <i>Law on Expropriation</i>).
Decision on Expropriation and individual hearings with PAP	The Municipalities convened and held individual hearings with PAP to determine the status of ownership and the compensation for the property through agreements. The hearings were held on site, i.e. at the location of the affected properties, in the presence of the representatives of JPAC. Written records of each hearing were prepared. The Municipalities have issued 192 Decisions on Expropriation to September 30, 2021. In all cases where a Decision has been issued, the landowners declared that they do not oppose the expropriation of their properties, as recorded in the Decisions on Expropriation. PAP were informed of their right ²⁶ to appeal against the Decisions on Expropriation to the Federal Administration for Geodesy and Legal Property Affairs.
Valuation of property	Independent court experts for valuation of property (agricultural experts and construction experts) have started valuation of the existing state of land plots and assets on land in

²¹ Decision on the appointment of Land Acquisition Committee No.02-27-3-1854/20 from September 08, 2020

²² Decision on the appointment of Land Acquisition Committee No.05-27-1-217/21 from February 12, 2021

²³ Decision on the appointment of Land Acquisition Committee No.01/1-04-106/21 from February 17, 2021

²⁴ Decision on the appointment of agricultural expert No. 06-27-3-1854-2/20 from September 08, 2020 and Decision on the appointment of construction expert No. 06-27-3-1854-3/20 from September 08, 2020

²⁵ Decision on the appointment of agricultural expert No.05-27-1-217-1/21 from from February 12, 2021; Decision on the appointment of construction expert No.05-27-1-217-2/21 from February 12, 2021; Decision on the appointment of forestry expert No.05-27-1-217-2/21 from February 12, 2021

²⁶ PAPs are legally allowed to appeal at any stage of the proceedings. In addition, the head of the procedure legally obliged to inform the party at each stage of the procedure about the possibility of appeal as well as the possibility to request expropriation of the remaining portion of land parcel qualified as "orphan land".

	line with the provisions of the <i>Law on Expropriation</i> and the JPAC guidelines regarding the EBRD PR 5.
Compensation agreements	JPAC as the expropriation beneficiary has completed agreement in 131 cases/files without complains

4. AFFECTED ASSETS, AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ENTITLEMANTS

4.1. Methodology of field investigation

4.1.1. Approach

According to the Law on Expropriation, JPAC as expropriation beneficiary is legally required to attempt to conclude negotiated settlements whenever possible. JPAC invited all the identified PAP for reaching an agreement on the amicable transfer of ownership rights based on the Law on Expropriation, by publicising announcements in two main newspapers in FBiH (*“Dnevni Avaz”* and *“Dnevni list”*). That is general invitation to all owners of affected area with designated section, municipality, cadastral municipality but without detailed information about PAPs. Affected people and all others can (if they know number or registered owner of the parcel) inform are they affected and on other available project details and conclude agreement if all the necessary conditions are met.

However, a prerequisite for concluding such settlements at an early stage of the process is that data enlisted in the land register and data enlisted in the cadastral office must be harmonized, which was not possible in the majority of cases, due to the fact that the land register is out-dated. Even though a public announcement to invite owners to conclude negotiated settlements was published in daily newspapers and on the JPAC website, none of the affected PAPs came forward with a request to conclude a negotiated settlement. In general, this instrument is rarely used in practice and has not been used in this section.

That Announcement of public notice which was published **on August 20, 2020 for Municipality of Tešanj** in two main newspapers in FBiH and on website of PC Motorways²⁷ is a general cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility. For municipalities Maglaj and Žepče announcement of public notice which was published on **January 7, 2021**. is a general cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility. That was also the date when the PAPs were notified and was used in a way to make people more informed about land expropriation and to collect data for socio-economic survey of affected people.

4.1.2. Overview

The social context of the area is characterised by linear villages whose inhabitants work in farming, and warehouses, small wood and metal processing facilities, and commercial facilities along the regional road in Tešanj or the M17 main road. Emigration is a characteristic of all municipalities and settlements in the scope of the research and a large number of residents temporarily or permanently live abroad. According to the 2013 Census, the total population in settlements through which the route will pass is 12,711. The project footprint runs through or

²⁷ <https://www.jpautoceste.ba/objavljen-javni-oglas-radi-sporazumnog-pribavljanja-nekretnina-za-izgradnju-dionice-medakovo-ozimice-na-koridoru-vc-2/>

near to the villages of Novo Selo, Medakovo, Trepče, Tugovići, Ripna, Jablanica, Čaglići, Koprivci and Karadaglije (Municipality of Tešanj), Mladoševica, Strupina, Radojčići and Novi Šeher (Municipality of Maglaj), Ljubatovići, Brankovići, Goliješnica and Ozimica (Municipality of Žepče). The settlements in the Project area belong to the Municipalities of Tešanj, Maglaj and the Žepče and are part of the Zenica-Doboj canton. Based on the Census of 2013 the population of the three municipalities was 96,338.

JPAC is the expropriation beneficiary, and land acquisition activities are carried out by JPAC's Department of Legal and Property Affairs in Sarajevo. The proposal for land expropriation for section Medakovo - Ozimice and all three municipalities was submitted on **January 30, 2020**. Each and every municipality which is the expropriation authority for all the affected land plots issued a Decision on the appointment of the Commission for the implementation of the expropriation procedure on the section Medakovo - Ozimica as written in [Chapter 3.2](#)

No of remaining land plots	548	179	326	1,053
No. of remaining cases/files	288	83	133	504
Remaining land acquisition (%)	73.57 %	92.31%	100 %	85.29 %

Steps Undertaken to Date. Upon receiving the proposal, the municipality must notify the owners that the expropriation procedure has been initiated, together with a warning to the owners that they shall not be entitled to compensation of costs of their investments in land or buildings made after they received notification that the expropriation procedure had commenced (except the costs of regular maintenance) – cut-off date. That individual notification of owners is the cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility as defined by the Law on Expropriation because without evidence of notification they can always argue that they were not informed.

Municipalities had an obligation to carry out the procedure of land acquisition according to the Law of land acquisition in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 13 cadastral municipalities (c.m.): Novo selo, Medakovo, Trepče, Tešanj II, Jablanica and Karadaglije (Municipality of Tešanj); Mladoševica, Novi Šeher, Radojčići and Strupina (Municipality of Maglaj); Ljubatovići, Goliješnica and Ozimica (Municipality of Žepče). The potentially affected population and land plots were identified based on the *Expropriation study made by CONSORTIUM: DIVEL d.o.o. Sarajevo, IPSA INSTITUT d.o.o. Sarajevo, INTEGRA d.o.o. Mostar, DESIGN & QC d.o.o. Sarajevo, INK CONSTRUCTOR d.o.o. Banja Luka & PPG d.o.o. Sarajevo* with a separate book for each individual cadastral municipality which contains register of affected land plots and owners and cadastral maps for the whole subsection with sketch of the affected plot with relevant GPS coordinates of spots where the highway intersects an existing land plot.

The field investigations for the first part of subsection have started in Februar 2021. in the cadastral municipalities of Medakovo, Novo selo by two members of Department of Study Documentation, Social and Environmental Policy. The second and subsequent field research for municipality of Maglaj was conducted in March 2021 while the final survey for the

municipality of Žepče was conducted in June 2021²⁸. The field investigation have included two components:

- An initial physical census, intended at inventorying affected properties in the Project footprint;
- A socio-economic survey, to characterise the affected population from a social and economic perspective, with focus on livelihoods.

4.1.3. Census/Inventory Socio-Economic Survey

The Census/Inventory of all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) was developed in order to gather and analyse data and information required to identify all categories of impacts. The Census database contains data on the following:

- location and Cadastral Municipality,
- land plot number,
- type of land plot,
- identified type of impact,
- name of PAP,
- total area of land plot (m2) and possible orphan land
- structures (residential/commercial),
- other assets on land (natural objects or auxiliary structures),
- information on economic/physical displacement.

The summarized version of the census database is available on request (database in the form of a separate Excel document). Confidential information about individual persons and properties will not be publicly disclosed by the Company, Municipalities of Tešanj, Maglaj and Žepče and/or EIB.

4.1.4. Socio-economic Survey

The Socio-economic Survey was conducted to solicit the opinions of the PAPs about the Project impacts and compensation payments as well as to obtain specific data on current livelihoods and living conditions of PAPs, including the identification of vulnerable categories of PAPs. The main task of Socio-economic Survey was to include all housing facilities or households that will be relocated as well as business structures and we survey them because they are most affected by the project. Some landowners live abroad and we could not interview them on the spot, so surveys with them were done by phone. Due to the corona virus, some landowners could not travel or avoided gatherings and contacts, which slowed down data collection.

The survey for households was conducted in February 2021 by two members of Department of Study Documentation, Social and Environmental Policy on the basis of Survey questionnaires prepared by land acquisition experts. The residents of the Project area were notified about the Survey 2 days in advance through members Project Implementation Unit (PIU) responsible for the expropriation as well as through the representatives of local

²⁸ Another research attempt took place in October 2021 where we tried to survey residential buildings that were not inhabited at the time of previous surveys.

communities affected by expropriation. Subsequently, a survey was conducted for the others who were not present at the time of the first survey.

The team of surveyors visited the identified properties. Interviews were carried out with affected owners/users living on affected land plots or present at the time of the Survey. Land plots with no structures or no one present were recorded by the surveyors in the Census database.

For the purposes of the Socio-economic Survey, three types of questionnaires was used, as follows:

- Questionnaire for landowners (i.e. owners/users of land plots without residential structures)
- Questionnaire for households (i.e. people living in or using residential structures affected by the Project)
- Questionnaire for businesses (i.e. businesses located on the land plot affected by the Project)

In addition, any land plots with no owner or user present were recorded by the surveyors in the Census database with the following data: (i) location, (ii) number of cadastral plot; (iii) whole plot affected (yes/no); (iv) physical structures; (v) natural structures / crop; (vi) information obtained from neighbours, if any.

The socio-economic survey involved gathering information from the household heads on the following topics:

- Ethnicity
- Educational status;
- The date and circumstances of the household's settlement in the affected area (particularly in connection with potential displacement during the hostilities);
- Information on cash income, as well as on the main sources from which the household derives its livelihood;
- Ranking of main sources of household expenses;
- Information on the extent to which the household produces its own food;
- Information on potential hardship to which the household is exposed (period, reasons);
- Information on compensation preferences (land for land compensation as opposed to cash compensation), and
- Preferred resettlement location

In some cadastral municipalities we have harmonized land registers and cadastral register, which should make it easier for the municipal commissions to carry out the expropriation procedure. For the other cadastral municipalities main characteristic is out-dated land register so that only in a few cases also reflects the actual state of the property. The municipality of Žepče has a problem that part of the register was destroyed in the war, which further slows down the process. In our survey we can only investigate people who we find on the field claiming to be real owners of the land plots although their ancestors are probably registered real owners of the property. While the target area has a greater number of co-ownership of land, for the purpose of research we have taken one person, for one file/case because it is probably the person who is most affected by expropriation. During the research, the emphasis

was placed on houses and households, so almost all homeowners were interviewed because they are most affected to the project.

Data on the number of private land plot owners/files to be affected by the Project and data on the number of house and land plot owners interviewed during the Socio-economic Survey are shown in Table 4 below. All PAPs are affected by permanent land acquisition, there are no PAPs affected by temporary land acquisition.

Table 4: Total number of house and land plot owners interviewed

Municipality	Total no. of private ownership files	Total no. of private land plots	No. of interviewed house/land plot owners	No. of land plots owned/co-owned by interviewed owners
Tešanj	371	593	81	148
Maglaj	105	198	10	27
Žepče	126	284	27	69
Total	602	1075	118	244

4.2. Result of census and Socio-economic Survey

4.2.1. Overview

There are **1250 land plots** in an affected area, part of them in state ownership (175 land plots), and part of them in the private ownership (1075 land plots). Land plots are divided into total of 635 files of which **602 private ownership files** and **33 state ownership files** located into municipalities of Tešanj, Maglaj and Žepče. In the Municipality of Tešanj we have cadastral municipality (c.m.) of Novo selo, c.m. Medakovo, c.m. Trepče, c.m. Tešanj II, c.m. Jablanica and c.m. Karadaglije. In the Municipality of Maglaj there are four cadastral municipality named c.m. of Mladoševica, c.m. Novi Šeher, c.m. Radojčići and c.m. Strupina. The municipality of Žepče is represented by a cadastral municipalities of Ljubatovići, c.m. Goliješnica and c.m. Ozimica.

