

**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of
Srpska**

Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU)

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

(final)



for subproject:

"Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanova, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of a sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje"

prepared as part of:

WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES MODERNIZATION PROJECT (WSSM)

March 2025

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APCU/ JKPP	Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CSLP	Construction site layout plan
E&S	Environmental Protection & Social
EHS	Environment, health and safety
EHSG	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines Group
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ESMF	A framework for managing environmental and social
ESMP	Environmental and social management plan
ESS	Environmental and social standards of the World Bank
EU	European Union
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practices
GM	Grievance mechanism
GRM	Grievances Resolution Mechanism
HDPE	High density polyethylene
IPCHNH	Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage
LMP	Workforce Management Procedure
MAFWM	RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
O&M	Operation and maintenance
OHS	Health protection and safety at work
PAP	People affected by the project
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PS	Pump station
SCADA	Supervisory control and data collection
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Inclusion Plan
SH	Sexual harassment
ViK	Water supply and sewerage
WB	The World Bank
WSSM/PMVU	Modernization project of water and sanitation services

SUMMARY

Table 1. General information about the project

Name of the sub-project:	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of a sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje
Sub-project specification:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of dilapidated pipes of the water supply system due to a large number of longitudinal and point defects and large water losses, over 60% • Construction of a sewage system in Police in order to reduce problems during heavy rainfall, but also the problems of questionable independent septic tanks used by residents
Sub-project location:	City of Trebinje
Number of users:	Sewage network: 2,306, women: 1,183 Rehabilitation of the water supply network: 1,215, women: 620
Sector and type of subproject:	Water sector Water supply system
Realization of the subproject:	Unit for coordination of agricultural projects within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska with the Project Implementation Team (PIT) from representatives of the municipality/city and the water company
Method of implementation:	Through the Contractor
Project size information:	
Subproject cost estimate:	3,275,400 Sewerage 220,000 Reconstruction of water supply
Field visit (yes/no; date):	Yes, 8/11/2024
Has the consultation been done? (Yes/No):	No

Estimated project risk (from low to high):	substantial risk,
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the subproject

Based on the decision of the Republic of Srpska National Assembly, adopted at the 21st session held on 27 April 2022 on the acceptance of World Bank loan - International Development Association, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management – Agriculture Project Coordination Unit (**APCU**), in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, implements the Water and Sanitation Services Modernization Project (**WSSM**).

The aim of the WSSM project is to:

- (i) strengthen the institutional capacity in the Republic of Srpska,
- (ii) improve access to safely managed Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) services at the local level (cities/municipalities) and
- (iii) improve the efficiency of WSS providers in local governments participating in the Project.

The overarching approach of the Project is to build the sector's institutional capacity for better services at Republic of Srpska (Component 1) and local (Component 2) levels, while creating an incentive framework encouraging the gradual improvement of the WSS service providers in Republic of Srpska toward operational and financial sustainability, good practices, and eventually, creditworthiness (Component 3).

This Project will implement a number of sub-projects of great importance to the program objectives. One of them is the sub-project "**Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of the sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje**".

1.2. World Bank requirements

WB's Environmental and Social Framework¹ (2016) became effective in October 2018. The Framework sets out the Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support Borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The Bank's Framework consists of three parts:

- A Vision for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Bank's aspirations regarding environmental and social sustainability
- The Environmental and Social Standards, which set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Borrower and projects
- The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, which sets out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Bank

The bank classifies all projects according to the following classification:

- high risk,

¹ <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/837721522762050108-0290022018/original/ESFFramework.pdf>

- Substantial risk,
- moderate risk,
- low risk.

When determining the appropriate risk classification, the Bank considers important issues, such as:

- type, location, sensitivity and scope of the project,
- the nature and intensity of potential risks and impacts on the environment and society,
- the ability and commitment of the Borrower (including all other entities responsible for the implementation of the project) to manage risks and impacts on the environment and society in accordance with ESSs.

Borrowers and projects must also apply the relevant World Bank requirements, the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines Group (EHSB). These are technical reference documents, with general and industry examples of Good International Industrial Practice (GIIP).

The Bank is committed to supporting the Borrowers in the development and implementation of projects that are sustainable in terms of the environment and society, as well as strengthening the capacities of the ecological and social frameworks applied by the Borrowers in the assessment and management of risks and impacts on the environment and society. For these purposes, the Bank established special ESSs designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate negative risks and impacts on the environment and society that projects have. Desired outcomes are described in the goals of each ESS, along with specific requirements that help Borrowers achieve those goals. Projects supported by the Bank must be aligned with the following ESSs:

Environmental and Social standard 1	•Assessment and management of risks and impacts on the environment and society
Environmental and Social standard 2	•Labor and working conditions
Environmental and Social standard 3	•Resource Efficiency and Pollution management and prevention
Environmental and Social standard 4	•Health care and community safety
Environmental and Social standard 5	•Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
Environmental and Social standard 6	•Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
Environmental and Social standard 7	•Indigenous peoples
Environmental and Social standard 8	•Cultural heritage
Environmental and Social standard 9	•Financial intermediaries
Environmental and Social standard 10	•Involvement of interested parties and publication of information

Those ESSs are accompanied by non-binding guidelines, best practice notes, templates and checklists.

The standards applicable to PMVU are: ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS8, ESS10.

Below is an overview of the World Bank's E & S standards that are considered applicable to the Water Services Modernization Project at the time of evaluation, as well as a brief explanation of their significance.

Table 2. ESSs considered significant for the Water Services Modernization Project at the time of assessment

ESS		Importance for PMVU
ESS1	Assessment and Management of E&S Risks and Impacts	This standard serves as a guideline for the development of E&S instruments, including those developed for PMVU: (i) ESMF, (ii) SEP, (iii) RPF (iv) LMP and appropriate risk assessment for individual activities carried out within the project.
ESS2	Labor and Working Conditions	This standard serves as a guideline for creating healthy relations between workers and management. The main risk related to the workforce is the risk of informal work. Risks of unpaid and underpaid work, work overload, poor employment conditions, lack of occupational health and safety measures, denied access to social, pension or health insurance are associated with informal work. In order to ensure the compliance of third parties, i.e. of different contractors with the requirements from ESS2, a checklist was created for checking the workforce and compliance and monitoring and evaluation procedures, which must be included in the tender documentation.
ESS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	This standard establishes the requirements for solving the issue of resource efficiency and pollution prevention and pollution management during the entire life cycle of the project. As most activities involve construction work, the main risk is that contractors will not be familiar with best practices for avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities or avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The site-specific ESMP will serve as a guideline for contractors to implement appropriate pollution prevention and management measures.
ESS4	Community Health and Safety	This ESS establishes the requirements for avoiding or minimizing the community's exposure to traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials related to the project, as well as establishing effective measures for emergency events. The works envisaged in this project will be carried out mainly in remote areas or in areas with no access to the public, and the project does not use or produce hazardous substances and waste. The main risk related to the

ESS		Importance for PMVU
		project relates to the health and safety of the workers involved in ESS2.
ESS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	This ESS provides guidelines for procedures to avoid forced and economic displacement or to carry out forced and economic displacement with the least possible impacts. The water service modernization project includes the possibility of land acquisition and economic displacement. In order to minimize this risk, an appropriate RPF has been prepared at the project level, and, if necessary, a RAP for a specific location will also be prepared. The main risk relates to the proper implementation of the RPF.
ESS6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	The project area is an entire entity, which includes several nationally and internationally recognized natural and critical habitats, protected zones, wetlands and Ramsar sites, as well as hundreds of locally designated nature areas. Activities will be assessed against relevant risks and a mitigation hierarchy will be applied. As part of the verification and approval procedure, the creation of ESMPs for specific locations will be considered. Environmental screening will ensure that activities with potential negative impacts are not eligible for funding in natural or critical habitats. In the case of activities that will be financed by the project and that will be implemented in altered habitats, requirements for avoiding or minimizing any impact on biodiversity will be presented at the project level and mitigation measures will be implemented as necessary.
ESS8	Cultural Heritage	Information available at the project assessment stage indicates a very low probability that the construction works will have any impact on known cultural heritage areas. If there are accidental findings, the Borrower resolves the issue taking into account the requirements of domestic laws that are fully in accordance with UNESCO and good international practice.
ESS10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	This ESS serves as a guideline for the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the project life cycle. In accordance with the requirements of this ESS, a stakeholder engagement plan was drawn up for this project, including a grievance resolution mechanism. The main risk is related to the proper implementation of the SEP.

1.3. Role and objective of ESMP

This ESMP was created for the sub-project " **Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of the sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje**". The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the sub-project was prepared in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework for the Republic of Srpska (ESMF) as part of the Water Services Modernization Project in BiH (PMVU).

The goal of creating the ESMP for the sub-project Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of the sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje: (i) analyze the policies, legal and administrative framework relevant to the construction of water supply infrastructure, (ii) analyze the available basic data on environmental issues and trends, (iii) identify possible negative and positive impacts of the project on the environment, society and propose mitigation measures, (iv) specify the key criteria for monitoring the quality of the environment and social in the area of project implementation; (v) develop guidelines for environmentally friendly construction practices; (vi) assist in the inter-institutional coordination and process of public/NGO discussions and (vii) to integrate the significant features of the developed SEP, LMP and ESMF documents for the WSSM.

As mentioned in the introduction, according to the ESMF project impacts are classified as "high", "substantial", "moderate" and "low" based on the size of the project and the scope of works (new construction, repair and maintenance). The sub-project activities for connecting the water supply system with distribution pipelines were classified as substantial risk from environmental and social aspects according to the screening and risk assessment prepared by APCU's E&S expert based on stakeholder input and WSSM ESMF guideline. Subproject activities are simple and relatively easy to implement.

Prepared by the APCU, the ESMP is aligned with the requirements of the Environmental and Social Management Framework for the Republic of Srpska (ESMF), relevant environmental and social standards (ESSs) and environmental regulations of the Republic of Srpska.

The sub-project includes construction works, which means that the scope of work requires the application of ESS1 (Assessment and management of risks and impacts on the environment and society).

Contractors and workers will be involved in the work, which requires the application of ESS2 (Workforce and working conditions).

Work activities use resources and generate waste, which leads to the application of ESS3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Management and Prevention).

Moreover, activities and equipment can increase the community's exposure to the risks and impacts of project implementation, therefore ESS4 (Community Health Protection and Safety) should be applied to address health and safety risks and impacts on society.

ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Forced Displacement) is relevant due to the type of sub-project and its scope.

In addition, ESS6 (Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources) is not relevant, as the sub-project does not involve and will not affect biodiversity or natural resources and is not implemented in protected nature areas.

ESS7 (Indigenous peoples) and ESS9 (Financial intermediaries) are not relevant, because there are no indigenous peoples and the sub-project does not include financial intermediaries that could be affected by the implementation.

Although there are no cultural heritage areas near the project sites, ESS8 (Cultural Heritage) remains relevant to this project due to land excavation.

Furthermore, open and transparent engagement with the subproject's stakeholder is an essential element of good international practices, therefore, ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) will be applied to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of the subprojects, enhance subprojects acceptance and make a significant contribution to successful design and implementation throughout the subproject life cycle.

The subproject is obliged to comply with the Labor Management Plan² (LMP) regarding labor working conditions and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) standards to address any related issues. Additionally, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan³ (SEP) will be followed for consultation and information disclosure.

The ESMP for this project is expected to outline measures that mitigate or minimize potential impacts and risks during implementation. These impacts are anticipated to be manageable, temporary, and localized, as they pertain primarily to general construction activities.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the ESMP will be forwarded and publicly consulted with interested parties and disclosed on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the RS (APCU) and the City of Trebinje, as well as the World Bank.

² <https://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mps/Pages/default.aspx#collapsible0>

³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/search?q=SEP>

2. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Existing water supply system

The water supply system in Trebinje has developed over an extended period and has lagged behind the city's growth. It was expanded in line with immediate short-term needs and financial capabilities, without considering the system as a whole or defining main development directions for specific long-term timeframes. The table below contains data on the capacity of the pumps used to supply water to the city of Trebinje:

The water is taken from the karst spring „Vrelo Oko“, which is located approximately 7 km east of the city center. The yield of the spring is approximately 800 l/s, and it meets the City's long-term water needs. The table 3 below contains data on the capacity of the pumps used to supply water to the city of Trebinje:

Table 3. Pump characteristics within spring Vrelo Oko (Consortium, 2016)

Pump number	Manufacturer	Type	Pump power N _p (KW)	Pump runout Q _p (l/s)	Lifting height H(m)
Pump No. 1	KSB	UPA 350-180/2A	180	180	77
Pump No. 2	KSB	UPA 350-180/2A	175	180	76
Pump No. 3	SAER	SPC 252A/3A HP100	75	75	72
Pump No. 4	KSB	UPA 250C-250/3	72	73	74
Pump No. 5	SAER	S 252S/3B HP90	67	84	72

Tamara Gvozdrenović, Vedran Furtula, Gojko Krunić - IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND WATER QUALITY SYSTEM FOR THE CITY OF TREBINJE BY CONSTRUCTION OF WATER FACILITY RESERVOIR VRELO OKO

Under last reconstruction of the water system at pump station Vrelo Oko, the new reservoir Vrelo Oko 2 was built with volume is 2500 m³. Under new technical solution pumps number 3, 4 and 5 make one system and they supply existing reservoir Vrelo Oko 1 whose volume is 400 m³. The pumps would pump using the system 2+1 (two operational pumps + one spare pump). Pumps number 1 and 2 "of big capacity" (also 2+1) would supply reservoir Vrelo Oko 2, whose volume will be 2500 m³. Also, one more pump has been installed within present draw well, with capacity Q_p = 185 l/s (existing pumps of bigger capacity will not lose their projected capacity with delevelling of spillway level in reservoir Vrelo Oko 2). Pumping is done according to actual water needs and does not exceed approx. 350 l/s.

