

Environmental and Social Assessment and Technical
Assessment for CBC Public Buildings Energy Efficiency Project
Non-Technical Summary



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1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Context

The Project covers 51 public buildings, including administrative facilities, healthcare and educational institutions, aiming to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, improve building safety and comfort, and support long-term sustainability in line with the European Green Deal objectives.

The CBC Government will be responsible for overall Project implementation, including decision-making related to construction and renovation works, as well as the preparation and launch of tenders. The selected Contractor(s) will be responsible for executing the construction and renovation works in accordance with contractual requirements, while the supervisors will oversee the implementation and ensure compliance with technical, environmental, and social standards.

To support effective implementation, CBC has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), responsible for project planning, procurement, coordination, and reporting.

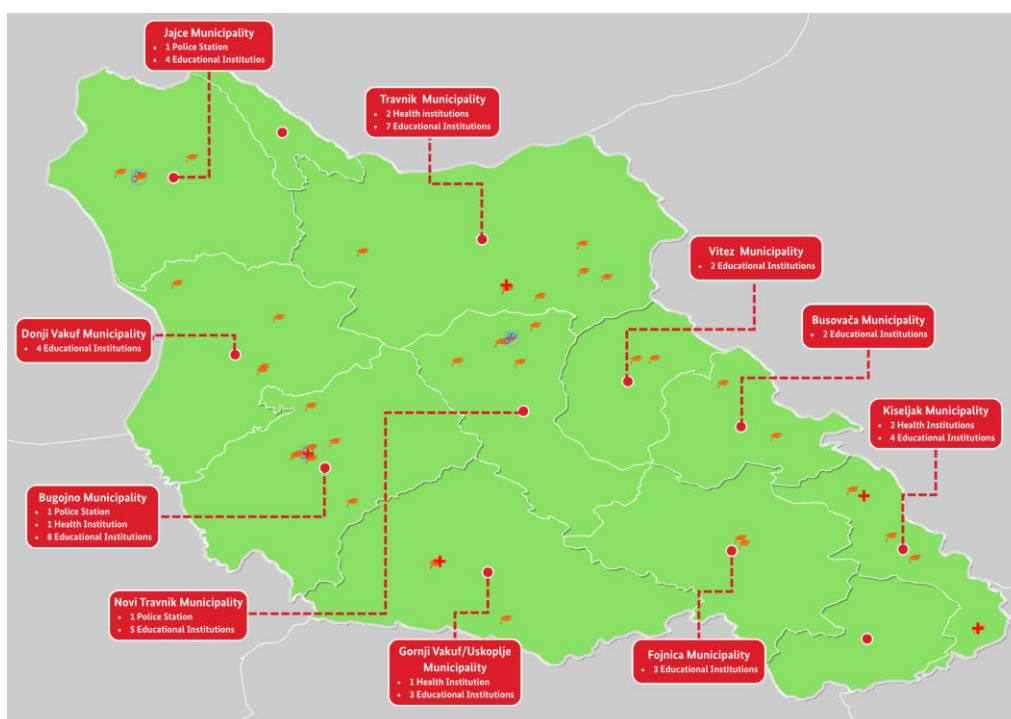


Figure 1. Location of municipalities within CBC and Project buildings

The Project buildings are located throughout the entire CBC, predominantly in urban environments, in 9 municipalities (Bugojno, Jajce, Travnik, Donji Vakuf, Vitez, Fojnica, Kiseljak, Busovača, and Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje). The table below provides an overview of all buildings included in this Project.

Table 1. List of public buildings within the Project

No.	Municipality/ City	Public Building
1	Bugojno	Police station Bugojno
2	Bugojno	Health Center Bugojno
3	Bugojno	First Primary School, Bugojno
4	Jajce	Police station Jajce
5	Jajce	Secondary Vocational School Jajce