Table 5: Number of Affected Land plots

Municipality	Cadastral municipality (c.m.)	Total Number of land plots	Total Number of files	State owned land plots	State owned files	Private owned land plots	Private owned files
Tešanj	Novo selo	16	14	4	3	12	11
	Medakovo	124	71	25	3	99	68
	Trepče	86	50	13	2	73	48
	Tešanj II	115	59	20	2	95	57
	Jablanica	179	101	25	5	154	96

	Karadaglije	184	95	24	4	160	91
Maglaj	Mladoševica	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Novi Šeher	55	25	5	2	50	23
	Radojčići	25	16	4	2	21	14
	Strupina	139	70	12	2	127	68
Žepče²⁹	Ljubatovići	183	74	30	2	153	72
	Goliješnica	99	40	9	3	90	37
	Ozimica	44	19	3	2	41	17
Total	13 c.m.	1250	635	175	33	1075	602

In the projected area, we have a total of 75 affected residential structures (houses) that will certainly be relocated. Forty-six (46) of them are in municipality of Tešanj, nine (9) of them in municipality of Maglaj and twenty (20) in municipality of Žepče. They are divided into 75 private ownership files.

At the time of the survey, 12 homeowners were living abroad and this is a characteristic of this area, especially the municipalities of Žepče and Maglaj where a large number of people temporarily or permanently live abroad. Of the 75 residential buildings, we were able to survey 65 of them while the rest were only photographed. In these houses we found 271 Project-affected persons (PAPs)³⁰. Results of Socio-economic Survey for Households to Be Resettled will be provided in [Chapter 4.2.3 Results of Socio-economic Survey for Households to Be Resettled](#). In addition, we have 5 residential buildings located near the expropriation line, for which it will be determined in the expropriation procedure whether they are for expropriation and relocation. Owners will be able to file a request for expropriation under Art. 11 ZE, and construction experts as well as the Commission of the competent municipality will give their conclusion on their possible request.

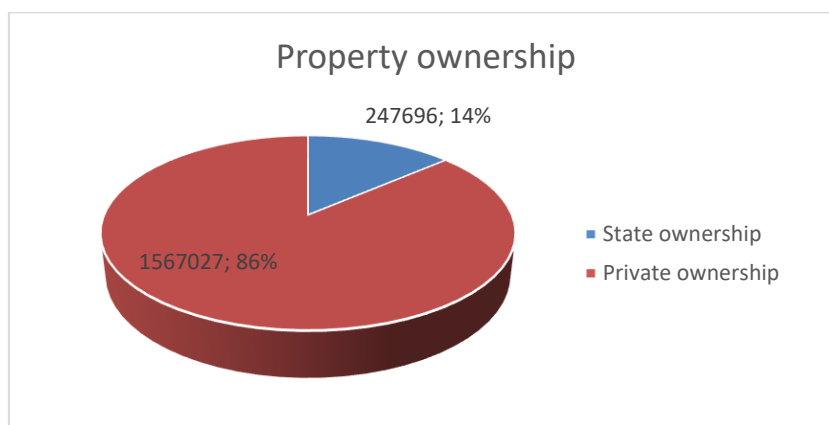
In the settlement of Jablanica in the municipality of Tešanj, the motorway passes near the **Primary school Gazi Ferhad-Beg**, where a part of the school land is expropriated as a public institution that is not subject to the right to compensation. An investigation and survey were conducted and it was confirmed that there are no school facilities or sports fields in the expropriation zone. In this case, the expropriation is done due to the regulation of the Trebačka river. The director of the primary school stated in the survey that the school has 36 employees and that it is attended by 250 students. He is familiar with the highway project near the school and has no objections to it. The only thing he pointed out was that when performing construction works, special attention should be paid because the works are being carried out near a school with a large number of children.

²⁹ The Municipality of Žepče has specifically regulated land registers, the only ones of its kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and therefore changes in the number of cases and parcels are possible and very probable after the decisions on expropriation are made. Namely, in this municipality, in one cadastral parcel from the expropriation study, there are several owners with precisely defined parts of the plot that are not co-owners.

³⁰ According to Environmental and Social Standards (2013) of the European Investments Bank (EIB) "Project-affected persons (PAPs) refers to all persons impacted by the involuntary resettlement, including all members of a household (women, men, girls, boys, incl. several generations in the case of extended households); the owner and employees of a business; members of an ethnic minority group; tenants; land owners and sharecroppers; informal settlers (i.e. lacking formal titles); holders of customary land-rights; informal business-operators and their employees/assistants"

Section Medakovo – Ozimice mostly goes through private ownership land (86%) while state owned land covers 14%. And by municipalities it is divided as follows: in municipality of Tešanj state owned land covers 19,62%, in municipality of Maglaj state owned land covers 6,60 % and in municipality of Žepče 9,80 % of the affected area. On this section state land is classified by type mostly as river, public road, access road, uncategorized road, barren land while private land is elaborated in the following chapters. In addition, according to the classification of state land, there are forests as well as agricultural land.

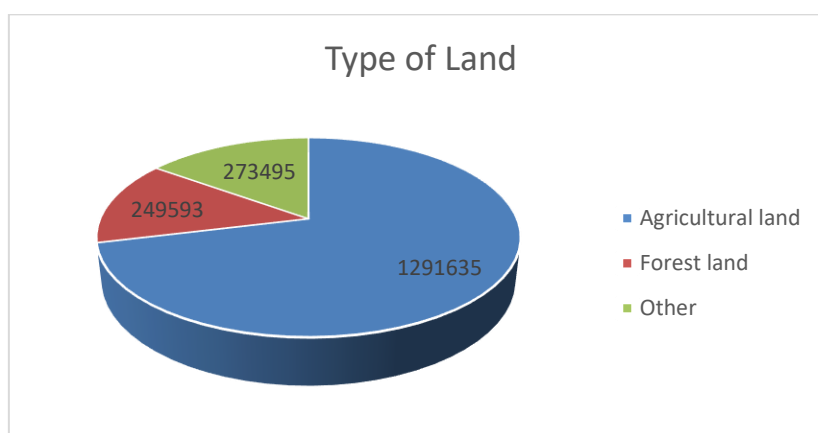
Chart 1: Relationship between the state owned and privately owned land affected by expropriation on the whole section.



Agricultural production. This affected area is traditionally agricultural and majority of land plots are identified as agricultural land plots while some of interviewed people are producing food for their own needs. During the survey, we did not find any significant perennial crops. Only a small number of perennial crops next to the houses that are being expropriated. In all cadastral municipalities we have larger agricultural areas for sowing, but only few of the respondents stated that agricultural production is their main source of income. The crop is predominantly used for its own needs or as a secondary source of income.

The land affected by expropriation is mostly *agricultural land* (farm land, meadow and pasture) but especially in c.m Strupina, at the exit from the Crni Vrh tunnel, we have *forest land* that is mostly state owned. The uninhabited part of the section is covered with meadows and pastures and smaller forests. Other areas with slightly larger forest land are c.m. Trepče and c.m. Tešanj II. *Other land* represents river, public roads, uncategorised roads, auxiliary and residential buildings, courtyard etc. Type of land affected by expropriation in m² is in the [Chart 2](#) below.

Chart 2: Type of land affected by expropriation on section Medakovo - Ozimice



Out of 273 495 m² of expropriation for "Other Land", the rivers Tešanjka, Trebačka and Strupinska represent 168 687 m². As this section of the motorway passes through three municipalities, the table below will also show the type of land affected by expropriation distributed by municipalities.

Table 6: Type of land affected by expropriation by Municipality

Municipality	Agricultural land	Forest	Other
Tešanj	599 032	86 766	183 285
Maglaj	316 850	127 309	39 627
Žepče	375 753	35 518	50 583
Total	1 291 635	249 593	273 495

The Project will require the acquisition of structures (residential, auxiliary or commercial) and the physical relocation of households and businesses.

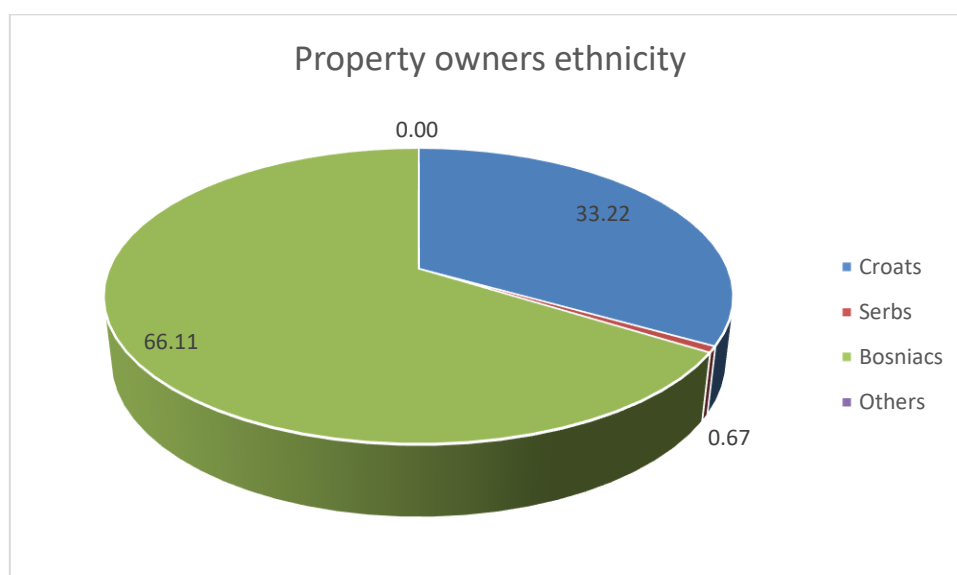
Land acquisition will be, as defined by national legislation, "complete expropriation"³¹.

4.2.2. Summary Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Population

Ethnicity affected by expropriation. Given that the question on nationality and/or ethnic background is a sensitive socio-political issue, the respondents were given the opportunity to respond to the question in an open-ended format. 66,11% of respondents declared themselves as Bosniaks. In chart below is detaild ethnic structure.

³¹ According to the Law on Expropriation of FBiH, complete expropriation allows the expropriation beneficiary to obtain legal title over the expropriated property, while the rights of the previous owner over the real property cease to exist.

Chart 3: Ethnic structure of property owners on section Medakovo - Ozimice



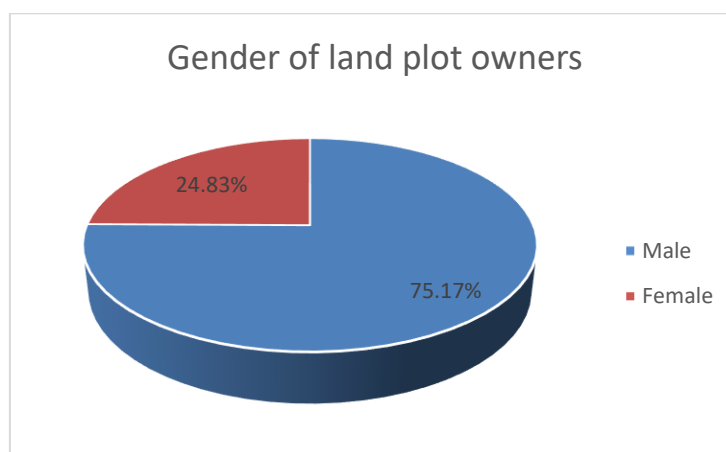
As this section of the motorway passes through three municipalities, the table below will also show the ethnicity of the landowners distributed by municipalities. In the municipalities of Tešanj most people declared themselves as Bosniacs, while in the municipality of Maglaj and Žepče most people declared themselves as Croats.

