

FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ROAD SECTOR MODERNIZATION PROJECT

Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac Sections Brocanac – Cerovica and Cerovica – Drenovac

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Road Sector Modernization Project

Resettlement Action Plan
Neum – Stolac

Sections
Brocanac – Cerovica
and
Cerovica – Drenovac

Project: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Report: Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac
Prepared for: Public Company Roads of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction.....	7
1.1.	Description and Context of the Project.....	7
1.2.	Scope and Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	10
2.	Legal Framework for Land Acquisition.....	11
2.1.	Law on Expropriation of FBiH	11
2.2.	Other Related Legislation of FBiH	13
2.3.	Applicable WB Policy.....	15
2.4.	Gaps and Proposed Solutions	15
3.	Project Impacts and Affected Populations	17
3.1.	Census and Socio-economic Survey	17
3.2.	Affected People and Properties.....	19
4.	Objectives and Principles of Land Acquisition	28
5.	Eligibility and Entitlements.....	31
5.1.	Assistance to Vulnerable Persons	36
6.	Methodology for Valuation of Property	37
7.	Consultation and Participation	39
8.	Grievance Mechanism	42
9.	Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Team	45
9.1.	Responsibility for Implementation	45
9.2.	Institutional Capacities.....	45
10.	RAP Implementation Schedule.....	47
11.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	48
12.	Costs and Budget	49
	Annex 1 – Detailed Description of the Key Provisions of the Law on Expropriation of FBiH	50
	Annex 2 – Comparison of Relevant FBiH Legislation with OP 4.12 Requirements	53
	Annex 3 – Summary of Census Database.....	58
	Annex 4 – Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire	64
	Annex 5 – Public Invitation to Socio-economic Survey (published in local newspaper, radio station, PC Roads FBiH website and bulletin boards of Municipalities of Neum and Stolac)	67
	Annex 6 – Summary of Socio-economic Survey Data	68
	Annex 7 – Formal Access to Information Request Form	71
	Annex 8 – Flowchart for Processing Grievances.....	72
	Annex 9 – Grievance Form	73
	Annex 10 – Consultation Meetings, Key Issues and Conclusions	74
	Annex 11 – Newspapers Announcements on Consultative Meetings	80

List of Tables

Table 1: Total number of PAPs to be Affected and Number of PAPs Interviewed	19
Table 2: Overview of Affected Land Plots by Type of Ownership per Cadastral Municipality	19
Table 3: Overview of Affected Land Plots by Type of Land per Cadastral Municipality	21
Table 4: Overview of Affected Area by Type of Land per Cadastral Municipality	22
Table 5: Types and Frequencies of Vulnerability	27
Table 6: Entitlements Matrix.....	32
Table 7: Organizational Responsibilities and Arrangements	45
Table 8: Tentative Schedule for RAP Implementation for Sections Broćanac – Hutovo – Cerovica and Cerovica – Drenovac	47
Table 9: Cost Estimate for Acquisition of Land	49

List of Figures

Figure 1: Administrative Organization of BiH	8
Figure 2: Map of the Project Area.....	9
Figure 3: Map of Project Area based on the Land Plots by Type of Ownership	20
Figure 4: Map of Project Area based on the Map of Settlements	21
Figure 5: Map of Project Area based on the CORINE Land Cover (2011).....	22
Figure 6: Map of Project Area based on the Map of Land Capability Classification.....	23
Figure 7: Place of Residence Reported by Respondents	24
Figure 8: Type of Use of Affected Land Plots Reported by Respondents.....	25
Figure 9: Average Household Income Reported by Respondents.....	25
Figure 10: Employment Status of Respondents	26
Figure 11: Satisfaction of Respondents with their Socio-economic Situation	26
Figure 12: Organization of PC Roads FBiH.....	46
Figure 13: Photographs of Attendents of the Meeting in the Municipality of Neum	76
Figure 14: Photographs of Attendents of the Meeting in the Municipality of Stolac	79
Figure 15: Announcement on Consultative Meeting in the Local Newspaper “Dnevni Avaz”	80
Figure 16: Announcement on Consultative Meeting in the Local Newspaper “Dnevni Avaz”	81

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

COMPENSATION	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project. Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land and assets in all cases, including where this is not possible due to the absence of the owners. In the case of absence of owners, the money will be deposited to an escrow account for 3 years.
CUT-OFF DATE	Date of closure of the public announcement to be published by the expropriation beneficiary in local newspapers, informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process, the cut-off date and the contact persons who may be contacted by PAPs for further information. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the cut-off date will not be compensated.
ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood, resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
EXPROPRIATION	Means deprivation or limitation of ownership rights of property with a compensation pursuant to market value of that property.
INFORMAL USERS	PAPs who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	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.
LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION	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. Assistance must continue after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.
MARKET VALUE	Market value is calculated based on prices of property in the area in which the particular property is being expropriated, which can be achieved for a particular property on the market, depending on supply and demand at that moment of setting the price.
MOVING ALLOWANCE	The moving allowance is a cash compensation for costs directly associated to moving/relocation of the household.
OWNERS	PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

rights recognized under the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

PAP	“Project Affected Person” is any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT	Loss of shelter or property caused by expropriation of land in connection with the project, which requires the physical shifting of a PAP from his/her pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.
REPLACEMENT COST	For <i>agricultural land</i> , replacement cost is 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. For <i>land in urban areas</i> , it is 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. For <i>houses and other structures</i> , it 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 labor 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 leveling 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.
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)	The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the Actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project. The RAP should be consistent with the principles and objectives of OP 4.12 and with the RPF.
RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)	The purpose of the RPF is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation. It contains clear definitions of conditions under which the resettlement (for a specific project, a sector program or within a political entity like a state or a province) will be planned and implemented. It defines issues like entitlement, principles of compensation, grievance processes and other legal procedures. An RPF is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. The RPF should be consistent with the principles and objectives of OP 4.12.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

STAKEHOLDERS	Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE	The transitional allowance is a one-off cash compensation as an additional financial assistance to ensure to cover a period of time for adjustment to the relocated area.
USERS	PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land/property at the time of the cut-off date but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
VULNERABLE GROUPS	People, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation, who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

1. Introduction

1.1. Description and Context of the Project

The Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) has launched the overarching FBiH Modernization of Main Roads Program to ensure adequate road infrastructure by 2020.

In the framework of the abovementioned umbrella Program, the Public Company "Roads of FBiH" (PC Roads FBiH), a limited liability company wholly owned by the Government of FBiH, has initiated the **FBiH Road Sector Modernization Project** (the Project). For this purpose, it has requested the Government of FBiH to ensure credit funds from International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The Government of FBiH has supported the initiative to ensure credit resources from IFIs in the amount of up to €150 million for the Project, including €103.38 million from the World Bank (WB) and the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The Borrower will be the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), whereas the agency responsible for implementing the Project on behalf of FBiH will be PC Roads FBiH.

The Project comprises several small and mid-sized investment schemes including:

- Construction of new sections of roads
- Improvement the road elements within the existing corridor
- Construction of third lane to be used by slow vehicles
- Reconstruction of the carriage-way structure, axis corrections
- Elimination of road safety black spots and dangerous locations
- Improvements of the bridges and tunnels.

The Project is expected to reduce the number of road accidents, reduce local pollution generated by transport sector and vehicle operating costs, and improve road connectivity and safety, thus facilitating trade, enabling tourism development, providing local communities with better access to social infrastructure such as hospitals, supporting private sector development, promoting regional and national economic growth and contributing to economic and social cohesion in the region.

Administrative Structure of BiH

BiH consists of two entities: Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska, and a separate administrative unit under the exclusive sovereignty of the State (Brcko District). FBiH consists of ten Cantons which are further divided into Municipalities (Figure 1). There are 79 Municipalities in FBiH.

The administrative structure of FBiH is shown in the Figure below.



*Figure 1: Administrative Organization of BiH
(source: ENOVA)*

Description of Sub-projects

Part of the Project is the **construction of the new road Neum – Stolac (M 17.3) with a total length of 38.5 km**, located in the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, consisting of the following two sections:

1. **Section Stari Neum – Kisevo – Babin Do (Tunnel Ostrovac)** (length = 5.6 km), whose construction has been completed, and the final layer of asphalt remains to be placed;
2. **Section Babin Do (Tunnel Ostrovac) – Brocanac** (length = 6.4 km), for which the land acquisition process has been completed to a great extent and will soon be finalized, whereas construction has not been initiated to date;
3. **Section Brocanac – Hutovo – Cerovica** (length = 11.2 km), which begins at the end of section Kisevo – Brocanac, ending in front of the settlement Brocanac. The alignment further leaves the small valley of Brocanac and arrives to the curve Hadzibegov grad, which it overcomes by a tunnel and descends to the valley of Hutovo settlements;
4. **Section Cerovica – Drenovac** (length = 15.3 km), which begins from Cerovica, from where the road climbs to the plateau Kadica, Dubrava – Cerovica, after which it descends to the end-point of the existing road that leads towards the town of Stolac. The section ends just before Drenovac, at the start of the section Drenovac – Masline of the main road M-17.3.

This RAP covers the sections where land acquisition has not been initiated yet, i.e. section Brocanac – Hutovo – Cerovica and section Cerovica – Drenovac.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

The construction of this road will have a positive socio-economic impact on this part of the country, enabling the better connection of Neum with the rest of BiH and a positive effect on other populated places along the route, including the Municipality of Stolac and Municipality of Neum.

The population of the Municipality of Neum is 4,364 persons, with a population density of 19.4 persons per km². The total number of settlements in the Municipality of Neum is 27.¹

The population of the Municipality of Stolac is 12,988 persons, with a population density of 45.4 persons per km². The Municipality of Stolac has 26 settlements.²

The Project area represents a stable karst terrain, with alternate Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean climate and high solar insolation. It has low rainfall, higher average annual temperatures than the continental regions, long vegetation periods, and greater windiness. These features have direct impact on the development of vegetation specific for this area – green forests and maquis shrubland, holm oak, etc.

The map of the Project area is provided below.

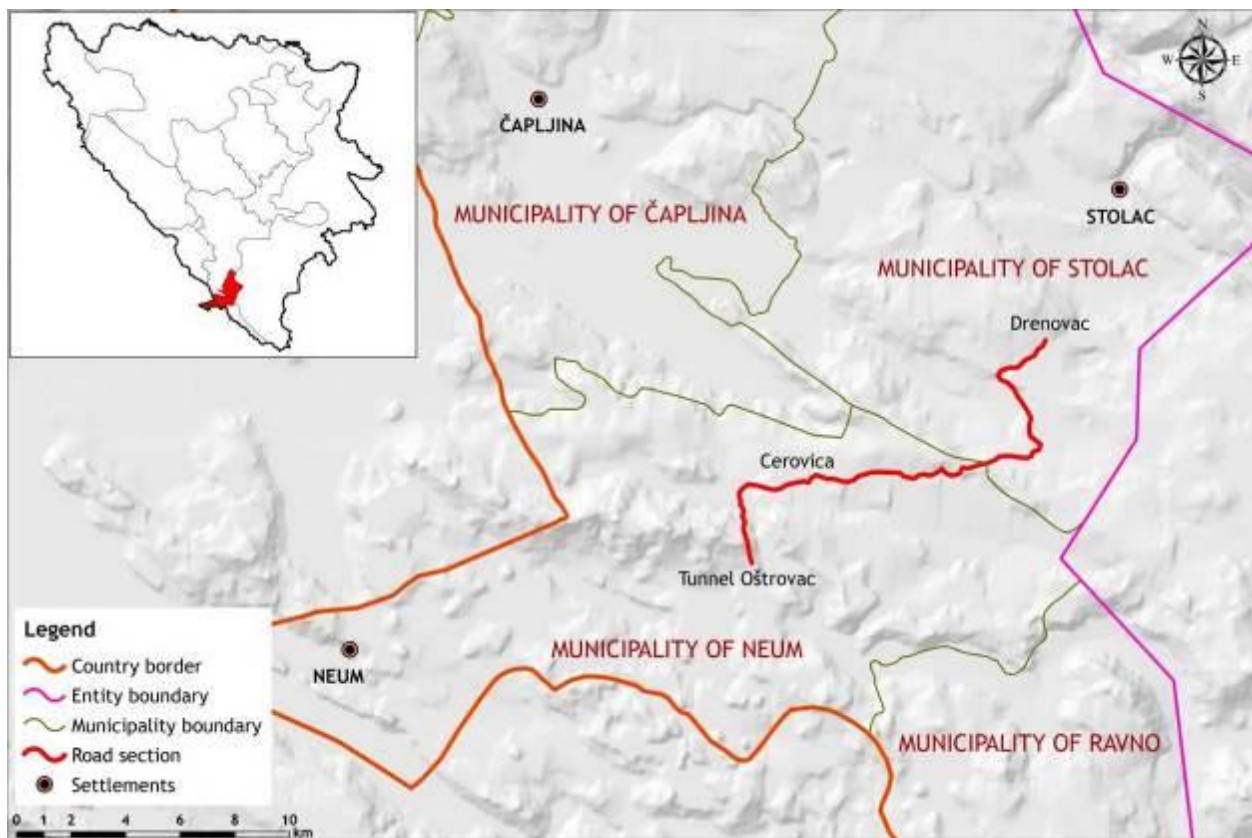


Figure 2: Map of the Project Area

¹Source: Federal Development Planning Institution (2015). Socio-economic Indicators by Municipalities in FBiH in 2014. Sarajevo.

²Ibid

1.2. Scope and Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

PC Roads FBiH has prepared this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the above described sections of the **road Neum – Stolac** consistent with:

- the **laws and regulations in force in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH)**,
- the **World Bank Operational Policy (OP) on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)**³.

This RAP has been prepared based on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Project, which outlines the key land acquisition and resettlement principles and objectives to be followed, the organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during Project implementation to ensure the adequate management of land acquisition required for the Project, and ensure that eligible, affected persons are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods. The RPF is in line with the local legislation and OP 4.12 and the more stringent requirement will prevail..

This RAP specifies the detailed procedures to be followed by PC Roads FBiH and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. The document also provides baseline census and socio-economic survey information; specific compensation rates and standards; policy entitlements related to any additional impacts identified through the census or survey; the implementation schedule for resettlement activities; and cost estimates.

In addition to OP 4.12, the *WB Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook: Planning and Implementation in Development Projects (2004)*⁴ has been also used as a guiding document during the preparation of this RAP.

Status of the Land Acquisition Process

The construction of the Neum – Stolac road was declared to be of public interest in 2011 by the Government of FBiH (Decision on Declaration of Public Interest for the Main Road Neum – Stolac, No 1099/11 of 13 Oct 2011).

Detailed Designs for both sections (Brocanac – Hutovo – Cerovica and Cerovica – Drenovac) were completed in October 2015, as well as the Preliminary Expropriation Study⁵ for both sections (in November 2015).

No other activities related to the land acquisition process for the above mentioned two sections have been undertaken to date.

³Available at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL/0,,contentMDK:20064610-menuPK:64701637-pag ePK:64709096-piPK:64709108-theSitePK:502184-isCURL:Y,00.html>

⁴Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2004/01/5159399/involuntary-resettlement-sourcebook-planning-implementation-development-projects-vol-1-2>

⁵ The Expropriation Study represents the basic document for preparing and implementing the expropriation process. According to the Law on Expropriation, the Expropriation Study contains the geodetic and cadastral plan of the expropriation area, data on affected property (including identification of owners), the objective of expropriation and other relevant data.

2. Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

2.1. 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.⁷

A summary of the key provisions of the Law is presented in this section, whereas a more detailed description of the provisions are provided in Annex 1 of this RAP.

- **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.

- **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 persons for conducting the expropriation procedure. These persons are

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

⁷ Amendments to the Law are currently in parliamentary procedure, and the extent and time of adoption of such amendments is unknown. Following the adoption of the amendments to the Law, an annex explaining the relevance of such amendments (if any) for the Project will be added to this RAP. Depending on the extent of the impact of the amendments, the RAP could be subject to a new round of consultations. The amendments to the Law shall not have retroactive applicability. Once the amendments to the Law are put into effect, the more stringent principle (amended Law on Expropriation of FBiH or OP 4.12) shall prevail.

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.). These appointed persons organize 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. Appointed persons also invite the identified owners and users, organize a meeting in the municipality and issues a decision on the resolution of the preliminary issue (i.e. identify the actual and current owner or user to whom the compensation will be provided). As the last step, the appointed person 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 a second instance.

▪ **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 request 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 to those who have formal legal rights is provided in the form of replacement property (Art. 45). However, compensation may be provided in cash, upon the request of the owner and 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).

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. Compensation arrangements must be settled prior to the formal transfer of ownership of the expropriated property (Art. 31).

- **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).

2.2. 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 Agricultural Land of FBiH*⁹ 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.

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

⁹ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 52/09

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

- The *Law on Construction Land of FBiH*¹⁰ 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 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 Extra-Judicial Proceedings of FBiH*¹¹ 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 FBiH*¹² 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 FBiH*¹³ 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.
- The *Law on Land Survey and Cadastral of Property in FBiH*¹⁴ 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 Gender Equality* in BiH¹⁵ 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.

¹⁰ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 67/05

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

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 BH 16/03, 102/09

2.3. Applicable WB Policy

All WB financed projects involving resettlement are subject to OP 4.12, which describe the instruments and procedures for eliminating negative economic, social and environmental issues that may arise. OP 4.12 is triggered not only with physical relocation, but any loss of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of income sources and means of livelihood. The overall objectives of OP 4.12 are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should be encouraged to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in improving their former standards of living and livelihoods (income earning capacity, and production levels), or at least in restoring them.

OP 4.12 distinguishes the following three categories of persons for eligibility for compensation and assistance:

- a. Persons with formal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country).
- b. Persons who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land and assets - provided that such claims¹⁶ are recognized under the country laws or become recognized through a process identified in the specific resettlement plans.
- c. Persons without recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

2.4. Gaps and Proposed Solutions

In general, the above described legislation of FBiH provides an adequate framework to carry out resettlement and compensation activities in line with WB requirements. The main gaps between local legislation and WB requirements and the solutions addressed through this RAP are:

- *Compensation for informal users of land:* in FBiH, the only category provided compensation according to the Law on Expropriation is the formal owner of the property. Cases involving informal users as defined by category (b) of OP 4.12 (i.e. cases in which there is a discrepancy between the land registry records and the actual ownership situation – for e.g. the land registry has not been updated following the decease of a registered owner or due to other reasons) are identified and resolved adequately by the Municipality in compliance with the Law on Expropriation, which stipulates that municipalities are required to sort out title issues prior to proceeding with further steps. Informal users thus gain the status of formal owners. No informal users as defined by category (c) of OP 4.12 (i.e. persons without any recognizable legal right or claim to the land they use) have been identified.
Corrective action: Compensation for all categories of affected persons (formal and informal owners and occupants/users of land) will be provided in line with the Entitlements Matrix (Table 6 of this RAP).