No.	Municipality/ City	Public Building
6	Fojnica	Muhsin Rizvić Primary School, Zijah Dizdarević Mixed Secondary School and Branch Department of Ivan Goran Kovačić Primary School
7	Fojnica	Muhsin Rizvić Primary School
8	Fojnica	Ivan Goran Kovačić Primary School, Gojevići – Fojnica
9	Travnik	Travnik Primary School
10	Travnik	Mixed Secondary Technical School, Travnik
11	Travnik	Karaula Primary School, Travnik
12	Travnik	Guča Gora Primary School
13	Jajce	Braća Jezerčić Primary School and Jajce Primary School Kruščica, Divičani, Jajce
14	Donji Vakuf	Mixed Secondary School Donji Vakuf
15	Travnik	Dolac Primary School
16	Bugojno	Third Primary School Bugojno and First Primary School Jaklić
17	Busovača	Kaonik Primary School, Busovača
18	Bugojno	Second Primary School Bugojno
19	Gornji vakuf Uskoplje	Voljevac Primary School, Gornji Vakuf – Uskoplje
20	Vitez	Vitez Primary School
21	Jajce	Berta Kučera and 13th September Primary School, Jajce
22	Gornji Vakuf Uskoplje	Uskoplje Primary School
23	Bugojno	Secondary Technical School Bugojno
24	Donji Vakuf	First Primary School Donji Vakuf – Kurića Kula Branch School
25	Bugojno	Gračanica Primary School, Bugojno
26	Travnik	Mehurići Primary School, Travnik
27	Novi Travnik	Novi Travnik Primary School, Novi Travnik
28	Novi Travnik	Mixed Secondary School Novi Travnik
29	Kiseljak	Secondary Vocational School Fojnica and Ivan Goran Kovačić Primary School, Kiseljak
30	Novi Travnik	Musa Ćazim Ćatić Primary School – Trenica
31	Novi Travnik	Mehmedalija Mak Dizdar Primary School, Novi Travnik
32	Gornji Vakuf	Gornji Vakuf Mixed Secondary School and Uskoplje Secondary School
33	Jajce	Nikola Šop Secondary School, Jajce
34	Lepenica	Lepenica Primary School, Kiseljak
35	Kiseljak	Lepenica Outpatient Clinic
36	Kiseljak	Gromiljak Primary School, Kiseljak
37	Novi Travnik	Fra Marijan Šunjić Primary School, Novi Travnik
38	Busovača	Kačuni Primary School, Busovača
39	Bugojno	Secondary Vocational School Bugojno
40	Bugojno	Bristovi Primary School, Bugojno

No.	Municipality/ City	Public Building
41	Bugojno	Drvetine Primary School, Bugojno
42	Kiseljak	Kiseljak 1 Primary School, Bilalovac, Kiseljak
43	Travnik	Han Bila Primary School, Travnik
44	Gornji Vakuf	Primary Health Care Centre Gornji Vakuf – Uskoplje
45	Travnik	Travnik Hospital, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
46	Travnik	Travnik Hospital
47	Donji Vakuf	Fourth Primary School Torlakovac, Donji Vakuf
48	Donji Vakuf	Third Primary School Oborci, Donji Vakuf
49	Vitez	Dubravica Primary School, Šantići Branch School, Vitez
50	Kiseljak	Brestovsko Branch Outpatient Clinic, Kiseljak
51	Novi Travnik	Police station Novi Travnik

Classified as Category “B” under the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2024), the Project is expected to generate limited, site-specific, and manageable environmental and social impacts.

The implementation of the Energy Efficiency Project in the CBC is expected to result in significant long-term environmental and social benefits. The Project is expected to generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits, including reduced heating energy demand and fuel consumption, leading to lower atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions. Improvements to building envelopes will enhance thermal insulation and contribute to better indoor comfort, including slight noise reduction. Energy efficiency measures will support climate change mitigation and adaptation by reducing energy demand during extreme weather conditions. In addition, the Project will improve the quality of public services through enhanced indoor conditions in schools, healthcare, and other public facilities. Broader benefits include reduced public energy expenditures, enabling reallocation of resources to other social needs, as well as the creation of employment opportunities during implementation. Overall, the Project contributes to the transition toward a low-carbon economy and promotes sustainable energy practices within local communities.

1.2 Project Components

The Project aims to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, improve building safety and comfort, and support long-term sustainability in line with the European Green Deal objectives.

The Environmental and Social (E&S) Assessment identifies and evaluates potential impacts and risks throughout the project lifecycle—pre-construction, construction, and operation—and proposes mitigation and enhancement measures. The assessment is conducted in line with applicable national legislation, EBRD Environmental and Social Requirements, and relevant EU standards.