Table 7: Ethnic structure of property owners on section Putnikovo brdo – Medakovo by municipality

Municipality	Croats (%)	Serbs (%)	Bosniacs (%)	Others (%)
Tešanj	1.36	1.09	97.55	0
Maglaj	85.58	0.00	14.42	0.00
Žepče	82.68	0	17.32	0

Land plots owners Composition and Demography. 75,17 % of land plots owners are male and 24,83 % are female. We haven't encountered with the joint ownership of land between spouses and among this targeted population is rarely seen.

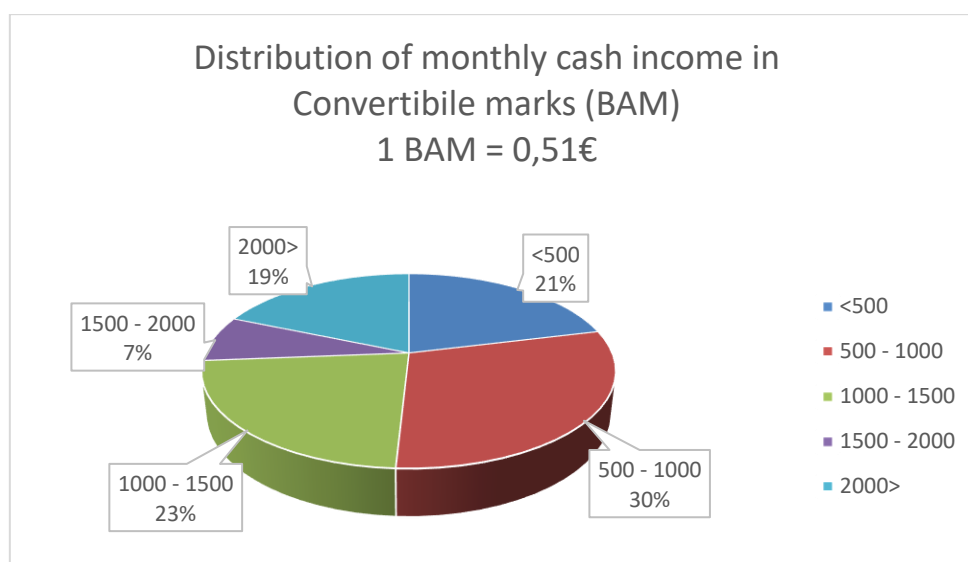
Chart 4: Gender of land plots owners/co-owners



Household members of the Affected Population. The total number of household members in the surveyed households is 374 including households to be resettled and landowners who do not live on surveyed land plots. The average household consists of 3.75 members. The largest family has 9 members, out of which 3 children. The average age of household members is 43 (the youngest member is 1 year old while the oldest member is 85 years old). Out of the total number of household members, 17.9% are minors (below 18 years of age), 61.6% belong to the age group between 18-60 years old, whereas 20.5% are elderly persons (older than 60). In 88 families, the head of the household is male, while in 30 households the head of the household is female.

Household income. 19,00% of households reported having monthly income higher than 2000 KM, 7% of households reported monthly income in the range from 1500 to 2000 KM, 23% of households from 1000 to 1500 KM, 30% of households from 500 - 1000 and 21% of households have less than 500 KM.

Chart 5: Distribution of monthly cash income in Convertible marks in surveyed households



Primary source of income. Majority of surveyed people reported salaries as the primary source of income. For 50% of households salaries are primary source of income and 10 % of them reported own agricultural production as a secondary source with the salaries. For 37% of households pensions are primary source of income. 3% of surveyed reported own private business as a source of income and other sources of 4% are mostly people with some kind of government help.

Satisfaction with economic situation. 4% of respondents reported as very satisfied with economic situation; 28,50% of respondents reported to be satisfied with economic situation; 48% respondents reported to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with economic situation, 19,50% respondents reported to be dissatisfied with economic situation, and none of them reported to be highly dissatisfied with economic situation.

Vulnerability. 26 households which correspond to 26 files/cases with one or more types of vulnerability were identified. The respondents were given the option to indicate vulnerability for any present household member. The most frequent type of vulnerability is elderly persons and disability (12 household members), followed by two cases of chronic disease. In addition, we

registered two children with special needs and one case of autism. Unemployment is widespread in surveyed area particularly in young people. Unemployment is particularly high in the municipalities of Maglaj and Žepče more than Tešanj.

Compensation preferences. All surveyed people reported to prefer cash compensation.

4.2.3 Results of Socio-economic Survey for Households to Be Resettled

The total number of households to be physically resettled is 80 of which 75 are located within the expropriation zone according to the Expropriation Study and 5 may require to be resettled in line with Article 11³² of the Law on Expropriation and their request will probably be adopted. Of these 80 houses, 65 were surveyed. In the surveyed houses we found 271 Project-affected persons (PAPs). Below are the affected houses distributed by municipalities and cadastral municipalities:

- 3 houses (c.m. Medakovo) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled,
- 2 houses (c.m. Trepče) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled,
- 23 houses (c.m. Jablanica) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled. 2 houses are in the vicinity of the expropriation zone according to the Expropriation Study – household have requested to be resettled in line with Article 11 of the Law on Expropriation,
- 18 houses (c.m. Karadaglije) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled. 1 house is in the vicinity of the expropriation zone according to the Expropriation Study – household have requested to be resettled in line with Article 11 of the Law on Expropriation,
- 3 houses (c.m. Novi Šeher) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled,
- 1 house (c.m. Radojčići) is in the vicinity of the expropriation zone according to the Expropriation Study and there is possibility that it is going to be expropriated,
- 6 houses (c.m. Strupina) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled. 1 house is in the vicinity of the expropriation zone according to the Expropriation Study and there is possibility that it is going to be expropriated,

³² 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 (Art. 11) and must be informed of such right by the Municipal authority. The right to request expropriation of the complete property may be submitted until the issuance of the Decision on Expropriation in the first instance, as well as during the appeal procedure if the affected owner was not informed of such right.

- 8 houses (c.m. Ljubatovići) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled. 1 house is in the vicinity of the expropriation zone according to the Expropriation Study and there is possibility that it is going to be expropriated,
- 7 houses (c.m. Goliješnica) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled,
- 5 houses (c.m. Ozimica) are affected with expropriation and are going to be physically resettled.

All households are located on their own land plots and that are only residential land plots affected. No informally inhabited houses were identified.

A summary of the results of the survey is provided in below.

Household members	Total number of household members living in the 65 households surveyed = 271 Men to women ratio = 136:135 Ratio of male-headed to female-headed households = 51:14 Smallest household = 1 member Largest household = 9 members Eldest household member = 84 years old (male) Youngest = 1 year old twins (both male)
Ethnicity	Bosniaks = 194 respondent Croats = 77 respondent Serbs = 0 respondent <i>Given that the question on nationality and/or ethnic background is a sensitive socio-political issue, the respondents were given the opportunity to respond to the question in an open-ended format.</i>
Household income and livelihoods	< BAM 500 of monthly income = 14 households BAM 500 to 1000 = 23 households BAM 1000 to 1500 = 12 households BAM 1500 to 2000 = 6 households >BAM 2000 = 10 households Pensions as main income = 32 households Salary as main source of income = 47 household Agricultural production as secondary source of income = 11 households Private business as secondary source of income = 2 household Government help and other = 5 5 households are very satisfied with the level of income, 17 households are satisfied, 35 households reported to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with economic situation while 8 households are not satisfied with the level of income
Legality of land	65 households are formal owners of land
Residential structures and auxiliary structures	65 houses with construction facilities (in Medakovo, Trepče, Jablanica, Koprivci, Karadaglije, Radojčići, Ljubatovići, Goliješnica, Ozimica) 37 houses of them with barn (in Medakovo, Trepče, Jablanica, Koprivci, Karadaglije, Radojčići, Ljubatovići, Goliješnica, Ozimica) and 41 houses with garage (in Medakovo, Trepče, Jablanica, Koprivci, Karadaglije, Radojčići, Ljubatovići, Goliješnica, Ozimica) 7 houses with summer kitchen (in Medakovo, Jablanica, Karadaglije, Radojčići, Ljubatovići, Goliješnica, Ozimica) 7 houses with smokehouse for meat (in Trepče, Radojčići, Ljubatovići, Goliješnica, Ozimica) 2 houses with outhouse -toilets (Ljubatovići) 2 houses with well in garden (Goliješnica, Ozimica)
Agricultural production	51 households (in Žepče van, Papratnica and Želeća) own orchards (apples, pears, plums, raspberries, walnuts, grapes, cherries) and 2 of them use the harvest for commercial purposes while one use harvest as secondary source of income . However, they don't rely exclusively on agriculture as a source of income, but it is a secondary source of income as stated in the survey.
Educational level of household members	Out of 271 household members in total: - 12 have University degree - 129 have high school education - 73 have primary school education - 35 students - 22 children
Employment status of respondents	Employed = 101 respondents Pensioner = 37 respondents Unemployed = 66 respondents Housewives = 10 respondents
Vulnerability	12 reported some type of vulnerability, such as chronic disease and physical disability
Perceived losses and	The respondents were asked to indicate each potential type of loss caused by the Project. The perceived losses and frequencies of responses are as follows:

compensation preferences	<i>Type of loss</i>	<i>Frequencies of responses</i>
	Loss of harvest	21
	Loss of social connections	27
	Loss of real estate	61
	Loss of livelihood	9

All respondents stated they would prefer monetary compensation.

Household members. The total number of household members in the surveyed households is 271. The average household consists of 4.10 members. The largest family has 9 members, out of which 3 are children. The average age of household members is 41.5 (the youngest member is 1 year old while the oldest member is 84 years old). Out of the total number of household members, 18.4% are minors (below 18 years of age), 63.1% belong to the age group between 18-60 years old, whereas 18.4% are elderly persons (older than 60). In 51 families, the head of the household is male, while in 13 households the head of the household is female.

Household income. 15,3% of households reported having monthly income higher than 2000 KM, 9,2% of households reported monthly income in the range from 1500 to 2000 KM, 18,4% of households from 1000 to 1500 KM, 35% of households from 500 - 1000 and 21,5% of households have less than 500 KM.

Primary source of income. Majority of surveyed people reported salaries as the primary source of income. For 48% of households salaries are primary source of income and 9 % of them reported own agricultural production as a secondary source with the salaries. For 33% of households pensions are primary source of income. 5 % of surveyed reported own private business as a source of income and other sources of 5% are mostly people with some kind of government help.

Satisfaction with economic situation. 7,5% of respondents reported as very satisfied with economic situation; 25 % of respondents reported to be satisfied with economic situation ; 54% respondents reported to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with economic situation, 12% respondents reported to be dissatisfied with economic situation, and none of them reported to be highly dissatisfied with economic situation.

Vulnerability. 22 households with one or more types of vulnerability were identified. The respondents were given the option to indicate vulnerability for any present household member. The most frequent type of vulnerability is elderly persons and disability (9 household members), followed by one case of chronic disease. Also there are two children with special needs. Unemployment is widespread in surveyed area particularly in young people.

Compensation preferences. All surveyed people reported to prefer cash compensation.

4.2.4 Results of Socio-economic Survey for affected Businesses

This research refers to active businesses that need relocation or that are affected by the proximity of the expropriation zone or who are significantly affected by the project. In the affected area we have 42 land plots distributed in 8 cases/files owned or used by legal entities but a large part of them do not have an active business either on the affected plots or near the affected land.

A total of 8 private businesses will be affected by land acquisition, of which 4 will need to be fully relocated and for four there is no need for relocation. Out of 8 businesses, 7 were surveyed.

Key impacts on these businesses are shown in the table below. In both tables businesses are lined up from 1 to 8 in the same order but without the name of the business.