¹⁶Such claims could be derived from adverse possession, from continued possession of public lands without government action for eviction (that is, with the implicit leave of the government), or from customary and traditional law and usage, and so on.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

- *Livelihood restoration assistance to persons who may suffer loss of income due to Project impacts:* the Law on Expropriation does not include specific provisions with regard to livelihood restoration. However, it allows some flexibility in devising specific compensation measures “where such conditions are of great importance for the subsistence of the previous owner, and in particular if his/her subsistence 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”. This provides a suitable legal framework for addressing livelihood restoration to the benefit of economically displaced people, businesses and agricultural laborers.
Corrective action: All types of assistance for livelihood restoration will be provided in line with the Entitlements Matrix (Table 6 of this RAP).

- *Provision of compensation:* in FBiH, compensation for lost assets is offered in kind (replacement by an equivalent property) or in cash at market value of the property if the expropriation beneficiary is unable to identify such a replacement property or if such is the choice of the affected owner.
Corrective action: Compensation for affected land plots and any other losses will be provided at replacement cost³⁷, in line with the Entitlements Matrix (Table 6 of this RAP).

A more detailed comparison of the provisions of the FBiH Law on Expropriation with the provisions of OP 4.12 is presented in Annex 2 of this RAP.

³⁷ See definition section for a detailed description of the replacement cost as per WB OP 4.12

3. Project Impacts and Affected Populations

3.1. Census and Socio-economic Survey

Census/Inventory

The **Census/Inventory** of all PAPs was developed in order to gather and analyze data and information required to identify all categories of impacts, the Project Affected People (PAPs) directly affected by land acquisition (owner/users of affected land plots) and the expected loss of assets within the Project areas (road sections). The Census was prepared on the basis of data available to date.

The Census contains data on the following:

- (i) location (road section) and Cadastral Municipality,
- (ii) land plot number,
- (iii) type of impact,
- (iv) name of PAP (owner or user),
- (v) total area of land plot (m²).

The summarized version of the census database is provided in Annex 3 of this RAP (the full database is in the form of a separate Excel document). Confidential information about individual persons and properties will not be publicly disclosed by PC Roads, the involved Municipalities and/or the World Bank.

Note: The Cadastral Plans for this area were developed in old land survey records, whereas the currently available Preliminary Expropriation Studies were prepared according to the new land survey records. Due to this, there is no clear demarcation of these plots on the ground, hence the valuation of assets could not be done¹⁸.

Socio-economic Survey

For purposes of conducting a Socio-economic Survey, a team of trained surveyors visited the planned road route locations and were unable to find any owners/users of the land plots at visited sites given that the majority of the local population does not live in the Project area since a large proportion of the population has emigrated due to war driven migrations¹⁹. Therefore, additional efforts were made to obtain the contact information and locate the owners and users of land to be affected by land acquisition through the involved municipalities (requests were sent to the municipal representatives); however, the municipal departments in charge of expropriation, property and legal affairs do not possess updated contact information on identified PAPs²⁰. Taking into account this situation, PC Roads FBiH were not able to contact PAPs directly, and attempted to reach the PAPs by posting posters on bulletin boards in the Project area and by publishing public announcements in the daily media, web portals and the website of PC Roads FBiH, as described below in more detail. PAPs were also provided with the contact details of persons available for more information on the individually affected land plots as well as the

¹⁸ Demarcation of land plots and identification of exact impacts on each plot in terms of the area to be expropriated will be conducted by the geodesy experts, whereas the valuation of land and assets on land will be conducted by independent court experts for valuation of property (agricultural expert and construction expert) in the period January-March 2016.

¹⁹ The most significant migration flows in BiH have occurred in the last two decades, as a result of the 1992–1995 war (European Commission. Social Impact of Emigration and Rural-Urban Migration in Central and Eastern Europe. BiH: Final Country Report BiH: Executive Summary 3. April 2012)

²⁰ Even though data on the residence of owners should be a part of title deeds of affected cadastral plots, the title deeds do not contain such data as most of these title deeds are not updated.

possibility of organizing a telephone survey for persons who were unable to come to the designated venues, with an indication that all costs of such telephone calls would be covered by PC Roads.

PAPs were invited by PC Roads FBiH for purposes of the Socio-economic Survey in the Municipality of Neum (conference room of Hotel Neum) and Municipality of Stolac (conference room of Municipality of Stolac) on December 28 and December 29 respectively, through the following means:

1. a public invitation was published in the local newspaper "Večernji List" on December 24, 2015;
2. a public announcement was released on the local radio station (Radio Station "Dobre vibracije") on December 24 and 25, 2015;
3. a public invitation was published online on the website of PC Roads FBiH on December 24, 2015 with additional information on the affected land plots and the maps of the affected areas (web link: http://www.jpdcfbh.ba/ba/novosti/saopcenja_za_javnost/0073_24.12.2015.shtml);
4. posters with a public invitation were posted on the bulletin boards of the Municipality of Neum and the Municipality of Stolac on December 24, 2015;
5. a public invitation was published on the news web portal "Bljesak Info" on December 27, 2015 and news web portal "Poskok Info" on December 28, 2015.

The public announcement published through the above mentioned channels is provided in Annex 5 of this RAP.

Additional socio-economic surveying was conducted on 15 February 2016 in the Municipality of Neum and Municipality of Stolac during the consultative meetings for disclosure of the draft RAP (the held consultative meetings are described in Chapter 7: *Consultation and Participation*, and information on the venues, dates, number of participants as well as key issues and conclusions from the mentioned meetings are provided in Annex 10 of this RAP). Two additional PAPs were surveyed during the meetings, and the draft RAP was amended accordingly to include the results of these surveys.

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 Survey was conducted by a team of trained surveyors, on the basis of a Survey questionnaire prepared by land acquisition experts. The questionnaire template used during the Socio-economic Survey is provided in Annex 4 to this RAP.

The dataset gathered during the Socio-economic Survey provides a baseline of detailed household demographic data for the Project Affected Population. This dataset is crucial in designing proper mitigation measures to be included as part of the project documentation and to set the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation.

The summary of the key data collected through the Socio-economic Survey are provided in Annex 6 to this RAP (the full database is in the form of a separate Excel document). Confidential information about individual persons and properties will not be publicly disclosed by PC Roads, the involved Municipalities and/or the World Bank.

Note: PAPs not covered by the Socio-economic Survey conducted in December 2015 (due to unavailability of PAP's location or contact information) and during the public meetings held in February 2016 for disclosure of draft RAP will be surveyed during individual meetings to be organized by the relevant municipal authorities once the land acquisition process is officially initiated by PC Roads FBiH.

3.2. Affected People and Properties

Overview of Project Impacts

The following impacts are expected as a result of the Project:

- **Complete (permanent) land acquisition:** for the purposes of the Project, it will be necessary to undertake complete expropriation²¹ (permanent acquisition) of land plots positioned in the location of planned road sections; residential structures and business facilities were not identified either in the Expropriation Studies or during site visits.
- **Temporary land occupation during construction works:** a number of private and state owned land plots may be temporarily occupied for purpose of construction of access roads and placement of staff, machines and material during construction works. The exact locations of such plots will be identified by the Contractors to be engaged in civil works²², in the Construction Site Organization Plan to be developed by the Contractors. The land plots identified for purposes of temporary occupation will be included in the Expropriation Study. Contractors will cover the costs of temporary land occupation. PC Roads FBiH will monitor the process and report with respect to temporary land occupation carried out after construction commencement.

Data on the number of owners/users²³ to be affected by the Project and data on the number of households interviewed during the Socio-economic Survey are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Total number of PAPs to be Affected and Number of PAPs Interviewed²⁴

PAPs	Affected by permanent land acquisition	Affected by physical displacement
Total number of owners	99 ²⁵	0
Number of owners interviewed	41	0
Total number of users	257	0
Number of users interviewed	12	0

Only 6 land plots to be affected by land acquisition (2.2%) are publicly owned. Data on land plots affected by land acquisition is shown in the table below.

Table 2: Overview of Affected Land Plots by Type of Ownership per Cadastral Municipality

²¹According 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 as well as other rights over that real property cease to exist. *Incomplete expropriation*, on the other hand, 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

²²In the event of state owned land, the right to use such plots by PC Roads FBiH will be regulated through an agreement with the municipalities or the Government of FBiH. In the event of privately owned land, the Contractor will conclude separate contracts with owners of such land (lease contracts, sales contracts or other form of transfer of ownership or use rights in accordance with the Law on Property Rights of FBiH), and pay adequate compensation. This process will be monitored by PC Roads FBiH through the continuous presence of PC Roads FBiH representatives at the Project site during construction activities and through the submission of monthly statements by the Contractor.

²³ For definition of “users”, please see the List of Definitions in this RAP. Such cases involve those where property is de facto used by family members of the owner or cases in which there is a discrepancy between the land registry records and the actual ownership situation – for e.g. the land registry has not been updated following the decease of a registered owner, and whose rights will be determined during the expropriation procedure as a so-called “preliminary issue”. No informal users (see the List of Definitions), i.e. those who have no recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they occupy, have been identified along the Neum-Stolac alignment.

²⁴These data are the result of the Census and Socio-Economic Survey, which elaborated key aspects related to the Project’s effects on residents.

²⁵ The average number of owners per land plot is high due to the fact that the land registry in FBiH has not been updated for a long period of time.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Ownership	Cadastral Municipality					Total
	Bjelovic	Burmazi	Carici	Donje Hrasno	Hutovo	
Private	11	37	116	37	45	246
Public	2	2	1	1	0	6
n/a	0	0	7	21	1	29
Total	13	39	124	59	46	281

The map of the Project area based on land plots by type of ownership is provided below.

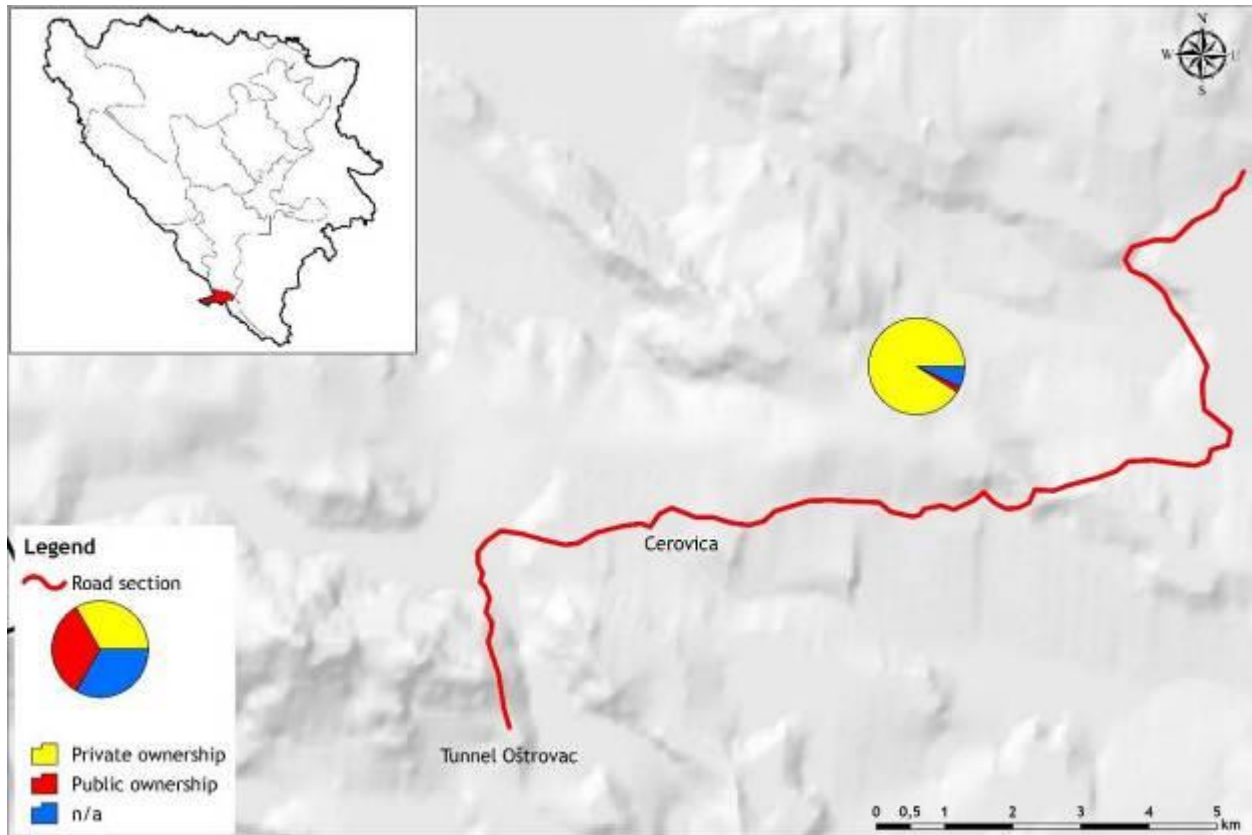


Figure 3: Map of Project Area based on the Land Plots by Type of Ownership

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

The map of the Project area based on the map of settlements is provided below. Due to the thickness of the line used to demonstrate the position of the road, it appears that some houses overlap with the road. These settlements will not be affected by the Project’s expropriation activities.

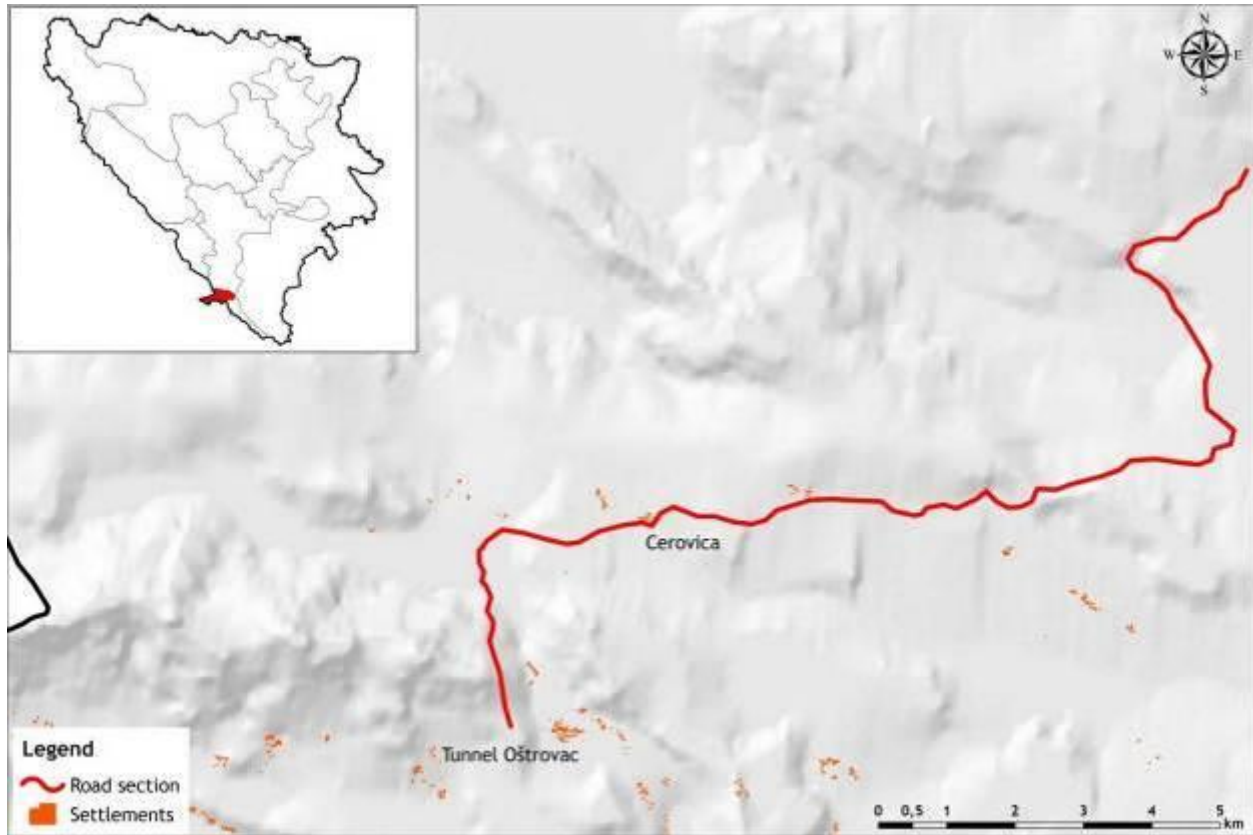


Figure 4: Map of Project Area based on the Map of Settlements

According to the Cadastre, the majority of land plots affected by land acquisition are registered as forests (61.7%), pastures (18.6%) and agricultural land (6.2%). Land plots affected by land acquisition according to land use are shown in the table below.

Table 3: Overview of Affected Land Plots by Type of Land per Cadastral Municipality

Type of Land according to the Cadaster ²⁶	Cadastral Municipality					Total
	Bjelovic	Burmazi	Carici	Donje Hrasno	Hutovo	
Agricultural land	0	1	12	4	0	17
Arid land	1	1	0	1	0	3
Construction land	0	0	3	0	0	3
Cobble road	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forest	7	35	40	37	28	147
Garden	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meadow	0	0	2	0	2	4

²⁶ In practice, in cases of changes in the culture or class of plots, owners or users of land plots do not report such changes to the competent municipal authority. Hence, the factual situation with regard to use of land does not correspond to the registered use of land. Cultivated lands were not spotted during the field visits.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Orchard	0	0	25	0	0	25
Pasture	4	2	29	16	16	67
Vineyard	0	0	12	0	0	12
n/a	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	39	124	59	46	281²⁷

The map of the Project area based on the CORINE Land Cover is provided below.



Figure 5: Map of Project Area based on the CORINE Land Cover (2011)²⁸

Total area affected by land acquisition amounts to 511,972 m² (consisting of 19.6% of agricultural land, whereas 79.5% is forest land and 0.9% arid land), as shown in the table below.

Table 4: Overview of Affected Area by Type of Land per Cadastral Municipality

Type of land	Cadastral Municipality				Total (m ²)
	Bjelovici / Burmazi	Donje Hrasno	Hutovo	Carici	
Forest (m ²)	198,514	57,724	64,499	86,405	407,142
Agricultural land (m ²)	28,284	17,821	34,725	19,705	100,535

²⁷ This figure includes also the 29 plots where the ownership status is not known.

²⁸ Latest available data on the CORINE Land Cover from Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning. Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning (2012). Draft of the Spatial Plan of FBiH. Sarajevo.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Arid land (m ²)	4,045	82	0	168	4,295
Total area (m²)	230,843	75,627	99,224	106,278	511,972

The map of the Project area based on the map of land capability classification is provided below.