In the past few years, water supply from the public water supply system has been carried out continuously for 24 hours, without previously planned interruptions. Possible interruptions in water supply to certain settlements or parts of settlements occurred due to failures of water pipes.

The primary issues with Trebinje's water supply system are inadequate reservoir capacity and extremely high water losses. Before this project and the preparation of water balance reports for metered zones, it was estimated that the distribution network experienced significant losses, amounting to over 60%.

The existing sewage system in the Police settlement is completely inadequate in terms of the sewage network. All residential units in the subject area are connected to individual septic tanks, whose condition and water-tightness are uncertain. Furthermore, the stormwater drainage system is insufficiently developed and has not kept up with the expansion of road infrastructure, resulting in various problems during heavy rainfall.

2.2. Technical description and location of the subproject

Description of the subject location

The Police settlement, one of the largest in terms of both area and population, is situated on the left bank of the Trebišnjica River. As part of the larger urban center of Trebinje, it features the highest concentration of residential and mixed-use buildings.

As Trebinje is a major tourist hub in Herzegovina, the Police settlement is home to a variety of commercial establishments, including hotels, motels, cafes, restaurants, gyms, children's play areas, betting shops, and many small, specialized self-service stores (such as grocery stores, paint and varnish shops, computer equipment stores, drugstores, and suppliers of electrical and plumbing materials).

In the Police settlement, the "Vuk Karadžić" elementary school was also built, as well as the "Naša radost" kindergarten. In addition to educational institutions, Police is also home to the "Police" city stadium. On the territory of the Police settlement, the Trebinje Hospital and the Trebinje Health Center are located.

The Police settlement is densely populated, with a high concentration of residential and commercial buildings located in narrow, steep streets.

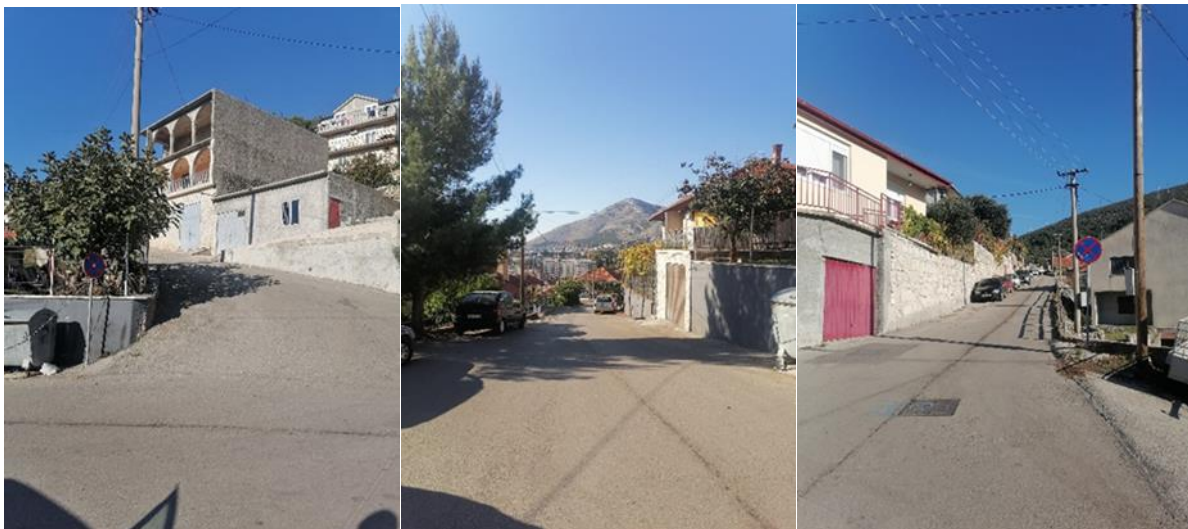


Figure 1,2 and 3. Upper part of Police settlement

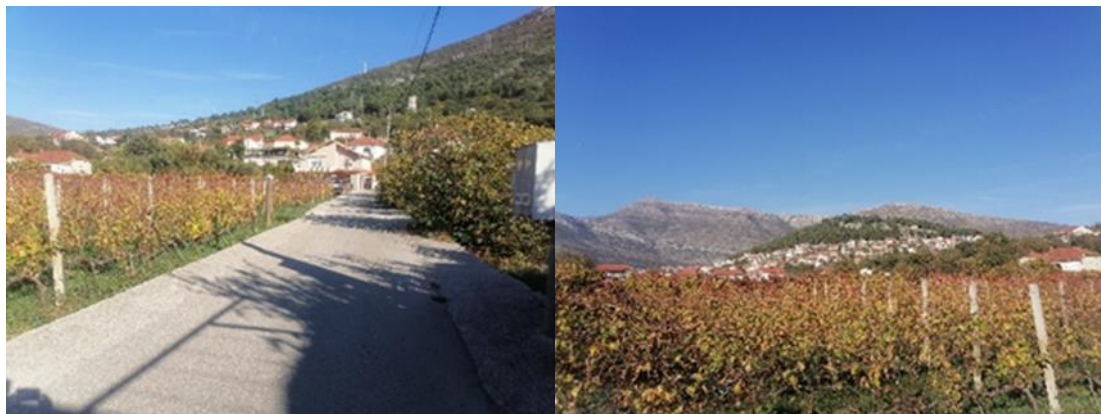


Figure 4 and 5. Down part of Police settlement

Planned activities on the reconstruction of the water supply system in the streets: Dušanova, Miloš Obilić and Srpska

Due to the aging of the pipeline and the high number of longitudinal and point leaks, as well as issues with the joints, there is a need to replace the outdated pipes. A major concern is the significant water losses along these routes, which, based on measurements, exceed 60%.

The current pipeline material in Dušanova Street is cast iron, DN200 mm. A partial reconstruction of the water supply network is planned, which involves replacing the old pipes with new ones. The replacement will be carried out after the new pipes and associated equipment are fully installed, to minimize disruptions in the water supply.

The planned scope of work includes:

- Installation of new PE100 pipelines, OD225 mm, with a total length of 392.00 meters;
- Replacement of 38 existing house connections along the newly installed PE pipeline. The house connection profiles will be \varnothing 32 mm.
- Installation of 38 service valves for the house connections, to be placed on the \varnothing 32 mm house connection profiles.
- Construction of 38 new meter pits, each equipped with a modern meter with a pulse transmitter for remote reading.

The new pipeline starts with a connection in the existing shaft to the existing pipe LŽ DN200 mm, runs along the route of the existing pipe and ends with a connection to the existing pipe LŽ DN200 mm.



*Figure 6. Situation of the pipe replacement section in Dušanova Street
(Thick blue line – new pipeline)*

The existing pipeline material in the streets of Miloš Obilić and Srpska is cast iron, DN125 mm, DN100 mm and DN80 mm.

The planned scope of work includes:

- Installation of new PE pipelines with a total length of 505.00 meters, consisting of the following profiles:
 - PE100 pipelines, OD140 mm, with a length of 261.00 meters;
 - PE100 pipelines, OD90 mm, with a length of 244.00 meters.
- Replacement of 54 existing house connections along the newly installed PE pipelines. The house connection profiles will be \varnothing 32 mm.
- Installation of 54 service valves for the house connections, to be placed on the \varnothing 32 mm house connection profiles.
- Construction of 54 new meter pits, each equipped with a modern meter and a pulse transmitter for remote reading.

The new pipeline will start with a connection to the existing LŽ DN200 mm pipe. It will follow the existing pipeline route along public spaces, ending at the road or pedestrian sidewalk, and will conclude with a connection to the existing LŽ DN200 mm pipe at the meter pit.

The pipeline will include one underground air release and vacuum valve, equipped with an installation kit and street cap with a base plate. Underground sectional shut-off valves with installation kits and street caps with base plates will be placed at the connection to the existing LŽ DN200 mm pipe and at the branches.

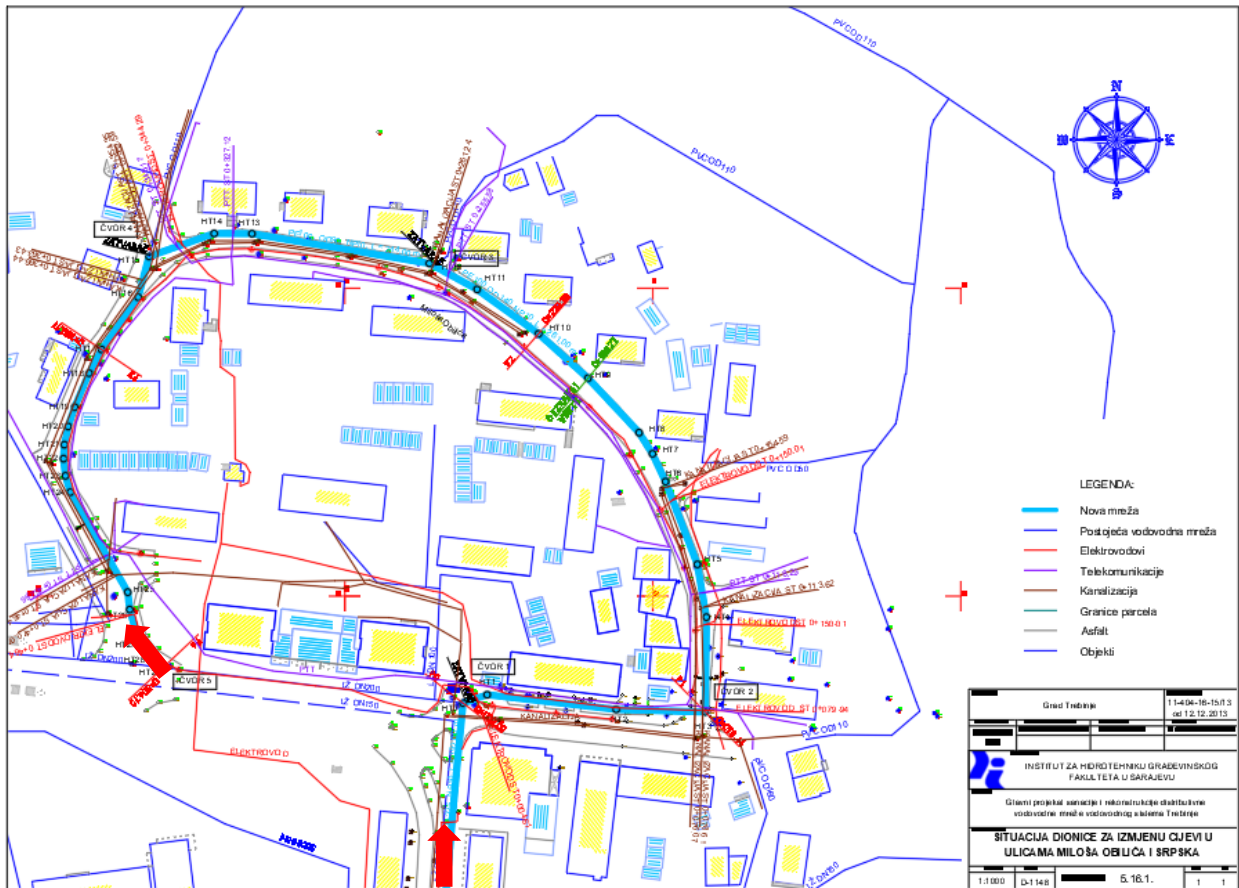


Figure 7. Situation of the pipe replacement section in Miloša Obilića and Srpska streets
(Thick blue line – new pipeline)

Planned activities on the construction of a sewage system for used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement

This project involves the construction of appropriate sewer collectors to efficiently manage surface water from rainfall (stormwater drainage) and sanitary wastewater (sewage) from existing and planned buildings in the Police neighborhood of Trebinje. The entire planned sewer system is of the separate type.

The planned sewage network is designed to collect all wastewater from both existing and future buildings. It is important to emphasize that the system can be built in stages, with this factor carefully considered. The intended recipients for the planned sewage collectors are the existing wastewater collectors, which will direct the wastewater to the city's treatment plant. All existing soakaway pits have been thoroughly surveyed and their profiles have been confirmed through hydraulic calculations.

A total of 19 collectors are planned (13 fecal sewage system collectors, and 6 storm sewage system collectors), some of which will have tertiary collectors draining into them (and household connections). Approximate length of the fecal sewage system is 6.230 m; e.i. the storm sewage system is 2.755 m (in total 8.985 m). Approximate length of the household connections is 1.122 m.

Another significant aspect is that the adopted solution is highly favorable for flow, as gravity flow will dominate within the collectors.

The minimum pipe diameter has been set at DN 200/171, as per the guidelines in the Urban Planning Plan of Trebinje and recommendations from relevant literature, which advise against using diameters smaller than this.

At the locations of horizontal and vertical changes in the pipeline route, at crossings, and at planned connections for the secondary and tertiary sewer networks, or at maximum intervals of 50 meters, the construction of inspection manholes (shafts) is planned to ensure better system functionality and easier maintenance. The manholes will be constructed on-site, from ready-made concrete pipes (prefabricated elements). The collective household connections will be constructed from the polymer inspection chambers Ø600 mm with a concrete cover. The household connections will be done by three-layer PVC sewer pipes.