Table 8: Impacts on businesses

No.	Type of business	Location	Affected by expropriation (Fully or partially)	To be relocated	To be compensated	Number of affected land plots	Surveyed
1.	Production and sale of wooden furniture	Medakovo	Yes (partially)	No	Yes	6 ³³	Yes
2.	Business building for rent ³⁴	Medakovo	Yes (partially)	No	Yes	2	No
3.	Agricultural production and egg production	Trepče	Yes (partially)	Yes	Yes	1	Yes
4.	Small family shop	Jablanica	Yes (partially)	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
5.	Trade Business	Jablanica	Yes (partially)	Yes	Yes	5	Yes
6.	Paper production and processing	Strupina	Yes (partially)	No	No	15 ³⁵	Yes
7.	Wholesale and retail of various products	Golješnica	Yes (Fully)	Yes	Yes	9	Yes
8.	Transport and trade of oil derivatives and other	Golješnica	Yes (partially)	No	Yes	1	Yes

Among business entities, we have one joint venture company, and the others are limited liability companies. All respondents are men, some of them business owners and some employees in the affected business. All business owners are also men. The average number of employees in these business entities is 151 and varies from 1 to 867. All affected businesses are legally registered according to the survey responses. Out of 4 business entities that need relocation, three are located in the settlements through which the motorway passes and they plan to relocate within the settlement while one business is located along the M17 main road and finding a suitable location is a problem for the respondent.

Key results of the socio-economic survey for the businesses to be affected and relocated with 8 surveyed businesses is given in **Table 9** below.

³³ One plot on which the prefabricated building is located is state-owned

³⁴ The only business not surveyed. The business is only partially affected by expropriation of land plots without structures, the business is not compromised and there is no need for relocation.

³⁵ All 15 forest land plots are state-owned and no compensation will be paid for them.

Table 9: Key results of the socio-economic survey for the businesses to be affected

No.	Type of business	Location	Sex of owner (Male / Female)	Number of employees	Established in	Legality of business	Affected structure	Legality of structure	Level of information on planned land acquisition	Perceived losses (1,2,3,4)	Compensation preferences	Remark	Surveyed
1.	Production and sale of wooden furniture	Medakovo	M	205	2007	Yes	Yes, Part of a prefabricated warehouse in municipal ownership	No	No response	Loss of land for future construction of the facility	Monetary compensation	The business is only partially affected by expropriation, the business is not compromised and there is no need for relocation	Yes
2.	Business building for rent	Medakovo										The business is only partially affected by expropriation of land plots without structures, the business is not compromised and there is no need for relocation	No
3.	Agricultural production and egg production	Trepče	M	1	2000	Yes	Yes	No	Satisfied	Obstruction of business due to works and loss of customers and production	Monetary compensation	The business is affected by expropriation. The owner plans to move production to another location not far from the existing one	Yes
4.	Small family shop	Jablanica	M	2			Yes, shop is in affected residential building		Very Satisfied. Informed by the	Loss of customers	Monetary compensation	Residential and business building in need of relocation	Yes

No.	Type of business	Location	Sex of owner (Male / Female)	Number of employees	Established in	Legality of business	Affected structure	Legality of structure	Level of information on planned land acquisition	Perceived losses (1,2,3,4)	Compensation preferences	Remark	Surveyed
									Municipality and JPAC				
5.	Trade Business	Jablanica	M	7	2020	Yes	Yes	No	No Response	Obstruction of business due to works	Monetary compensation	The business is almost fully affected by expropriation. Owner is looking for another location to relocate business	Yes
6.	Paper production and processing	Strupina	JV	867	1951	Yes	No	-	Satisfied	Nothing, just benefit	No Compensation due	The project affects the state forest land to which the company has the right to use	Yes
7.	Wholesale and retail of various products	Goliješnica	M	30	1995	Yes	Yes, warehouses and a residential building	Yes	-	Obstruction of business due to works and loss of customers	Monetary compensation	The business is fully affected by expropriation except for the administrative building	Yes
8.	Transport and trade of oil derivatives and other	Goliješnica	M	100	2001	Yes	No, land prepared for gas station construction in the future	-	Not satisfied. Informed by the JPAC	Land prepared for the construction of a gas station in the future, thus further development is limited	Monetary compensation	The business is not directly affected by expropriation	Yes

4.3 Characteristics of Affected Assets

4.3.1 Residential structures, Auxiliary Structures and Cemeteries

In the projected area, we have a total of **75 affected residential structures (houses)**. Additionally, almost all houses have construction facilities and auxiliary structures, including **37 garages and 41 barns**³⁶. Among the 75 affected residential structures, **7 house owners have also smokehouse for meat** (in Trepče, Radojčići, Ljubatovići, Goliješnica, Ozimica), **2 have houses with outhouse - toilets** (Ljubatovići) and **two wells** (2 AHs) in their garden (Goliješnica, Ozimica).

Residential buildings are distributed by municipalities as follows: forty-six (46) houses are in the municipality of Tešanj (1 in cadastral municipality of Medakovo, 2 in c.m. Trepče, 23 in c.m. Jablanica and 18 in c.m. Karadaglije), 9 of them in the municipality of Maglaj (3 in c.m. Novi Šeher and 6 in c.m. Strupina) and 20 houses in the municipality of Žepče (8 houses in c.m. Ljubatovići, 5 houses in c.m. Ozimica and 7 houses in c.m. Goliješnica). There are no structures in cadastral municipality of Novo Selo, Tešanj II, Mladoševica. Photos of the affected houses are in [Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

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Twelve houses are currently unoccupied and people from all of them live abroad while the owner of one house lives in a house not far from the one being expropriated.

All households are located on their own land plots. No informally inhabited houses were identified³⁷. Residential structures are of different sizes and quality and are mostly in very good condition. Almost all houses have auxiliary structures and construction facilities (Barn and garage) that also need to be acquired. Local population live in all affected residential buildings.

The expropriation zone also includes several auxiliary buildings that are expropriated and away from residential buildings that are not part of the expropriation zone. Photographs of the some auxiliary structures are below.

³⁶ In several cases we have a barn and a garage under the same roof, meaning one building

³⁷ No tenants, encroachers or refugees live in the project affected houses.

Figure 12: Pictures of some auxiliary structures affected by expropriation

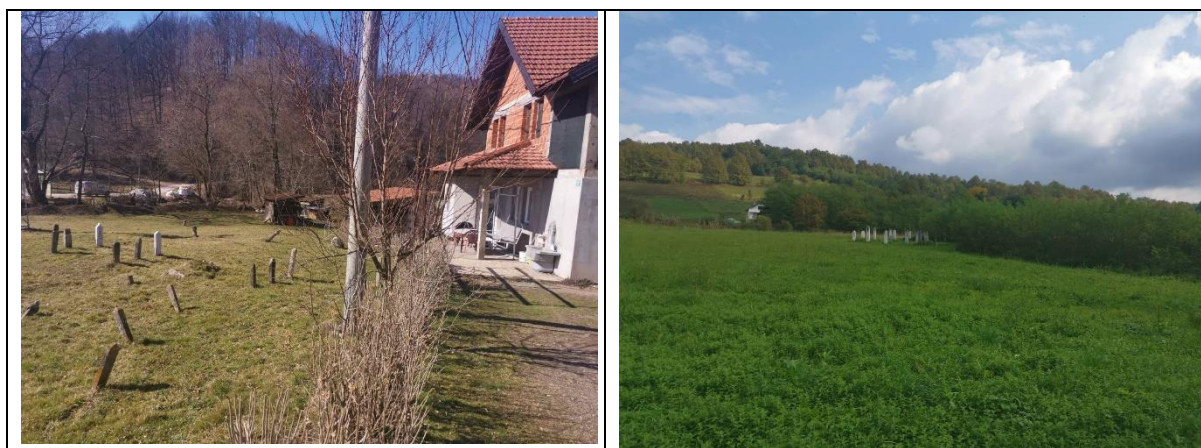


In the Medakovo - Ozimica section, the project also affects cemeteries. One such cemetery was found in c.m Trepče, two are located in c.m. Jablanica and one is in the immediate vicinity of the project in c.m. Ljubatovići. The peculiarity of this section is that we found private cemeteries within the courtyard of a residential building affected by the project.

In coordination with the competent agency of relevant municipality the owners of graves in affected cemeteries will be compensated to cover exhumation and all related costs necessary for relocation the graves.

Photographs of the some cemeteries are below.

Figure 13: Photographs of some cemeteries affected on the Medakovo - Ozimica section



4.3.2 Businesses Structures

In the expropriation zone we have small number of affected business entities and an even smaller number business facilities. We have only a few business structures located near major roads and populated areas through which the highway passes. At the beginning of the section itself, we have one prefabricated business building that is only partially affected by expropriation and one whose land near the building is affected by expropriation. In the settlement of Trepče we have one family business while we have two small businesses in Jablanica where two residential and business entities are included in the project. At the very end of the section, near the Ozimica loop and the main road M17, we have two affected businesses, one of which needs relocation and was most significantly affected by the project. In the second case, it is land near the company and prepared for future construction.

Photographs of some business structures and affected business activities can be seen below.

Figure 14: Photographs of affected business structures



4.3.3 Land Plots characteristics and structures

A total of 1250 affected land plots were surveyed in this area, in the Municipalities of Tešanj, Maglaj and Žepče off which 175 land plots in state ownership and 1075 land plots in private ownership.

Municipality of Tešanj. The average size of private land plots in the municipality of Tešanj is 1175 m² and the average size of public land plots is 1550 m². The first data shows that 77% of the private land plots are declared as fully titled, while the other 23% are co-owned, but we can

have complete information on the above only after the decisions on expropriation are made and the real owner/s are identified. In the municipality of Tešanj we have a slightly smaller number of co-ownership than in other municipalities due to the fact that harmonization has been done in part of the municipality and the real owners are known. The average number of co-owners has been around 2 (from 2 to 3).

Table 10: Overview of project impacts on private property for Municipality of Tešanj

Impact	Location of:	Number of private land plots	Of which: land plots with residential structures	Of which: The type of land plot
Affected by complete land acquisition in Tešanj	Cadastral municipality Novo Selo	12	0 Residential buildings	3 pasture land plots 9 farm land
	Cadastral municipality Medakovo	99	3 Residential buildings	13 forest plot 1 pasture land plots 75 farm land 10 Other
	Cadastral municipality Trepče	73	2 Residential buildings	13 forest plot 6 pasture land plots 49 farm land 1 orchard 4 Other
	Cadastral municipality Tešanj II	95	0 Residential buildings	24 forest plot 7 pasture land plots 47 farm land 9 meadow 8 Other
	Cadastral municipality Jablanica	154	23 Residential buildings	8 forest plot 14 pasture land plots 89 farm land 1 orchard 42 Other
	Cadastral municipality of Karadeglije	160	18 Residential buildings	6 forest plot 17 pasture land plots 88 farm land 5 orchard 11 meadow 33 Other
TOTAL	Municipality of Tešanj	593	46 Residential buildings	432 Agricultural land plots 64 Forest land plots 97 Other ³⁸

Municipality of Maglaj. The average size of private land plots in the municipality of Maglaj is 2282 m² and the average size of public land plots is 1449 m². The first data shows that 77,14% of the private land plots are declared as fully titled, while the other 22,86% are co-owned and as well as for the upper municipality we can have complete information on the above only after the decisions on expropriation are made and the real owner/s are identified. The average number of co-owners has been around 2 (from 2 to 3).

³⁸ Other land in general represents public roads, uncategorized roads, auxiliary and residential buildings, courtyard, railway, river etc. In this case it represents 23 land plots with residential structures 7 land plots with auxiliary structures, 2 courtyards and 4 private access road

Table 11: Overview of project impacts on private property for Municipality of Maglaj

Impact	Location of:	Number of private land plots	Of which: land plots with residential structures	Of which: The type of land plot
Affected by complete land acquisition in Maglaj	Cadastral municipality Mladoševica	0	0 Residential building	
	Cadastral municipality Novi Šeher	50	3 Residential buildings	7 forest plot 30 farm land 3 orchard 10 Other
	Cadastral municipality Radojčići	21	1 Residential buildings	3 forest plot 13 farm land 2 meadow 3 Other
	Cadastral municipality of Strupina	127	6 Residential buildings	23 forest plot 4 pasture land plots 73 farm land 11 orchard 2 meadow 14 Other
TOTAL	Municipality of Maglaj	198	10 Residential buildings	138 Agricultural land plots 33 Forest land plots 27 Other

Municipality of Žepče. The average size of private land plots in the municipality of Žepče is 1466 m² and the average size of public land plots is 1103 m². The first data shows that 66,92% of the private land plots are declared as fully titled, while the other 33,08% are co-owned, but we can have complete information on the above only after the decisions on expropriation are made and the real owner/s are identified. The average number of co-owners has been more than 3.