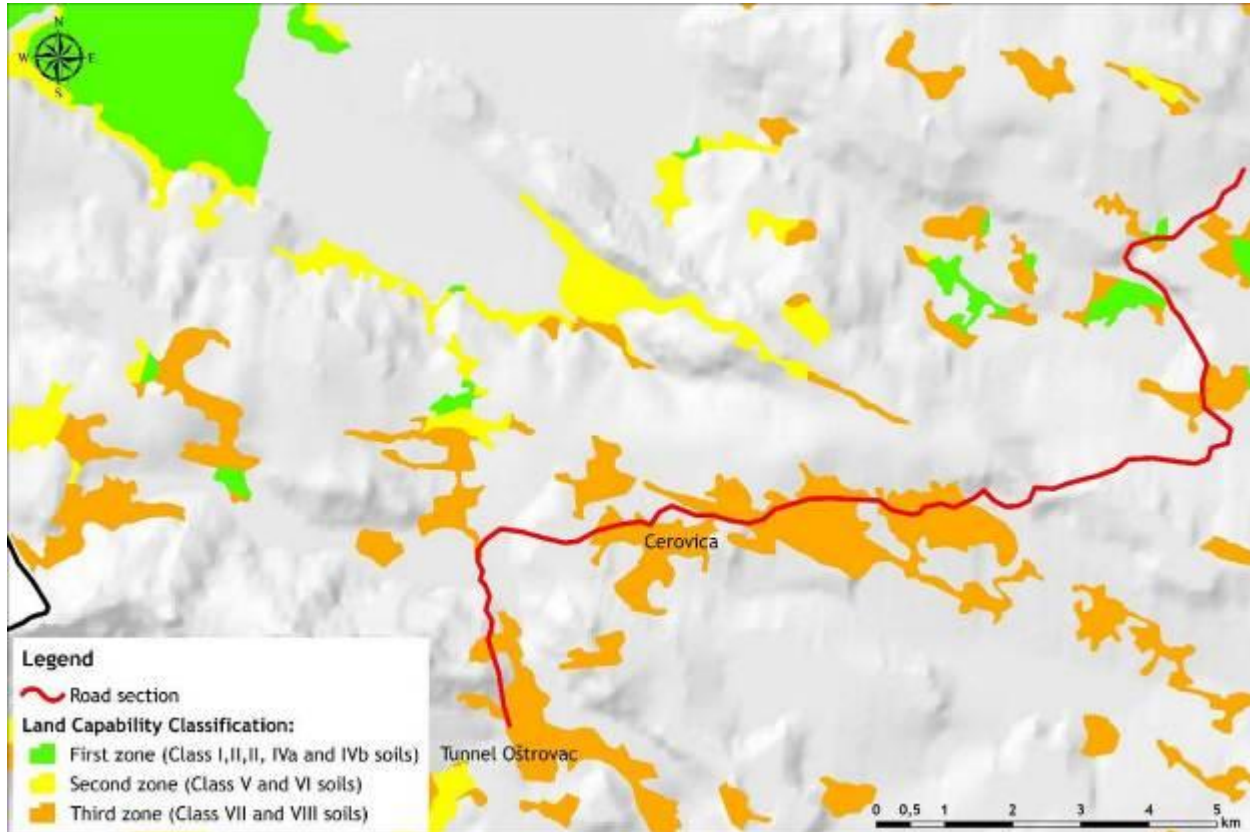


Figure 6: Map of Project Area based on the Map of Land Capability Classification²⁹

Affected Land Plot Owners/Users

A total of 53 land plot owners/users were surveyed, of which 35 from the Municipality of Neum and 18 from the Municipality of Stolac. These 53 respondents are owners or users of 84 land plots in total (in average, 1.6 land plot affected by expropriation per household). In 47 cases (88.6 %), only part of the land plot is affected by expropriation, while in 2 cases (3.7 %) the whole land plot is affected (for 4 cases, information on area affected is not available).

Owners/users

41 respondents (77.3 %) are the owners of the affected land plots, whereas 12 (22.7 %) respondents are users (do not own the land).

²⁹ According to the Land Capability Classification (Class I to Class VIII) determined by the Law on Agricultural Land of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 52/09), there are three main zones (A, B, C) as follows:

A – High quality soils of I, II and III class which are adequate for intensive agricultural production and moderate quality soils of IVa and IVb class which can be used for other purposes;

B – Low quality soils of V and VI class that can be used for extensive agricultural farming or used for purposes other than agriculture or forestry;

C – Very poor quality soils of VII and VIII class which can be used for several purposes, but with very strong restrictions.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Place of residence

The majority of respondents lives in Neum (39 %), followed by Hutovo (23 %) and Brocanac (8 %). Information on place of residents of respondents is given in figure below.

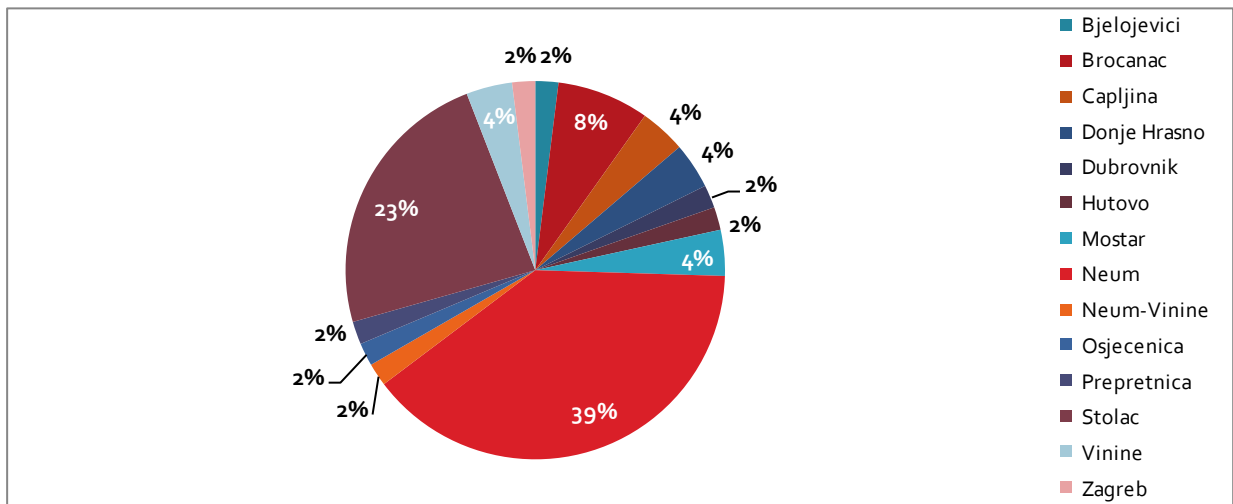


Figure 7: Place of Residence Reported by Respondents

Ethnic background

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. 98% of respondents (N=52) declared themselves as Croats and 1 respondent declared himself as Bosniak.

Demographics of households

The total number of persons (household members) living in the 53 households surveyed is 225. The smallest number of household members in the sample is 1, whereas the largest household in the sample consists of 10 household members. The average household consists of 4.2 members. In 51 families (96.2 %), the head of the household is male, while in 2 households the head of the household is female (3.8%).

Legality of land

51 (96.2 %) respondents reported registered (formal) land plots and 2 (3.8 %) respondents reported informal use of land plots (using land plots owned by family). 21 respondents reported joint ownership.

Type of use of land plots

The majority of respondents (51 %) reported that they are not using the affected land plots. 12 respondents (22.6 %) reported that they use land plots for farming (i.e. farm land) and 14 respondents (26.4 %) reported that they use the land plots for livestock grazing (i.e. pasture). Information on type of use of affected land plots is given in the figure below.

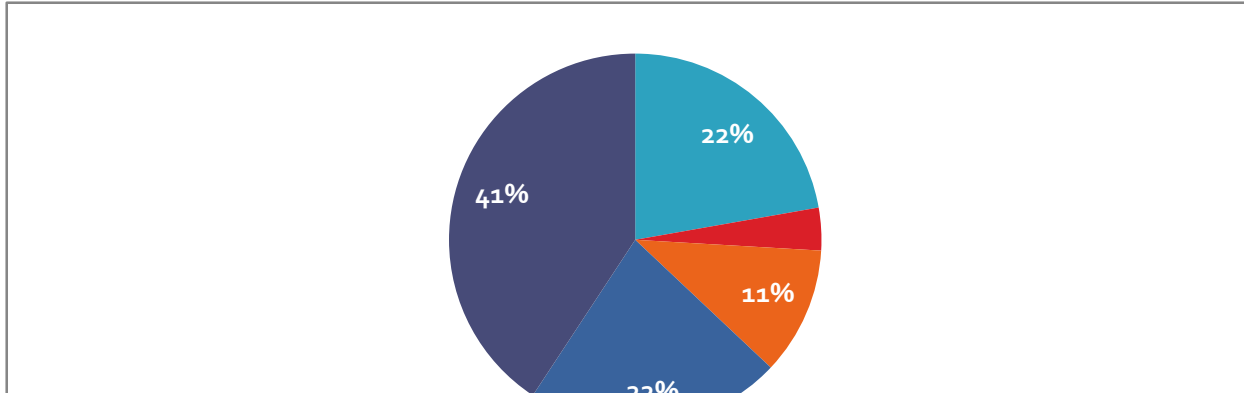


Figure 8: Type of Use of Affected Land Plots Reported by Respondents

Auxiliary structures

29 (54.7 %) respondents reported having dry stone walls on affected land plots. 1 respondent has a barn, and 1 respondent has 3 old houses (ruins). 22 respondents do not have any auxiliary structures on their land plots.

Agricultural production

9 respondents reported annual crops (immortelle, potatoes, onions and carrots). 6 respondents reported perennial plantations (olive trees). 36 respondents did not report any crops.

10 respondents reported commercial activities related to agricultural production. The minimum profit from sale of agricultural products reported is 2,000 KM (1,022.16 Euros) per year and the maximum profit reported is 25,000 KM (12,777.06 Euros) per year in the sample. In average, households generate a profit of 7,062 KM (3,609.26 Euros) in annual sales.

Household income

22 households reported having less than 500 KM (255.71 Euros) of monthly income, 18 households have income in the range of 500 to 1000 KM (255.71 – 511.42 Euros), and 11 households reported income higher than 1000 KM (511.42 Euros). 2 respondents did not answer the question. Taking into consideration that the relative poverty line in FBiH was 416.40 KM (212.81 Euros) a month per equivalent adult in 2011³⁰, every third household in the sample is considered as poor. Information on household income in the sample is given below.

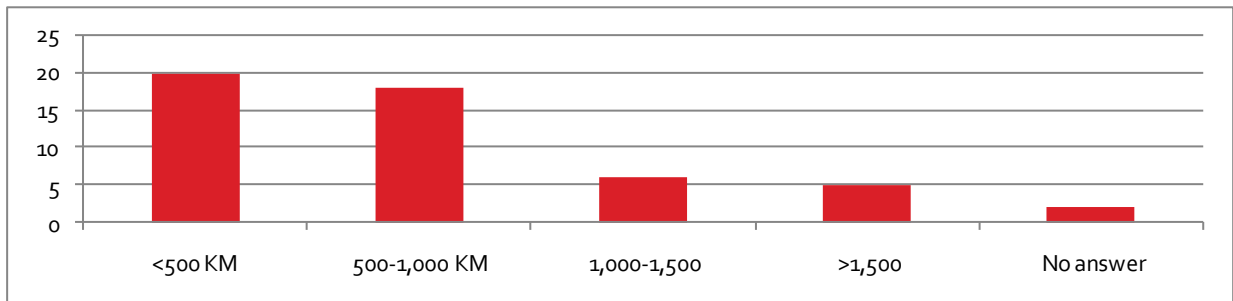


Figure 9: Average Household Income Reported by Respondents

³⁰ Institute for Statistics of FBiH (2012). First Release, No. 21.3. Sarajevo. The Agency for Statistics of BiH publishes a core set of indicators of poverty, in compliance with EU standards, in the Household Budget Report. The last report was published in 2011.

Educational level of respondents

The majority of respondents have high school (secondary) education (N=25, 49 %) and university degrees (N=15, 29 %). 6 respondents are skilled workers. 2 respondents have elementary education and one has post-secondary education. 4 respondents did not answer the question.

Employment status of respondents

25 % of respondents (N=13) are unemployed. Information on employment status of respondents is shown in figure below.

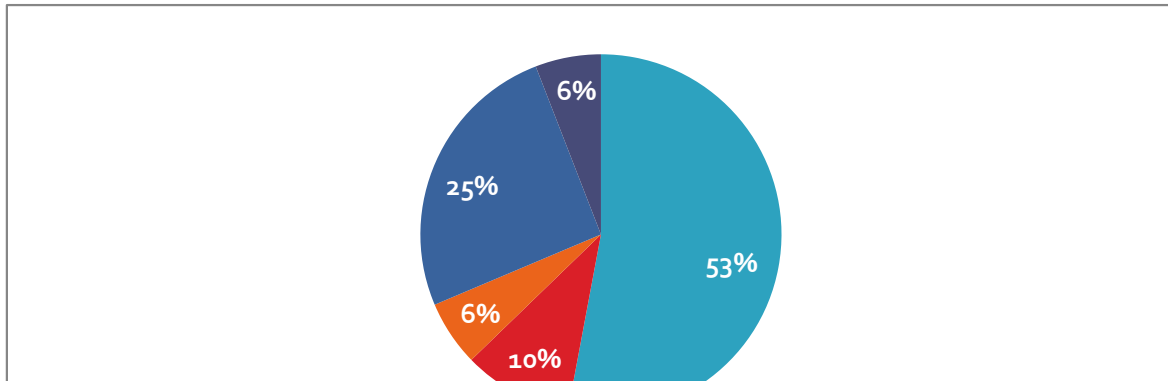


Figure 10: Employment Status of Respondents

Sources of income and livelihoods

Salaries are the primary source of income for 28 households (52.8 %), and pensions are the source of income for 13 households (24.5 %). Private business is the main source of income for 3 families (5.6 %). 4 families reported that agricultural production contributes to their livelihoods, of which 2 families have no other source of income (depend entirely on agricultural production), whereas the other two families have salary as primary source of income (agricultural production is secondary source of income).5 respondents did not answer the question.

For these 2 families fully dependent on agricultural production for their livelihoods, livelihood restoration assistance will be required. They did not report any other land owned. One respondent is self-employed in agriculture and his own agricultural production is the primary and only source of income for his family (generating annual profit of 15,000 KM or 7,670.74 Euros). One respondent reported agricultural production and selling of agricultural products but he did not report amount of income generated (he reported family monthly income less than 500 KM or 255.71 Euros).

Every second respondent expressed his/her dissatisfaction with his/her socio-economic situation. The respondents' level of satisfaction with socio-economic situation is presented in the figure below.

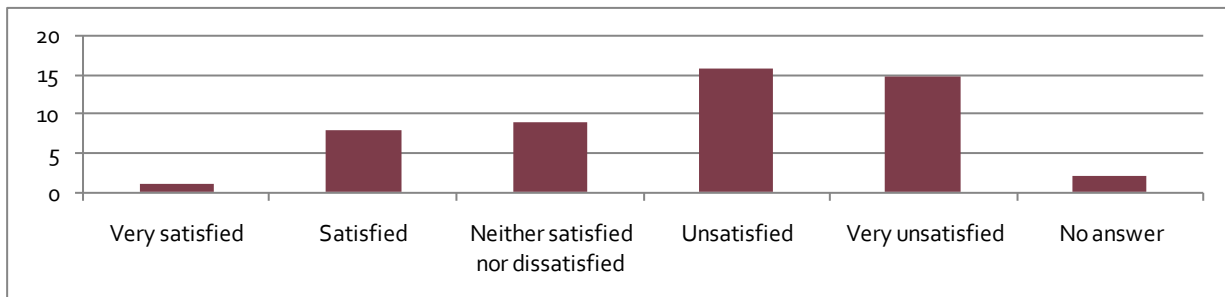


Figure 11: Satisfaction of Respondents with their Socio-economic Situation

Vulnerability

The respondents were given the option to indicate more than one category of vulnerability present in the household. The frequencies of vulnerability are presented in the following table.

Table 5: Types and Frequencies of Vulnerability

Type of vulnerability	Frequency
Physical disability	8
Mental disability	0
Chronic disease	2
Unemployed	0
Elderly and single headed households	0

Compensation preferences

51 respondents stated they would require cash compensation, 1 respondent stated he/she prefers land for land compensation and 2 respondents did not answer the question.

Only 4 respondents stated they would buy other land with the monetary compensation provided.

4. Objectives and Principles of Land Acquisition

The following principles of resettlement and land acquisition will be adhered to in relation with Project implementation:

1. Compliance with local legislation and WB requirements

Any involuntary acquisition of property, restriction of access to assets or resettlement will be conducted in compliance with the applicable legislation in FBiH (in particular, the Law on Expropriation of FBiH), the requirements set by WB OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, the RPF and good international practice.

2. Avoiding or minimizing resettlement

Involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

To the extent possible, amicable negotiations and agreements with Project Affected Persons will be sought to avoid or minimize the extent of involuntary resettlement.

3. Cut-off date

The cut-off date for the establishment of eligibility will be the date of closure of the public announcement on initiation of the expropriation process by PC Roads FBiH (as the expropriation beneficiary) in local newspapers, informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process, the cut-off date and the contact persons who may be contacted by PAPs for further information. The cut-off date will also be publicly disclosed, on notice boards in local communities and municipalities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation. The public announcement will also be posted, as necessary, on frequently visited locations throughout the affected areas.

Any persons who settle in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation, but will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures (if any) prior to Project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

4. Improving livelihoods and standards of living

Livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons shall be improved or at least restored to pre-displacement levels or to levels prior to the beginning of Project implementation, whichever is higher, in as short a period as possible.

5. Information Disclosure and Consultations

All affected persons will be informed, meaningfully consulted and encouraged to participate throughout the land acquisition process, in accordance with the information disclosure and consultation requirements set out in Chapter 7 of this RAP (*Consultation and Participation*).

6. Compensation

All owners, occupants and users of affected properties at the time of the cut-off date, whether with or without fully recognized ownership rights, are eligible for certain type of compensation or assistance as outlined in the Entitlements Matrix (Table 6 of this document).

Compensation will always be effected prior to land entry or taking of possession over property by the expropriation beneficiary. The land cannot be taken physically (i.e. any civil works or construction cannot start) before compensation has been paid to the affected persons. In the case of absentee owners (e.g. people with legal rights to the land but who are living elsewhere), they will still be eligible for compensation and the efforts will be made (and documented) to find them and inform them about the process. These efforts may include efforts to reach them through their neighbors, publication of an ad in newspapers informing about the process, etc. If such absentee owners cannot be found, and in accordance with local requirements, the compensation amount will be allocated in an escrow account for 3 years and be readily available should the absentee owner reappear.