Key outputs include an Environmental and Social Assessment Report, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), Non-Technical Summary (NTS), and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). A Feasibility Study, including technical, financial, and cost-benefit analyses, will also be prepared to support informed decision-making and successful project implementation.

The assessment considers structural characteristics, building envelope elements, heating and mechanical systems, and other relevant technical features. Data on construction materials, floor layouts, insulation levels, and existing services were collected to identify opportunities for energy savings and to support the design of targeted energy efficiency (EE) measures.

2 Legal Requirements

The Project is designed to fully comply with the legal framework of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Cantonal regulations, as well as with relevant international obligations and the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (ESP, 2024). National and Cantonal laws cover key areas such as environmental protection, water and air management, waste management, occupational health and safety, labor rights, cultural and natural heritage, land acquisition, and gender equality. The Project will respect provisions for public access to information and stakeholder participation, in line with the Aarhus Convention.

International and EU standards, including directives on environmental impact assessment, biodiversity, water, flood risk, waste management, energy efficiency, and cultural heritage, guide project design and implementation. Compliance with EBRD Performance Requirements ensures proper assessment and management of environmental and social risks, protection of workers and communities, sustainable use of resources, conservation of biodiversity, safeguarding of cultural heritage, and continuous engagement with stakeholders.

By integrating national legislation, international obligations, and EBRD standards, the Project ensures that environmental protection, social safeguards, and sustainable development principles are central to its planning, construction, and operation, while supporting the strategic goals of the Central Bosnia Canton Development Strategy.

3 ESA PROCESS

3.1 Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions

The air quality in the CBC project area reflects long-term diffuse emissions, with seasonal and spatial variability. Data from Jajce and Travnik stations indicate that annual pollutant levels are generally within legal limits, though occasional PM10 exceedances and elevated summer ozone occur. Key pollution sources include heating, traffic, and industry. Noise monitoring is limited, but sensitive sites such as hospitals and schools require compliance with outdoor and indoor limits to protect health and functionality, in line with national legislation.

The project sites are in urban and semi-urban areas, far from protected natural areas and unsuitable as habitats for protected species.

Central Bosnia Canton has a continental climate with hot summers, cold winters, and intense precipitation, combined with a varied landscape of valleys, rivers, and mountains, making educational institutions particularly vulnerable to natural hazards; the highest risks across schools are epidemics, fires, and earthquakes, while localized low-probability hazards include landslides at Primary school Mehurići in Travnik and floods at several schools, and moderate risks from storm winds, snow, and low temperatures require monitoring and adaptive measures to ensure continuity of operations.

CBC combines a stable industrial and service economy with emerging tourism. Towns like Travnik, Jajce, Bugojno, and Vitez are economic and administrative hubs, while rural settlements maintain traditional agricultural practices. The labor market shows moderate employment, rising wages below the Federation average, and reliance on social welfare for vulnerable groups. Transport infrastructure ensures connectivity but requires upgrades, particularly for rural access, traffic safety, and winter conditions. Energy supply is largely hydropower-based, with limited gas and district heating infrastructure.

Healthcare and education services are widely distributed, supported by five hospitals, health centers, primary and secondary schools, and limited higher education. Vulnerable groups - including children, the elderly, patients, and persons with disabilities - require special attention, while older buildings

face challenges in ventilation, heating, and indoor air quality. Public safety is maintained through police, community programs, and emergency services, with localized social and traffic risks.

The Central Bosnia Canton is home to rich cultural and historical heritage, with 86 officially designated national monuments, none of which fall directly within the project's area of influence. While several heritage assets are located 70–100 m from project sites, they are not expected to be impacted by project activities. The only exception is the active Muslim cemetery adjacent to the First Primary School Donji Vakuf – Kurića Kula Branch School, where a protective 5 m exclusion zone should be established and construction activities carefully planned to ensure its preservation and respect.