Table 12: Overview of project impacts on private property for Municipality of Žepče

Impact	Location of:	Number of private land plots	Of which: land plots with residential structures	Of which: The type of land plot
Affected by complete land acquisition in Žepče	Cadastral municipality of Ljubatovići	153	8 Residential buildings	21 forest plot 103 farm land 2 pasture land plots 17 meadow 2 orchard 8 Other
	Cadastral municipality of Goliješnica	90	7 Residential buildings	15 forest plot 38 farm land 23 meadow 1 orchard 13 Other
	Cadastral municipality of Ozimica	41	5 Residential buildings	30 farm land 11 Other
TOTAL	Municipality of Žepče	284	20 Residential buildings	216 Agricultural land plots 36 Forest land plots 32 Other

The summarized version of the census database is available on request (the database in the form of a separate Excel document). Confidential information about individual persons and properties will not be publicly disclosed by the Company, Municipalities Tešanj, Maglaj and Žepče and/or Creditor.

5. KEY LAND ACQUISITION / COMPENSATION PRINCIPLES AND ISSUES

The following principles of land acquisition and compensation have been committed upon by the Company, and shall be adhered to during Project implementation:

1. Land acquisition shall be carried out in compliance with the **applicable legislation in FBiH** (in particular, the *Law on Expropriation of FBiH*), the **EBRD Environmental and Social Policy 2019 and its Performance Requirement 5 (Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement)** the **2017 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARP)** for the Project and good international practice. The Project will enable the consideration of micro realignments in order to avoid land acquisition where possible.
2. **All affected persons shall be informed and consulted** during Project preparation and implementation. All owners, occupants and users shall be visited and explained the land acquisition process and the specific impacts on their land, so as to give an opportunity for micro re-alignments to be made in order to reduce potential impacts and inconveniences.
3. The **baseline socio-economic survey and census** for LARP shall identify both formal and informal land/property users, including vulnerable persons/households.
4. The **cut-off date** for the establishment of eligibility (for both formal and informal land owners/users) will be the date of notification owners that the expropriation process has been initiated by the JPAC as the Expropriation Beneficiary. The cut-off date will also be disclosed at consultation meetings. Persons who have settled in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation. Municipalities must notify the owners that the expropriation procedure has been initiated, together with a warning to the owners that they shall not be entitled to compensation of costs of their investments in land or buildings made after they received written notification that the expropriation procedure had commenced (except the costs of regular maintenance).
5. **All owners, occupants and users** of affected land at the time of the cut-off date, whether with or without fully recognized ownership rights, **are eligible for compensation and/or assistance**, as outlined in the **Table 14: Specific Compensation Entitlements – Entitlements Matrix**
6. **Temporary occupation of land for construction purposes will be compensated** in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of FBiH, as stipulated in the **Table 14**.
7. **Standards of living and/or livelihoods of affected persons will be restored and potentially improved**, in as short a period as possible.

8. **Official valuation** of properties/improvements to land will be carried out by official court experts selected from the official list of court experts by the Municipalities.
9. Compensation will be provided **before displacement or imposition of access restrictions**. Issues related to payment of cash compensation will be discussed and agreed with owners and all affected members of households. Cash compensation will be paid in full or in instalments as agreed with the owners and affected members of the households and as defined by contracts, to the bank accounts specified by the owners, with agreement of all affected members of the household. In cases where there is more than one owner of property (i.e. co-ownership of married couples), compensation amounts will be divided and paid to the bank accounts they specify.
10. **Moving allowance** shall be provided to all categories of Project Affected People (PAP). A construction expert will be aware of the need for moving allowance and include it in his findings and present it in a recapitulation.
11. **Project Affected People and communities will be provided with information and consulted** in order to facilitate their early and informed participation in the decision making process related to resettlement. **Access to information and assistance for vulnerable persons/households will be facilitated by the Company** according to their specific needs, on the basis of case-by-case screening to be carried out with support from the relevant municipal social departments.
12. An effective **grievance mechanism** will be in place for receiving and addressing in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by affected landowners. Explained in detail in [Chapter 7. GRIEVANCES MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS](#).
13. The Company shall **monitor the implementation of the land acquisition and livelihood restoration processes** through internal institutional arrangements as well as through an independent, external monitor.

6. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION

6.1. Methodology for valuation of property

Valuation of land and assets on land will be conducted by independent court experts for valuation of property³⁹ (agricultural expert and construction expert) selected from the official list of court experts by PC Motorways FBiH or the Municipalities of Tešanj, Usora and Dobož South which are the expropriation authority for all of the affected land plots.

Agricultural and forest land

As provided under the Law on Expropriation of FBiH, compensation for land will, wherever feasible, be in the form of a replacement property allowing the owner approximately the same conditions of use⁴⁰. *Same conditions of use* are to be understood as meeting the following criteria:

- being acceptable to the affected owner/farmer,
- being approximately the same size,
- having a similar or better agricultural potential, i.e. fertility, slope, parcel shape, exposition to sunshine, and
- being located at reasonable distance.

Where replacement property cannot be offered to the affected landowner because suitable agricultural land is not available at reasonable distance or is not acceptable to the landowner, the expropriating authority will establish written evidence of its unsuccessful efforts to identify such similar land, and compensate for such land at full replacement cost.

For agricultural land, replacement cost represents the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

The Law on Expropriation does not explicitly regulate the situations where only a plot smaller in size or agricultural potential can be offered as a replacement property, and whether it would be acceptable to pay a balance in cash on top of the compensation in kind to offset such a difference in size or potential. In situations where a plot of equivalent size or potential cannot be identified and offered, and plots smaller in size or potential can be offered, the owner will be allowed the option to receive compensation partly in kind (replacement property - plot), and partly in cash. This requires both the affected and the replacement plot to be valued so that

³⁹ In accordance with Art. 183 of the Law on Administrative Proceedings of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 2/98, 48/99) paragraph (1) For the purpose of presenting evidence by an expert witness, the official conducting the procedure shall appoint, ex officio or at the proposal of a party, one expert witness, and when he deems that the expert report is complex, he may appoint two or more expert witnesses. (2) Experts shall be persons who are experts, primarily those who have a special authority to give an expert opinion on issues in the relevant profession, if such authority is provided by regulations.

⁴⁰ According to Article 45 of the Law on Expropriation, compensation for expropriated real property is determined by providing other corresponding real property equal in market value to the expropriated real property in the same municipality or city, thus allowing the owner of expropriated real property approximately the same conditions of use.

the difference can be calculated. As a general rule, if the difference in established values is less than 10%, the plots will be considered approximately equivalent and no cash compensation will be provided to offset this difference. In any case, the requirements set out in the Specific Compensation Entitlements (Table 14 of this LARP) will be applied.

In situations of partial expropriation of agricultural land where the land owner would assess the plot remainder as unsuitable for further agricultural use or in every case where the land plot would lose its access road, the owner can apply for expropriation of the whole plot according to provisions of Article 11 of the Law on Expropriation. Such situations are to be assessed on an individual basis by the expropriating authority.

Residential land

The preferred option for residential land to be expropriated will be replacement with alternative land according to the provisions of the Law on Expropriation. The compensation package will usually include compensation for residential houses on the given plot.

If residential land is affected but the house itself is not, compensation will usually be in the form of cash. Cash compensation will be provided at replacement cost, i.e. the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

Houses or other structures

When assessing the replacement properties, the following criteria shall be applied to the extent possible:

- parcel on which the houses or other structures are located shall have approximately the same size,
- houses shall have similar size and standards, including access to utilities, and
- houses shall be located at a reasonable distance and be with a similar potential from the livelihood point of view (access to employment or agriculture).

If replacement structures smaller in size or of unfavourable characteristics are proposed to affected persons, the difference in value shall be paid to the affected owner pursuing the approach similar to that described in section on agricultural land compensation.

Where the affected owner opts for cash compensation rather than replacement property or if no suitable substitute property can be identified in the area, residential structures will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost. For houses and other structures, replacement cost is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. It also includes costs for levelling or other preparation for new construction or use. Costs are calculated based on the time at which the asset is being replaced, if not, inflation is taken into account in calculating costs.

Crops and forest

To the extent possible, land acquisition and land entry will be scheduled so that any standing annual crop, regardless of its development stage, can be harvested before the land is taken from the land owner or land user. Annual crops that are harvested before land entry shall not be compensated for.

Annual crops that cannot be harvested prior to land entry or that are damaged by construction works shall be compensated for at full replacement cost. Recent agricultural produce prices at municipal or canton level should be applied. Where such records are not available, the records from the Agency for Statistic of BiH which are published in the form of First Release⁴¹ and are updated quarterly shall be used. Agricultural expert will use such data for his/her findings in the absence of data from municipalities and cantons.

The determination of the full replacement cost requires consideration not only of the yield of the crop over one year, but also of the cost of re-establishing the plantation (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizers, etc.), as well as of the lost income during the period needed to re-establish the crop.

Compensation rates should be calculated in compliance with the full replacement cost principle, whereby the compensation rate C for one tree is determined by application of the following formula:

$$C = V \times D + C_P + C_L$$

V - average market value of the produce of one tree for one year

D - average period of time required to re-establish the tree to an adult production level, in years

C_P - cost of planting (seedling, soil preparation, initial fertilization)

C_L - cost of the labor required to maintain the crop during the period of time needed to re-establish it to its previous production level

The calculated unit rate C is then applied to the whole plot assuming either an average density or based on the precise count of all standing trees.

Compensation rates will be generated for the following stages of plant (tree) development:

- seedling,
- young plant, not productive,
- young plant, productive, and
- mature plant.

Unlike perennial fruit plantations, which can be harvested over a long period of time, most commercial timber tree species are yielded only once, as is the case with annual crops. The replacement cost should therefore be in line with the provisions of the Entitlements Matrix. If an affected commercial forest cannot be logged before land entry, the compensation principle

⁴¹ AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND REGIONAL STATISTICS, SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ON GREEN MARKETS are available on the official website of the Agency (e.g. for I quarter of 2017 http://www.bhas.ba/saopstenja/2017/AGR_2017Q1_009_01_BH.pdf)

will similar to that described for annual crops, taking consideration of the market value of the lost timber.

Conditions for entry into possession

Compensation shall, as a rule, always be affected prior to land entry or taking of possession. As a general rule, the compensation recipients will be given a minimum of three months' notice to vacate the property unless otherwise provided in the agreement between the owner and the expropriation beneficiary. Exceptionally, upon request of the expropriation beneficiary who has produced valid reasons for urgent need to take possession of the expropriated real property, FBH Government can decide that the real property is turned over to the expropriation beneficiary before the effectiveness of the decision on expropriation, if it establishes that this is necessary due to the urgency of the situation or in order to avoid larger damage.