Similarly, in case of any legal issues/disputes related to the ownership of a property, the compensation amount will be allocated in an escrow account and be readily available once the legal issues related to the ownership had been resolved.

In accordance with the WB requirements and principles of the FBiH Law on Expropriation, for any displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based, preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies to the extent possible. Whenever replacement land is offered, affected persons will be provided with land for which the combination of productive potential, location-specific advantages and other features is at least equivalent to those of the land to be taken for Project needs. However, payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate: where livelihoods are land-based but the land to be acquired for the Project represents a small fraction of the affected plot and the residual part is still economically viable; where active markets for land or housing exist and there is sufficient offer of land and housing; or in case of livelihoods that are not land-based. Cash compensation will be provided at replacement cost. The replacement cost includes the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs (e.g. administrative, registration, transaction fees, transfer taxes, legalization fees, etc.). In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset will not be taken into account.

7. Temporary occupation of land

Short-term impacts related to temporary occupation of land for construction purposes will be compensated in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of FBiH, as well as in accordance with the requirements of OP 4.12 for any informal owner/users affected by such temporary land occupation, as stipulated in the Entitlements Matrix (Table 6 of this document).

8. Assistance to vulnerable persons

Particular attention and consideration will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, in accordance with the requirements set out in section 5.1 of this RAP (*Assistance to Vulnerable Groups*).

9. Grievance mechanism

An effective grievance mechanism will be in place for receiving and addressing in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons, in the manner described in more detail in Chapter 8 of this RAP (*Grievance Mechanism*).

10. Monitoring and evaluation

The PIU will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP through internal, official institutional arrangements in the manner described in more detail in Chapter 11 of this RAP (*Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting*), through the preparation of a Resettlement Completion/Impact Evaluation Report after the finalization of the resettlement process (as part of the End of Term Impact Assessment to be developed by PC Roads FBiH).

5. Eligibility and Entitlements

All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall be entitled to compensation, according to the compensation principles of the Law on Expropriation of FBiH and OP 4.12 requirements.

According to OP 4.12, there are 3 categories of persons in terms of compensation eligibility:

- Those who have formal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Those who do not have formal rights to land but have a claim to such land and assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws in force in FBiH or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

No acquisition of property or start of construction shall take place prior to the provision of all types of required compensation to affected people – compensation will be provided before any land acquisition or imposition of access restrictions. Issues related to the manner of payment of cash compensation (e.g. specification of bank accounts) will be discussed and agreed with owners and all affected members of households. Cash compensation will be paid in full or in installments 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 such cases owners/users have the right to decide if the cash compensation will be paid to only one owner/user or equally divided amongst owners/users. A co-owner/co-user has the right to waive his /her part of the compensation in the name of other co-owners/co-users. In case the owner/user wants to use this right, a legal statement must be made and an authorization to the other co-owners/co-users must be given to receive compensation on their behalf. 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.

Compensation entitlements for different categories of eligible persons and assets covered either by the current applicable legislation of FBiH or by this RAP to bridge the gaps and meet the specific WB requirements are described below in Table 6.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Table 6: Entitlements Matrix

Type of loss	Application	Person with rights	Compensation policy
ECONOMIC RESETTLEMENT			
Loss of land	All land losses independently of severity of loss (independently whether it is partial or complete loss)	a) Owner with formal title	Replacement land of equal or higher value and similar productivity in direct proximity or in the surroundings of the expropriated land together with all costs of resettlement and administrative fees needed for transfer of ownership rights or Cash compensation at replacement costs.
		b) Lessee with valid documents of the right of lease who cultivates land pursuant to agreement	Compensation for all improved plots of land (such as irrigation or construction of facilities/buildings) constructed on the land. Compensation will be paid at replacement cost. + Costs of relocation of equipment and installations + Transitional allowance.
		c) PAPs without formal title	PAPs without a formal title who were in possession of the land on cut-off date will not receive compensation for the land, but will be compensated for any investments such as infrastructure, crops etc. + Transitional allowance. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.
Unviable land	Unviable land	Land owner	In case the remaining area of land is not viable, ³¹ it can be expropriated upon PAPs' request. Compensation shall be provided in line with this matrix.
Easement/Servitude	Easement/Servitude	a) Land owner	Cash compensation which equals the value of damages as determined by an accredited expert + Cash compensation equaling an easement fee equaling the amount for which the property value has decreased due to burdening by easement/servitude.
		b) Lessee with a formal title cultivating land	Cash compensation which equals the value of damages as determined by an accredited expert.
		c) PAPs without formal title cultivating the land	Cash compensation which equals the value of damages as determined by an accredited expert.
Loss of annual crops	Grown crops which could not have been harvested ³²	a) Owners of affected crops	Cash compensation which equals the value of expropriated crops including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (labor input)

³¹ Economic viability shall be assessed by an accredited expert on a case-to-case basis.

³² If possible, the date of land expropriation and entering into possession can be set so that the existing crops, regardless of maturity date, can be collected prior to the beginning of construction works.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Type of loss	Application	Person with rights	Compensation policy
		b) Lessee with a formal title cultivating land	Cash compensation which equals the value of expropriated crops including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force), if he proves that he borne costs of purchasing seedlings and planting perennial plants and vineyards.
		c) PAPs without formal title cultivating the land	Cash compensation which equals the value of expropriated crops including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force), if he proves that he borne costs of purchasing seedlings and planting perennial plants and vineyards.
Loss of perennial plants and trees (fructuous trees, vineyards and fructuous plants)	Affected plants and trees	a) Owners of affected plants and trees	The right to collect fruits and technical wood + Cash compensation which equals the replacement cost on the basis of sort, year and productive value, including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force), to plant a new vineyard, orchard or similar, till the moment it reaches the full fructuous potential.
		b) Lessee with a formal title cultivating land	The right to collect fruits and technical wood + Cash compensation which equals the replacement cost on the basis of sort, year and productive value, including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force), to plant a new vineyard, orchard or similar, till the moment it reaches the full fructuous potential, if he proves that he borne costs of purchasing seedlings and planting perennial plants and vineyards.
		c) PAPs without formal title cultivating the land	The right to collect fruits and technical wood + Cash compensation which equals the replacement cost on the basis of sort, year and productive value, including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labor force), to plant a new vineyard, orchard or similar, till the moment it reaches the full fructuous potential, if he proves that he borne costs of purchasing seedlings and planting perennial plants and vineyards.
Affected vineyards and orchards not yet fruit bearing	Small vineyards and orchards not yet fruit bearing	Formal owner, Lessee, informal owner	Cash compensation for the investment in planting a new vineyard or orchard, including the value of time needed to reproduce a replacement vineyard or orchard.
Wood mass (mature or nearly mature)	Land with forest/ wood masses on it of various types	Formal owner, Lessee, informal owner	The replacement cost determined based on the value of the "wood on the stump" at market value.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Type of loss	Application	Person with rights	Compensation policy
Forests without mature wood mass	Land with forest/ wood without maturity of various types	Formal owner, Lessee, informal owner	Cash compensation for the investment in planting a new forest, including the value of time needed to reproduce a replacement forest
Loss of nursery	Nursery not yet yielding	Formal owner, Lessee, informal owner	Cash compensation for the investment in planting material (nursery and other reproductive material).
Loss of non-agricultural businesses	Business	Owner	<p>Cash compensation for relocating the business, including compensation for inventory and replacement cost of investment.</p> <p align="center">+</p> <p>Cash compensation on a one-time basis (transitional allowance) in the amount of three average month earnings.</p> <p align="center">+</p> <p align="center">Relocation costs.</p> <p align="center">+</p> <p align="center">Any registration taxes.</p> <p align="center">+</p> <p>Appropriate level of support for improving the skills which will be established on the occasion of social research, if necessary to perform restoration of income source (livelihood).</p>
Loss of public infrastructure	Infrastructure (roads, water supply, sewage system etc.)	Relevant agencies	Public infrastructure will be replaced before destruction by infrastructure of the same or better specifications.
Loss of commerce, income or occupation	Impact on agricultural or commercial payment and employment	Workers, agricultural possessors, farmers on the property	<p>In case of temporary disturbance of income source compensation on a one-time basis will be paid in the amount of three average monthly earnings on the level of the affected Activity. If the temporary disturbance of income lasts longer than three months the compensation shall be extended to compensate to cover the period of disturbance (case to case basis), but not longer than 6 months.</p> <p align="center">+</p> <p align="center">Training for alternative jobs if possible.</p> <p align="center">+</p> <p align="center">Priority in employment on the project if possible and on a case by case basis</p>
Loss of access to usual resources and buildings	Loss of access to usual village resources and conveniences in the household	Communities or households	Replacement of public ownership or conveniences (roads and the like). Access to equal conveniences or services.
Temporary impacts caused by temporary occupancy of land and any damages to the property	Affected land	Affected PAPs	<p>Market price of lease for duration of the lease. The land must be returned to original condition. Improved quality of the land due to top soiling work should not be removed, except if agreed upon differently with PAP.</p> <p align="center">+</p> <p>Replacement cost in accordance with this matrix for affected crops, orchards, nurseries etc.</p> <p align="center">+ Compensation for any damages to the property</p>
Project impact on	Impact on vulnerable groups	Vulnerable PAPs: persons below the	On top of all rights defined in this matrix, vulnerable PAPs will be provided additional

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Type of loss	Application	Person with rights	Compensation policy
vulnerable groups		poverty line in accordance with national laws, households led by a woman, single parent, elderly, disabled person or those with long-term health problems.	assistance in sense of an allowance of three-month earnings on the level of average salary in the FBH, including legal assistance and help during physical relocation. These PAPs are given priority of employment on the project if that is possible.
UNDETERMINED IMPACT			
Undetermined impact	Permanent or temporary loss	Owner or formal beneficiary	Any undetermined impact will be mitigated in accordance with principles and aims of the RPF

5.1. Assistance to Vulnerable Persons

Particular attention and support will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups³³ based on the personal situation of such vulnerable people. Appropriate measures for providing support to such people will be undertaken. This assistance will be provided by PC Roads FBiH, as necessary in cooperation with the municipal services for social affairs.

The categories of vulnerable people in the Project area may be, but are not limited to:

- poor and/or unemployed people
- people with disabilities or chronic illnesses
- refugees and internally displaced people
- the elderly or pensioners
- households whose heads are female
- ethnic minorities
- people without land or use rights under local legislation

Individual meetings with each vulnerable person will be held in order to explain eligibility criteria and entitlements, and determine their needs concerning land acquisition 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.

Such assistance will include, as determined on a case-by-case basis suited to the needs of each vulnerable household/person, the following:

- **direct visits to the homes of vulnerable persons/households**(in particular for people with disabilities or chronic illnesses or elderly people)
- **assistance during the payment process, i.e. ensuring that compensation documents and payment process are well understood** (in particular for elderly people)
- **assistance in identifying and buying new property**
- **assistance in legalization of property, as applicable**, for people without land or use rights under local legislation
- **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)

³³ Vulnerable people are people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits (see also definition section in this RAP)

6. Methodology for Valuation of Property

Valuation of land and assets on land will be conducted by independent court experts for valuation of property (agricultural expert and construction expert) selected from the official list of court experts by PC Roads FBiH or the Municipality. The valuation of land and assets will be conducted in the period January-March 2016.

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 use³⁴. *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 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 Entitlements Matrix (Table 6 of this RAP) 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, and the following criteria will be used to assess the suitability for further agricultural use:

- size of the remaining part of the parcel,

³⁴ 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.

- agricultural potential of the remaining part of the parcel compared to that of the expropriated part, and
- possibility to operate mechanized agricultural equipment on the remaining part (accessibility).

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 market replacement cost, in line with the provisions of the Entitlements Matrix (Table 6 of this RAP). Recent agricultural produce prices at municipal level should be applied.

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

7. Consultation and Participation

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), together with the representatives of Municipal departments in charge of expropriation, is responsible for communicating with affected communities, Project Affected People (PAPs) and representatives of Local Community Offices. The PIU will assist the Municipalities in understanding the requirements set out in the RPF and RAP.

The PIU, together with the involved Municipalities, will carry out public consultations and information dissemination that will reflect main issues of relevance to the Project. Immediately after the official start of the Project, all stakeholders will be timely informed about the Project's scope and contacts for further information inquiries, the available grievance mechanism and the disclosure of the publicly available Project documents through:

- announcements in the local daily media,
- the website of PC Roads FBiH (<http://www.jpcfbih.ba>),
- the websites of involved Municipalities.

The RAP will be disclosed in local languages and English on the above mentioned websites, as well as made available in printed copies at the premises of the involved Municipalities, and the premises of the of PC Roads FBiH, at the following address:

HEADQUARTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANY "ROADS OF FBiH"

Address: Terezija 54, 71000 Sarajevo

MOSTAR OFFICE OF PUBLIC COMPANY "ROADS OF FBiH"

Address: Street Ante Starčevića bb, Mostar

In addition, once the official land acquisition procedure is initiated, and in accordance with the RAP Implementation Schedule provided in Chapter 10 of this RAP, affected property owners/users will be individually visited by the representatives of the municipality, PC FBiH Roads and official court experts for valuation of property, informed and consulted about the impacts of the Project on their property, particularly the precise road route with regards to each land plot. Access to information for vulnerable groups will be facilitated by the PIU, as appropriate for each person/household according to their specific needs and/or situation, in cooperation with municipal departments for social affairs.

Disclosure and consultations requirements during preparation of draft and final RAP:

The draft RAP was disclosed on 4 February 2016 on the website of PC Roads FBiH³⁵, and public consultative meetings were organized by the PIU in the Municipality of Neum and Municipality of Stolac in February 2016 in the Project area. The public calls to the consultative meetings were published in the local newspapers "Večernji List" and "Dnevni Avaz" as well as on the website of PC Roads FBiH.

Information on the venue, date, number of participants, as well as key issues and conclusions of the consultative meetings is provided in Annex 10 of this RAP.

³⁵ Available at the link: http://www.jpcfbih.ba/ba/aktivnosti/program_modernizacije.shtml

All stakeholders were provided with the opportunity to submit their concerns and opinions in both oral and written form to the draft RAP. All issues raised were given due consideration. Minutes from the public consultative meetings are an integral part of this RAP..

Any additional Project documentation and new information will be publicly disclosed on the PC Roads FBiH website on a regular basis.

Public consultative meetings

The PIU, together with the relevant Municipalities, will schedule and hold regular meetings with the representatives of different stakeholder groups, as follows:

- Public consultative meetings are aimed at providing regular gatherings of all stakeholders and are open for all interested parties. During these meetings, the PIU will present the Project footprint, the expected impacts and the planned mitigation measures.
The participants will be able to present their opinions and remarks with regards to the Project, as well as to suggest possible solutions of the issues raised, which will be documented and addressed appropriately in monitoring reports for grievances received and follow up action taken to be prepared by the PIU. If necessary, separate meetings will be held to ensure that stakeholder engagement is gender responsive. *The public meetings will be held in the municipal halls of Municipality of Neum and Municipality of Stolac. The first public meeting will be organized in February 2016, and will take place at least every 3 months during Project implementation.*
- Local community consultative meetings are aimed at engaging individuals, households and businesses affected by the construction activities into the consultation process, and will be organized on a needs basis in local communities.
- Individual consultative meetings are aimed at engaging individual stakeholder groups regarding specific issues, and will be organized on a needs basis. This type of meetings can be initiated by the PIU, or by any identified stakeholder groups.

All stakeholders will be informed about the exact date, time and venue where a consultative meeting will be held, at least 7 days in advance, through disclosure through the websites of the PC Roads FBiH and the involved Municipalities, as well as local daily newspapers/ radio/ television stations.

Summaries of conclusions from such consultative meetings and public discussions held will be disclosed by the PIU on its website.

Formal Request for Information

As a public enterprise, PC Roads FBiH is also required, according to the *Law on Free Access to Information in FBiH*³⁶ ("LFAI"), to provide access to information to all stakeholders, including every natural person or legal entity. In the framework of its capabilities, it must undertake all necessary measures to provide assistance to natural persons or legal entities seeking to exercise their rights. Exceptionally, access to information may be limited under certain circumstances, by establishing an exception in each separate case, solely in the manner, situation and under the conditions defined by the LFAI (such as the protection of the decision making process of public authorities or the protection of privacy of a third person, etc.).

In case PC Roads FBiH receives a formal request for access to information, it will apply the provisions and procedures set out by the LFAI. The formal request is submitted in written form in one of the official languages in the FBiH. The request for access to information may be submitted personally, by regular mail, fax, electronic mail, or through the online question form.

³⁶ Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 32/01

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

If PC Roads FBiH does not have the information requested, and in case it does not have access to the information requested, it is required, within 8 calendar days of receipt, to forward the request to the competent institution or legal entity, as well as notify the requester about the undertaken measure. Within 15 calendar days of receiving the request, PC Roads FBiH is obliged to notify the requester whether he/she has been granted access to the requested information³⁷.

In case PC Roads FBiH grants access to requested information completely or partially, it will notify the requester.

The official form for requesting access to information is provided in Annex 7 to this RAP.

³⁷ In case of exceptions and the need to examine the confidential commercial information or information of public interest, the deadline may be prolonged, according to the LFAI. The requester must be notified of all actions and reasons for prolonging the deadline.

8. Grievance Mechanism

Organizational Arrangements for Grievance Management

A Beneficiary Feedback Commission (BFC) has been established as a forum for grievances and comments in relation to expropriation in the Municipalities of Neum and Stolac. The BFC consists of five members, two of whom are representatives of PAPs (at least one female), two are officials from the respective municipality³⁸ (at least one female) and one is the representative of PC Roads FBiH not directly involved in the process of expropriation to ensure full impartiality. The municipalities will make sure the PAPs elect their representatives to represent the affected persons most adequately. The BFC will meet as necessary, depending on the range and nature of grievances.

The BFC is responsible for receiving and responding to grievances/comments of the following two groups:

- Persons directly affected by the Project including land acquisition impacts,
- Residents living in the Project area who are interested in and/or affected by the Project

The BFC is supported by the Central Feedback Desk (CFD) at the level of PC Roads FBiH, which is tasked with keeping comments/grievances received through the BFC through a Central Grievance Log. All the grievance reception entry points shall liaison at all time with PC Roads FBiH and submit records of the grievances received to allow PC Roads FBiH to keep an updated Log.

PC Roads FBiH will ensure that Project Affected Persons are fully informed of the grievance mechanism by communicating the existence of the BFC, the availability of the Central Grievance Log, its function, the contact persons and the procedures to submit a complaint in the affected areas. Information on the BFC and CFD will be available on:

- the website of PC Roads FBiH (www.jpafbih.ba),
- the notice board and website of the Municipality of Neum (www.neum.ba),
- the notice board and website of the Municipality of Stolac(www.stolac.gov.ba).