Sewerage is designed to be made of high-density polyethylene pipes (PE HD) - externally reinforced with spiral ribs (spiral-wound PE HD pipes).

The pipes will be laid in a previously excavated and leveled trench, on a 20 cm layer of sand (or other fine material with a grain size of up to 3 mm), in accordance with DIN 18300 and DIN 4033 guidelines. The trench surrounding the pipes will also be backfilled with fine material, compacted to a height of up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pipe's outer diameter. The remaining 20 cm above the pipe can be backfilled with fine material from the excavation, provided it does not contain any material that could damage the pipe.

The design includes shafts ready-made concrete pipes (prefabricated elements) with internal dimensions of 1.10 x 1.10 meters. The shaft will be based on a 20 cm layer of gravel, followed by a 10 cm layer of concrete. The shaft will also include a tapered top section, where a cast-iron cover with a frame measuring 60 x 60 cm will be installed. For entry into the shaft, cast-iron rungs will be mounted at 30 cm intervals.

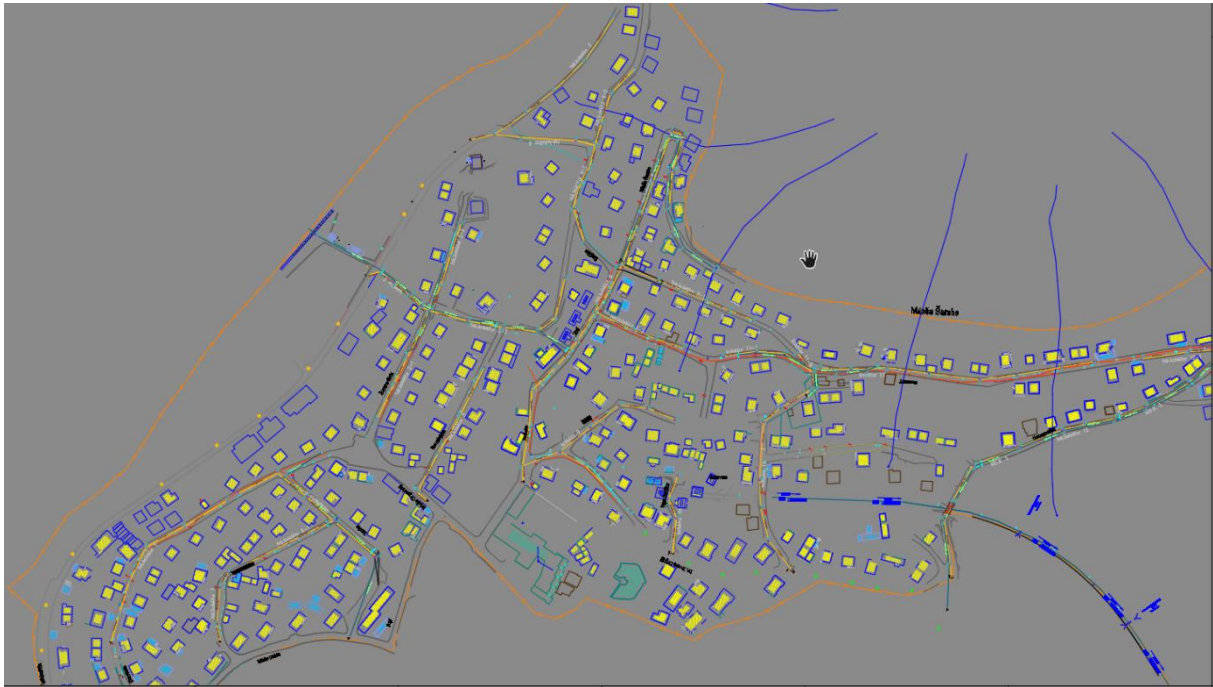
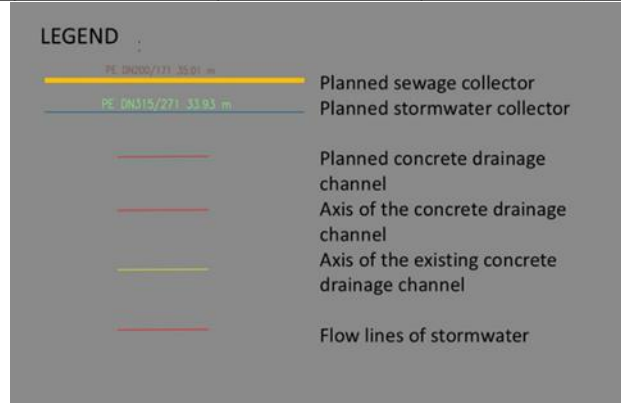


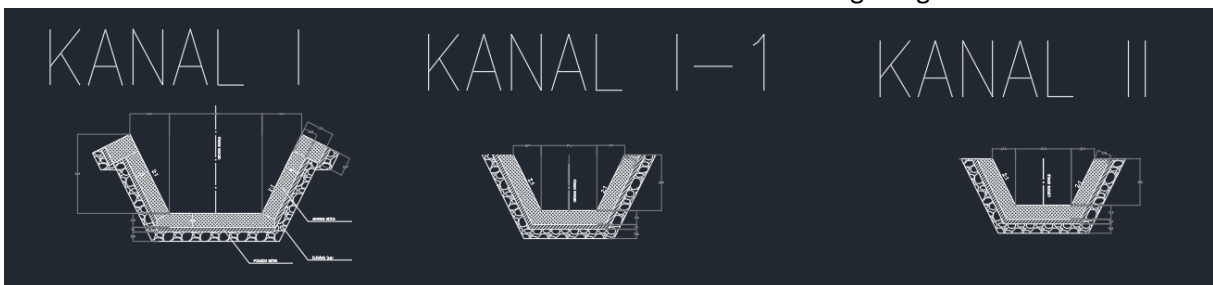
Figure 8. Overview of the sewer system for used and stormwater in the Police settlement (Upper Police)

Figure 9. Legend



The design for the stormwater drainage system anticipates that surface waters, which flow from the upstream areas of the catchment, will be collected by a system of pipes and open channels and directed to the recipient. The primary recipient is mostly a drainage canal, along with its branches. To a lesser extent, the recipient also includes existing stormwater sewer collectors and the Trebišnjica River itself.

A total of 4 storm sewer collectors and 2 open concrete channels are planned. The length of channels are 395.40 m and 204.9 m. Both channels drain into existing larger concrete channels.



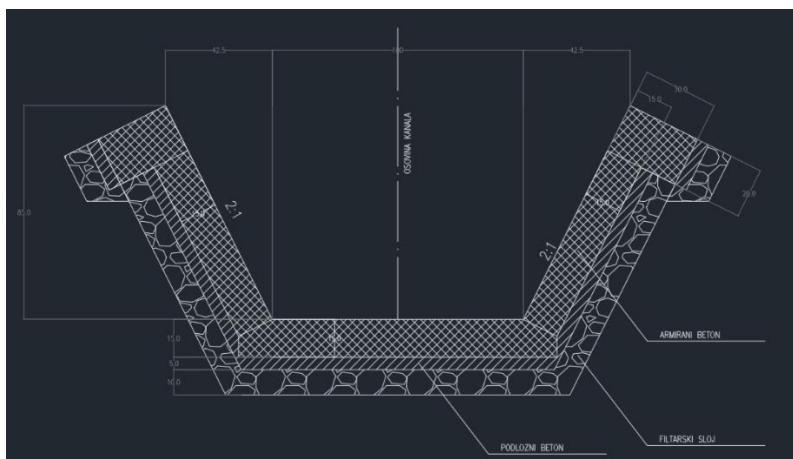


Figure 10. and 11. Sketches of the canal section

At the points where the drainage system crosses local roads, the project proposes the installation of pipe culverts, with the future access roads to the city bypass also accounted for. The culverts will be constructed using sewer pipes lined with reinforced concrete. The channels have a trapezoidal cross-section, with side slopes of 2:1. These channels are designed to follow the route of existing earthen channels, which have been abandoned and largely filled in over time.

Table 4. Presentation of atmospheric water flow depending on the collector

Collector	Place of inflow of atmospheric water from the collector
Collector 1 Collector 4 Collector 5	Existing collectors
Collector 2	River Trebišnjica
Collector 3	Existing concrete channel
Collector 6	Projected channel I
Collector 7	Projected channel II

Water is absorbed and directed into the collectors through a series of drainage grates. Since all roads have already been paved without proper leveling or drainage infrastructure, the placement of the grates was determined based on the topographical survey and observations of water flow and collection on-site. In areas where the asphalt has not been laid, the installation of collectors and supporting infrastructure is not planned to avoid interference with the planned projects for those streets. These areas could be gravity-fed into the planned stormwater collectors and channels.

On the route of collector number 5, the installation of a protective steel pipe is planned at the crossing point under the overpass. The pipe will be fixed to the overpass using supports. It is also planned to install glass wool as protection against extreme climatic conditions. The length of the protective pipe is 10.6 meters.

In places where the depth of the collector is small, it is planned to install a reinforced concrete slab in order to protect the collector itself from mechanical impacts.

Sewerage is designed to be made of high-density polyethylene pipes (PE HD) - externally reinforced with spiral ribs (spiral-wound PE HD pipes).

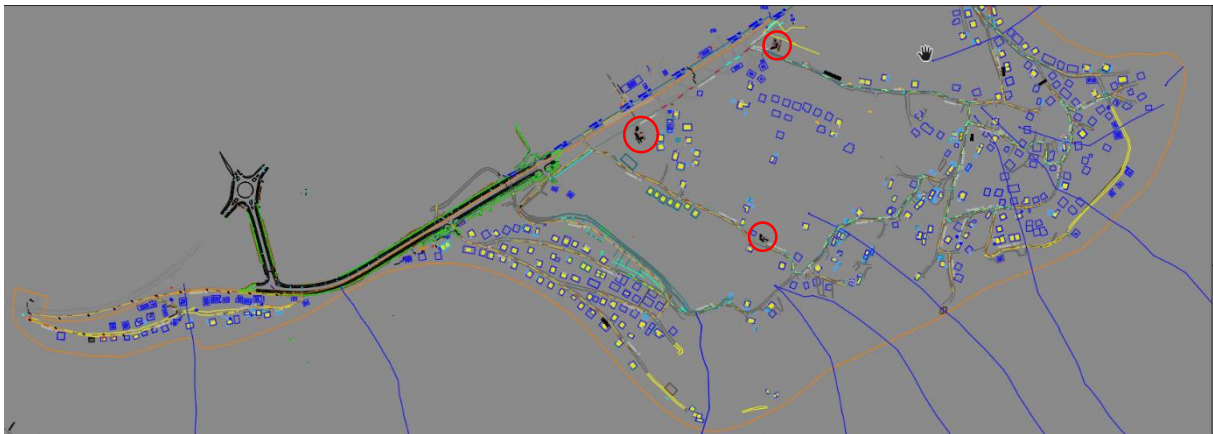
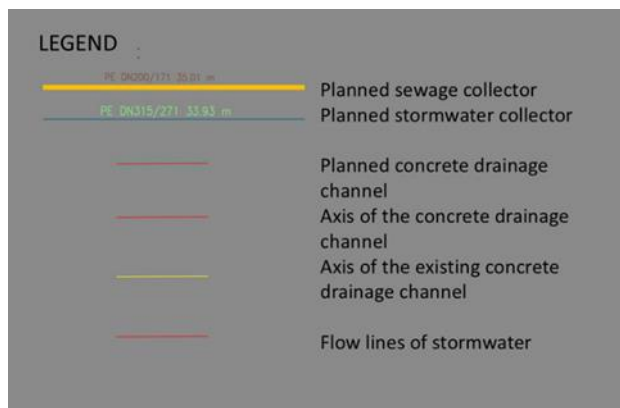


Figure 12. Overview of the sewer system for used and stormwater in the Police settlement (Donje Police)

*Position of the planned open channels marked.

Figure 13. Legend



3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

3.1. Physical-geographical and other natural characteristics of the project area

3.1.1. Geographical position and geomorphology

The city of Trebinje is the southernmost city of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is located under Mount Leotar, on the edge of Trebinje Field, in the valley of the once largest European sinkhole, Trebišnjica, which flows through the city.

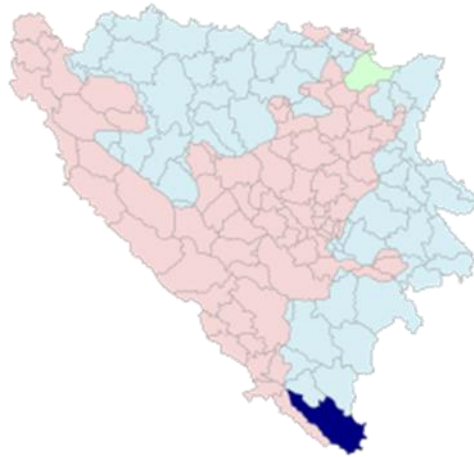


Figure 14. Geographical position of the City of Trebinje

The area of Trebinje is 904 km², while the altitude of the urban part of the city is 275 m. The straight-line distance to the Adriatic Sea is 16 km.