6.2. Assistance for vulnerable people

Vulnerable people are those affected people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement and expropriation than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Particular attention and support will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups based on the personal situation of such vulnerable people. We were able to identify 8 *vulnerable people among people who do not live on the affected property* and another 22 *vulnerable household members among those who live in affected houses*. **Total number of identified vulnerable persons is 30 in all three municipalities.** The categories of vulnerability include, by order of frequency:

- Elderly persons,
- Unemployed persons
- Persons with a disability or chronic illness

Table 13: Number of vulnerable persons identified

Municipality	No. of vulnerable owners of project affected land plot owners	Types of vulnerability reported	No. of vulnerable household members of project affected	Type of vulnerability of members who depend on HH reported
Tešanj	8 (4 female, 4 males)	Elderly persons, Disability, war invalid	8 (3 females, 5 male)	Elderly persons, unemployed persons, Disability dementia, autism
Maglaj	2 (2 male)	Elderly person	1 (1 females)	Elderly persons
Žepče	5 (2 females, 3 males)	Unemployed persons, Disability, Elderly persons	6 (2 females, 4 male)	Disability, Elderly persons, unemployed persons, disabled child
Total	15		15	

Individual meetings with each vulnerable person will be held in order to determine their needs concerning expropriation as well as the manner of meeting the identified needs. Vulnerable

people will be consulted on the type of assistance they need and will be provided with assistance suitable for their needs. Assistance to vulnerable people shall include the following activities, depending on a case-by-case screening to be carried out with support from the municipalities (*Departments of Social Affairs*):

- Assistance during the census and expropriation process (e.g. direct visits to the homes of vulnerable persons/households, in particular for elderly people and people with chronic illnesses)
- Individual meetings to explain eligibility criteria and entitlements,
- assistance during the payment process, i.e. ensuring that compensation documents and payment process are well understood (in particular for elderly people)
- assistance during the post-payment period (e.g. assistance in finding training courses to enhance employability and prioritization for employment where possible – in particular for poor and/or unemployed people; assistance in securing the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse or robbery; checking that the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been re-established).

The socio-economic characteristics and vulnerability of the affected population will also be evaluated during the process of consultations with such PAP encountered during individual hearings organized by municipalities in the presence of representatives of JPAC. During these meetings, JPAC will collect information on the socio-economic status and vulnerability of PAPs which will be taken into consideration when proposing compensation. If the conditions of Article 47 of the Expropriation Law of FBiH⁴² are met, they will receive an increase in compensation in addition to the above activities.

6.3. Entitlement Matrix

Compensation entitlements for different categories of eligible households, businesses and properties covered by the current applicable legislation of FBiH and EIB ESS described in summary in [Table 14](#) below. Hereinafter are details on entitlements and compensation for all categories of affected assets in surveyed area and methodology for valuation of property.

Note: The census and socio-economic survey show that:

- **1075 privately owned land plots** will be completely acquired. All owners are either formal owners of land or in the process of formalisation (e.g. heirs who have not yet been registered as formal owners in the land registry)
- However, an **additional about 180 land plots** are planned to be acquired (orphan land) based on Article 11 of the Law on Expropriation FBiH, which stipulates that landowners affected by a partial loss of their property are entitled to request complete expropriation and the corresponding compensation, in case 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.⁴³
- there are **no informal owners or users** of affected land

⁴² The personal and family circumstances of the owners whose real property is pending expropriation, as well as circumstances which may have adverse economic effects, should be considered when determining the compensation level (Article 47 of the Expropriation Law of FBiH)

⁴³ It is possible that additional requests by PAP will be filed, and they will be decided on a case by case basis. All these 180 land plots are actually owned by PAP identified in the Expropriation Study – the already affected PAP requested additional expropriation of their remaining land plots

- State owned plots are not used informally by any PAP
- A significant percentage of affected private land is farmland
- **5 houses** (75 AHs) will certainly be acquired. All houses are legally registered
- 5 houses (5 AHs) may require to be resettled in line with Article 11 of the Law on Expropriation⁴⁴
- **89 auxiliary structures** will be acquired including 41 garages, 37 barns and other
- each house also has associated construction facilities that will be compensated such as paths, fences and other
- 2 expropriation of a **private cemetery** within the courtyard of a residential building which need to be exhumed and moved to another location
- 2 small cemeteries on the land in Trepče and Ljubatovići
- **4 businesses** will be fully relocated
- **3 businesses** will be compensated without relocation
- several vulnerable people and households have been identified
- temporary land occupation may be expected during construction works

⁴⁴ 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 (Art. 11) and must be informed of such right by the Municipal authority. The right to request expropriation of the complete property may be submitted until the issuance of the Decision on Expropriation in the first instance, as well as during the appeal procedure if the affected owner was not informed of such right.

Table 14: Specific Compensation Entitlements – Entitlements Matrix

Type of Project affected right or property or loss	Applicable legal / policy framework	Entitlement	Process and specific conditions
Loss of residential structure (all houses including weekend houses)	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	Replacement property of similar size and characteristics <i>or</i> Cash compensation for house + Moving allowance and compensation for other resettlement related expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of property in accordance with the amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation. • Provision of replacement cost/value and moving allowance in accordance with LARF⁴⁵ and this RAP
Loss of land plots (agricultural or forest land)	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	Replacement property of similar size and characteristics <i>or</i> Cash compensation for land plot at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of property in accordance with the amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation. • Provision of replacement cost/value and moving allowance in accordance with LARF and this RAP
Orphan land (Unviable land)	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	Cash compensation for land plot at replacement cost same as above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of property in accordance with the amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation. • Provision of replacement cost/value and moving allowance in accordance with LARF and this RAP
Sever impacts on PAPs	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	Increase in the amount of determined compensation if the conditions are met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal and other family circumstances of the previous owner of the expropriated real property shall be taken into consideration as a corrective for any increase in the amount of determined compensation if those conditions are of great importance for the material existence (livelihood, main source of income) of the previous owner, and in particular if his/her material existence has been endangered due to the expropriation of a larger part or the entire land or business premises in which the previous owner legally performed a business activity, as well as in the case where due to the expropriation members of an agricultural household have to move from the territory where they had lived. Art. 47 of the Law on Expropriation

⁴⁵ <https://www.ipautoceste.ba/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/LARF-Land-Acquisition-and-Resettlement-Framework-for-Corridor-Vc.pdf>

Loss of auxiliary structures	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	Cash compensation for auxiliary structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of property in accordance with the amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation. • Provision of replacement cost/value and moving allowance in accordance with LARF and this RAP.
Loss of cemetery/ graves	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	<p style="text-align: center;">Cemetery land plots same as any land plot</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash compensation for exhumation and relocation to another location</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash compensation for other costs related to the above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of property in accordance with the amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation. • Provision of replacement cost/value in accordance with the LARF and this RAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Land (vacant from graves) of Public cemeteries will be expropriated without cash compensation. (ii) In case a grave is affected at Public /Private cemetery, the AP (family member) will receive cash compensation to cover exhumation and all related costs necessary for relocation the grave. (iii) In case of private cemetery the owner will receive cash compensation for land and all affected assets (such as fence, gate, etc.) (iv) In addition JPAC will engage competent agency of relevant municipality to assist AP (owners of graves in affected cemeteries) in the process of exhumation relocation the graves.
Loss of right of way	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	<p style="text-align: center;">Compensation for reduced market value of the property</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Compensation for any damages to the property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for establishment of right of way on private property to be provided in accordance with Art. 56 of the Law on Expropriation
Loss of annual crops	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	<p style="text-align: center;">The right to harvest crops</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or (if harvesting not possible)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash compensation for annual crops at replacement cost</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for crops will be provided only if annual crops could not be harvested before expropriation takes place, in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of FBiH (Art. 55). If that is not possible (e.g., the crops are not ripe yet), the land owner/tenant is entitled to cash compensation at full replacement cost of the crops • To the extent possible, land acquisition and land entry will be scheduled so that any standing annual crop, regardless of its development stage, can be harvested before the initiation of construction works

<p>Loss of perennial crops / orchards and vineyards</p> <p>(both for orchards on one's own land and for orchards on state-owned land)</p>	<p>Law on Expropriation of FBiH</p> <p>EIB ESS</p>	<p>The right to pick fruits, vegetables, etc.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Cash compensation for perennial trees/plants at replacement cost</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will include all trees and plants, and the court expert will assess their value depending on the age, type, etc. (Art. 50 of the Law on Expropriation) • If the perennial crops cannot be harvested, the owner is entitled to cash compensation for the expected crops, in accordance with the Law on Expropriation • Perennial crops and trees will be valued at the cost of replacement (determination of full replacement value includes the yield of the crop over one year, the cost of re-establishing the plantation (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizers, etc.), as well as of the lost income during the period needed to re-establish the crop) • The replacement value for commercial timber tree species should be the market value of the logged timber. If an affected commercial forest cannot be logged before entry of the expropriation beneficiary into the land plot, the compensation principle will be similar to that for annual crops, taking consideration of the market value of the lost timber
<p>Loss of business structure and loss of business income</p>	<p>Law on Expropriation of FBiH</p> <p>EIB ESS</p>	<p>Replacement property with similar or same characteristics</p> <p>or</p> <p>Cash compensation for business structure</p> <p>+</p> <p>Cash compensation for costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment</p> <p>+</p> <p>Cash compensation for loss of profit as a result of the project (until the full restoration of business activities elsewhere, to be assessed on a case-by-case basis (based on accounting reports or other applicable documents))</p> <p>+</p> <p>Assistance for livelihood restoration (where applicable) to be identified and provided by JPAC on a case-by-case basis and based on the socio-economic survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of property in accordance with the amicable agreement or expropriation process in accordance with Law on Expropriation.

Temporary land occupation during construction works	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	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 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 at average yield/hectare)	Temporary land occupation and any damages to assets compensated in accordance with Art. 57 of the Law on Expropriation. Compensation for damages during the period of temporary possession at replacement cost of material and labour without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials.
Undetermined impacts	Law on Expropriation of FBiH EIB ESS	Any undetermined impacts will be mitigated in accordance with both the Law on Expropriation and PR 5 and this LARP	

7. GRIEVANCES MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS

7.1 Public Grievance Mechanism

Grievance management is an integral part of a sound stakeholder involvement strategy that is necessary for the successful execution of the project. PC Motorways and the Contractor(s) will receive and consider all comments and complaints associated with the Project. This mechanism is free of charge and serves to inform affected communities about project-related activities, acts preventive and addresses community concerns, reduces risks and helps the wider process of improving positive social change. A sample of the Project's Grievance Form which can be used for comments and complaints is provided at the end of this document **APPENDIX 2 - PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM AND CONTACT INFORMATION**

and will be available on the PC Motorways website: <http://www.jpautoceste.ba> as well as the websites of municipalities affected by expropriation.

Any person or organisation may send comments, complaints and/or requests for information. Grievance can be submitted in the following ways:

- In the municipality by filling the grievance form
- On the construction site by filling the grievance form
- Electronically to one of the specified e-mail addresses in the grievance form or on the JPAC website
- By phone or fax on the phone numbers specified in the grievance form or on the JPAC website
- By talking to an employee of JPAC and the contractor on the project section.

Individuals who submit their comments or grievances have the right to request that their name be kept confidential.

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 7 days and responded to within 20 working days of their receipt depending on the levels of complexity of the complaint.

Contact details for submitting comments and concerns regarding the Project are available below. Grievances in relation to construction activities will be addressed by construction contractor(s) and their management will be monitored by PC Motorways.

Contact Information

All types of stakeholder grievances (apart from those raised by employees and contractors) relating to this Project should be channelled to PC Motorways through the following designated staff member:

Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Attention: *Grievance mechanism contact person*
Design Department – *Division for Study Documentation,*
Social and Environmental Policy

Postal Address: *Adema Buća 20, 88000 Mostar*
Hamdije Kreševljakovića 19, 71000 Sarajevo,
Fax: +387 33 277 901
Telephone: +387 33 277 900
E-mail address: prituzbe@jpautoceste.ba
www.jpautoceste.ba

It is also the obligation of the Contractor to actively participate in resolving complaints during the execution of works and to keep records of the above. It is recommended to the Contractor that during the implementation of this project there is one person who will be in charge of grievances management because the section partly passes through settlements where a larger number of complaints can be expected.