In addition, PC Roads FBiH will distribute in the Municipalities of Neum and Stolac a brochure which will contain information on the role of the BFC and the contact information for filing grievances/comments,

The grievance form (provided in Annex 9 of this RAP) will be available for download on the website of PC Roads FBiH and the websites of both Municipalities, as well as in hard copies in the premises of PC Roads FBiH and the Municipalities of Neum and Stolac.

Grievance Procedure

Any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of the BFC or the Contractor verbally (personally or by telephone) or in writing by filling in the grievance form (by post, fax or personal delivery to the addresses/numbers given below or by e-mail to zalbena@jpafbih.ba), without any costs incurred to the complainant. Grievances can also be submitted anonymously.

³⁸In both municipalities, a municipal official is in charge of receiving the grievances, acknowledging receipt, recording the grievances and forwarding them to the BFC.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

All grievances will be recorded in the register and assigned a number, and acknowledged within 3 working days. The Central Grievance Log shall be kept separately for grievances filed in respect to the resettlement process and for those registered by members of community impacted by any activity linked to construction works in all its sequences. The Log will have all necessary elements to disaggregate the grievance by gender of the person logging it as well as by type of grievance. Each grievance will be recorded in the register with the following information:

- description of grievance,
- date of receipt acknowledgement returned to the complainant,
- description of actions taken (investigation, corrective measures), and
- date of resolution and closure / provision of feedback to the complainant.

The BFC will make all reasonable efforts to address the complaint upon the acknowledgement of grievance. If the grievance/complaint is vague and not clear enough, the BFC is obliged to help and provide counsel and even help in redrafting the submission, in order for the grievance/complaint to become clear, for purposes of an informed decision by the BFC, in the best interests of persons affected by the Project. If the BFC is not able to address the issues raised by immediate corrective action, a long-term corrective action will be identified. The decision of the BFC shall give a clear assessment on the grievance/complaint, clear ruling and recommendations for fair remedy and propose measures to modify future conduct that caused the grievance as well as proposed measures to compensate if mitigation measures cannot remedy the harm or injury. The decision shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the person who filed the grievance as well as to any other person or entity to which the recommendation and measures shall apply or is under obligation by Law. The person who filed the grievance can express his/her personal satisfaction to the outcome of the grievance resolution procedure.

The complainant will be informed about the proposed corrective action and follow-up of corrective action within 14 working days upon the acknowledgement of grievance.

If the particular issue raised through the grievance mechanism cannot be addressed or if action is not required, a detailed explanation/ justification will be provided to the complainant on why the issue was not addressed. The response will also contain an explanation on how the person/ organization that raised the complaint can proceed with the grievance in case the outcome is not satisfactory.

Any reoccurrence of the circumstances that have already given rise to a certain grievance, although once already ruled upon shall not prevent the affected and impacted person from registering a new grievance.

At all times, complainants may seek other legal remedies in accordance with the legal framework of FBiH.

The BFC will publish quarterly reports on the number and type of grievances/comments addressed and closed-out, disaggregated by gender and type of grievances/comments. In addition, quarterly public meetings will be held to discuss the outcomes of grievances and the grievances/complaints report, and to inform the local communities about current Project activities.

The flowchart for processing grievances is provided in Annex 8, and the grievance form in Annex 9 of RAP.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Contact details for grievances:

PC Roads FBiH

Attention: Head of PIU

Public Company "Roads of FBiH"

Address: Terezija 54, 71000 Sarajevo

T: +387 33 250 370, F: +387 33 250 400

Municipality of Neum

Address: Kralja Tomislava bb, Neum

T: +387 36 880 214

F: +387 36 880 248

Municipality of Stolac

Address: Kralja Tomislava bb, Stolac

T: +387 36 853 101

F: +387 36 853 229

9. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Team

9.1. Responsibility for Implementation

The Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented by PC Roads FBiH, namely its Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU will monitor the overall implementation of the Project, cooperate with the Municipalities, the Contractor to be hired for construction works, and the independent court experts for valuation of property (agricultural expert and construction expert as necessary) to be selected from the official list of court experts by PC Roads FBiH or the Municipality.

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

Table 7: Organizational Responsibilities and Arrangements

Task	Responsible Entity
Disclosure of information and documents to all Project Affected People and communities, and organization of public meetings	PC Roads FBiH
Keeping records of consultation activities	PC Roads FBiH
Direct communication with and visits to owners and occupants	PC Roads FBiH and the involved municipalities as the expropriation authorities
Valuation of property to be acquired	Independent court experts for valuation of property
Concluding negotiated settlements prior to expropriation	PC Roads FBiH
Expropriation of property in case negotiated settlements are not concluded	Municipality
Provision of assistance to vulnerable persons / households	PC Roads FBiH in cooperation with the municipal departments responsible for social care, displaced persons and refugees
Payment / provision of compensation packages	PC Roads FBiH
Provision of resettlement assistance	PC Roads FBiH
Monitoring and reporting with respect to land acquisition	PC Roads FBiH
Monitoring and reporting with respect to temporary land occupation carried out after construction commencement	Contractor
Grievance management	PC Roads FBiH/BFC

9.2. Institutional Capacities

The institutional capacities of PC Roads FBiH are sufficient to carry out all tasks related to RAP implementation. The organizational structure of PC Roads FBiH is presented in Figure 12 below.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

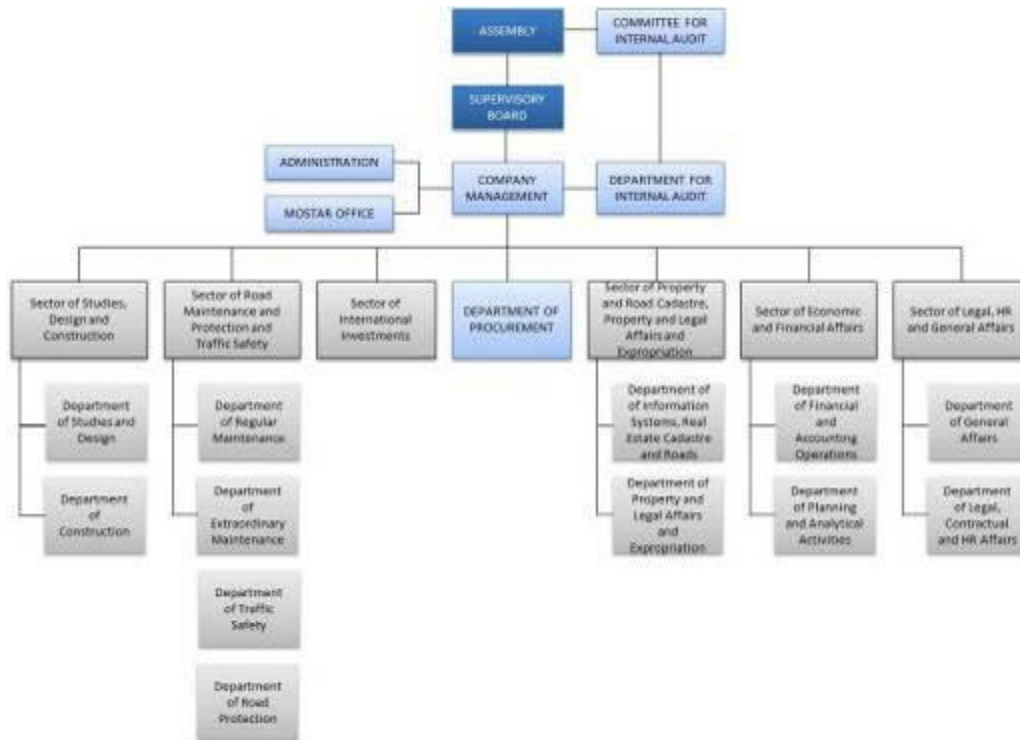


Figure 12: Organization of PC Roads FBiH

The PIU which will be in charge of RAP implementation currently has 7 members, and consists of:

- employees of the Sector of International Investments,
- employees of the Sector of Studies, Design and Construction
- employees of the Sector of Property and Road Cadaster, Property and Legal Affairs and Expropriation (Department of Property and Legal Affairs and Expropriation)
- International consultant engaged to provide support to the PIU.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

10. RAP Implementation Schedule

Table 8: Tentative Schedule for RAP Implementation for Sections Broćanac – Hutovo – Cerovica and Cerovica – Drenovac

N°	Activity	Responsibility	2015	2016												2017
			Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
RAP finalization and public consultations																
1.	Disclosure of draft RAP	PC Roads FBiH														
2.	Public consultative meeting	PC Roads FBiH														
3.	Disclosure of final RAP	PC Roads FBiH														
Preparatory activities for land acquisition																
4.	Preparation and submission of proposal for expropriation (including Expropriation Study)	PC Roads FBiH														
5.	Site investigation (direct visits to all affected land plots and assets)	PC Roads FBiH / Municipality / Official court experts for valuation of property														
6.	Valuation of properties	Official court experts for valuation of property														
7.	Public consultative meeting	PC Roads FBiH														
8.	Individual hearings with affected owners/users	Municipality														
9.	Issuing of the Decision on Expropriation	Municipality														
10.	Negotiations about amount of compensation and payment of compensation	PC Roads FBiH / Municipality														
11.	Public consultative meeting	PC Roads FBiH														
Completion of land acquisition																
12.	Transfer of ownership (registration of ownership rights and other proprietary rights with regard to the acquired property)	PC Roads FBiH / Land Registry														

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring of the land acquisition and resettlement process will be conducted by the PIU to:

- ascertain whether activities are in progress as per schedule and the timelines are being met;
- ensure that the standards of living of PAPs are restored or improved;
- assess whether the compensation / rehabilitation measures are sufficient;
- identify any potential issues(including monitoring of grievance management in terms of recording and responding to grievances within the specified timeframe); and
- identify methods to mitigate any identified issues.

The PIU will maintain a land acquisition database on the owners/users of properties that have been affected. The data/information will be updated periodically in order to keep track of the progress of such owners/user.

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

- Overall spending on expropriation and compensation
- Number of Project Affected People by categories and number of project affected households by categories
- Number of public meetings and consultations with affected people
- 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 cash compensation during the monitoring period with distribution by compensation type and by classes of amounts
- Number and amount of payments to restore loss of income
- Number and type of grievances received by the BFC related to land acquisition (number of grievances submitted, number and percentage of grievances resolved within the specified timeframe, number and percentage of people satisfied with the outcome, i.e. the response provided to their grievances/comments, all disaggregated by gender of complainant), and number of legal actions initiated in relation to land acquisition)

The PIU will prepare and submit to WB annual Project Progress Reports including the progress achieved in the implementation of RAPs.

12. Costs and Budget

The costs of the land acquisition process will be financed exclusively by the PC Roads FBiH as the expropriation beneficiary. The resources required for land acquisition have been reserved and allocated in the Business Plan of PC Roads FBiH for the year 2016, to be adopted by the Government of FBiH.

Table 9: Cost Estimate for Acquisition of Land

Section	Number of land plots	Area of land in total (m ²)	Type of cost	Estimated land acquisition costs
Broćanac – Hutovo – Cerovica (11.2 km)	281	511,972 m ²	Compensation for land plots (including belonging auxiliary structures and crops)	600,000 EUR
Cerovica – Drenovac (15.3 km)			Compensation for land plots (including belonging auxiliary structures and crops)	500,000 EUR
Total cost:				1,100,000.00 EUR

Note: The costs have been calculated in accordance with the preliminary expropriation study, and valuation of properties have not been conducted to date by the official court experts; hence, a detailed breakdown of compensation per categories of land or assets is not available at this stage of Project preparation.

Annex 1 – Detailed Description of the Key Provisions of the Law on Expropriation of FBiH

Public Interest and Purpose of Expropriation

Property can only be expropriated upon the establishment of public interest for construction of facilities or carrying out other works on the property. Real property may be expropriated if this is required for construction of traffic infrastructure, economic, utility, health, educational and cultural facilities, defense facilities, administrative and other facilities in the public interest, when it is assessed that using the real property for which expropriation is proposed will produce a greater benefit than would be produced if the real property is continued to be used in the previous manner.

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

Exceptionally, expropriation may establish usufruct for the benefit of citizens for the purpose of installing water and sewage pipelines, electric and telephone cables, gas pipelines, and other cases provided for under the Law.

Public interest may be established by issuing a Decree or by a dedicated law. Public interest will be deemed as established by a physical plan or urban design adopted for a certain area.

The Decree on Establishing Public Interest, upon the proposal of the expropriation beneficiary submitted along with the Expropriation Study, is issued by: the Government of FBiH when construction or works are being carried out on the territory of two or more cantons (based upon the prior opinion of cantonal governments), the government of cantons when construction or works are to be carried out on the territory of two or more municipalities (upon the prior opinion of municipal councils), or the municipality when construction or works are being carried out on the territory of the municipality.

Expropriation Procedure

The expropriation procedure comprises the following steps:

1. Preparation for expropriation: The expropriation beneficiary may request, for the purpose of preparing an investment study, or submitting a proposal for the establishment of public interest or submitting a proposal for expropriation, to be allowed to perform the necessary preparations on designated property, in accordance with the procedure set out in the Law. The proposal is submitted to the Municipal Administration for Ownership Affairs ("Municipal Administration").
2. The relevant authority issues the Decree on Establishing Public Interest.
3. 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.
4. The expropriation beneficiary submits a proposal for expropriation to the Municipal Administration, along with the required documentation set out in Article 24 of the Law. If deemed necessary, the proposal may contain a request for temporary occupation of other land needed for the construction of the facility or carrying out works in public interest. This request may also be submitted as a separate proposal.
5. The Municipal Administration is obliged to notify the owner of the property, without delay, of the submitted proposal for expropriation. The expropriation beneficiary and the owner of property may also conclude an amicable sale-purchase agreement after the submission of the proposal for expropriation, i.e. up to the validity of the Decision on Expropriation issued by the Municipal Administration.

6. The expropriation notice is entered into the land register and other registers upon the request of the expropriation beneficiary.
7. The Municipal Administration is obliged to hear the owner of the property in regard to the expropriation facts.
8. The Municipal Administration issues a Decision on Expropriation, after completing the proceedings on an urgent basis. Appeal against this Decision may be submitted to the Federal Administration for Geodesy and Legal Property Affairs (mentioned as the "Federal Administration" in the Law). In the event that the land registry entry does not correspond to the actual ownership situation (often the case), the municipal department should sort out the title issues prior to proceeding with further steps.
9. When the Decision on Expropriation becomes enforceable, the Municipal Administration is obliged to convene and hold a hearing to determine the compensation for the expropriated real property through an agreement and without delay.
10. 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.
11. Taking possession over the affected property is possible only upon a valid Decision on Expropriation and once the compensation is paid or possession of other real property is granted. The exceptions are urgent cases or avoiding considerable damage, in which case the Government of FBiH may issue a Decree to allow the expropriation beneficiary to take possession of the property prior to validity of the Decision on Expropriation or the payment of compensation, under the condition that the owner refused to conclude an amicable sale-purchase agreement. If the expropriation proposal is later rejected in the further procedure, the expropriation beneficiary is obliged to compensate for damage caused to the owner by gaining the possession of the real property.
12. Formal transfer of legal title in the land register is carried out on the basis of a valid Decision and proof of payment of compensation or proof that the previous owner has acquired ownership over other corresponding real property.

Full ("Complete") and Partial ("Incomplete") Expropriation

Full 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 cease to exist.

Partial expropriation provides the beneficiary with usufruct rights on the land and structures, as well as the lease of land for a definite period of time - at the end of the lease, usufruct rights over land are returned to the previous owner. Partial expropriation is subject to the possibility that the land can be fully restored and the lease not being more than five years.

However, owners that are affected by a partial loss of their properties are entitled to request complete expropriation and the corresponding compensation, in case partial expropriation would deteriorate the economic situation of the real property owner or make the remaining part of the real property useless or difficult to use. Such landowners must be informed about this entitlement by the official managing the expropriation process.

Cancellation of Decision on Expropriation and Withdrawal of Proposal for Expropriation

The expropriation beneficiary may, before the Decision on Expropriation becomes valid, withdraw the proposal for expropriation fully or partly, but a partial withdrawal will not be allowed if the owner of the property files a

complaint that his/her rights have been violated. A request for cancellation of the Decision on Expropriation may be filed by the previous owner after the expiry of 3 years from the date of validity of the Decision if the expropriation beneficiary has not executed substantial works. The request for cancellation of the Decision on Expropriation and withdrawal of proposal for expropriation is decided upon by the Municipal Administration.

Compensation

Article 31 of the Law provides that compensation arrangements must be settled prior to formal transfer of ownership of the expropriated property. Compensation costs are borne by the expropriation beneficiary. A general principle of the Law is that compensation should be provided at market value (Article 12). The market value is calculated based on the price in the territory in which the real property is to be expropriated, which may be achieved for a specific real property on the market, and which depends on the ratio of offer and demand at the time of its determination.

Compensation for land is based on the type of land (agricultural land, forests, orchards, etc.) and the related benefits that the owner would obtain if there were no expropriation.

Article 45 provides that expropriation of illegally constructed structures entails no compensation, and that the persons who raised such structures may have to remove them within a timeframe agreed upon with the municipal department in charge, or otherwise this may be organized by the municipality, with the original constructor to be charged for the costs incurred.

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 taken into account when determining the compensation extent³⁹ (Article 47). This Article addresses livelihood restoration beyond the sheer compensation of the lost asset by providing flexibility based on a case-by-case assessment of personal circumstances. Businesses and their specific livelihood restoration requirements are explicitly addressed by Article 47.

³⁹ Article 47: "Personal and other family conditions of the previous owner of the expropriated real property shall be taken into consideration as a corrective for an increase in the amount of determined compensation if those conditions are of great importance for the subsistence of the previous owner, and in particular if his/her subsistence 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."