The landscape of Trebinje features alternating karst fields and mountain ranges aligned along the Dinaric direction. The city's relief is dominated by the Orjen, Bjelasnica, Viduša, and Leotar mountains; the Trebišnjica river; the karst fields of Trebinjsko, Petrovo, and Popovo; as well as the hills of Lijino, Kličanj, Gljiva, Kravica, Golo brdo, Strač, and Hum.

Due to its location and proximity to the borders of Croatia and Montenegro, Trebinje holds a significant geographic position, lying along two important routes: Dubrovnik-Belgrade and Mostar-Podgorica.

3.1.2. Climate and climate change

The climate of the city of Trebinje is Mediterranean. This climate is characterized by short and mild winters and long and hot summers. Climatic conditions are conditioned by the geographical position and altitude of the terrain.

Temperature analysis shows significant temperature variations throughout the year. August is the warmest month of the year, with an average temperature of 27 °C, while January is the coldest with an average temperature of 4 °C.

In terms of precipitation, Trebinje is considered a relatively dry area, with average annual rainfall of 1,532 mm. Precipitation is unevenly distributed throughout the year, with the highest intensity occurring in the fall and spring.

The city of Trebinje has about 260 sunny days, with the sunniest months being July and August.

Regarding the wind rose, winds predominantly come from the northeast and southeast directions, which are also the directions with the highest wind speeds. Strong winds, with speeds between 20 and 40 km/h, occur around 24 days per year, mostly from October to April.

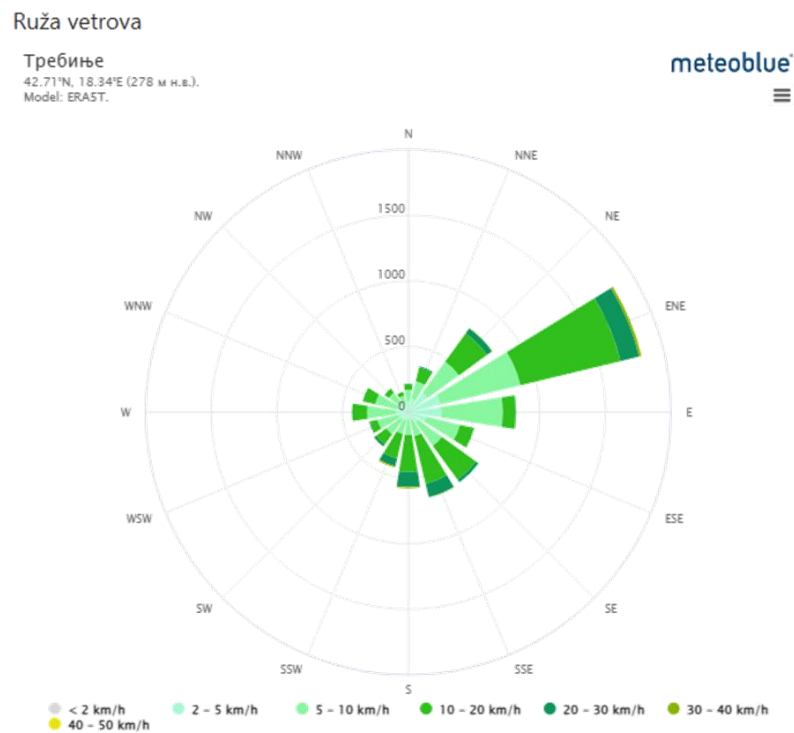


Figure 15. Annual wind rose for Trebinje
(Source: Simulated historical climate and weather data for Trebinje)

3.1.3. Air quality

The city of Trebinje is considered one of the cities with the best air quality in the Republic of Srpska. As there are no major industrial plants in Trebinje, neither thermal power plants, heating plants nor similar major pollutants, the air quality is at an enviable level.

In the city of Trebinje, there is an Eco automatic station for measuring air quality. This station measures air quality through concentrations of: Ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxide, particles pm10 and pm2.5. These measurements are made continuously for 24 hours, every day.

In case of exceeding the limit values, further investigations are conducted, and the inspection service takes measures to control and reduce pollutant particles.

There are no registered polluters in the city of Trebinje.

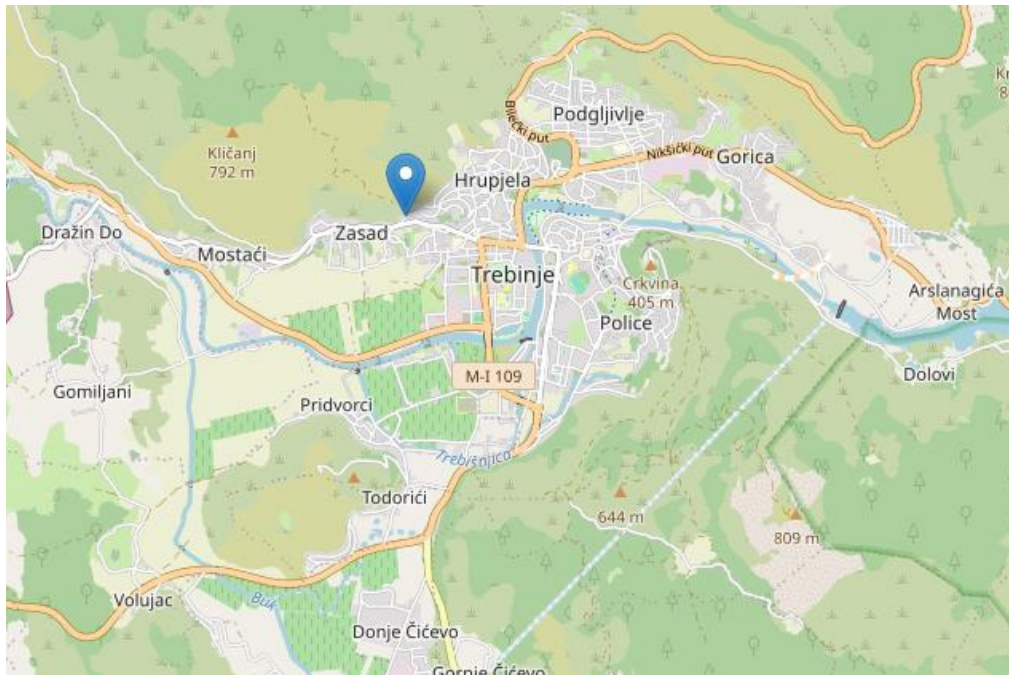


Figure 16. Location of the Eco automatic air quality measurement station

3.1.4. Noise

Parts of the city center, as well as settlements located along roadways, are most affected by noise. Due to increased construction, there is a rise in noise levels during working hours of machines and construction equipment.

This noise is short-term and localized around the construction site.

In the summer months, when the city turns into a tourist destination, high traffic volumes, the arrival of a large number of tourists, and an increase in tourist activities such as concerts, bazaars, fairs, etc., especially in the city center (Old Town), contribute to an increase in noise levels.

Noise measurements are conducted only upon a monitoring request in the environmental permit for businesses required to obtain an environmental permit or in response to grievances from citizens about high noise levels.

3.1.5. Hydrology and water quality

Since Trebinje is located on almost entirely karst terrain, the number of natural surface watercourses is minimal.

Trebišnjica is the largest river in the area. The stretch from the Gorica Dam downstream through the city, about 4 km long, is the only remaining part of the river's natural course.

The Pridvorački and Čatovića channels are formed by the main flow of the Trebišnjica River across the wider Trebinje field area. The total length of the Pridvorački channel is about 2900 meters, and the Čatovića channel is 1200 meters. The Lušac stream is one of the smaller surface watercourses in the city of Trebinje.

A significant reduction in the flow in the Trebišnjica River's bed has led to changes in the biological conditions, reflected in the development of aquatic flora and the formation of sandbars, which degrade the natural characteristics of the watercourse.

According to the Regulation on Classification, the Trebišnjica River downstream from the Gorica Dam is classified in Category 2 (waters that can be used for fish farming, swimming, recreation, and water sports, and after appropriate conditioning, for supplying settlements and industries requiring clean water). Based on some indicators (dry residue, dissolved oxygen, BOD₅), the waters of the Trebišnjica River meet the criteria for Category 1 watercourses.

The city of Trebinje has a wastewater treatment plant, designed for 50,000 ES (equivalent residents, which indicates the amount of organic pollution produced by one person). Currently, the first phase, treating 30,000 ES, is operational. The results of water quality measurements for effluent and influent over a 10-month period of operation are recorded in Table 5.

Table 5. Results of influent and effluent water quality measurements

	Influent	Effluent
BOD ₅	261.1 mg/l	10.1 mg/l
HPK	914.8 mg/l	45.4 mg/l
Suspended matter	652.4 mg/l	11.33 mg/l

The average value of BOD₅ is 17,370 ES, the biological load is 1,072 kg BOD₅/day, while Q_{min}=90 m³/h, Q_{max}=400 m³/h, and Q_{sr}=171.5 m³/h.

3.1.6. Hydrography and floods

The hydrographic network of the hilly-mountainous terrain corresponds to karst terrain, meaning that most of the atmospheric precipitation, without forming a flow, percolates into the underground. In deep ravines, occasional, torrential streams are formed, but only during heavy rains. The majority of these torrents drain into the Trebišnjica River, with a smaller portion flowing into sinkholes at the edge of Popovo field.

The western part of the terrain, specifically the part of Popovo field with karst relief, is entirely without surface water.

The only permanent watercourse is the Trebišnjica River. Before its regulation, Trebišnjica lost about 45-50 m³/s of water through sinkholes along its course. After regulation, many of the sinkholes in the riverbed were closed, significantly reducing the losses, and now Trebišnjica is a permanent river. Before the construction of the Gorica Dam, the waters of Trebišnjica frequently flooded the entire area of Trebinje and Petrovo fields. Today, many drainage channels have been constructed, and the floods are limited to a narrow strip around the riverbed, specifically in the Trebinje field area. Flooding in the Mokro field is primarily due to groundwater, which, during heavy rains, overflows into the field through estavelles at the edge of the field.

3.1.7. Geology

According to engineering geological characteristics, the terrain of Trebinje is composed of both firmly bound, cemented rocks and loosely bound or unconsolidated sediments.

The firmly bound, cemented rocks are mainly limestone and dolomites (both fractured and unfractured). These types of rocks cover the largest area within the scope of the region. The limestone is typically layered and banded, while dolomites are often massive. When unfractured, their appearance is highly heterogeneous, ranging from strata and lenses to layers and banks, and they can also be massive. The weathering of the terrain is particularly pronounced in the western part, around Popovo Field, and in the southeastern part, on the slopes of Strač. Karstification processes may extend to deeper layers of the terrain, leading to the formation of large isolated limestone blocks embedded in a fine-gravelly clay matrix. The blocks are also cracked, and the cracks are filled with clay.

Unfractured limestone and dolomites of lower Cretaceous age also frequently contain caves and cavities, with this feature being found in the northern part of the area, near Tvrdoš. Knowledge of the shape, depth, and size of the cavities and caves in areas where construction is planned is particularly important for ensuring the stability of structures, especially in seismic conditions.

The loosely bound sediments are highly heterogeneous in both composition and grain size. These are mostly clay-rich, fine gravelly materials from deluvial and clayey parts of alluvial deposits. These sediments are spread out significantly in the areas of Necvijeć, Gradina, Donje Police, and on the outer edges of Trebinje, Petrovo, and Mokro fields, as well as in depressions and smaller karst fields. These soils are stable and have good bearing capacity, though their suitability for construction depends on their susceptibility to flooding from underground and surface waters. A characteristic situation occurs in Donje Police, where the bedrock is covered by a thick layer of loosely bound sediments. The bedrock is limestone with frequent cavities, through which water from heavy rains is not fully drained into the field and Trebišnjica River, leading to surface flooding.

In the Gradina area, the flat terrain along Trebišnjica retains water for much of the year, and during heavy rains, flooding occurs due to poor drainage. The situation is worsened by the high embankment of the old narrow-gauge railway, which acts as a barrier to surface waters, forming puddles in the area.

The unconsolidated sediments are alluvial gravel and sand, which form the flat areas of the terrain, such as Trebinjsko, Petrovo, and Mokro fields. These sediments appear in nearly horizontal layers, with well-defined and regular boundaries between layers, except where they meet surface clay materials, whose thickness is highly variable, ranging from 0.5 to 2 meters, leading to irregular boundaries with the gravelly sediments.

The terrains formed by these sediments are stable and have good bearing capacity. Natural limitations exist in locations prone to flooding from surface and underground waters. In the narrow strip along the riverbed, due to the frequent meandering of the river before its regulation, there may be muddy layers. Depending on their thickness and depth, these layers could pose a natural constraint for construction.

3.1.8. Seismology

The seismicity of the terrain was determined on the basis of the Seismological Map of the SFRY from 1987, according to which the city of Trebinje is the area with the maximum intensity of expected earthquakes $I=8^{\circ}$ MSK-64.

Therefore, when designing objects with this earthquake intensity, it should be considered as having a basic level, except in areas with alluvial and deluvial sediments, where an increase in seismic intensity of $+1^{\circ}$ MSK scale should be considered.

3.1.9. Soil, soil quality

As one of the basic elements of nature, the soil is a very complex ecological system, very sensitive to various influences and changes.

The most common negative impacts on the soil in the territory of the city of Trebinje are:

- improper waste disposal,
- deposition of dangerous particles that are combustion products in industrial plants,
- means of transport, households and the like,
- uncontrolled construction,
- excessive use of plant protection products, surface exploitation of solid mineral raw materials,
- pollution that can occur after a flood wave, etc.