3.2 Environmental and Social Assessment

The Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) for the energy efficiency project in 51 public buildings across Central Bosnia Canton followed a structured, multidisciplinary approach to identify, evaluate, and manage potential environmental and social impacts. Baseline conditions were established through desk-based research, site visits, and stakeholder consultations, drawing on client-provided data, cantonal and municipal planning documents, and relevant studies. The assessment covered all project phases, from planning and construction to operation and maintenance, with particular attention to sensitive receptors, including vulnerable groups, cultural heritage, and ecological resources. Impacts were characterized by magnitude, significance, spatial extent, duration, and reversibility, considering direct, indirect, and cumulative effects at site-specific, local, and regional levels.

The ESA also identified opportunities for positive outcomes, such as improved energy efficiency, reduced emissions, and enhanced climate resilience, while proposing mitigation measures following a hierarchical approach: avoiding impacts through design, reducing effects via careful management, and applying compensation or enhancement where necessary. Targeted studies addressed gaps in baseline data, focusing on climate change adaptation, energy performance, fire and life safety, and social considerations, including gender and vulnerable populations. The assessment ensured compliance with national legislation, cantonal policies, and EBRD Environmental and Social Requirements, providing a detailed understanding of risks and opportunities to guide project design and the development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan for sustainable implementation of the energy efficiency measures.

3.3 Environmental and Social Benefits

The implementation of the Energy Efficiency Project in the CBC is expected to result in significant long-term environmental and social benefits. By improving the energy performance of existing public buildings, the Project contributes to reduced energy consumption, lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and enhanced resilience to climate change, while generating positive socio-economic effects at the local and regional levels.

The key long-term positive impacts of the Project include the following:

- Lower heating energy demand - Reduced fuel use and atmospheric emissions
- Improved building envelope - Slight noise reduction inside buildings (better insulation)
- Reduction of GHG emissions - Energy efficiency measures implemented across public buildings are expected to lead to a gradual and sustained reduction in GHG emissions over the Project lifetime. These reductions contribute to national and entity-level climate goals and support Bosnia and Herzegovina's commitments to climate change mitigation.
- Climate change adaptation benefits - Improved building performance will reduce energy demand during peak periods, particularly in extreme summer and winter conditions, thereby supporting adaptation to climate change and improving thermal comfort for building users.
- Improved quality of public services - Enhanced energy efficiency will improve indoor comfort, air quality, and reliability of heating and cooling systems in schools, healthcare facilities, and

other public buildings, contributing directly to better learning, working, and healthcare conditions.

- Socio-economic benefits - The Project is expected to have indirect positive effects on the socio-economic status of the local population by reducing public expenditure on energy, enabling reallocation of financial resources to other social services, and contributing to overall improvements in quality of life.
- Employment opportunities - Temporary and, in some cases, longer-term employment opportunities may arise during the pre-construction, construction, and operation phases, with priority given to local workers, including vulnerable groups where feasible.
- Support to green transition - By promoting energy efficiency and sustainable energy use, the Project supports the transition toward a low-carbon economy and raises awareness of green and energy-efficient practices within local communities.

The Project is expected to generate lasting environmental and social benefits that significantly outweigh any temporary and localized adverse impacts identified during the construction phase.

3.4 Potential Adverse Impacts and Summary of the E&S Assessment

In line with EBRD Environmental and Social Policy requirements, the Project includes a systematic identification and assessment of potential environmental and social impacts in order to ensure early recognition of both adverse and beneficial effects and to define appropriate mitigation measures. The potential impacts associated with the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Project in the CBC are primarily related to short-term construction activities within existing urban settings.

The environmental and social impacts likely to arise from the Project are assessed for all relevant phases, including preparation, construction, and operation. Impacts are characterized according to their duration (temporary or permanent) and significance (very low, low, medium, or high). Impacts assessed as very low or low are considered insignificant, while those assessed as medium or high are considered significant and require targeted mitigation measures. The identified most significant potential impacts, along with the corresponding mitigation measures, are presented below.

During the pre-construction phase, the project must address legal and property issues, climate and natural hazard risks such as floods and minor landslides, and potential visual impacts from façades, roofs, or technical installations. Health and safety risks, including the presence of hazardous materials like asbestos, require proper management, while labour and social safeguards must ensure compliance with laws and prevent discrimination or exploitation. Coordination with utility providers is needed to protect infrastructure and manage service disruptions, and resource-efficient solutions should be integrated to reduce pressure on local systems.