Annex 2 – Comparison of Relevant FBiH Legislation with OP 4.12 Requirements

Issue	Requirements of FBiH Law on Expropriation	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
Avoidance or Minimization of Resettlement/Land Acquisition	No specific provisions in the Law on Expropriation; however, In practice, resettlement and expropriation are avoided or minimized during project design, in the context of minimizing costs.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.	All project alternatives must be considered to avoid or minimize resettlement/land acquisition.
Census and Socioeconomic Survey and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	No explicit requirement related with socio-economic studies or development of resettlement plans. However, to facilitate the expropriation process at an early stage, the FBiH Law requires an Expropriation Study focusing on land registry, lists of affected owners and real property, estimation of the value of real property, and other related information (Article 16).	Census and socioeconomic survey to be made for RAP development needs at early stages of project preparation and with involvement of potentially displaced persons. The study should include information on (i) current occupants in the affected area, (ii) characteristics of displaced households and their standards of living and livelihoods, (iii) magnitude of expected losses and extent of displacement, and (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons.	Census and socioeconomic survey for this RAP have been conducted according to WB requirement (in addition to the expropriation studies required by local legislation).
Cut-off Date for Eligibility	The Law stipulates that the cut-off date for eligibility is the date of submission of the proposal for expropriation by the expropriation beneficiary to the relevant municipality.	Normally, the cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	The cut-off will be date of closure of the public announcement to be published by PC Roads FBiH (as the expropriation beneficiary) in local newspapers, informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process, the cut-off date and the contact persons who may be contacted by PAPs for further information. The cut-off date will also be publicly disclosed, on notice boards in local communities and municipalities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation. The public announcement will also be posted, as necessary, on frequently visited locations throughout the affected areas.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Issue	Requirements of FBiH Law on Expropriation	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
Public Participation/ Consultations With Affected Persons	Several articles of the FBiH Law provide for informing/consulting the owner and stakeholders: 1) Art. 60 - once the Decision on Expropriation has become effective, the Municipal Administration is obliged to organize a public consultation meeting for the determination of the compensation extent; 2) Art. 25 - after a proposal for expropriation has been submitted, the Municipal Administration is obliged to inform the owner without delay; 3) Art. 27 - the Municipal Administration is obliged to hear the owner in regard to the expropriation facts, prior to issuing the Decision on Expropriation; 4) Art. 11 - in case of partial expropriation, the Municipal Administration must inform the owner about his/her right to request full expropriation.	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should be encouraged to participate in planning and implementing resettlement.	<p>The local legislation requirements must be met, but PC Roads FBiH will additionally approach, inform and consult all property owners or users during all expropriation stages.</p> <p>The draft RAP will be disclosed by PC Roads FBiH in January 2016, and a public consultative meeting will be organized in February 2016 in the Project area. All stakeholders will be provided with the opportunity to submit their concerns and opinions in both oral and written form to the draft RAP. All issues raised will be given due consideration. Minutes from the public consultative meeting will be disclosed on the website of PC Roads. The minutes of the meeting, including the date and list of participants will be incorporated in the form of an annex to the final RAP. The final RAP will be disclosed publicly in February 2016.</p>
Eligibility for Compensation (Categorization)	<p>The only category the Law guarantees compensation to is the category of the legitimate owner of the real property, entitled to compensation for expropriation of their housing, commercial facility or land, whether it is agricultural, an orchard, land with crops or even forested.</p> <p>For those without formal rights to land, no compensation is foreseen, except the right to remove the facilities and take away the materials.</p>	<p>According to WB OP 4.12, there are 3 categories of persons in terms of compensation eligibility:</p> <p>a) Those who have formal rights to land</p> <p>b) Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land and assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP</p> <p>c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying</p>	In addition to requirements of the local legislation, the WB requirements related to other categories must be met.
Types and Levels of Compensation	<p>Compensation for lost assets is effected in kind (replacement by an equivalent property) or in cash if the expropriation beneficiary is unable to identify such a replacement property or if such is the choice of the affected owner. Cash compensation is at market value of the expropriated property in the same municipality or town.</p> <p>The court procedure for determining</p>	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational	OP 4.12 shall prevail

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Issue	Requirements of FBiH Law on Expropriation	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
	<p>compensation is urgent (Article 65).</p> <p>In cases of expropriation requiring 'large scale' displacement, the form and terms of compensation may be established by a separate law (Article 59), if more favorable for the owner.</p> <p>The owner of a property pending expropriation is also entitled to compensation for any loss of benefits which he/she would have using the property (Article 54).</p> <p>Households that have only partially lost their assets are covered by Article 11. The party to be resettled is to be informed about their entitlement to request full expropriation.</p>	<p>advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.</p> <p>Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.</p>	
Timing of Compensation	Compensation should be provided prior to the beginning of construction works and prior to taking possession of the assets.	Compensation should be provided prior to the beginning of construction works and prior to taking possession of the assets.	No gap.
Resettlement of formal owners	<p>Option 1: Resettlement</p> <p>Appropriate replacement property of similar size and characteristics in the same municipality or city.</p> <p>Option 2: Cash compensation</p> <p>Cash compensation at market value.</p>	<p>Option 1: Resettlement</p> <p>Replacement property of equal or higher value and similar productivity + Moving and transitional allowance + Administrative fees</p> <p>Option 2: Cash compensation</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost.</p>	<p>Option 1: Resettlement</p> <p>The local legislation does not cover moving and transitional allowances neither administrative fees. OP 4.12 shall prevail.</p> <p>Option 2: Cash compensation</p> <p>Replacement cost is higher than market value. OP 4.12 shall prevail.</p>
Resettlement of informal owners of buildings	The constructor is not entitled for any compensation. However, the constructor may demolish the building and take the construction material, otherwise the demolition shall be made at his expense.	PAP is entitled to cash compensation at replacement cost with additional moving and transitional allowances	OP 4.12 shall prevail.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Issue	Requirements of FBiH Law on Expropriation	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
Resettlement of informal users of agricultural land	PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land eg. Irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects etc.	PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land eg. Irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects etc.	No gap
Resettlement of the lessee	PAP is entitled to cash compensation: for any improvements made on the land; for the lost crops, plants, vineyards, trees at market value.	PAP is entitled to replacement cost	OP 4.12 shall prevail.
Annual and perennial crops (owner, lessee)	PAP is entitled to harvest the crops or to receive cash compensation at market value.	PAP is entitled to replacement cost, including the informal owner	OP 4.12 shall prevail.
Orchards and vineyards already yielding (owner, lessee)	Cash compensation as a net income for the years needed to trees to grow plus the time needed for development of the tree to bear fruit. + Cash compensation for the technical wood	PAP is entitled to collect the fruits and technical wood and to replacement cost, including the informal owner	OP 4.12 shall prevail.
Orchards and vineyards not yet yielding (owner, lessee, informal owner)	Cash compensation for costs of obtaining, planting and cultivation for these seedlings.	Cash compensation for costs of obtaining, planting and cultivation for these seedlings + time needed to reproduce a replacement orchard/vineyard	OP 4.12 shall prevail.
Loss of business	Replacement premises Or Cash compensation at market value	Replacement premises Or Cash compensation for relocation plus and moving allowance	OP 4.12 shall prevail.
Loss of benefits	Cash compensation for loss of income during the period of resettlement	Cash compensation for loss of income during the period of resettlement	No gap
Livelihood Restoration and Assistance	Article 47 calls for consideration of personal and family situation, as well as other specifics which may entail adverse economic effects of resettlement, when determining the compensation extent. This opens a possibility to provide specific assistance to specific households. Article 47 reads: "Personal and other family conditions of the previous owner of the expropriated real property shall be taken into consideration as a corrective for an increase in the amount of determined compensation if those conditions are of great importance for the subsistence of the previous owner, and in particular if his/her subsistence	Displaced persons should be assisted in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them. OP 4.12 provides that the resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities,	No gap - PC Roads FBiH will meet the specific WB requirement by applying the provisions of the local legislation which allow for increasing the amount of compensation based on consideration of the "personal and other family conditions" of the affected people, and provide a legal basis for providing specific assistance to such people in line with OP 4.12 requirements..

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Issue	Requirements of FBiH Law on Expropriation	World Bank OP 4.12 Requirements	Gaps and measures for bridging the gaps
	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.”	training or job opportunities.	
Additional Assistance to PAP	No particular legal provision	It is necessary to provide assistance during relocation, including all types of additional help with particular attention to be paid to poor and vulnerable individuals and groups.	Displaced persons as well vulnerable individuals and groups will receive compensation for costs of relocation and any additional costs regarding relocation for the purpose of livelihood restoration and bridging the transitional period after resettlement or by virtue of vulnerability. OP 4.12 shall prevail.
Vulnerable groups	The Law does not foresee any special measures relating to vulnerable groups with the exception of a possibility of increase in compensation based on “personal and family situation of previous owner” (Article 47) as described above under the issue “Livelihood Restoration and Assistance”.	Acc. to the OP 4.12 a special attention must be given to vulnerable groups. They are entitled to additional compensation, legal assistance during resettlement and help during physical relocation. As well, these PAPs are given a priority of employment.	OP 4.12 shall prevail.
Grievance Redress	An appeal against the Decision on Expropriation can be submitted to the Federal Administration for Geodesy and Legal Property Affairs (Article 30). The fact that the expropriated property may only be used for the initially proposed purpose is very important for the proper application of the issue of cancellation of expropriation. Host communities are not mentioned in the Law.	Appropriate, affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement must be established; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	Property owners and/or persons subject to involuntary resettlement must be given the right of appeal during and after the resettlement procedure, in accordance with the local legislation. In addition, a Project specific grievance mechanism has been established in the manner defined in the RPF and this RAP.
Monitoring	No specific monitoring procedures are prescribed.	The Borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instruments.	The PIU will be responsible for monitoring in line with the requirements set out in the RPF and this RAP.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Annex 3 – Summary of Census Database

Note: Full data is provided in separate Excel tables.

No.	Cadastral Municipality	Land plot no.	Public / Private Ownership	Type of land plot	Area in m ²
1.	Bjelović	732/11	Private	Forest	16719
2.	Bjelović	732/10	Public		
3.	Bjelović	746/5	Private	Forest	7951
4.	Bjelović	726/54	Private	Pasture	1856
5.	Bjelović	726/56	Private	Pasture	1025
6.	Bjelović	726/58	Private	Pasture	1864
7.	Bjelović	726/60	Private	Pasture	2952
8.	Bjelović	726/62	Private	Forest	3001
9.	Bjelović	732/17	Private	Forest	28345
10.	Bjelović	738/9	Private	Forest	3170
11.	Bjelović	666/18	Private	Forest	151
12.	Bjelović	665/2	Public	Arid	2181
13.	Bjelović	569/14	Private	Forest	5259
14.	Burmazi	357/7	Private	Forest	2263
15.	Burmazi	357/9	Private	Forest	2098
16.	Burmazi	357/11	Private	Forest	2305
17.	Burmazi	358/19	Private	Forest	2858
18.	Burmazi	358/21	Private	Forest	3862
19.	Burmazi	358/23	Private	Forest	5538
20.	Burmazi	361/12	Private	Forest	4875
21.	Burmazi	362/5	Private	Forest	2103
22.	Burmazi	362/7	Private	Forest	2434
23.	Burmazi	401/12	Private	Forest	2860
24.	Burmazi	401/14	Private	Forest	10441
25.	Burmazi	402/4	Private	Forest	325
26.	Burmazi	403/12	Private	Forest	921
27.	Burmazi	403/14	Private	Forest	2269
28.	Burmazi	403/16	Private	Forest	4203
29.	Burmazi	613/12	Private	Forest	1359
30.	Burmazi	403/19	Private	Forest	1462
31.	Burmazi	403/21	Private	Forest	1172
32.	Burmazi	403/23	Private	Forest	1224
33.	Burmazi	385/3	Private	Agricultural land	1371
34.	Burmazi	385/4	Private	Pasture	2705
35.	Burmazi	365/24	Private	Forest	3823
36.	Burmazi	363/2	Public	Arid land	192
37.	Burmazi	365/28	Private	Forest	1776
38.	Burmazi	339/48; 339/50	Private	Forest	3928
39.	Burmazi	339/51	Private	Forest	2480
40.	Burmazi	339/53	Private	Forest	2627
41.	Burmazi	339/55	Private	Forest	570
42.	Burmazi	339/57	Private	Forest	482
43.	Burmazi	339/59	Private	Forest	10040
44.	Burmazi	295/13	Private	Forest	18752

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

45.	Burmazi	569/16	Private	Forest	769
46.	Burmazi	17/2	Public	Forest	1290
47.	Burmazi	295/11	Private	Forest	8944
48.	Burmazi	1/7	Private	Forest	1544
49.	Burmazi	293/14	Private	Forest	6168
50.	Burmazi	293/12	Private	Forest	4071
51.	Burmazi	293/9	Private	Forest	4332
52.	Burmazi	229/13	Private	Pasture	16511
53.	Čarići	538/58	Private	Forest	4598
54.	Čarići	538/59	Private	Pasture	759
55.	Čarići	538/60	Private	Cobble road	108
56.	Čarići	538/61	Private	Pasture	236
57.	Čarići	538/62	Private	Forest	1082
58.	Čarići	538/63	Private	Pasture	319
59.	Čarići	538/64	Private	Pasture	51
60.	Čarići	538/65	Private	Pasture	16
61.	Čarići	538/66	Private	Forest	1185
62.	Čarići	538/67	Private	Forest	119
63.	Čarići	538/69	Private	Forest	645
64.	Čarići	538/70	Private	Forest	22
65.	Čarići	533/4	Private	Agriculture land	32
66.	Čarići	541/5	Private	Pasture	447
67.	Čarići	541/6	Private	Pasture	355
68.	Čarići	560/4	Private	Pasture	283
69.	Čarići	559/1	Private	Pasture	398
70.	Čarići	558/1	Private	Orchard	218
71.	Čarići	542/1	Private	Orchard	360
72.	Čarići	543/1	Private	Agriculture land	410
73.	Čarići	555/2	Private	Agriculture land	42
74.	Čarići	544/4	Private	Orchard	793
75.	Čarići	544/2	Private	Orchard	373
76.	Čarići	544/3	Private	Orchard	439
77.	Čarići	545/2	Private	Orchard	385
78.	Čarići	546/1	Private	Orchard	392
79.	Čarići	547/2	Private	Orchard	537
80.	Čarići	547/5	Private	Orchard	17
81.	Čarići	547/3	Private	Orchard	212
82.	Čarići	547/6	Private	Orchard	21
83.	Čarići	507/1	Private	Agriculture land	296
84.	Čarići	506/2	Private	Agriculture land	246
85.	Čarići	505/2	Private	Orchard	768
86.	Čarići	505/3	Private	Orchard	111
87.	Čarići	504/2	Private	Pasture	48
88.	Čarići	503/2	Private	Agriculture land	2
89.	Čarići	538/67	Private	Forest	3549
90.	Čarići	538/68	Private	Forest	1893
91.	Čarići	538/69	Private	Forest	1752
92.	Čarići	538/70	Private	Forest	1782
93.	Čarići	538/71	Private	Forest	3430
94.	Čarići	538/72	Private	Forest	974
95.	Čarići	538/73	Private	Forest	1965

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

96.	Čarići	538/74	Private	Forest	740
97.	Čarići	396/38	Private	Forest	51
98.	Čarići	396/39	Private	Forest	17351
99.	Čarići	1032/8	Private	Forest	874
100.	Čarići	1032/9	Private	Forest	1028
101.	Čarići	1032/10	Private	Forest	1711
102.	Čarići	1032/11	Private	Forest	121
103.	Čarići	1032/12	Private	Forest	337
104.	Čarići	1032/13	Private	Forest	304
105.	Čarići	1032/15	Private	Forest	807
106.	Čarići	1032/16	Private	Forest	494
107.	Čarići	1032/17	Private	Forest	791
108.	Čarići	1032/18	Private	Forest	314
109.	Čarići	1032/19	Private	Forest	810
110.	Čarići	1032/20	Private	Forest	1183
111.	Čarići	1032/21	Private	Forest	592
112.	Čarići	1032/22	Private	Forest	1490
113.	Čarići	1032/23	Private	Forest	1314
114.	Čarići	1035/2	Private	Forest	574
115.	Čarići	1034/2	Private	Forest	1386
116.	Čarići	1030/2	Private	Agriculture land	266
117.	Čarići	1001/2	Private	Meadow	65
118.	Čarići	1002/2	Private	Meadow	422
119.	Čarići	1004/8	Private	Forest	1152
120.	Čarići	1004/9	Private	Forest	917
121.	Čarići	1004/10	Private	Forest	285
122.	Čarići	1004/11	Private	Forest	1779
123.	Čarići	1004/12	Private	Agriculture land	1177
124.	Čarići	1006/7	Private	Forest	80
125.	Čarići	978/2	Private	Forest	39
126.	Čarići	978/3	Private	Forest	1588
127.	Čarići	973/12	Private	Forest	286
128.	Čarići	973/13	Private	Forest	703
129.	Čarići	974/2	Private	Forest	263
130.	Čarići	973/14	Private	Forest	1055
131.	Čarići	971/2	Private	Forest	96
132.	Čarići	954	Private	Building	20
133.	Čarići	955	Private	Building	20
134.	Čarići	956	Private	Building	20
135.	Čarići	952/2	Private	Forest	1196
136.	Čarići	950/13		Forest	227
137.	Čarići	950/15	Private	Forest	72
138.	Čarići	947/4	Private	Forest	891
139.	Čarići	950/1	Private	Forest	1295
140.	Čarići	950/15	Private	Forest	316
141.	Čarići	947/5	Private	Forest	367
142.	Čarići	947/6	Private	Forest	690
143.	Čarići	947/7	Private	Forest	91
144.	Čarići	946/4	Private	Pasture	1213
145.	Čarići	946/8	Private	Forest	1438
146.	Čarići	946/9	Private	Forest	160

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

147.	Čarići	946/10	Private	Forest	821
148.	Čarići	946/11	Private	Pasture	
149.	Čarići	928/27	Private	Forest	5673
150.	Čarići	928/28	Private	Forest	520
151.	Čarići	928/29	Private	Forest	2468
152.	Čarići	773/2	Private	Pasture	19
153.	Čarići	773/3	Private	Pasture	39
154.	Čarići	774/2	Private	Pasture	333
155.	Čarići	775/2	Private	Agriculture land	289
156.	Čarići	776/2	Private	Agriculture land	770
157.	Čarići	777	Private	Agriculture land	1939
158.	Čarići	778	Private	Agriculture land	
159.	Čarići	786/2	Private	Vineyard	28
160.	Čarići	785	Private	Vineyard	1817
161.	Čarići	779/1	Private	Vineyard	534
162.	Čarići	779/5	Private	Vineyard	56
163.	Čarići	779/6	Private	Vineyard	263
164.	Čarići	779/7	Private	Vineyard	280
165.	Čarići	782/2	Private	Vineyard	303
166.	Čarići	783/2	Private	Vineyard	324
167.	Čarići	784/2	Private	Vineyard	505
168.	Čarići	790/2	Private	Vineyard	87
169.	Čarići	790/3	Private	Vineyard	310
170.	Čarići	791/2	Private	Vineyard	100
171.	Čarići	787/2	Private	Forest	337
172.	Čarići	789/3	Private	Forest	2149
173.	Čarići	789/4	Private	Forest	1860
174.	Čarići	673/45	Private	Forest	321
175.	Čarići	673/44	Public	Forest	896
176.	Čarići	673/43	Private	Forest	1107
177.	Donje Hrasno	781/5	Private	Forest	995
178.	Donje Hrasno	782/25	Private	Forest	5378
179.	Donje Hrasno	782/27	Private	Forest	4839
180.	Donje Hrasno	782/29	Private	Forest	1098
181.	Donje Hrasno	829/141	Private	Forest	5598
182.	Donje Hrasno	829/143	Private	Forest	658
183.	Donje Hrasno	829/145	Private	Forest	2620
184.	Donje Hrasno	829/147	Private	Forest	508
185.	Donje Hrasno	829/149	Private	Forest	660
186.	Donje Hrasno	829/151	Private	Forest	1232
187.	Donje Hrasno	829/153	Private	Forest	69
188.	Donje Hrasno	829/153	Private	Forest	345
189.	Donje Hrasno	829/154	Private	Forest	3030
190.	Donje Hrasno	829/157	Private	Forest	1028
191.	Donje Hrasno	829/158	Private	Forest	1029
192.	Donje Hrasno	829/159	Private	Forest	832
193.	Donje Hrasno	829/160	Private	Forest	1666
194.	Donje Hrasno	829/161		Forest	24
195.	Donje Hrasno	829/162	Private	Forest	3787
196.	Donje Hrasno	829/165		Forest	1266
197.	Donje Hrasno	829/166	Private	Arid land	49