Soil quality measurements are carried out at the level of the city of Trebinje only in accidental situations.

3.1.10. Waste management

The "Obodina" landfill is used for municipal waste disposal. This landfill is not sanitary and is not organized. The city of Trebinje plans to build a sanitary landfill where the waste will be recycled and disposed of in an adequate manner in accordance with the classification. The public company "Komunalno" a.d. Trebinje manages waste at the level of the city of Trebinje

Regarding the structure of waste and problems in separate collection and treatment, Trebinje has the same problems as other municipalities in the Republic of Srpska. Also, there is the problem of illegal landfills. No wild dumps were observed on the route of the projected pipeline, as well as at the locations of the required facilities. If, during construction, unsanitary landfills are found at the locations of the projected water supply system, they must be removed.

3.1.11. Flora and fauna and landscape

The vegetation of the city of Trebinje is influenced by its climatic and geographical position. At lower altitudes around Trebinje, typical Mediterranean evergreen vegetation, such as maquis, is found, while at higher elevations, deciduous and evergreen vegetation appears.

Common Mediterranean crops have been developed, including figs, pomegranates, mandarins, lemons, olives, and cherries, as well as medicinal and aromatic herbs such as immortelle, wormwood, thyme, heather, and lavender.

In the urban area of Trebinje, trees planted by the city's public enterprises dominate, with plane trees being the most prominent and recognizable feature of the city.

The area covered by the project is an urban zone, and the planned works (primarily underground structures) will not disrupt the landscape or affect the local animal and plant life.

3.1.12. Protected areas of nature

The city of Trebinje, with 16,729.23 hectares of protected territory, ranks first in the Republic of Srpska in terms of the area of land under protection. The protected natural sites in the Trebinje area include

the "Orjen" Nature Park (Decision on the Declaration of Orjen Nature Park, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, No. 93/20) and the "Pavlova Cave" Natural Monument (Decision on the Protection of Pavlova Cave Natural Monument, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, No. 50/1).

The "Orjen" Nature Park is located at the southernmost point of the Republic of Srpska, within the territory of Trebinje, covering an area of 16,715.83 hectares. By the decision of the Government of the Republic of Srpska, "Orjen" Nature Park has been designated as a protected area in category V - protected landscapes - Nature Park.

The "Pavlova Cave" Natural Monument is situated on Mount Doli in the village of Bihovo, in Trebinje, and occupies an area of 13.40 hectares. The "Pavlova Cave" is protected as an underground horizontal karst formation, richly adorned with various types of cave formations. It is especially significant as the only speleological object in the Republic of Srpska that is occasionally used as an underground sacred site, a chapel.

These protected areas are not located within the project area.

3.1.13. Cultural and historical heritage

A total of 42 National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been registered within the city of Trebinje, declared by the Decisions of the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established by Annex 8 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace. These Decisions on Declaration outline the protection measures, which must be strictly implemented.

None of the 42 registered National Monuments are located within the project area.

If an archaeological site, archaeological artifacts, or items that could be considered natural monuments are discovered during the construction works, the work will be immediately halted. The relevant authorities, including the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska, will be notified, and all necessary measures will be taken to ensure that the cultural and/or natural heritage is not damaged until the arrival of an authorized person.

3.2. Socio-economic characteristics of the project area

3.2.1. Demographic characteristics

In the 2013 census, the city of Trebinje had 29,198 inhabitants. The city of Trebinje, on its total area of 904 km² has 1 urban and 140 rural settlements. The city of Trebinje, as the only urban settlement, has an area of about 22.85 km² and a population density of about 1,040.3 people/km², which is 23,770 inhabitants.

The settlement of Police, which is the subject of this project, is located in the urban area of the city of Trebinje. The number of water supply network users in the streets covered by the sub-project is 1,215, while the number of users of the future sewage network is 2,306, corresponding to 581 households or connections.

According to the latest estimates, the city of Trebinje has about 30,000 residents, of which 75% live in the urban part of the city.

3.2.2. Economy

The number of business entities registered in the Police settlement is 6.

Works on the water supply network will have a minimal negative impact on these economic entities, in terms of construction works on pipeline routes and reduced accessibility to certain parts of the

settlement and economic/tourist entities. However, this impact is localized and short-term, while the impact of the planned project is long-term and positive.

The construction site should be planned in a way that street works are carried out as briefly as possible, and excavation should not begin until all conditions for work are secured (such as providing pipes, workforce, preparing fill for backfilling the excavation, dry weather, etc.). During the works, it is necessary to ensure accessibility to every residential and business unit, so the works should be carried out in phases to avoid closing alternative access routes at the same time.

3.2.3. Agriculture

Given that Police is a settlement in the inner city core, there are no agricultural farms or cattle breeding in the area of this settlement.

Therefore, the project is not relevant in terms of agricultural subjects.

3.2.4. Infrastructure

The city of Trebinje is home to three border crossings, connecting Trebinje with Montenegro (towards Nikšić and Herceg Novi) and Croatia (towards Dubrovnik). Due to its geographical location, Trebinje lies along major routes that connect countries in the region. Key road corridors include: Mostar – Podgorica and Dubrovnik – Belgrade.

The water supply system planned for this sub-project will be constructed along city streets, as well as smaller local roads through the Police area, to ensure easier maintenance and access to the pipeline route.

The project area is already equipped with developed transportation, technical, and communal infrastructure, which will be significantly impacted by the project.

During construction, machinery will work along the main roads for the installation of water and sewage pipes. This will minimize the impact of the work on the roads along the pipeline route. If road excavation is necessary for the pipe installation, the affected section of the road will be reconstructed once the work is completed. The construction process will be organized to ensure smooth functioning for citizens, pedestrian access, vehicle access to properties, and access for emergency, firefighting, and municipal services. The construction will be carried out in phases to ensure that alternative routes remain accessible. Each resident will be notified one week prior to the commencement of work through announcements in local media, portals, local television, and by posting notices on bulletin boards within the community, so that everyone is informed about the start and duration of the work. During the construction, emergency and fire vehicles will be on standby to ensure a quick response if needed. After working hours, excavations will be secured and protected to prevent accidents, such as falls into trenches or similar incidents.

The public will be promptly informed of any changes to traffic regulations or other service-related issues (interruptions in water supply, electricity, telecommunications, waste collection, or vehicle access restrictions) through all available communication channels.

In the event of a water supply interruption during construction, the municipal company will provide drinking water through water tankers.

Pedestrian traffic will be ensured through steel road plates placed over holes, trenches, or dug channels, secured with railings for increased safety while vehicle access will be limited to a minimum duration.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1. Presentation and classification of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project

The risk assigned to the sub-project is **substantial**, therefore it requires the preparation of an ESMP as detailed in the ESMF. The activities are expected to have substantial environmental, social and OHS risks, which will require attention and appropriate mitigation measures, therefore the City of Trebinje, with the support of PMT, will include environmental and social requirements for the Contractor including all OHS requirements in the contract and tender documentation.

Environmental and social impacts for the sub-project "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of the sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje" are present during the preparatory phase (planning/design), but given the nature of the project, primarily during the construction phase, and attributed to activities such as the operation of machinery, procurement, transportation and use of materials and raw materials for the execution of construction works, possible damage of private and public property, polluted air emissions, noise and vibration emissions, solid waste generation and potential risks arising from incidents and hazards at work.

Environmental impacts and risks during the use phase are minimized or absent. To minimize the negative impact on the environment during the operational phase, it is necessary to ensure regular and adequate maintenance of the network, pipes, pumps, and ancillary equipment. During the exploitation phase, the water network will have positive effects on society.

In the next part, the main risks and impacts of the project in different phases of the sub-project are classified and summarized.

General impacts in the preparatory phase (planning / designing)

- There is a potential risk of lack of coordination with the relevant construction authorities and public utilities managing infrastructure at the construction sites. This issue may arise due to insufficient communication with the public and relevant institutions, as well as the failure to obtain necessary approvals.
- If a Waste Management Plan is not developed during the design phase, improper storage of generated waste could occur, posing a threat to the environment.

Potential risks and environmental impacts during the construction phase:

- **Negative Impact on Air Quality:** During construction (e.g., clearing, cutting concrete/asphalt, excavation, backfilling, soil compaction, material delivery, and waste removal), emissions of dust and exhaust gases from internal combustion engines are expected. Inefficient engines and high operating temperatures produce significant pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), soot, particulate matter, lead, aldehydes, and secondary pollutants. This issue is exacerbated when vehicles lack ecological catalysts. The pollutants include primary ones from fuel combustion and

secondary ones formed in the atmosphere from primary pollutants. These impacts are temporary and localized.

- The negative impact on water is insignificant because there are no watercourses in the projected area, while no change in the quality of groundwater is expected.
- The negative impact on land is the most relevant within this sub-project. During the actual construction, the asphalt will be cut, however, after laying the pipes in the ground, the trenches will be backfilled, and the surface will be returned to its original state by asphaltting. It is also possible to pollute the soil by spilling oil or fuel from machines and vehicles. This kind of impact is localized and occurs only in accidental situations.
Improper disposal of various waste classes, especially hazardous waste (as defined in the Waste Categories Regulation), could also pollute the soil. This can be avoided by adhering to the Waste Management Plan.
- During construction, there may be an increase in the level of noise and vibrations above the permitted values. This occurs as a consequence of the operation of machines, the presence of a larger number of people, as well as the increased concentration of motor vehicles arriving at the work sites. Machines that are old or malfunctioning and emit higher than expected noise levels are also a particular problem. This impact is substantial and can be reduced by applying prevention and mitigation measures, as well as by using modern machinery that has noise suppressors.
- The impact on flora and fauna is minimal and localized to the construction sites. In the event of damage or removal of a tree for construction purposes, after the work is completed, a new sapling should be planted, if possible, in the same location or as close as possible.
- There are no cultural and historical monuments on the route, but if an archaeological excavation or some historically significant object is found during construction, it must be taken into account and its discovery must be reported.

Social risks and impacts during the construction phase:

- During construction, there is a potential risk of damage to existing infrastructure, such as roads and underground utilities (electricity, telephone lines, etc.). However, if existing infrastructure maps are followed, this impact is negligible.
- Construction activities may require partial or complete closure of certain road sections, causing changes in traffic flow. Alternative routes must be provided to ensure uninterrupted traffic movement and users informed 7 days before.
- Higher traffic from construction machinery and contractor vehicles may temporarily impact road accessibility. This substantial impact can be further minimized through effective work organization and adherence to good construction practices.
- The risk of insufficient awareness and knowledge among workers regarding construction procedures is low, given the scope of the project.
- Risk of SEA/SH in local communities is low due to the local context, no labour influx, short duration of works per section. The Project will work proactively and implement measures as per the Project's LMP, ESMF and SEP. These mitigation measures include a GRM sensitized to managing SEA/SH related grievances and a requirement for a workers's Code of Conduct with specific provisions on SEA/SH, as well as workers and community awareness raising activities.
- The impact on people's health through air, water and soil pollution is localized and, considering the type of project, short-term.
- Increased pollution due to freight vehicles, machinery and equipment, construction works, transport, residence of workers, etc. activities that represent a nuisance regarding the location of the works.

Potential OHS risks and impacts during the construction phase:

- There is a risk of worker injuries from falls, machinery operation, or improper use of construction equipment. This can be prevented by mandatory use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Handling hazardous substances, such as chemicals and oils, may cause skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation. Proper handling procedures will prevent potential harm.
- Construction activities, especially trench excavation, asphalt cutting, and concrete work, may generate dust, causing respiratory irritation. Protective masks should be used to minimize this impact.
- There is a risk of trench collapses, particularly in areas with unstable terrain. Adequate reinforcement and safety protocols must be implemented.
- In order to avoid the risk of physical exhaustion, it is necessary to respect the legally prescribed working hours.
- Risks from natural disasters (high, low temperatures, precipitation, etc.) are minimized by adapting the works to natural conditions.
- Accidental electrical shocks may occur if existing underground electrical installations are not properly considered. Adherence to infrastructure maps is crucial.
- During pipeline work, workers may be injured when working with water under high pressure.
- The operation of machinery and equipment increases noise levels, which can negatively affect human health. Noise-dampening equipment and measures should be employed.
- There are risks of accidents involving machinery operation, material transport, and waste removal from the construction site. Adhering to safety protocols and good construction practices is essential to mitigate these risks.

Risks and impacts during exploitation and maintenance:

- Impacts on the emission of pollutants into the environment during this phase do not exist or are negligible.
- In the event of a failure on part of the pipeline (pumping station, burst pipe, tank, etc.), interruptions in water supply are possible. Failures can be caused by external factors, wear and tear of equipment or human activity, as well as inadequate system maintenance.
- Poor hygiene of distributed water. This impact is considered low due to the regular practice of sampling and proper physico-chemical and microbiological analysis conducted by the user.
- The construction of a water supply pipeline in the subject area has a positive impact on the health of the population, considering that this facility provides a stable and high-quality supply of conditionally healthy drinking water to the population. This creates better conditions for the future socio-economic development of the subject area.

4.2. Presentation and classification of prevention and mitigation measures

Mitigation and prevention measures can be classified according to the different phases of the project:

- Prevention and mitigation measures in the preparation, design/planning phase
These measures refer to obtaining all necessary permits before starting work. Choosing a qualified construction company to perform the necessary works, as well as informing the public and relevant institutions about the planned works.
The City of Trebinje has issued a Building Permit for the performance of works on the renovation of the water supply system in Dušanova Street, Miloša Obilić Street and Srpska

Street and the construction of sewerage for used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement.