During the construction phase, project activities may generate dust, noise, exhaust emissions, and potential release of hazardous substances, while localized energy use, soil disturbance, water consumption, and temporary disruption of land use can occur. Sensitive receptors—including schools, hospitals, and nearby heritage sites—require careful management to minimize impacts, maintain access, and protect visual and landscape quality.

Mitigation measures focus on controlling air emissions and noise, safely handling hazardous materials, preventing soil and water contamination, organizing sites efficiently, and restoring disturbed areas. Community engagement, traffic management, and worker and public health and safety protocols are essential, along with strict protection of cultural heritage, including a 5 m exclusion zone around the Muslim cemetery at Donji Vakuf. Coordination among contractors and institutional management ensures compliance with environmental, social, and safety standards throughout construction.

During the operational phase, buildings may be affected by extreme weather, localized floods, snow, storms, landslides, fires, earthquakes, and epidemics, which can disrupt use, access, and comfort if

maintenance and preparedness are insufficient. Utility demand may increase, and sewerage or drainage issues require routine inspections and timely interventions.

4 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ADVERSE IMPACTS, MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

Mitigation and management measures for the Energy Efficiency Project in the CBC follow the mitigation hierarchy, prioritizing avoidance, followed by minimization and mitigation, and, where necessary, management of residual impacts. Given that the Project focuses on rehabilitation of existing public buildings, impacts are mostly temporary and site-specific, primarily related to construction and operational safety.

Measures apply across all Project phases: pre-construction, construction, and operation, ensuring a consistent lifecycle-based approach to environmental and social (E&S) management. Contractors are responsible for implementing mitigation measures during construction, while CBC retains overall responsibility for compliance with national legislation and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development requirements.

The Consultant has developed the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), which comprehensively outline all measures and actions required to ensure that the Project fully complies with environmental and social requirements. These plans also define monitoring measures to verify that mitigation actions are effectively implemented by the Contractor(s) and relevant authorities.

The Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) for the CBC Energy Efficiency Project defines key actions to ensure compliance with EBRD Environmental and Social Requirements (2024) and good international practice. Key ESAP Actions:

ESR1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

- **Engagement of PIU Support Consultant** – To assist CBC in implementing EBRD-specific procedures and obligations, and to support the development of the ESMP and ESAP, ensuring responsibilities are clear and E&S risks are effectively managed.
- **Verification of Building Ownership** – CBC will confirm that all Project buildings are publicly owned prior to tendering to avoid legal or property issues.
- **Management of Scope Changes** – Any newly proposed Project buildings after ESAP finalization must be notified to EBRD; an independent consultant will assess additional E&S risks and ensure mitigation measures remain adequate.
- **Supervision and Monitoring** – CBC will engage a Supervision Engineer team with dedicated E&S specialists to oversee contractors' performance, including monthly reporting and regular review of implementation of E&S measures.
- **E&S Reporting** – CBC will submit annual E&S reports to EBRD summarizing ESAP implementation, stakeholder engagement, incidents, and any significant project changes.
- **Building Documentation** – CBC will collect valid occupancy/construction/use permits and design plans for all Project buildings to ensure compliance with construction legislation.
- **Regulatory Compliance Confirmation** – CBC will obtain formal confirmation from relevant authorities that no Preliminary Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, or environmental permit is required.
- **Municipal and Cantonal Approvals** – CBC will secure formal opinions confirming compliance of planned works with construction legislation and identifying any additional permits required.

- **Flood and Landslide Risk Management** – CBC and contractors will obtain guidance from relevant authorities, inspect slope-sensitive sites, and implement stabilization measures before construction to minimize potential risks.

ESR2: Labour and Working Conditions

- **Contractor Compliance with Labour Regulations** – Contractors must confirm adherence to national labour laws, including regulations on minimum working age, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, fair treatment, employment, wages, benefits, occupational health and safety, and career development.
- **Human Resources Policies and ESR2 Requirements** – Contractors are required to submit statements confirming compliance with ESR2 obligations, including prohibition of child and forced labour, support for workers' organizations, and provision of a grievance mechanism.
- **Worker Grievance Mechanism** – Contractors must establish a grievance mechanism in line with EBRD ESR2 to allow workers to raise concerns safely.
- **Inclusion and Protection of Foreign Workers** – Contractors must implement protocols ensuring foreign workers' inclusion, protection, fair treatment, and compliance with the BiH Law on Foreigners, including valid work and residence permits.
- **Monitoring Employment Practices** – CBC is responsible for monitoring contractors' compliance with labour and working conditions requirements, including policies for non-employee personnel engaged on the Project.