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

198.	Donje Hrasno	729/167	Private	Forest	193
199.	Donje Hrasno	910/10	Public	Pasture	89
200.	Donje Hrasno	di0907/1	Private	Garden	33
201.	Donje Hrasno	di0908/6	Private	Pasture	44
202.	Donje Hrasno	829/168	Private	Forest	3018
203.	Donje Hrasno	913/1	Private	Pasture	448
204.	Donje Hrasno	829/170	Private	Forest	2239
205.	Donje Hrasno	914/3	Private	Forest	1153
206.	Donje Hrasno	914/4	Private	Forest	249
207.	Donje Hrasno	829/172	Private	Pasture	461
208.	Donje Hrasno	829/174	Private	Forest	1292
209.	Donje Hrasno	829/175	Private	Forest	3287
210.	Donje Hrasno	1065/26	Private	Pasture	1849
211.	Donje Hrasno	1065/27	Private	Agriculture land	31
212.	Donje Hrasno	1065/22	Private	Agriculture land	505
213.	Donje Hrasno	1065/28	Private	Forest	2099
214.	Donje Hrasno	1065/30	Private	Forest	2569
215.	Donje Hrasno	1065/31	Private	Pasture	1405
216.	Donje Hrasno	1065/34	Private	Pasture	661
217.	Donje Hrasno	1057	Private	Agriculture land	365
218.	Donje Hrasno	1065/32	Private	Pasture	2123
219.	Donje Hrasno	1065/36	Private	Forest	163
220.	Donje Hrasno	1065/37	Private	Forest	118
221.	Donje Hrasno	1065/35	Private	Pasture	36
222.	Donje Hrasno	963/21	Private	Pasture	2081
223.	Donje Hrasno	963/20	Private	Pasture	452
224.	Donje Hrasno	963/19	Private	Pasture	1729
225.	Donje Hrasno	963/17	Private	Forest	805
226.	Donje Hrasno	963/23	Private	Pasture	1021
227.	Donje Hrasno	963/24	Private	Pasture	1032
228.	Donje Hrasno	963/25	Private	Pasture	2608
229.	Donje Hrasno	963/27	Private	Forest	242
230.	Donje Hrasno	963/28	Private	Forest	742
231.	Donje Hrasno	1080/1	Private	Agriculture land	573
232.	Donje Hrasno	1111/17	Private	Forest	2182
233.	Donje Hrasno	1111/19	Private	Forest	315
234.	Donje Hrasno	1111/20	Private	Pasture	140
235.	Donje Hrasno	1111/18	Private	Forest	396
236.	Hutovo	103/61	Private	Forest	2117
237.	Hutovo	103/62	Private	Pasture	1518
238.	Hutovo	103/64	Private	Pasture	3900
239.	Hutovo	103/66	Private	Pasture	5448
240.	Hutovo	103/68	Private	Pasture	4049
241.	Hutovo	103/70	Private	Pasture	993
242.	Hutovo	103/68	Private	Pasture	1999
243.	Hutovo	103/74	Private	Pasture	2063
244.	Hutovo	103/74	Private	Pasture	1837
245.	Hutovo	1/74	Private	Pasture	3999
246.	Hutovo	1/76	Private	Pasture	792
247.	Hutovo	1/76	Private	Pasture	2630
248.	Hutovo	1/79	Private	Pasture	1189

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

249.	Hutovo	1/80	Private	Forest	3493
250.	Hutovo	1/81	Private	Forest	986
251.	Hutovo	1/82	Private	Forest	168
252.	Hutovo	1/83	Private	Pasture	28
253.	Hutovo	1/84	Private	Forest	1245
254.	Hutovo	1/86	Private	Pasture	1018
255.	Hutovo	97/1	Private	Meadow	960
256.	Hutovo	97/8	Private	Pasture	534
257.	Hutovo	1/88	Private	Forest	3009
258.	Hutovo	43/232	Private	Forest	249
259.	Hutovo	43/233	Private	Forest	885
260.	Hutovo	43/225	Private	Forest	1775
261.	Hutovo	43/234	Private	Forest	2676
262.	Hutovo	43/235	Private	Forest	367
263.	Hutovo	77/3	Private	Forest	1178
264.	Hutovo	75/2	Private	Forest	1570
265.	Hutovo	43/258	Private	Forest	888
266.	Hutovo	43/237	Private	Forest	844
267.	Hutovo	43/238	Private	Forest	3585
268.	Hutovo	43/239	Private	Forest	570
269.	Hutovo	95/3	Private	Pasture	1027
270.	Hutovo	43/240	Private	Forest	7495
271.	Hutovo	43/242	Private	Forest	1443
272.	Hutovo	43/244	Private	Forest	7121
273.	Hutovo	43/246	Private	Forest	4905
274.	Hutovo	43/248	Private	Forest	3887
275.	Hutovo	43/250	Private	Forest	42
276.	Hutovo	43/251	Private	Forest	2394
277.	Hutovo	43/253	Private	Forest	1600
278.	Hutovo	43/41	Private	Forest	781
279.	Hutovo	43/254	Private	Forest	3122
280.	Hutovo	43/257	Private	Forest	6104
281.	Hutovo	101/3	Private	Meadow	741

Annex 4 – Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LANDOWNERS

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

Survey date:

Municipality:

Location:

Address:

Cadastral plot reference:

Whole plot affected: YES / NO

If no, specify the size of the non-affected part: m²

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENT

1.1. Respondent's name and surname:

1.2. Place of living:

1.3. Owner or user of land plot:

1.4. Ethnic group:

1.5. 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.			Arable land Forest Pasture Unused

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

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. Perennial / annual species: _____

4.2. If perennial: Year of plantation: _____

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

4.4. 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.

4.5. Of which farmed this year: _____ hectares

5. 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 with affected part of the land plot? YES / NO

5.5. If yes, what would you like to do with affected part of the land plot ? _____

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)

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

1	HH	HH		M	F		
2				M	F		
3				M	F		
4				M	F		
5				M	F		

7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETAILS ABOUT THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

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

7.1. 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)

7.2. Are you satisfied with your economic situation?

Highly satisfied	
Satisfied	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	
Dissatisfied	
Highly dissatisfied	

Tick applicable box

8. COMPENSATION PREFERENCES

8.1. Compensation in cash YES / NO

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

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

Annex 5 – Public Invitation to Socio-economic Survey (published in local newspaper, radio station, PC Roads FBiH website and bulletin boards of Municipalities of Neum and Stolac)

PUBLIC INVITATION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF OWNERS/USERS OF LAND PLOTS WHICH WILL BE EXPROPRIATED WITHIN THE PROJECT OF CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN ROAD M17.3 (NEUM- STOLAC)

The Public Enterprise Roads of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (PC Roads FBiH) has launched the Project of construction of the main road M 17.3 Neum-Stolac (sections Brocanac-Hutovo-Cerovica and Cerovica-Drenovac) in the framework of the FBiH Road Modernization Program. For the purpose of construction of the mentioned sections, the expropriation of land plots located on the route of these sections will be initiated in 2016.

In this regard, PC Roads FBiH intends to conduct a Socio-economic Survey of owners/users of land plots which will be expropriated, for the purpose of achieving better Project planning. The aim of this Survey is to gather socio-economic data on families and individuals living or working at the locations where construction works on relevant road sections will be executed, in order to enable a fair system of acquisition of property, and to enable PC Roads FBiH to plan its activities better.

Therefore, we hereby invite all owners and users of land plots to be affected by expropriation to attend the Survey which will be conducted in:

- The conference hall of Hotel Neum, on December 28, 2015 in the time period from 12:00 to 18:00 h
 - The conference hall of the Municipality of Stolac, on December 29, 2015 in the time period from 10:00 to 13:00 h
- (owners/users are welcome to come at any time in the mentioned time periods, and we estimate that the surveying of individual owners/users will take app. half an hour).

The Survey will be organized by the consultants of the company ENOVA which has been engaged by PC Roads FBiH for providing technical support to the Project.

In case you are unable to attend the Survey in the above mentioned time periods, please contact us by December 30, 2015: contact person Ajli Mehmedović, tel. +387 33 279 105 or e-mail: ajla.mehmedovic@enova.ba, so we can contact you directly and conduct a telephone survey at our expense.

If you are uncertain whether your land plot will be subject to expropriation, please call +387 60 30 41 680 so we can help you with this issue, or see the detailed map showing the routes of the mentioned road sections which is available online at: <http://www.jpdcfbh.ba/>.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Annex 6 – Summary of Socio-economic Survey Data

Note: Full data is provided in separate Excel tables.

The presented data are the result of the Socio-economic Survey analysis. The exact data on percentages of affected land plots will be known after the geodesy experts visit the sites and carry out demarcation of land plots on the ground once the expropriation procedure is officially initiated.

No.	Municipality	Cadaster Municipality	Land plot no.	Affected whole plot area	Owner(s) / user(s)	Ethnic group	Place of living	Type of land	Auxiliary structure	Ownership registered (yes/no)
1.	Neum	Čarići	219, 174	Part	Owner	Croat	Broćanac	Farm land	Barn, draw-well	Yes
2.	Neum	Hutovo	2027, 2025, 1994, 1992	n/a	Owner	Croat	Neum	Forest/Farm land/Farm land	Dry stone wall	Yes
3.	Neum	Hutovo	2016, 2025, 2080	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Farmland, Forest, Pasture	Stone wall	Yes
4.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826/21	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Forest, Pasture	None	Yes
5.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826/21	Part	Owner	Croat	Vinine	Forest, Pasture	None	Yes
6.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826/1, 3013	Part	User	Croat	Neum	Forest, farmland	None	Yes
7.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	829/172	Part	Co-owner	Croat	Neum	Pasture	None	Yes
8.	Neum	Čarići	43, 44	Part	Co-owner	Croat	Neum	Forest, Forest	None	Yes
9.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826/25	Part	User	Croat	Neum	Forest, pasture	None	Yes
10.	Neum	Čarići	1030/2, 787/2	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Farmland	Stone wall	Yes
11.	Neum	Čarići	1112, 1110	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Pasture	Stone wall	Yes
12.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1503/14, 1503/17	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Forest	Stone wall	Yes
13.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826/5	Part	User	Croat	Vinine	Forest	None	Yes
14.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	784	Part	User	Croat	Osjecenica	Pasture and Farmland	Stone wall	Yes
15.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1630/1, 1629/1, 1625/2	Part	User	Croat	Čapljina	Farmland, Farmland, Pasture	Stone wall	No
16.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1630/1, 1629/1, 1625/2	Part	User	Croat	Čapljina	Farmland, Forest, Pasture	Stone wall	No
17.	Neum	n/a	2442	Part	User	Croat	Neum	Farmland, Forest, Pasture	None	Yes
18.	Neum	Čarići	156	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Farmland	Stone wall	Yes
19.	Neum	Čarići	173,172,34	Part	Owner	Croat	Hutovo	Farmland, Pasture	Stable, water connection	Yes

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

20.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	537	Part	Owner	Croat	Donje Hrasno	Farm land	Dry stone wall	Yes
21.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	537	Part	Owner	Croat	Donje Hrasno	Farm land	Dry stone wall	Yes
22.	Neum	Čarići	219, 164, 20,174, 1119	Part	Owner	Croat	Broćanac	Farm land	Draw-well	Yes
23.	Neum	Čarići	842, 949, 820, 988	Part	Owner	Croat	Broćanac	Forest	None	Yes
24.	Neum	Čarići	20,149, 1119	Part	Owner	Croat	Broćanac	Farm land	None	Yes
25.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1111/7, 746, 748, 749 (545, 548-not sure)	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Forest, pasture	Dry stone wall	Yes
26.	Neum	Čarići	866, 867, 704/1	Part	Owner	Croat	Prepretnica	Farm land	Dry stone wall	Yes
27.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826/21	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Forest, pasture	Dry stone wall	Yes
28.	Neum	Hutovo	2067, 2066, 1989	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Forest, farm land	3 old houses	Yes
29.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	n/a	n/a	Owner	Croat	Neum	Farm land	Dry stone wall	Yes
30.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1778, 1826/24, 1625/3, 1812	n/a	Owner	Croat	Neum-Vinine	Farm land, forest, pasture	Dry stone wall	Yes
31.	Neum	Čarići	175, 173, 172	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Farm land	Dry stone wall, water connection	Yes
32.	Neum	Čarići	698, 706	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Farmland	None	Yes
33.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Pasture	None	Yes
34.	Neum	Donje Hrasno	1826	Part	Owner	Croat	Neum	Pasture	None	Yes
35.	Stolac	n/a	361/4, 841	Part	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Farmland/Forest	None	Yes
36.	Stolac	Bjelovići	1144, 1145	Part	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Farmland/Forest	None	Yes
37.	Stolac	n/a	1293	Whole	Owner/User	Croat	Bjelojevići	Pasture	Dry stone wall	Yes
38.	Stolac	n/a	885	Part	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture	None	Yes
39.	Stolac	n/a	1304, 1297, 1131	Part	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture	None	Yes
40.	Stolac	Bjelojevići i Stolovi	1295	Whole	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture	None	Yes
41.	Stolac	n/a	959, 2298	n/a	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture/Forest	Dry stone wall	Yes
42.	Stolac	Burmazi	361/4	Part	User	Croat	Stolac	Forest/Farmland	Dry stone wall	Yes
43.	Stolac	Burmazi	838, 365/1	Part	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture/Forest	Dry stone wall	Yes
44.	Stolac	Burmazi	1109/1	Part	User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture	Dry stone wall	Yes
45.	Stolac	Bjelovići/Burmazi	726/42, 666/2, 746/3, 746/4, 339/4	Part	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture/Forest	Dry stone wall	Yes
46.	Stolac	Bjelovići/Burmazi	126/44	Part	Owner	Croat	Dubrovnik	Pasture/Forest	Dry stone wall	Yes
47.	Stolac	Bjelovići/Burmazi	126/33	Part	Owner/User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture/Forest	Dry stone wall	Yes
48.	Stolac	Gorica	n/a	Part	Owner	Bosniak	Mostar	Farm land/garden	None	Yes

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

49.	Stolac	Donje Hrasno	n/a	Part	Owner	Croat	Mostar	Forest	None	Yes
50.	Stolac	Donje Hrasno	n/a	Part	User	Croat	Zagreb	Pasture	None	Yes
51.	Neum	n/a	n/a	Part	User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture/Forest	None	Yes
52.	Stolac	Bjelovići	726/58, 746/5	Part	Owner	Croat	Stolac	Pasture	Dry stone wall	Yes
53.	Stolac	Čarići	538/69,538/70	Part	User	Croat	Stolac	Pasture	Dry stone wall	No

Annex 7 – Formal Access to Information Request Form

ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUEST

Name and last name of requester

Address

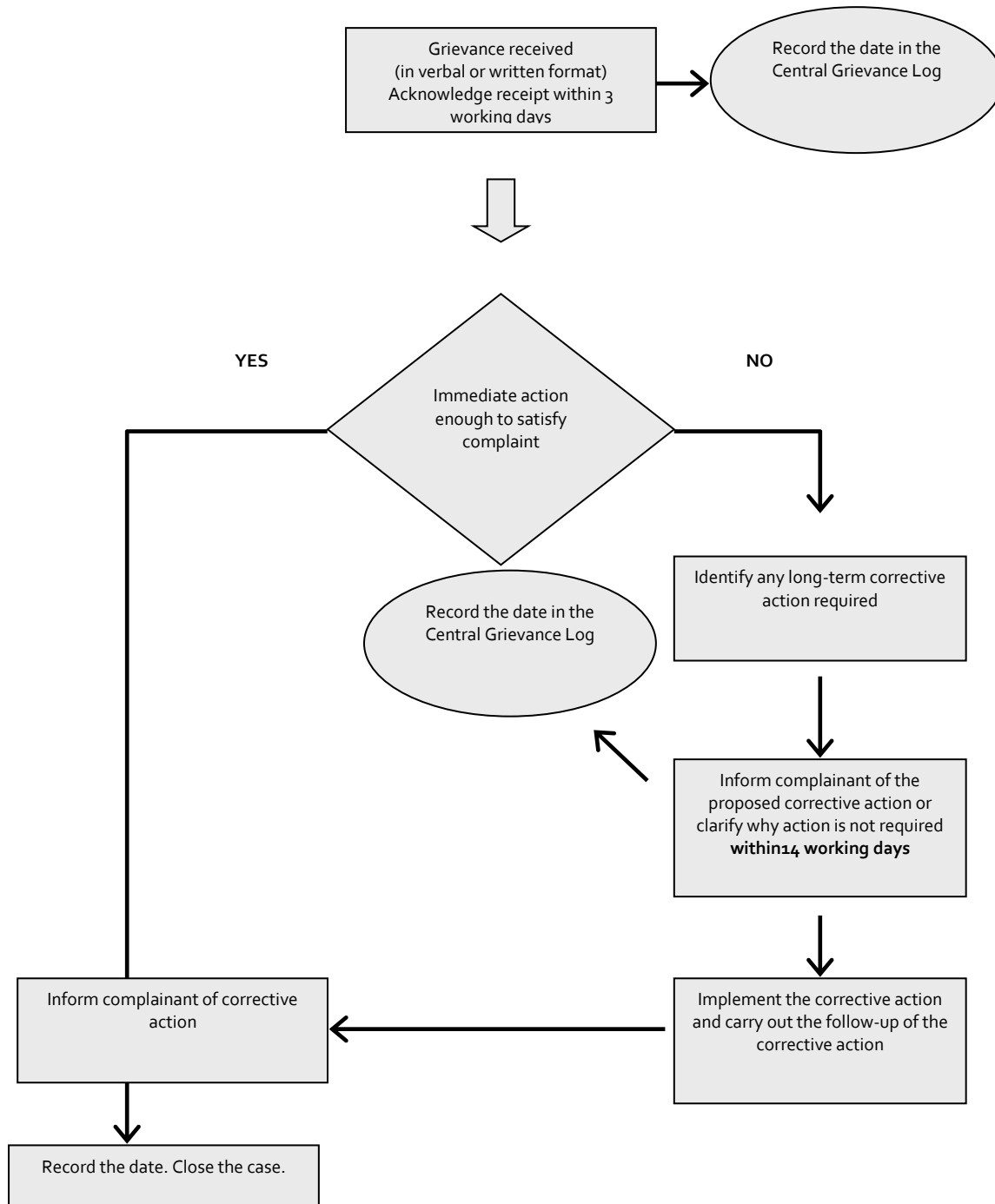
Telephone/telefax/e-mail

Date _____
PUBLIC ROADS COMPANY OF FBiH
Address: Terezija 54
71000 Sarajevo
T: +387 33 250 370
F: +387 33 250 400
SUBJECT: ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUEST
On the basis of the Law on Free Access to Information in FBiH, I request access to the following information:

(Indicate precisely which information you are requesting and describe as precisely as possible).
Indicate in which manner would you like to access the information:
a. direct inspection,
b. duplication of the information,
c. delivery of information to the home address,
d. delivery of information electronically – by e-mail (if possible).
Requester

Note: The first ten pages of duplication of material of standard format is free of charge, and all other requested information with a larger number of pages shall be paid by the requester in advance.