- Prevention and mitigation measures during the construction phase
In this phase, the implementation of good construction practices is crucial. In this way, a negative impact on the air, soil stability, water and soil quality will be prevented, and noise and vibration levels will be reduced during the execution of works. A list of good construction practices should be incorporated into the Contract with the Contractor.
The works should be adapted to the activities of the local community, respecting the working hours at the construction site. It is necessary to provide alternative routes so that traffic can proceed smoothly.
The Contractor is responsible for the implementation of the aforementioned measures, as well as the Environmental Monitoring Plan, they must be included in the Contract with the contractor, and the implementation costs must be included in the construction costs. It should be noted that if the mentioned measures and good construction practices are not followed, significant damage may occur, accompanied by financial problems.
The investor and the designated supervisor are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures as well as the Monitoring Plan.
- Prevention and mitigation measures in the use phase;
Regular and adequate maintenance of installed equipment, including pipelines, pumping stations and tanks as well as supporting facilities will reduce potential network failures.
- Prevention and mitigation measures in the phase of removing objects.
They relate to proper disposal of outdated equipment, in accordance with the Law and Regulations on waste classification and management.

Air pollution (dust generation and gas emissions) during construction works and maintenance will be mitigated:

- By using the correct equipment and proper maintenance of machines, CO emissions, suspended particles and smoke will reduce air pollution to a minimum.
- By wetting the construction site surfaces with water to reduce dust.
- Covering trucks transporting excavated material, fill material, construction and waste material to prevent its spillage and uncontrolled spread.
- Storage and covering of materials at the excavation site, if necessary, to prevent possible spread by wind.

Increased noise levels can be mitigated by:

- Use of well-maintained equipment with silencers and regular equipment maintenance.
- Use noise suppressors during operation if it proves necessary.
- Limit noisy activities to normal daily hours during the prescribed working hours.
- Limit vehicle speed at critical locations.

Soil and groundwater pollution can be mitigated by:

- Ensure that waste or excavated materials are stored in the prescribed place in cooperation with the responsible utility company, in an appropriate manner in order to prevent contamination of groundwater and/or springs.
- Purchase an adsorbent (e.g. ecopor, commercial, patented means) for the treatment of potentially spilled harmful liquids (fuel, lubricants...), and if the same is used, treat it as

hazardous waste and dispose it in cooperation with a company authorized for hazardous waste management.

- Provide a waterproof base and restrict access to non-employees for all locations with containers of chemicals.
- Ensure the presence of appropriate equipment to prevent the spillage of dangerous substances.
- Proper storage of hazardous materials away from the ground, wells and water tanks.
- Store chemicals, hazardous waste and materials such as cement according to their safety and technical data sheets (MSDS/BTL).

Production and disposal of solid waste can be mitigated by:

- Regular cleaning, construction site maintenance and waste collection.
- By ensuring that solid waste is regularly collected and stored in designated locations in plastic or metal closed containers.
- Properly collect, transport and dispose of solid waste at designated locations or landfills in cooperation with the competent utility company.
- All waste generated during the execution of works shall be classified according to types of waste, in accordance with the Rulebook on categories, testing and classification of waste ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", number 19/15 and 79/18).
- Proper covering of trucks transporting solid waste to avoid spillage during transportation.
- Keep records of waste movements and keep receipts from the company responsible for the Regional Landfill.

Impacts on flora, fauna and fauna can be mitigated by:

- If there are planted trees in the construction site that could be affected by the construction work, it is necessary to carry out the work in a way that minimizes the potential negative impact.
In order not to damage the arranged rows of trees or planted crops, it is necessary to excavate, where possible, manually, without the use of large machinery.
Prevent the felling of trees, if this is not necessary by the project.

Accidents and injuries at work can be mitigated by:

- Provide occupational safety training for all employees involved in the work and ensure compliance with occupational safety measures.
- Provide the necessary personal protective equipment at the construction site: protective masks, helmet, coveralls, safety shoes and safety glasses, antiphons.
In areas of high noise, the use of earplugs or earmuffs is mandatory, especially for workers who operate equipment that emits excessive noise.
When working on excavations, cutting concrete, asphalt, etc., where excessive dust is emitted, it is necessary to use protective masks for the upper respiratory tract.
- Inform all workers about the position of the first aid package, which must be correct and complete.
- Place information about the nearest emergency room and hospital in a visible place.
- Trained drivers must follow safe driving instructions and follow the speed limit. Regular maintenance of trucks and other machines on the construction site is required.
- Appropriate warning signs must be placed on the construction site.
- Workers should be insured according to the requirements of the tender documentation, and in accordance with the Labor Law.

- The contractor should protect workers and the public by covering excavations and erecting protective fences around construction sites.
- The contractor will prepare and submit a health risk statement and assessment for high-risk work activities.
- Ensure workers are familiar with proper lifting techniques to avoid back injuries.
- Ensure regular rest breaks, meals and proper drinking water.
- Adhere to the permitted working hours and, except in necessary situations, avoid keeping workers overtime.

The risk to workers from hazardous materials can be mitigated by:

- Train workers on the proper use and handling of hazardous chemicals and materials.
- Handle, store and dispose of hazardous materials and waste in accordance with their BTLs (MSDS).

Risk of worker exhaustion:

- Provide employees with access to toilets, drinking water and hygiene products (soap, clean water).
- Provide and implement safety measures at the construction site during the implementation of the subproject.
- Respecting working hours and ensuring regular breaks.

The risk of collapse of excavated trenches on unstable ground can be mitigated by:

- By shoring up the excavation to avoid collapse of the excavation or material falling into the pits and to ensure safe access and egress from the excavation for workers, machinery and equipment.
- By placing warning signs for safe excavation along the trenches.
- By removing temporary supports gradually as backfilling proceeds.
- By removing unnecessary material from the sides of the excavation to prevent backfilling of the excavation.
- Provision of occupational safety training for all employees involved in the execution of works.

The risk of lifting water pipes can be mitigated by:

- By closing the space with a fence to prevent access to the space during the works.
- By placing warning signs for pipe lifting activities at the workplace and other danger zones.
- By carrying out pipe lifting by a trained and qualified worker.
- Provide all necessary personal protective equipment for workers.
- The use of suitable lifting equipment, which is technically correct and regularly maintained, and is designed for the appropriate weight of the load.
- Secure the load when lifting with the use of strong and reliable fastening materials, in order to prevent tearing off and falling from great heights. The capacity of the lifting device must be at least 1.65 times greater than the maximum calculated static load at that point, while the ultimate load must be ≥ 4 times greater than the maximum static load;
- Secure the lifting area, so that workers stay at a safe distance from the lifting zone.

Risks from adverse weather effects:

- It is mandatory to check the weather conditions before performing any work;
- Work should be avoided in rainy weather, periods with strong winds and during intense heat.
- In case of high temperatures, ensure sufficient quantities of drinking water and regular breaks.

Risks of electric shock from electric poles:

- Consider overhead or underground power lines.
- Make sure that areas of power lines near the construction site are not surrounded by wet soil.
- Raise workers' awareness of protection against electric shock.
- Avoid working during heavy and prolonged rains.

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- Raise workers' awareness of protection from electric shock.
- Avoid working during heavy and prolonged rains.

Risks of damage to underground utility infrastructure (electricity, internet, telephone, etc.) that can be mitigated:

- By coordinating with local authorities, competent utility companies and locating and marking the infrastructure before the start of work.
- Provide up-to-date floor plans and drawings of all key underground installations.
- Before starting the excavation, carry out manual excavation, where necessary, in order to avoid damage to the underground infrastructure.
- By obtaining consent from competent companies and institutions, for excavation in zones with underground infrastructure, before the start of work.
- Anticipate time for repairs of potentially damaged private or public property (infrastructure, etc.).

Risks of temporary interruption of access to household/business activities due to construction that can be mitigated:

- By ensuring that traffic closures will not cause disruptions in the daily activities of the population by providing alternative access to residential and business facilities along the road;
- Coordinating the execution of works on the timing of construction works and informing the public before the start of works in order to avoid disrupting daily activities or disrupting traffic.
- Pedestrian traffic should be ensured by placing steel plates over the excavated canals, which should be secured with fences, and vehicle access should be limited to a minimum period of time.

In addition to all of the above, the contractor is responsible for the timely restoration and return to its original condition of any public and private property damaged during the execution of the subproject. This includes the repair of any infrastructure, such as roads, sidewalks or utility infrastructure, that may be affected by construction activities. The contractor must ensure that all restoration work is carried out in accordance with the needs of the competent authorities and infrastructure owners, and that all disturbances caused by construction are minimized. Furthermore, the contractor should

provide compensation for any resulting damage, in accordance with the terms of the contract and applicable laws and regulations in the Republic of Srpska.

5 . ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.1. Plan of prevention and mitigation measures

Table 6. Potential impact on the environment and society and mitigation measures

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
General conditions				
Planning and design phase	<p>Lack of coordination with competent institutions for construction, and with public companies that manage infrastructure.</p> <p>Failure to notify the public.</p> <p>Failure to obtain the necessary permits and consents in the field of spatial planning and construction and environmental protection.</p> <p>Failure to plan waste management at the location of the works.</p> <p>Damage of existing infrastructure due to untimely identification and locating.</p>	<p>Inform all relevant institutions and organizations about the works (eg police, competent inspections, utility companies, etc.). Inform the public with timely and relevant information about the type of works and their temporal and spatial scope. Each resident will be notified one week prior to the commencement of work through announcements in local media, portals, local television, and by posting notices on bulletin boards within the community, so that everyone is informed about the start and duration of the work.</p> <p>All permits and approvals (building permits, water approvals, etc.) must be obtained before the start of the works.</p> <p>The City of Trebinje has issued a Building Permit in accordance with the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska," No.: 40/13, 106/15, 03/16, 84/19) for the performance of works on the renovation of the water supply system in Dušanova Street, Miloša Obilić Street and Srpska Street and the construction of sewerage for used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement.</p> <p>Identify and contact registered landfills for disposal of construction and other waste from construction sites (hazardous and non-hazardous waste).</p>	Included in the performance costs	Investor / Contractor

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
		<p>Work on sections that cross the communal infrastructure must be agreed with the providers of public communal services (electricity, water supply and sewerage, telecommunications, etc.).</p> <p>Before starting work on a particular section, precisely determine the positions of the infrastructure/installation routes and provide up-to-date printed and electronic documents with mapped routes.</p> <p>Before starting works for sections in the construction zone, determine the locations of existing private and public property.</p>		
Air quality and climate change				
Construction phase	<p>Emission of dust and exhaust gases as a result of: preparation of the construction site (land clearing, demolition, etc.), construction, operation of machines.</p> <p>Uncontrolled scattering of solid waste particles and odors.</p> <p>Use of outdated machinery and equipment with inefficient internal combustion engines.</p> <p>Improper storage, handling of materials and waste.</p>	<p>Implementation of good construction practices.</p> <p>Wetting the substrate (manually or with sprinklers) on construction sites, temporary storage areas, roads.</p> <p>Installation of protective fences or temporary protective walls on construction sites, as needed.</p> <p>Stabilization and/or covering of piles of inert materials.</p> <p>Removal of excavated soil and other waste material in vehicles with a covered cargo space.</p> <p>Implementation of waste management measures, especially municipal and organic waste.</p> <p>Use of new equipment and machinery, which is regularly maintained and functional.</p> <p>Use of fuel with less polluting substances.</p> <p>Washing tires before going out on paved roads.</p> <p>Daily cleaning of access roads.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Contractor / Supervision

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
		Implementation of procedures for handling building materials.		
Noise and vibration				
Construction phase	Emitting noise and vibrations above the permitted values by using worn-out and defective machines and construction equipment.	<p>The contractor shall implement good construction practices.</p> <p>Noise levels should be maintained at the level provided for in the Rulebook on preventive measures for safety and healthy work when exposed to noise.</p> <p>All construction equipment and machinery should comply with the requirements on noise emission in the environment.</p> <p>Use compressors or hydraulic equipment, cutting tools, etc. equipment that emits a lower level of noise.</p> <p>All mechanical equipment should be functional, have usage permits and be regularly maintained.</p> <p>Construction work should not be carried out in the evening and at night.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Contractor/ Supervision
Water				
Construction	<p>Water pollution with oily waste, fuel, etc. chemicals.</p> <p>Maintenance, service and washing of equipment, vehicles and machinery in places not provided for it.</p>	<p>Construction activities should be planned during dry weather. The city of Trebinje has about 260 sunny days, without precipitation.</p> <p>Control soil erosion to avoid surface runoff and prevent soil or silt from entering drains and canals (supporting deeper trenches with piles, by filling trenches immediately after laying the pipes, etc.).</p> <p>Prepare Emergency Plan in case of accidental situations, in case of uncontrolled spilling of oil, fuel or waste water from the construction site into waterways.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Contractor / Supervision