ESR3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Control

- **Hazardous Materials Management** – Comprehensive surveys, sampling and laboratory analysis are conducted to identify hazardous materials. Qualified professionals and licensed contractors manage the safe removal or containment of asbestos and other hazardous materials, ensuring compliance with national and EBRD requirements.
- **Construction Plans and Sub-Plans** – Contractors develop and implement site-specific plans, including:
 - Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP)
 - Construction Site Organisation Plan (CSOP) and Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) with sub-plans for air, noise, soil, water, hazardous materials, spills, traffic, stakeholder engagement, and community health and safety
 - Fire and Explosion Management Plan
 - Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
- **Monitoring Resource Efficiency** – Contractors plan material quantities accurately to avoid overordering, implement on-site material management practices, and use methods such as Building Information Modelling. CBC and Supervision Engineer oversee compliance.
- **Energy Monitoring and GET Indicators** – Public building management, under CBC supervision, monitors energy systems and consumption to calculate GET indicators and quantify project benefits, reporting annually to EBRD.
- **Sustainable Biomass Procurement** – Public buildings' management ensures biomass is procured from sustainable suppliers, giving preference to FSC-certified sources, with documentation submitted to EBRD.
- **Pollution Prevention and Control** – CBC ensures tender documentation and contracts include pollution prevention requirements. Measures include monitoring wastewater, safe handling of hazardous substances, environmental protection elaborates, and clear marking of storage areas. Regular monitoring and reporting are carried out, and annual AESR reports are submitted to EBRD.

ESR4: Health, Safety and Security:

- **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) during Construction** – Contractors are required to implement OHS plans, conduct worker safety induction training (including GBVH awareness), and ensure proper identification of workers on site.
- **OHS after Construction** – Public buildings' management to conduct risk assessments and adopt or revise OHS and Fire Protection Rulebooks, aligned with site-specific risks and national legislation.
- **Contractor Health and Safety Requirements** – Tender documents include requirements for indoor air quality, noise, vibration management, and traffic management plans to maintain safe emergency access.
- **Communication and Coordination Procedure** – Jointly developed by CBC and Contractors, approved by public buildings' management, to ensure effective coordination, staff briefings, and flexible scheduling to minimize disruptions.
- **Life and Safety (LFS) Audits** – Contractors perform audits prior to construction, with corrective measures implemented to ensure compliance with life and fire safety standards.
- **Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans** – Contractors and public buildings' management develop plans addressing extreme weather events, occupational health, and fire risks, ensuring protection of people, property, and the environment.
- **Internal Regulations and OHS Officer** – Public buildings' management adopts OHS and Fire Protection regulations, acts of workplace risk assessment, and disaster protection plans. CBC appoints OHS Officer(s) to supervise implementation and conduct periodic independent checks.
- **Tender and Contract Provisions** – All environmental, health, and safety provisions are included in tender documents and contracts with Contractors.
- **Hazardous Material Management** – CBC ensures minimization of exposure to hazardous substances (e.g., ACMs) for workers and affected communities, applying exposure control measures and the hierarchy of risk controls.
- **Minimizing Disruption to Public Facilities** – Construction works are planned to maintain continuity of essential services, limit access restrictions, and reduce impacts on facility users through phased work schedules where feasible.

ESR8: Cultural Heritage

- **Contractual Provisions for Heritage Protection** – Contracts with Contractors include explicit measures to protect cultural heritage, particularly around sensitive sites such as the Muslim cemetery adjacent to the First Primary School Donji Vakuf – Kurića Kula Branch School. A minimum exclusion zone of 5 m is enforced.
- **Construction Management near Heritage Sites** – Procedures are established to minimize dust, noise, and vibrations; ensure proper storage of materials; organize machinery movement; and avoid intrusion into exclusion zones. Protocols for reporting accidental damage include immediate suspension of works and notification of competent heritage authorities.
- **Stakeholder Communication** – A communication procedure coordinates construction near heritage sites, respecting religious and commemorative activities via advance notice, temporary schedule adjustments, and designated points of contact.