Annex 8 – Flowchart for Processing Grievances



Annex 9 – Grievance Form

Reference number:		
Full name (<i>optional</i>)		
Contact information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By post: Please provide mailing address:	_____ _____ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> By telephone: _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> By e-mail: _____	
Preferred language of communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Bosnian / Serbian / Croatian	
	<input type="checkbox"/> English (if possible)	
Description of incident for grievance		
Description of incident for grievance	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?	
Date of incident / grievance		
	<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?		

Signature: _____
Date: _____

Please return this form to either of the following:

PC Roads FBiH

Attention: Head of PIU
Public Company "Roads of FBiH"
Address: Terezija 54, 71000 Sarajevo
T: +387 33 250 370, F: +387 33 250 400
E-mail: zalbena@jpcfbih.ba

Municipality of Neum

Address: Kralja Tomislava bb, Neum
T: +387 36 880 214
F: +387 36 880 248

Municipality of Stolac

Address: Kralja Tomislava bb, Stolac
T: +387 36 853 101
F: +387 36 853 229

Annex 10 – Consultation Meetings, Key Issues and Conclusions

Consultative Meeting in the Municipality of Neum

The Consultative Meeting was announced through the following channels:

- On the official website of PC Roads FBiH on February 4, 2016 (web link: http://www.jpcfbih.ba/ba/novosti/saopcenja_za_javnost.shtml) and local newspapers "Večernji List" and "Dnevni Avaz" (Annex 11),
- On the bulletin boards in the Municipality of Neum and Local Community premises on February 11, 2016,
- Official letters sent to the Municipality of Neum, relevant local and central NGOs on February 11, 2016.

Date of Meeting: 15 February 2016

Place of Meeting: Municipality of Neum

Number of participants: 13 (5 representatives of PC Roads FBiH, 2 representatives of the Consulting Company engaged for providing technical support to PC Roads FBiH, 6 representatives of the Municipality)

Agenda:

- A representative of PC Roads FBiH opened the meeting and welcomed the participants, giving an introduction on the FBiH Road Sector Modernization Project, and the set of documents prepared within the Project. The purpose of the meeting was explained, i.e. consultations with the stakeholders, especially PAPs, related to the document as well as additional socio-economic surveying of PAPs not surveyed to date. The presentation included the key principles of the land acquisition process, the entitlements matrix, the timeline for RAP implementation, with information about the cut-off date, and the grievance mechanism. All attendants of the meeting were invited to participate in the discussion on the draft RAP.
- A representative of the Consulting Company presented in more detail the road sections included in the RAP Neum-Stolac, the Project area with graphics (maps and cadastral maps), the current status of the expropriation process with the next steps, the legal framework for land acquisition, the prepared documents within the Project and the purpose of these documents, the process, purpose and results of the Census and Socioeconomic survey.

Note: Project design overlapped with the cadastral plan and satellite images (in large map scale with information on affected land plots) and questionnaires in hardcopy were submitted to the representatives of the Municipality.

Key Issues and Conclusions

Key issues raised and discussed during the consultative meeting:

- How will grievances and concerns be lodged during Project activities?
- Will the grievances be submitted to the Beneficiary Feedback Commission?
- When will land acquisition be initiated and when will construction begin?
- Will the problems with water (there is no drain) in the location of entrance into Neum be resolved within the Road Modernization Program?
- What will be the schedule of works financed by the World Bank and the construction works per each section?
- What is the expected period of works, is the procurement being prepared and will works be carried out by Lots?
- Has the loan been approved and have all the phases been completed?

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

Conclusions of the Meeting:

- Concrete guidelines regarding the competences of the Beneficiary Feedback Commission will be developed by PC Roads FBiH.
- Water problems in the location of entrance into Neum must be resolved (in general, not related to the Project)
- Project activities will be carried out in accordance with the planned timeframe, as specified in the RAP.
- The preparatory activities for the Project are currently being undertaken by PC Roads FBiH in terms of its internal organization.
- Preparations for the tourist season are currently carried out at the level of the Municipality, and it is necessary to improve the road signage on the road section Neum-Stolac (both existing and future).
- Local Community Offices will be provided with maps and information on Project design.
- Construction works will be initiated as soon as feasible.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac



Figure 13: Photographs of Attendants of the Meeting in the Municipality of Neum

Consultative Meeting in the Municipality of Stolac

The Consultative Meeting was announced through the following channels:

- On the official website of PC Roads FBiH on February 4, 2016 (web link: http://www.jpccbih.ba/ba/novosti/saopcenja_za_javnost.shtml) and local newspapers "Večernji List" and "Dnevni Avaz" (Annex 11),
- On the bulletin boards in the Municipality of Stolac and Local Community premises on February 11, 2016,
- Official letters sent to the Municipality of Stolac, relevant local and central NGOs on February 11, 2016.

Date of Meeting: 15 February 2016

Place of Meeting: Municipality of Stolac

Number of participants: 18 (5 representatives of PC Roads FBiH, 2 representatives of the Consulting Company engaged for providing technical support to PC Roads FBiH, 2 representatives of the Municipality and 9 PAPs)

Agenda:

- A representative of PC Roads FBiH opened the meeting and welcomed the participants, giving an introduction on the FBiH Road Sector Modernization Project, and the set of documents prepared within the Project. The purpose of the meeting was explained, i.e. consultations with the stakeholders, especially PAPs, related to the document as well as additional socio-economic surveying of PAPs not surveyed to date. The presentation included the key principles of the land acquisition process, the entitlements matrix, the timeline for RAP implementation, with information about the cut-off date, and the grievance mechanism. All attendants of the meeting were invited to participate in the discussion on the draft RAP.
- A representative of the Consulting Company presented in more detail the road sections included in the RAP Neum-Stolac, the Project area with graphics (maps and cadastral maps), the current status of the expropriation process with the next steps, the legal framework for land acquisition, the prepared documents within the Project and the purpose of these documents, the process, purpose and results of the Census and Socioeconomic survey.

Note: Project design overlapped with the cadastral plan and satellite images (in large map scale with information on affected land plots) and questionnaires in hardcopy were submitted to the representatives of the Municipality.

Key Issues and Conclusions

Key issues raised and discussed during the consultative meeting:

- When will public interest be declared for the Project?
- Who can be a member of the Beneficiary Feedback Commission?
- Has the Main Design for the Cerovica-Drenovac section been completed, as there is information that revision has not been completed yet?
- What does the term "resettlement" mean?

Conclusions of the meeting:

- The declaration of public interest will be conducted in accordance with the Law on Expropriation of FBiH, and the process itself depends on the availability of financial means).
- PC Roads FBiH will prepare a document with the guidelines for establishing the Beneficiary Feedback Commission prior to the initiation of Project activities, and the Commission will primarily serve the citizens with regard to all Project activities.
- The Main Design for the Cerovica-Drenovac section has been completed, the route has been approved, the expropriation studies are ready, and only the alignments of the local roads are not completed - the very end of the route is still being reviewed, i.e. how the end of the route will be connected to the existing road (within the same

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac

plot). Essentially, improved solutions have been proposed during the revision of the Main Design and these solutions have been approved,

- The term “resettlement” and its origins in English have been explained – the term is used in the policies of the World Bank and does not indicate only physical relocation (the construction of the Neum-Stolac road will not require the physical relocation of any households or businesses).

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Road Sector Modernization Project
Resettlement Action Plan Neum – Stolac



Figure 14: Photographs of Attendants of the Meeting in the Municipality of Stolac

Annex 11 – Newspapers Announcements on Consultative Meetings

28 Dnevni Avaz

JP CESTE FEDERACIJE BIH

**JAVNI POZIV NA KONSULTATIVNE SASTANKE U OKVIRU PROGRAMA MODERNIZACIJE
MAGISTRALNIH CESTA U FBiH**

Izvrni proizvođač „Ceste FBiH“ je pokrenuta inicijativa za osiguranje kreditnih sredstava kod međunarodnih finansijskih institucija (Svjetske banke, EBRD i EBR) za Program modernizacije magistralnih cesta u FBiH kako bi se do 2020. osiguralo odložena cestovna infrastruktura.

U okviru ovog pomenutog svjetskog Programa, pokrenuta je inicijativa za Projekt modernizacije cestovnog sektora FBiH (Projekat) koji uključuje dionice koje bi trebale finansirane od strane Svjetske banke i Evropske Investicijske Banke.

U skladu pripremljenih aktivnosti za dobijanje kredita, JP Ceste FBiH je angažirala konsultanta za pripremu seta dokumenata koji predstavljaju zahtjeve mahomorne prema dionici i sagledati prema politikama kreditora:

- Osnovni planovi preseljenja
- Akcijski plan preseljenja za dionicu Neum-Stolac
- Akcijski plan preseljenja za pod-projekte
- Revizija i pregled osvajanja
- Akcijski plan preseljenja za dionice Neum-Stolac
- Osnovni planovi preseljenja za dionice dionice

Ovim putem JP Ceste FBiH objavljuje poziv na konsultativne sastanke za sljedeće dionice dokumenata:

- Akcijski plan preseljenja za dionicu Neum-Stolac
- Akcijski plan preseljenja za pod-projekte

Akcijom planovima preseljenja obuhvaćene su sljedeće dionice:

- Izgradnja magistralne ceste M173 Neum-Stolac (ukupne dužine 30,5 km)
- Izgradnja trasovne opreme za magistralne ceste M173 i M173/1 – Turbe (ukupne dužine 4,73 km)
- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 4,00 km)
- Rekonstrukcija rekonstrukcije magistralne ceste M173/1 – Gorazd – Riječ (ukupne dužine 23,2 km)
- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 0,90 km)

Adresa: JP Ceste Federacije BiH, ul. Oslobođenih narodnih boraca, Sarajevo, ul. Turbija 84, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina
t: +381 66 7773232 / f: +381 66 7773232 / e: info@cestefbih.ba / www.cestefbih.ba / www.cestefbih.ba / www.cestefbih.ba / www.cestefbih.ba / www.cestefbih.ba
Ovaj poziv objavljuje se u lokalnim novinama i na internet stranici JP Ceste FBiH.

JP CESTE FEDERACIJE BIH

- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 0,90 km)
- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 0,90 km)
- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 0,90 km)
- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 0,90 km)
- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 0,90 km)
- Rekonstrukcija cestovne opreme magistralne ceste M173/1 – Riječ (ukupne dužine 0,90 km)

Svi potrebni dokumenti dostupni su na internet stranici JP Ceste FBiH, na linku: http://www.jpcfih.ba/balaktivnosti/program_modernizacije.html.

Ovim putem pozivamo sve osobe pogodne projektnim aktivnostima, predstavnike općinskih zajednica, zainteresovane nevladine organizacije te sve ostale zainteresovane subjekte da prisustvuju konsultativnim sastancima u skladu sa navedenim dokumentima, a koji će se održati:

- U Hotelu Grand Hotel Neum, 19.02.2016. (ponedjeljak) od 09:00-12:00 sati
- U zgradi Općine Stolac, 23.02.2016. (petak) od 13:00-17:00 sati
- U zgradi Općine Čapljina, 26.02.2016. (utorak) od 09:00-12:00 sati
- U Gradskoj vijećnici Grada Mostara, 26.02.2016. (utorak) od 13:00-16:00 sati
- U Sali za vijeće Općine Glavice, 27.02.2016. (srijeda) od 09:00-12:00 sati
- U maloj sali gradske uprave Grada Tuzla, 27.02.2016. (srijeda) od 14:00-17:00 sati
- U saloni za vijećanje, prizemlje zgrade gradske uprave Grada Bihaća, 28.02.2016. (četvrtak) od 09:00-13:00 sati
- U Sali Općinskog vijeća Općine Čašma, 28.02.2016. (četvrtak) od 13:00-16:00 sati
- U zgradi Općine Donji Vakuf, 29.02.2016. (petak) od 09:00-12:00 sati
- U maloj sali Općine Travnik, 29.02.2016. (petak) od 13:00-17:00 sati

Na konsultativnim sastancima će predstavnici JP Ceste FBiH predstaviti planirane trasovne dionice, a konsultant Ernst & Young predstaviti pripremljenih nacrti Akcijskih planova, uključujući vremenski raspored Projekta i druga značajna pitanja. Također, planirano je socijalno-ekonomsko anketa koje osoba pogodnih projektnim aktivnostima koji nisu obuhvaćeni anketiranjem vremenim tokom pripreme dokumenata u periodu novembra i decembra 2015. godine. Svi zainteresovani subjekti će mod potražiti pitanja i dodatne informacije vezane za Projekat.

Figure 15: Announcement on Consultative Meeting in the Local Newspaper "Dnevni Avaz"

**JP CESTE
FEDERACIJE BIH**

**JAVNI POZIV NA KONSULTATIVNE SASTANKE U OKVIRU PROGRAMA
MODERNIZACIJE MAGISTRALNIH CESTA U FBiH**

Javno poduzeće „Dorac FBiH“ je pokrenulo inicijativu za osiguranje kreditnih sredstava kod međunarodnih finansijskih institucija (Svjetska banka, EBRD i EIB) za Program modernizacije magistralnih cesta u FBiH kako bi se do 2020. osigurala adekvatna cestovna infrastruktura.

U okviru gore pomenutog sveobuhvatnog Programa, pokrenuta je inicijativa za Projekt modernizacije cestovnog sektora FBiH (Projekat) koji uključuje dioce koje bi trebale financirati od strane Svjetske banke i Evropske Investicione Banke.

U skladu pripremljenih odluka o odabiru kvaliteta, JP Dorac FBiH je angažirao konsultanta za izradu lista dokumentacije koji predstavljaju različite mehanizme proma domaći logistiki i prona političko preseljenja:

- Obitr politiko preseljenja
- Akcijski plan preseljenja za dionicu Neum-Stolac
- Akcijski plan preseljenja za pod-projekte
- Revizija i pregled preseljenja
- Analiza situacija otklona na stotki i procjena otklona na socijalno aspektu za dionicu Neum-Stolac
- Obitr upravljanja okolnim i društvenim aspektima

Dvimi putem JP Ceste FBiH objavljuje poziv na konsultativno sastanaka za sljedeće razredne dokumentacije:

- Akcijski plan preseljenja za dionicu Neum-Stolac
- Akcijski plan preseljenja za pod-projekte

Akcijski planovna preseljenja obuhvataju se sljedeće dionice:

- Izgradnja magistralne ceste M 17.3 Neum-Stolac (ukupna dužina 32.9 km);
- Izgradnja toke za spora vozila magistralne ceste M5 Donji Vakuf 1 – Karbe (ukupna dužina 1,72 km);
- Rekonstrukcija osnovne ceste magistralne ceste M5 Bihac 4 – Ripac (ukupna dužina 1,30 km);
- Rekonstrukcija rekonstrukcije i magistralne ceste M20 Uskoplina – Gornjiak 6 (ukupna dužina 22.2 km);
- Rekonstrukcija osnovne ceste magistralne ceste M4.2 Stokovi – Srbijani (ukupna dužina 0,30 km);
- Rekonstrukcija osnovne ceste magistralne ceste M5 Gornja Bihor (Gornjiak) – Bihac (ukupna dužina 0,30 km);
- Rekonstrukcija osnovne ceste magistralne ceste M17 Mostar centar – Gornjiak (ukupna dužina 0,30 km);
- Rekonstrukcija osnovne ceste magistralne ceste M17 Terebnici – Čapljina (ukupna dužina 0,30 km);
- Rekonstrukcija osnovne ceste magistralne ceste M18 Šiški Brod 3 – Zaimicet (ukupna dužina 0,30 km);
- Rekonstrukcija osnovne ceste magistralne ceste M10 Vrbaj – Olovo (ukupna dužina 0,30 km);

Sponemati nacrti dokumentacije su dostupni na internet stranici JP Ceste FBiH, na linku: http://www.jpcfbih.ba/hr/aktuelno/program_modernizacije.shtml.

Dvimi putem pozivamo sve ceste pojedine projektnim aktivnostima, predstavnici mjesnih zajednica, zainteresovane nevladine organizacije te sve ostale zainteresovane subjekte da prisustvuju konsultativnim sastancima u koji se razmatraju dokumentacije, a koji će se održati:

- U Hotela Grand Hotel Neum, 15.02.2016. (ponedjeljak) od 09:00-12:00 sati,
- U zgradi Općine Stolac, 15.02.2016. (ponedjeljak) od 13:00-16:00 sati,
- U zgradi Općine Čapljina, 16.02.2016. (utorak) od 09:00-12:00 sati,
- U Gradskoj vijećnici Grada Mostara, 16.02.2016. (utorak) od 13:00-16:00 sati,
- U Sali za vijeća Općine Olovo, 17.02.2016. (srijeda) od 09:00-12:00 sati,
- U mjesnoj zajednici gradske uprave Grada Tuzla, 17.02.2016. (srijeda) od 14:00-17:00 sati,
- U saloni za vijećarjenja, pripremne zgrade gradske uprave Grada Bihaca, 18.02.2016. (četvrtak) od 10:00-13:00 sati,
- U Sali Općinskog vijeća Općine Cazin, 18.02.2016. (četvrtak) od 13:00-16:00 sati,
- U zgradi Općine Donji Vakuf, 19.02.2016. (petak) od 11:00-14:00 sati,
- U mjesnoj zajednici Općine Travnik, 19.02.2016. (petak) od 15:00-17:00 sati.

Na konsultativnim sastancima će predstavnici JP Ceste FBiH predstaviti planirane trase dionica, a konsultant Enesa d.o.o. sadržaj pripremljenih nacrti Akcijskih planova, uključujući vrstosni i razredni Projekat i dioce magistralnih cesta. Također obavljamo te vrstosni i razredni

Figure 16: Announcement on Consultative Meeting in the Local Newspaper "Večernji list"