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
		<p>Provide means and equipment for preventing leaks and urgent cleaning and remediation of polluting substances.</p> <p>Regular implementation of measures for the management of waste (non-hazardous and hazardous) and hazardous substances.</p> <p>Prohibit washing of equipment, machinery or vehicles in or near watercourses.</p>		
Solid waste				
Construction phase	Solid waste pollution including municipal waste and hazardous waste (asphalt, cement, packaging waste, oily waste, inert waste) due to excavation, replacement of pipelines, construction of shafts, etc.	<p>Prepare a site waste management plan and adhere to it.</p> <p>Sign a contract with the Public Utility Company on the removal of waste to the designated locations. In the case of hazardous waste, it is necessary to sign a contract with an authorized company for disposal and management of municipal waste.</p> <p>All waste generated during the execution of works shall be classified according to types of waste, in accordance with the Rulebook on categories, testing and classification of waste ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", number 19/15 and 79/18).</p> <p>The generated waste should be stored for a short time in adequate locations (metal or plastic containers, containers or barrels) protected from spillage and weather effects.</p> <p>Earth and other inert material should be properly stored and used for filling the terrain after construction</p> <p>It is forbidden to burn waste outdoors and on site.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Contractor / Supervision
Land				

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
Construction phase	<p>Degradation, erosion, compaction, destruction of the surface layer of soil as a result of construction activities.</p> <p>Storage of building materials, excavations and waste at construction sites.</p> <p>Soil pollution as a result of accidental release of fuel, oil, waste.</p> <p>Land degradation by illegal dumping.</p>	<p>When removing the surface layer of soil, it is necessary to store it and protect it from the effects of the weather, human activity, and everything so that after laying the pipes, a trench can be buried with it and the original appearance can be restored.</p> <p>In the case of discovered contaminated soil on construction sites, the Contractor should determine and prepare procedures for appropriate storage and handling of contaminated soil, in accordance with the relevant regulations on waste management, as well as through communication with institutions responsible for environmental protection (environmental inspections).</p> <p>In case of soil pollution by accidental spillage of oil, fuel or hazardous substances, the contaminated soil layer should be removed and treated as hazardous waste in cooperation with an authorized hazardous waste management company.</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of procedures for responsible handling of construction materials, waste, etc.</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of measures for the responsible management of sanitary-fecal water from mobile toilets and atmospheric water wastewater.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Contractor / Supervision
Plant fund				
Performance phase	<p>Removal of plant stock.</p> <p>Occupying meadows and pastures for machinery, equipment and workers' residence.</p>	<p>Do not occupy an area larger than necessary for the purpose of building facilities for the operation of the water supply network and sewerage.</p> <p>Adhere to Good Construction Practices and the specified dust protection measures so that the impact is localized and minimized.</p> <p>Avoid cutting down trees unless necessary.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Contractor / Supervision

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
	Pollution of the belt around the construction site with dust, exhaust gases.	In locations with arranged rows of trees, excavations should be carried out manually so that the roots of the trees are not damaged by mechanical work. In case of tree cutting, new trees must be planted after the work is completed.		
Cultural and historical heritage				
Construction	Discovery of archaeological or other tangible or intangible cultural and historical heritage.	In the event of encountering archaeological sites or archaeological objects, the contractor is obliged to immediately stop the work and notify the Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the RS, to take measures to ensure that the site is not destroyed or damaged, and that it is preserved in its place and position in which it was discovered.		Contractor
Social				
Construction	Damage to private property as part of planned construction works.	Coordination with supervision and the competent utility company in order to determine the exact location, including the surface of the property that will be affected by the works. Notify the owners of buildings located along construction lines at least 7 days before entering the construction site, in cooperation with the local self-government. Ensure the restoration of potentially damaged public or private property to its original condition, before leaving the construction site.	Included in the performance costs	Contractor / Supervision
Construction	Damage to underground utility infrastructure (electricity, water, internet, telephone, etc.).	Coordination with local authorities and public companies (Community, Water, Electricity, M:tel) and locating line infrastructure before the start of works.	Included in the performance costs	Contractor / Supervision

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
		<p>Provision of detailed and up-to-date foundations and drawings of the complete infrastructure potentially threatened by the execution of works.</p> <p>In the areas where the underground infrastructure is located, obtain the consent of the competent companies and institutions. If necessary, perform manual excavation in order to prevent damage to the existing infrastructure network.</p> <p>In case of damage to the infrastructure, it must be repaired.</p>		
Construction	<p>Limiting the movement of the population during construction works.</p> <p>Interruption of traffic roads, temporary suspension of water supply.</p>	<p>Inform the local community and the population affected by the works about the planned schedule of works.</p> <p>Ensure that traffic closures will not cause disruptions in the daily activities of the population by providing alternative access to residential and commercial properties along the road.</p> <p>Pedestrian traffic should be ensured by placing steel plates over the excavated canals, which should be secured with fences, and vehicle access should be limited to a minimum period of time.</p> <p>Divide the work into parts and perform them in the shortest possible time.</p> <p>If necessary, speed up the execution of works by hiring additional workers and equipment.</p> <p>Plan an alternative route for heavy machinery and freight vehicles to avoid the zones of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc. if possible.</p> <p>Prohibit the transport of construction materials and waste through populated areas during the part of the day with the most intensive traffic.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Mandatory (Contractual Obligation)

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
		<p>Placing signs for detours before carrying out works in coordination with the police and local self-government.</p> <p>Assign people to direct traffic in areas where work is being carried out, where the need arises.</p> <p>Park machines and equipment away from the streets in the designated area.</p>		
Construction	Public access to the construction site.	<p>Place warning boards about potential dangers to people and vehicles, as well as fences, barriers and signs prohibiting access to the construction site.</p> <p>To limit, in coordination with the police, the movement of heavy goods vehicles on the roads used by the population during the time of the most intensive traffic.</p> <p>To secure the trenches against the accidental fall of people and property into the excavations.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Mandatory (Contractual Obligation)
Construction	Low awareness of workers about respecting the culture of the local community and social protection (risks of abuse and sexual harassment).	<p>Prepare and implement a Code of Conduct that reflects the contractor's core values and overall work culture and includes provisions related to GBV/SEA-SH .</p> <p>Conduct awareness raising with GBV/SEA-SH surveys .</p> <p>Adhere to the measures defined in the Workforce Management Procedure.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Mandatory (Contractual Obligation)
Construction	Exploitation of children	<p>All workers should be over 18 years of age. Checking the age of workers by checking personal documents and official documents.</p> <p>Ensure that the records of workers are available for inspection by the competent authority and that all workers are registered.</p>		

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
		Ensure that working conditions are in accordance with ESS2 and that forced labor is not used.		
Construction	Negative impacts on people's health by the emission of gases and particles from machines, vehicles and machinery.	<p>In order to reduce the emissions of -PM, CO, NO_x and other gases, it is necessary to use newer and technically correct equipment and machinery, which is regularly maintained.</p> <p>Provide adequate protective equipment for workers.</p> <p>Raising the awareness of workers about turning off machines, equipment, and vehicles when they are not in use for the sake of economy and preventing unnecessary pollution.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Mandatory (Contractual Obligation)
Construction	Noise and vibration caused by machinery and vehicles.	<p>Reduce noise to the lowest possible level with noise suppressors on machines if necessary.</p> <p>Wherever possible, minimize transport through densely populated parts of the settlement.</p> <p>Regular maintenance and service of machines, vehicles and equipment.</p> <p>Limit noisy activities to normal daily working hours.</p> <p>If possible, work within densely populated areas should be carried out manually.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Mandatory (Contractual Obligation)
Construction	Inadequate disposal of waste from construction works or the residence of workers.	<p>Ensure regular collection of communal waste and disposal in designated places (bins, containers, plastic bags for waste) by all workers and raise awareness among workers about these measures.</p> <p>Regular disposal of collected waste in cooperation with an authorized utility company.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Mandatory (Contractual Obligation)

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
		Waste management procedures will be added to the tender documents to ensure proper waste management at construction sites.		
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)				
Construction	<p>Risk of exposure of workers to toxic gases, noise, dust and vibrations.</p> <p>Risk of accidents and injuries at work, such as: risk of tripping and falling, risk of exhaustion, equipment falling on workers, lifting pipes and heavy structures, hazards associated with material handling, welding and other work emitting hot and glowing particles, work with electrical installations and equipment.</p>	<p>Implement all the above-mentioned measures related to mitigating the impact of gases, noise, dust and vibrations.</p> <p>Provide sanitary and hygienic facilities for workers.</p> <p>Prepare and implement <i>the Site Organization Plan</i> and <i>Worker Health and Safety Management Plan</i>.</p> <p>Require all workers to comply with the Worker Health and Safety Management Plan.</p> <p>Provide workers with personal protective equipment (PPE) that meets the needs of performing work activities.</p> <p>Ensure that workers follow procedures on the mandatory use of PPE and that they have received training on occupational safety.</p> <p>Adhere to the measures defined by the Workforce Management Procedure (LMP).</p> <p>Ensure that machines are operated only by qualified machine operators who have the necessary skills and experience.</p> <p>*Other measures to protect the health and safety of workers are given in the good construction practice section.</p>	Included in the performance costs	Contractor
Removal				

Phase	Problem/Impact	Mitigation measure	Cost	Responsibility
Phase after realization	Inadequate closure of the construction site, with waste left in unauthorized places.	Disposal of waste in accordance with the Waste Management Plan at authorized landfills: Recycle waste that is subject to recycling (iron, pipes, etc.).	-	Contractor/Supervisor/Utility Company

5.2. Environmental monitoring plan

Table 7. Environmental and social monitoring plan

Phase	Which parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where is the parameter monitoring performed?	How is monitoring of the parameter / type of monitoring equipment carried out?	When is parameter monitoring performed - measurement frequency or continuous?	Cost of monitoring/what are the costs of the equipment or fees of the monitoring contractor?	Responsibility
Preparatory phase (planning/design)	Negative public reactions due to lack of information and coordination of activities.	In the local community.	By inspecting the grievance registers.	In the case of citizen grievance.	-	PIT City of Trebinje/ APCU
Construction	Damage to existing infrastructure and facilities, especially underground installations (plumbing, telecommunications, power cables, etc.).	At the location of the works.	Visual inspection of the construction site.	Continuously in terms of carrying out works and removing the construction site.	-	Contractor/Supervision

Phase	Which parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where is the parameter monitoring performed?	How is monitoring of the parameter / type of monitoring equipment carried out?	When is parameter monitoring performed - measurement frequency or continuous?	Cost of monitoring/what are the costs of the equipment or fees of the monitoring contractor?	Responsibility
Construction	Grievances from citizens due to the reduction of traffic, increased traffic of mechanized vehicles and trucks, and unorganized construction sites.	At the location of the works and in the local community.	Visually and by comparison with the Site Organization Plan	Continuous from the beginning to the completion of works and removal of the construction site	Included in the performance costs.	Contractor / Supervision
Construction	Limiting access, business activities and land use.	Around the construction zone.	By inspecting the records.	After receiving grievances from citizens.	-	PIT of the City of Trebinje / APCU
Construction	The number of accidents recorded by the local population due to construction works.	In the local community.	By inspecting the records.	Continuously in terms of carrying out works and removing the construction site.	Included in the performance costs.	Contractor
Construction	Number of recorded incidents related to GBV/SEA-SH.	In the local community.	By inspecting the records.	Continuous out of work execution and removal of the construction site.	Included in the performance costs.	Contractor
Construction	Emission of large amounts of visible floating dust.	At the location of the works.	Visual inspection of the construction site and machinery and equipment.	Daily / Weekly in case of grievances.	-	Contractor / Supervision

Phase	Which parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where is the parameter monitoring performed?	How is monitoring of the parameter / type of monitoring equipment carried out?	When is parameter monitoring performed - measurement frequency or continuous?	Cost of monitoring/what are the costs of the equipment or fees of the monitoring contractor?	Responsibility
Construction	Air pollution by gases and particles (basic aeropollutants and specific ones, as needed).	At the location of the works.	By an authorized and accredited laboratory for air quality monitoring, in accordance with the Regulation on air quality values ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 124/12).	In the case of citizen grievances.	2,000 KM for basic and specific pollutants, per measuring point.	Contractor / Supervision
Construction	Increasing the noise level.	At the location of the works.	By a company authorized to measure noise using standard equipment, in accordance with the Rulebook on limit values of noise intensity ("Official Gazette of RS" no. 02/23).	In the case of citizen grievances.	200 KM 15-minute level, per measuring point.	Contractor / Supervision
Construction	Pollution of surface or underground water (basic pollutants and specific, if necessary).	At the location of the works.	By an authorized and accredited laboratory for testing the quality of surface and waste water, in accordance with the Rulebook on conditions for discharge of waste water into surface water ("Official Head of RS", No. 44/01).	In case of citizen grievances or accidental leakage of polluting liquids into water or soil (fuels, oils, etc.).	200 – 400 KM current sample, per sample.	Contractor / Supervision

Phase	Which parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where is the parameter monitoring performed?	How is monitoring of the parameter / type of monitoring equipment carried out?	When is parameter monitoring performed - measurement frequency or continuous?	Cost of monitoring/what are the costs of the equipment or fees of the monitoring contractor?	Responsibility
Construction	Solid waste management. Separation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	At the site of construction works.	Visual monitoring and comparison with the waste management report.	Continuous out of work execution and removal of the construction site.	Included in the performance costs.	Contractor / Supervision
Construction	The presence of finds of cultural and historical settlers.	At the location of the works.	Supervision of trench excavation.	During the excavation.	-	Contractor
Construction	Removal of the existing tree line.	At the location of the works.	Number and characteristics (decorativeness, age, representativeness, state of health, etc.) of removed trees.	Continuously during the execution of works.	-	Contractor / Supervision
Construction	Qualifications and age of employed workers.	At the location of the works.	Verification of the construction site, documentation on the application of workers and age over 18 years.	Continuously during the execution of works and removal of the construction site.	-	Supervision
Construction	Control of work outside scheduled working hours.	At the location of the works.	Visual and comparison with the construction site organization plan.	Upon receipt of citizens' grievances.	-	Supervision
Construction	Existence of hygienic conditions for	At the location of the works.	Visual inspection of the construction site and	Continuous o during the execution of works	-	Contractor / Supervision