7.2 Grievance procedure in FBiH

In addition to using this grievance mechanism, complainants will also be able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the laws and regulations of the FBiH at all times. The procedure is summarized as follows:

- Complaints against the decision on expropriation shall be decided upon by the Federal Administration for Geodesy and Property-Legal Affairs;
- Grievances are submitted to the first level administrative body that brought the decision on expropriation (municipality);
- Deadline for submission of grievances is 15 days;
- Any grievance shall be responded to and processed within 30 days;
- Against the decision of the second level administrative body, administrative litigation can be initiated before the cantonal court within 30 days from the date when the decision was received;
- Information on legal recourse represents an integral part of every decision;
- If no agreement on the compensation is reached within two months from the date when the decision on expropriation entered into force, the municipal administrative body shall promptly submit the valid expropriation decision together with other relevant documents to the competent Court, at whose territory the expropriated real property is located, for the purpose of determining the compensation.
- If the municipal administrative body fails to act in line with the above provision, the previous owner and the expropriation beneficiary may approach the Court directly for the purpose of determining the compensation.
- The Law on administrative procedure prevails over the Law on Expropriation so that the grievance procedure shall be conducted in accordance with the Law on Administrative Procedure.
- For resolution of any disputes that could not be readily solved by direct interaction between the parties, mediation will be used as a voluntary procedure for extrajudiciary settlement of disputes. A third party independent and impartial mediator will be hired by the Federation's Motorway Directorate and shall receive the information on all disputes.

- The competent court shall *ex officio* decide in out-of-court proceedings on the amount of compensation for the expropriated real property.
- Proceedings for determining the compensation for expropriated real property are urgent. The proceedings should be completed as soon as possible and not later than 30 days from the date of initiating court proceedings;
- It is possible to file a separate appeal against the court decision on the compensation.

8. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

8.1. Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement

Public consultations in line with environmental permitting requirements

JPAC conducted the local EIA process for the entire Corridor Vc alignment (divided in four LOTs with respective EIAs). The project section that is considered for financing is part of LOT 2 Dobož South – Sarajevo South. The Scoping decisions for these four lots were issued in 2005 while the EIAs were approved in 2007. Public consultations were carried out in two stages: (i) after the Scoping Report and (ii) after the Final EIA Report. In both stages the documents were publicly disclosed for 30 days. Public consultations were organised in the municipalities along the corridor, including Zenica and Sarajevo (LOT 2). No significant public complaints had been recorded in respect to environmental and social issues on the project section. After the successful EIA process, Environmental Permit for LOT 2 was issued (in 2007).

In 2014 the Environmental Permit was renewed based on the updated EIA. In accordance with national legislation JPAC was not obliged to conduct public consultations for this process. In 2019 EP was again renewed based on updated EIA, and again public consultations were not conducted in accordance with national legislation. JPAC initiated the environmental permitting procedure for the whole section Dobož South – Sarajevo South by preparing the EIA Study. EIA was updated in line with the EBRD requirements since financed the EIA renewal. The EIA is complied with local legislation and EBRD requirements.

Public consultations in line with spatial planning requirements

Spatial Plan of FBiH 2008-2028

Public consultations were also undertaken in 2012 in relation to the new Spatial Plan of FBiH 2008-2028 (which is still in parliamentary procedure). The Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning, on behalf of the Spatial Plan proponent (Government of FBiH), organized public hearings during a 60-day period, from 15 February 2012 until 15 April 2012. A public hearing was organized in each canton, and a central public hearing was organized in Sarajevo on 16 April 2012. The information on public hearing was sent to the Federal News Agency (FENA), and published in daily newspapers (*Dnevni Avaz* and *Oslobođenje*).

According to the Report on the consultation undertaken during the development of the Spatial Plan of FBiH 2008-2028, a public consultation meeting was organised in Mostar on 13 March 2012. Issues raised related to the Corridor Vc were not relevant to the Project section covered by this SEP.

Spatial Plan for Area of Special Interest to FBiH – Motorway Corridor Vc

The initial text of the Spatial Plan for the Motorway on Corridor Vc in FBiH was prepared in 2010 without the sections in Blagaj and Počitelj, due to opposition by local communities. It was decided at the time by the FBiH Parliament to conduct additional research and consider alternative solutions for this section within a 6-month period. In 2011, the full draft of the

amended Spatial Plan was made available for public consultations. Two public hearings were organised:

- a public hearing in Mostar (November 2011), organised by the Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning, and
- a public hearing in Sarajevo (November 2011), organised by the BiH Parliament (Committee for Transport and Communication).

The Plan was then adopted by the FBiH Parliament and officially published in December 2017.

Public consultations during preliminary design phase

During the preliminary design phase, JPAC maintained continuous communication with local community representatives of the Medakovo – Ozimica. **Table 15** below shows the schedule of the documented communication:

Table 15: Schedule of the documented communication

No.	Date	MoM from:	Subject
1	10.01.2020	Tešanj Municipality	Local community suggestions on the presented preliminary design
2	30.01.2020	JP Autoceste	Meeting held with representatives of Tešanj Municipality, Parliament Assembly of BiH, design company Divel, design company IPSA
3	02.02.2020	JP Autoceste	Answer to the local community suggestions
4	25.02.2020	Maglaj Municipality	MoM from the presentation of motorway route (through Maglaj Municipality)
5	26.02.2020	JP Autoceste	MoM from the presentation of motorway route (through Žepče Municipality in length 4,6 km)
6	27.04.2020	Tešanj Municipality	Suggestions on the presented motorway route through Tešanj Municipality

8.2. Available Communication Tools & Resources

JPAC communicates with the public through its website (www.jpautoceste.ba) and its Facebook page, as well as electronic, digital and printed media (TV, newspapers, radio, online media). The website is updated regularly and contains information on:

- JPAC operations (work plans, financial and audit reports, policies, procurement opportunities and decisions),
- progress in relation to the planning, construction and operation of Corridor Vc,
- issues in relation to land acquisition, environmental protection, cultural heritage, safety, tolling and traffic related information,
- company contacts,

- corporate social responsibility programme, etc.

8.3. Planned Disclosure of Information and Consultations

Disclosure of RAP

The draft RAP will be disclosed in local languages and English on the official website of JPAC (www.jpautoceste.ba) and website of the Municipalities.

Paper copies of the document will also be made available at the premises of the Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

JPAC Mostar

Adema Buća 20,
88 000 Mostar

JPAC Sarajevo

Hamdije Kreševljakovića 19,
71000 Sarajevo

RAP will remain in the public domain for the entire duration of the Project cycle.

9. IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 RAP and Organisational Arrangements for Implementation

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared ahead of the actual implementation of compensation activities and shall be publicly disclosed. JPAC communicates with the public through its website (www.jpautoceste.ba) and its Facebook page, as well as electronic, digital and printed media (TV, newspapers, radio, online media). The website is updated regularly.

The RAP will be disclosed in English on the official website of JPAC (www.jpautoceste.ba) and website of the Municipalities of Tešanj, Maglaj and Žepče. RAP will remain in the public domain for the entire duration of the Project cycle. In accordance with the Expropriation Law as well as for practical reasons, responsibilities shall be shared between a Project Implementation Unit within the Company and the involved Municipalities.

On behalf of the Municipality of Tešanj, the expropriation process will be led by the Department of Cadastre, Urbanism and Property-Legal Affairs and its appointed Land Acquisition Committee with 4 presiding officers. On behalf of the Municipality of Maglaj, the expropriation process will be led by the Department for Urbanism, Geodetic Affairs, Property and Legal Affairs and its appointed Commission for conducting the expropriation procedure. On behalf of the Municipality of Žepče, the expropriation process will be led by the Department of Urban Planning, Cadastre and Geodetic Affairs and its appointed Land Acquisition Committee.

The table below provides an overview of the responsibilities and arrangements for implementing the requirements of this RAP.

Table 16: : Organizational responsibilities and arrangements

Task	Responsible Entity
Information disclosure to all Project affected people and communities	PIU
Direct communication with and visits to owners and occupants	PIU and the Municipalities
Concluding negotiated settlements prior to expropriation	PIU
Expropriation of property in case negotiated settlements are not concluded	Municipalities
Provision of assistance to vulnerable persons / households as necessary	PIU and the Municipalities
Payment / provision of compensation packages	PIU
Monitoring and reporting with respect to expropriation	PIU
Monitoring and reporting in respect of temporary land occupation carried out after construction commencement	Contractor
Grievance management	PIU

During the implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan, the responsibilities of the municipalities which are listed in the above table, shall be harmonized with the relevant legal

regulations that stipulate the obligations and responsibilities of municipalities during the expropriation process. Municipal services will be involved and assist people during the resettlement process if needed. They have long been aware of the passage of the motorway through the settlements and some of them protected the Vc corridor by not allowing new construction in the part where the future motorway should pass.

9.2 Resources Required for Implementation at PIU Level

Project Coordinator and ten other members of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be appointed by *Decision of appointment of the Project Implementation Unit*⁴⁶, three of whom will be responsible for the expropriation, including Compensation and Resettlement Coordinator, who report to the overall Project Coordinator and who will make sure that tasks identified above are timely implemented.

In accordance with Article II of the Decision, PIU is obliged to fully follow and respect all provisions of the *Finance Contract Corridor Vc Medakovo - Poprikuše No. 91.682*, between BIH and EIB as well as all other Procedures applied by the EIB, during the construction of Medakovo - Ozimice motorway subsection.

9.3 Funding Arrangements

The borrower is to fund compensations for expropriation as well as expenses related with implementation of moving and resettlement activities so the borrower provided *Confirmation of Union Bank d.d. Sarajevo No PSA 15/1-572/20 from 03.09.2020* as evidence that required funds have been secured and deposited⁴⁷. A specific item shall be identified in the budget of the JPAC to take care of compensation and resettlement activities associated with the section Medakovo – Ozimice Project.

Table 17: Estimated RAP budget for section Medakovo - Ozimice

Type of expense	Amount (BAM)
Compensation for residential structures	19,300,000.00 KM
Compensation for auxiliary structures and other construction elements (e.g. water wells, water pipes...)	4,000,000.00 KM
Compensation for agricultural and forest land	35,000,000.00 KM
Compensation for orphan land	5,000,000.00 KM
Compensation for crops	5,500,000.00 KM
Compensation for construction land	3,000,000.00 KM
Expenses under Article 47 of the Expropriation Law	200,000.00 KM
Assistance to vulnerable people	100,000.00 KM
Costs of court experts, commissions and other expenses	200,000.00 KM
Land conversion from agricultural/forest to construction land	700,000.00 KM
Total (€)	37,324,307.30 €

⁴⁶ JPAC Decision on Appointment of the PIU for the Construction of Motorway on Corridor Vc, Section Putnikovo brdo - Medakovo (May 29, 2020)

⁴⁷ Law on Expropriation of FBiH, Art.24 (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 70/07, 36/10, 25/12 and 34/16)

Total (BAM)	73,000,000.00 KM
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As the estimated RAP budget for section Medakovo - Ozimice (assessment of the value of expropriation) is done at an early stage of this project, it is not possible to estimate in detail the costs envisaged for expropriation and other costs. Deviations from the anticipated costs are possible, as in this section, where the funds planned for expropriation and other costs have been significantly increased by the revision of the business plan. The reason for this is the large number of residential buildings covered by the expropriation zone, the regulation of the Tešanjka River, Trebačka River and the Strupina River, which further widens the expropriation zone, but also the high price of land in certain parts of the section.

9.4 Timeline for Land Acquisition

Land acquisition activities were initiated in September 2020 for all of the affected land plots in Municipality of Tešanj and in January for Municipality of Maglaj and Žepče. Land acquisition activities are ongoing. The completion of land acquisition is planned by the end of September 2022.

9.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

JPAC will monitor the land acquisition process and maintain a land acquisition database. The data/information will be updated periodically. All information on PAPs, their holdings and their compensation payments and assistance measures will be kept confidential.