ESR10: Stakeholder Engagement

- **Disclosure of Project Information** – Public disclosure of the SEP, Non-Technical Summary (NTS) with summary ESAP information, ESMP, Public Grievance Leaflet, and Grievance Form in the local language.
- **Stakeholder Feedback** – Allow a one-month period for stakeholder feedback; review input and publish a comments matrix summarizing stakeholders' concerns and CBC responses.

- **Grievance Mechanism** – Maintain a visible and effective public grievance mechanism for complaints and suggestions.
- **Communication and Coordination Procedure** – Developed jointly with Contractors to ensure proactive and coordinated engagement.
- **Advance Public Notice** – Inform the public at least 30 days prior to construction works.
- **Periodic Updates** – Update the SEP and engagement activities as necessary throughout the project lifecycle.

5 COMMUNICATION ARRANGEMENTS AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The CBC will promptly inform all stakeholders about Project activities, contact points for further information, and the availability of publicly accessible documents. CBC intends to disclose the following documentation and information regarding the Project:

- This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Non-technical Summary (NTS) of the Project
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the Project
- Information on community health and safety risks and impacts, including potential water supply interruptions, construction activities, road access restrictions, and updates on Project implementation, including environmental and social performance
- Grievance Form and Information Request Form.

All documents will be available in local languages (and in English, where possible) from the commencement of the Project and at least 30 days prior to the start of construction works, allowing the public to provide comments, suggestions, and feedback. The documents will be published on the CBC website and also on the official websites of the municipalities where Project facilities are located. In addition, printed copies of the documents will be made available both at CBC's offices and at the municipal offices in all relevant municipalities, ensuring broad accessibility to stakeholders across the region.

The documents can be accessed via the Central Bosnia Canton (CBC) and the municipalities' websites, and as printed copies at CBC's office premises and the municipal offices at the following addresses:

Central Bosnia Canton (CBC) – Cantonal Administration

Postal Address: Trg hrvatskih velikana 1, 72270 Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://sbk-ksb.gov.ba/>

Travnik Municipality

Postal Address: Fra Ivana Franje Jukića 1, 72270 Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.travnik.ba>

Bugojno Municipality

Postal Address: Alije Izetbegovića 1, 70230 Bugojno, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.bugojno.ba>

Donji Vakuf Municipality

Postal Address: Kralja Tvrtka 1, 70240 Donji Vakuf, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.donjivakuf.ba>

Vitez Municipality

Postal Address: Trg Armije BiH 1, 72220 Vitez, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.opcina-vitez.ba>

Busovača Municipality

Postal Address: Fra Grge Martića 1, 72260 Busovača, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.busovaca.ba>

Fojnica Municipality

Postal Address: Dr. Irfana Ljubijankića 1, 71260 Fojnica, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.fojnica.ba>

Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje Municipality

Postal Address: Trg Fra Grge Martića 1, 71240 Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.gornjivakuf-uskoplje.ba>

Jajce Municipality

Postal Address: Trg Zlatnih Ilijana 1, 70101 Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.jajce.ba>

Novi Travnik Municipality

Postal Address: Ul. 11. Jula 1, 72290 Novi Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.novitrvnik.ba>

Kiseljak Municipality

Postal Address: Dr. Mate Bobana 1, 71250 Kiseljak, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Website: <https://www.kiseljak.ba>

Once the documents listed above are made publicly available, stakeholders will have a period of one month to submit their feedback, including any opinions or concerns related to the Project. CBC will clearly communicate the contact person responsible for collecting feedback, along with the specific timeframe and instructions for submitting comments.

All input received during this period will be carefully reviewed and considered by CBC. At the end of the public review, a summary report (referred to as a “comments matrix”) will be prepared. This report will include an overview of all comments and proposals submitted by stakeholders, along with CBC’s responses and explanations on how the feedback was addressed. The comments matrix will be published on CBC’s and municipal website to ensure transparency and inform stakeholders.