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

- Overall **spending** on expropriation and compensation
- Number of **PAP by categories** (consistent with categories in the entitlement matrix)
- Number of **structures** (residential, commercial and auxiliary) identified on affected land plots
- Number of public meetings and consultations with affected people conducted during preparation of this RAP
- Number and percentage of **negotiated settlements** signed
- Number and percentage of individual compensation agreements signed before the beginning of construction activities
- Number of persons requesting **special assistance** and types of assistance provided to vulnerable individuals/households in a timely manner
- Number of people having received **compensation** in the period with distribution by compensation type and by classes of amounts
- Number and amount of **payments that restore livelihood loss**

- Number and amount of **payments that restore loss of income**
- Successful re-establishment of **relocated businesses** (new location, level of income, number of employees)
- Successful **relocation of households** (new location, level of income)
- Number of successfully **re-established agricultural activities** after land acquisition or restriction of access as a result of the Project (level of income)
- Number and type of **grievances**, including any court cases, related to land acquisition (submitted and resolved and how long it took for them to be resolved)

JPAC will produce biannual reports on the progress achieved with the implementation of the RAP. These reports will consolidate information on compensation and livelihood restoration measures, consultations, information on negotiations and results, provision of assistance to vulnerable groups, grievance management, etc.

JPAC will document all meetings and consultations with minutes and photographs, and will submit these to Creditor, together with progress reports.

10. APPENDIX 1 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLDS

Questionnaire number	
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Survey date:	
Surveyor's name and surname:	

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

1.1. Location:	
1.2. Municipality:	
1.3. Cadastral plot reference:	
1.4. Full name of the respondent:	
1.5. Ethnic group:	
1.6. Phone number:	
1.7. Whole plot affected: Yes/No	
1.8. If no, specify the size of the non-affected part:	m ²

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PROPERTY (PLOT)

2.1. Total size:	m ²
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2.2. Location of the cadastral plots, total number per location and cadastral reference

Location	Total number of cadastral plots	Cadastral plot reference	Current use <i>Tick applicable use</i>
1.			Mainly residential Mainly agricultural Forest Pasture Mainly business Unused
2.			Mainly residential Mainly agricultural Forest Pasture Mainly business Unused

3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

3.1. Crops observed on the affected part of the plot at the time of the survey: _____

3.2. Perennial / annual species: _____

3.3. If perennial: Year of plantation: _____

3.4. Average yield on this plot according to farmer: _____ (specify measurement unit)

3.5. Overall land holdings of the farmer, including this plot and all others: _____ hectares
Including farm lands, pastures, forests, arid and unused land – Include all land available to the farmer regardless of ownership

3.6. Of which farmed this year: _____ hectares

4. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED STRUCTURE

4.1. Detached building: YES / NO	
4.2. Apartment in a larger house: YES / NO	
4.3. Apartment in a building: YES / NO	
4.4. House: YES / NO	
4.5. Outside dimensions (main building) m x m	
4.6. Built in year:	
4.7. General condition (main building):	Exterior: Interior: 1: <i>new or very good</i> 2: <i>fair</i> 3: <i>poor</i> 4: <i>ruin, unusable</i>

4.8. Auxiliary structures		4.9. Build of solid materials	
Summer kitchen		YES	NO
Garage		YES	NO
Pantry		YES	NO
Stall		YES	NO
Other (specify):		YES	NO
Other (specify):		YES	NO

Tick applicable box

5. OWNERSHIP ISSUES

5.1. Owner: Yes No

5.2. User: Yes No

5.3. Ownership details		
With fully registered title		
Legalization in progress		What stage is the legalization process in:
Formal lease of public property		Owner
Formal lease of private property		Owner (contact details):
Informal lease		Owner (contact details):
Fully informal		How did the owner take possession of the above mentioned plot?
Shared ownership YES / NO		If yes, name other co-owners:

Tick applicable box

6. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

6.1. Information on household members

	Name and surname	Relationship with Head of Household	Year of Birth	Gender	Occupation	Education (degree of vocational education)
1	HH	HH		M	F	

2				M	F		
3				M	F		
4				M	F		
5				M	F		

7. VULNERABILITY

7.1 Is any of the household members suffering from one of the following problems:	7.2. Social benefits (yes or no, if yes which kind of assistance)
Physical handicap	
Mental handicap	
Chronic disease requiring regular medical attention	
Chronic disease requiring hospitalization	
unemployed or without regular income	
Elderly and/or elderly and single	
Member of ethnic minority (e.g. Roma)	
Other problem (specify)	

Indicate the number of affected household members in section 2 in the relevant table

8. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD (HOUSING)

8.1. How long have you been living here (year when you settled here):
8.2. Where did you live before?
8.3. Under what circumstances did you settle here?

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETAILS ABOUT THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

9.1. Total household income

Which of the following categories does the average total monthly income of your whole household fall in:	
Less than 500 KM	
Between 500 and 1,000 KM	
Between 1,000 and 1,500 KM	
More than 1,500 KM	

In case there are several household members earning the income, please consolidate them together

Amongst the following, what are your main sources of income:			
Salaries		Pensions	
Personal agricultural production		Government or other assistance	
Small business		Other (specify):	
Remittances		Other (specify):	

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

9.2. Are you satisfied with your economic situation?

Highly satisfied	
Satisfied	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	
Dissatisfied	
Highly dissatisfied	

Tick applicable box

10. DISPLACEMENT

10.1. What do you envision your main problems will be if you end up being affected by the project implementation?

	Loss of livelihood	Loss of social connections	Loss of property	Other (specify):
Male member of the household				
Female member of				

the household								
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

11. COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

11.1. Resettlement (relocation to another house in an unaffected area) YES / NO

10.2. What would be most important for you in the selection of a resettlement location (please rank)?

	Proximity to schools	Proximity to health care centers	Proximity to relatives	Proximity to social networks (specify)	Proximity to place of work
Male member of the household					
Female member of the household					
	Other (specify):	Other (specify):	Other (specify):	Other (specify):	Other (specify):
Male member of the household					
Female member of the household					

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

10.3. Compensation in cash YES / NO

10.4 Do you have another house that you could relocate to? YES / NO

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LANDOWNERS

Questionnaire number	
----------------------	--

Survey date	
Surveyor's name and surname:	

Municipality:	
Location:	
Address:	
Cadastral plot reference:	
Photograph of affected property (number):	
Whole plot affected: YES / NO	
If no, specify the size of the non-affected part: m ²	

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENT

1.1. Respondent's name and surname:
1.2. Owner or user of land plot:
1.3. Ethnic group:

1.4. Phone number: _____

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PROPERTY (PLOT)

2.1. Location of the plots, total number per location and cadastral reference

Location	Total number of plots	Cadastral plot reference	Current use <i>Tick applicable use</i>
1.			Arable land Forest Pasture Unused
2.			Arable land Forest Pasture Unused

3. OWNERSHIP ISSUES

3.1. Owner: Yes No

3.2. User: Yes No

3.3. Ownership details		
With fully registered title		
Legalization in progress		What stage is the legalization process in:
Formal lease of public property		Owner
Formal lease of private property		Owner (contact details):
Informal lease		Owner (contact details):
Fully informal		How did the owner take possession of the above mentioned plot?
Shared ownership YES / NO		If yes, name other co-owners:

Tick applicable box

4. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

4.1. Crops observed on the affected part of the plot at the time of the survey: _____

4.2. Perennial / annual species: _____

4.3. If perennial: Year of plantation: _____

4.4. Average yield on this plot according to farmer: _____ (specify measurement unit).

4.5. Overall land holdings of the farmer, including this plot and all others: _____ hectares

Including farm lands, pastures, forests, arid and unused land – Include all land available to the farmer regardless of ownership.

4.6. Of which farmed this year: _____ hectares

5. INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

5.1. Do you sell crops _____

5.2. If yes, what is your average annual income generated by selling crops: _____

5.3. Do you use crops to meet your own needs (consumption): _____

5.4. Did you have any plans referring to the affected part of the plot? YES or NO

5.5. If YES, what were your intentions? _____

6. COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

6.1. Compensation in cash YES / NO

6.2. Would you prefer plot for plot exchange? YES/NO

6.3. Would you buy another property instead of this land plot? YES/NO

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BUSINESSES

Questionnaire number	
----------------------	--

Survey date:	
Surveyor name:	

Municipality:	
Location:	
Address:	
Cadastral plot reference:	
Photograph of affected property (number):	

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SURVEYEE (REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BUSINESS ENTITY CONCERNED)

1.1. Respondent's name and surname:
1.2. Position the respondent holds within the business entity:
1.3. Ethnic group:
1.4. Phone number:
2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFFECTED BUSINESS ENTITY
2.1. Type of business activity:
2.2. Year of establishment:
2.3. Owner (co-owner):
2.4. Legal form of the business entity:
2.5. Business entity is formally registered: YES / NO
2.6. Is the structure where business entity operates, legalized? YES / NO (if not, clarify _____)

2.7. Number of full time employees: _____ and number of part-time employees: _____

3. INFORMATION ON BUSINESS INCOME

3.1. In average, over the last three years:

Total income (KM annually)

Note: If the business entity has been operating for less than 3 years, provide information for the last year.

4. COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

4.1 What do you envision your main problems will be if you end up being affected by the project implementation?

Loss of customers (business)	Obstruction of business activities due to works	Equipment damages	Other (specify):

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

4.2 What would be the most appropriate type of compensation for you?

11. APPENDIX 2 - PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Public Grievance Form

Reference No:	
Full Name (optional)	
Contact Information	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____ _____ _____
Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Telephone: _____ • By E-mail _____
Project name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Section/Subsection: _____
Location:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cadastral municipality: _____
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:**Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina****Attention:** Grievance mechanism contact personDesign Department – Division for Study Documentation,
Social and Environmental Policy**Postal Address:** Adema Buća 20, 88000 Mostar

Hamdije Kreševljakovića 19, 71000 Sarajevo,

Fax: +387 33 277 901**Telephone:** +387 33 277 900**E-mail address:** prituzbe@jpautoceste.bawww.jpautoceste.ba

12.APPENDIX 3 – PHOTOGRAPHS OF AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Medakovo (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Medakovo – Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Medakovo (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Medakovo – Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

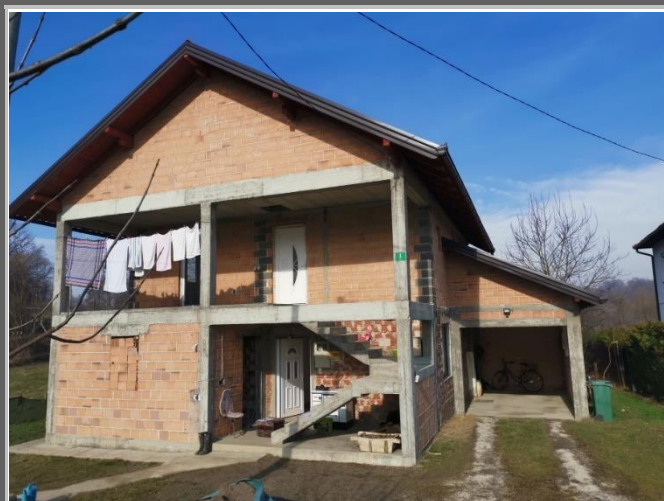
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Medakovo (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Medakovo – Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Trepče (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Trepče - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Trepče (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Trepče - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Poor
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Poor
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Koprivci/Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Jablanica (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Jablanica/Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Karadaglije (Tešanj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Karadaglije - Tešanj
- Name of Head of Household : Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Poor
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Radojčići (Maglaj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Radojčići - Maglaj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Radojčići (Maglaj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Radojčići - Maglaj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Radojčići (Maglaj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Radojčići - Maglaj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Radojčići (Maglaj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Radojčići - Maglaj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Radojčići (Maglaj)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Radojčići - Maglaj
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – Yes
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ljubatovići (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ljubatovići - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Goliješnica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Goliješnica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Goliješnica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Goliješnica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Goliješnica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Goliješnica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ozimica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ozimica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ozimica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ozimica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Good
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ozimica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ozimica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ozimica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ozimica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES – Ozimica (Žepče)



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Location – Ozimica - Žepče
- Name of Head of Household: Personal data, available for insight
- Vulnerability – No
- Ownership – Yes
- Building Permit – Yes
- External condition – Solid
- Resettlement Preference – Cash only