Phase	Which parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where is the parameter monitoring performed?	How is monitoring of the parameter / type of monitoring equipment carried out?	When is parameter monitoring performed - measurement frequency or continuous?	Cost of monitoring/what are the costs of the equipment or fees of the monitoring contractor?	Responsibility
	workers (mobile toilet, clean water, etc.).		inspection of the construction site records.	and removal of the construction site.		
Construction	Accidents and injuries at work (number of workers who do not use protective equipment at work, number of injuries during lifting loads and digging trenches, proper handling of tools and equipment, etc.).	At the location of the works.	Visual inspection of the construction site and equipment, personal protective equipment, construction works in order to determine that all works are performed in accordance with occupational safety regulations.	Continuous o during the execution of works and removal of the construction site.	-	Contractor / Supervision
Construction	Quality of performed works. The quality of the built-in material.	At the location of the works.	Visually and by inspecting the documentation and records at the construction site.	Continuously in terms of carrying out works and removing the construction site.	Included in the performance costs.	Supervision
Exploitation	Damage to the water system due to improper management or lack of maintenance.	At the project site .	Visually and through records of supply interruptions, breakdowns and citizen grievances.	Continuous Fr.	Included in maintenance costs.	JP "Vodovod" ad Trebinje

Phase	Which parameter is subject to monitoring?	Where is the parameter monitoring performed?	How is monitoring of the parameter / type of monitoring equipment carried out?	When is parameter monitoring performed - measurement frequency or continuous?	Cost of monitoring/what are the costs of the equipment or fees of the monitoring contractor?	Responsibility
Exploitation	Hygienic correctness of distributed water.	At the project site.	By an authorized and accredited laboratory for testing the quality of drinking water, in accordance with the Rulebook on the health suitability of water intended for human consumption (Sl.gl.RS, no. 88/17 and 97/18).	4x a year, i.e. in accordance with domestic regulations in the area of water hygiene for human use.	Included in maintenance costs.	JP "Vodovod" ad Trebinje

6. METHODS OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was prepared within the WSSM, with the aim of establishing an effective platform for productive interaction with affected parties and other stakeholders during project implementation.

The purpose of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to present the target groups and methods of stakeholder engagement and responsibilities in the implementation of activities. In accordance with the requirements of the World Bank, the engagement of interested parties is an inclusive process that is carried out during the entire life cycle of the project, and is most effective if it is initiated at an early stage of project development.

Engagement should begin as early as possible in the preparation of the project, because timely identification and consultation with interested parties allows the views and opinions of those groups to be taken into account during the development and implementation of the project.

The intention of SEP is to timely activate all interested parties during the preparation of the project and during its implementation.

In particular, the SEP serves the following purposes:

- a) identification and analysis of interested parties;
- b) planning engagement modalities and effective communication tools for consultation and publication;
- c) defining the role and responsibility of various actors in the implementation of the Plan;
- d) defining the Grievance Mechanism (GM) i
- e) providing feedback to stakeholders.

In order to adequately meet the needs of different groups, communication and information channels were created for all identified interested parties in accordance with their needs. A participatory process will be used to obtain comments and suggestions for the design of the Project, which can help improve the design of the Project and bring greater benefits at the local level.

In order to comply with best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles of stakeholder engagement:

- *Informed participation and feedback:* information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for the submission of feedback from interested parties, for analysis and resolution of comments and doubts;
- *Openness and lifetime approach:* public consultations on the project will be organized throughout the lifetime, conducted in an open manner, without external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
- *Inclusiveness and sensitivity:* Stakeholders are identified to support better communication and build effective relationships. The process of participation in projects is inclusive. All stakeholders are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process at all times. All interested parties are provided with equal access

to information. Sensitivity to the needs of stakeholders is a key principle underlying the choice of engagement methods. Special attention is paid to vulnerable groups.

Significant stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle is an important aspect of good project management and provides opportunities to:

- Clarifying project goals, scope and managing expectations,
- Ensuring meaningful engagement of citizens,
- Seeking feedback to inform project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation,
- Assessment and mitigation of project risks,
- Better project outcomes and benefits,
- Dissemination of information and materials about the project,
- Resolving grievances about the project.

6.1. Conclusions and comments of public hearings

The draft ESMP will be published on the websites of APCU and the City of Trebinje, in Serbian and English, together with invitations to public consultations. The invitation will indicate how to access the public consultation document, project details, date, time and place of consultation and contact information for feedback and/or questions.

The public call will be published in reputable print media with national coverage to enable a wide range of the public to be involved in the consultation process. In this way, the public will be given the opportunity to express their views on the project's risks, impacts and mitigation measures and enable the project proponent (City of Trebinje) to consider and respond to them.

After 14 days from the date of publication by the project proponent, the draft ESMP will be subject of public consultation in accordance with World Bank Guidelines. Public consultation and presentation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the sub-project: "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of a sewage system for used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje" prepared as part of : WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES MODERNIZATION PROJECT (WSSM).

When the consultations are completed, the Minutes of the meeting will be prepared and attached as annexes to the ESMP. The minutes will include feedback received, questions raised and how they were incorporated into the final version of the ESMP. Attendance of interested parties is verified through a signed attendance record, preferably with participant contact details and photographs with permission to publish.

The final version of the ESMP for the subject sub-project will be published on the website of the APCU, the City of Trebinje and will be visible throughout the duration of the project.

6. 2. Grievance mechanism

In accordance with the ESS10 and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), a Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be implemented for the WSSM to ensure that all grievances, by Project Affected People (PAP) and other stakeholders, are dealt with appropriately, including taking corrective action and, after completion, that the grievant is informed of the outcome of the procedure. A hard copy **of the Project Grievance Form (p. 54)** will be available in the premises of the community(ies) affected by the project activities.

A specific Grievance Mechanism for **directly employed workers** (such as external consultants) will be established to deal with workplace grievances, suggestions and problems, outlining the procedures to whom the worker should lodge a grievance, the time frame for receiving a response or feedback and the steps for referral to a higher level, while at the same time enabling transparency, confidentiality and practice without fear of reprisals/repercussions.

Any third party that engages and employs **contract workers** is required to establish a mechanism for workplaces and an instrument for the peaceful resolution of disputes according to the requirements of SDIP LMP, ESS2 and domestic labor law.

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) within the project is defined through a series of basic steps that include:

Filing Grievance

All grievances can be submitted in person or by phone or in writing by filling out the Project Grievances Form, by phone, email, post, fax or in person at the addresses/numbers for the Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU) / Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and water management of the Republic of Srpska namely:

- By mail to the address “Trg Republike Srpske 1”, 51000 Banja Luka with reference to the SDIP project and the Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit at the office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska
- Phone: +387 (0)51 338 736 and fax + 387 (0)51 338 857
- By e-mail: n.stojakovic@mps.vladars.rs .

Grievance can also be submitted anonymously, and in that case the answer will be published on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, section Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit.

The Agriculture Project Coordination Unit (APCU) will perform the function of the Central Grievance Office (CGD), while the Local Grievance Office for certain sub-projects (LGD) will consist of representatives of the local community, namely: representatives of the municipality/city and Person under the influence/affected by the project (PAP).

Grievance management

Within 3 days of submission, it will be confirmed that the case has been registered and the grievant will be provided with basic information about the next steps. The GM will investigate the facts and circumstances and articulate a response, and the grievant should be notified of the final decision no later than 15 days after the grievance was submitted.

Reporting of user Grievance and feedback

The Agriculture Project Coordination Unit (APCU) will be responsible for managing and storing the comments/ grievance received and maintaining the Central Grievance Log.

Grievance log

Each grievance should be assigned a unique reference number and should be followed up appropriately, and recorded activities should be completed. The diary should contain the following information:

- Name and surname of the compl grievant ainant, location and details of the grievance,
- Date of submission,
- The date the grievance log was uploaded to the project database,
- Details of proposed corrective measures,
- The date when the proposed corrective measure was sent to the grievant (as applicable),
- Closing date,
- The date the response was sent to the grievant.

Channels for receiving Grievance

All grievances can be submitted by completing the Project's grievance form in printed form or online, or in any other form chosen by the grievant through the designated channels listed above under ***Filing grievance.***

Monitoring and reporting of Grievance

The Central Grievance Office (CGD) or the Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU) will be in charge of:

- Collecting data from LGDs that will serve as local reception points on the number, content and status of grievance and uploading them to a single regional database;
- Keeping a grievance log on grievances received at the regional and local level
- Monitoring of unresolved issues and proposing measures for their resolution;
- Publication of quarterly reports on Grievance Mechanisms (GM).
- Summarizing and analyzing received qualitative data from local reception points on the number, content and status of grievances and uploading them to the project's unique database;
- Monitoring of unresolved issues and proposing measures for their resolution.

Water Services Modernization Project (WSSM)

Form for grievances within the Project

Designation (entries Project implementation unit)	
First and last name (optional) <input type="checkbox"/> I want to submit a grievance anonymously. <input type="checkbox"/> Please do not reveal my identity without my consent.	
Contact details Mark the way you want to be contacted (by post, by phone, by e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By mail: <i>Specify the address for mail delivery:</i> _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> By phone: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> By e-mail: _____
Description of the event to which the grievance relates	What happened? Where did it happen? Which person did it happen to? What resulted from the problem?
Date of event / grievance	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Event/ grievance that occurred once (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> They happened more than once (how many times? _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing (problem that currently exists)
What would you like to see done?	

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please send this form to the following address:

RS	Attn: APCU Manager, Water and Sewerage Services Modernization Project (WSSM) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the RS Address: Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78000 Banja Luka Tel.: + 387 51 338-932 , Fax: + 387 51 338-932, E-mail: n.stojakovic@mps.vladars.rs
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6. 3. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Table 8. Stakeholder Inclusion Plan

Consultation / Meeting	Purpose	The way	Who	When
Commencement of works/ Hiring of contractors	Informing interested parties about the start of works	Direct communication, Meetings	JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje PIT Contractor	[Date]
Fortnightly briefing meetings on the progress of project implementation	Provide updates on project progress and receive feedback from stakeholders	Meetings, progress reports	JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje PIT Contractor Interested parties	Monthly
Publication of information about utility service interruptions	Notification to the local community about utility service interruptions due to construction activities	Public announcements through the media	JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje PIT Local media	As needed
Traffic diversion/ Road blocking	Notify interested parties of traffic diversions or road closures during construction	Public announcements through the media	JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje PIT Local media	As needed
Informing the public about the progress of the project	Use local media to disseminate information about project progress to the local community	Public announcements through the media	JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje PIT Local media	As needed

7. ANALYSIS OF THE NEED FOR CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

APCU/PIT will organize capacity building in different phases of the sub-project life cycle based on the ESMF.

Comprehensive training for the staff of JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje will include training in line with the latest ESF of the World Bank.

The second part of the training will cover the responsibilities of each staff member, implementation procedures, required forms, risk assessment methods and general occupational health and safety (OHS) procedures.

Before handing over the construction site to the Contractor, representatives of JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje and APCU will hold training sessions to raise the awareness of workers and the local community, emphasizing the environmental, social and occupational safety aspects that are necessary during implementation. During the implementation phase, the contractor's associate at OHS will hold regular awareness training on everyday risks and addressing issues such as gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV&SEA-SH), grievance mechanism (GM) and code of conduct.

8. ESMP IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING

The following roles and responsibilities of the various participants involved in the implementation and reporting of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project are listed below:

Contractor: The contractor is responsible for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). He is required to report monthly on the implementation of the ESMP. In addition, the Contractor must monitor, record and report to PIT on various environmental and social, including safety, incidents, worker grievances and stakeholder engagement.

Supervision: Supervision is in charge of monitoring and reporting weekly, as well as extraordinary, on the implementation of prevention/mitigation measures for PIT.

Beneficiary: Beneficiary JP "Vodovod" a.d. Trebinje has a supervisory role in the implementation process. They receive reports from both contractors and supervisors regarding environmental and social. He is responsible for overseeing the execution of the ESMP and ensuring compliance with environmental and social standards.

APCU/PIT: for WSSM, the existing APCU within MAFSM is primarily responsible for project management, financial management, environmental and social compliance, and monitoring and evaluation reporting within WSSM. APCU/PIT ensures fulfillment of sub-project development goals and facilitates communication with relevant ministries and local self-government bodies to ensure timely implementation of activities. APCU/PIT is responsible for reporting to the World Bank on ESMP implementation.

Cities/Municipalities: The Municipal/City Inspectorate supervises the implementation of the ESMP within its jurisdiction, ensuring compliance with environmental and social standards.

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. GOOD CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

The requirements regarding good construction practices that will be included in the Contract for the performance of works are as follows:

General requirements:

Contractors will be required to follow good environmental construction practices in all construction activities and minimize damage to vegetation, soil, groundwater, surface water, landscape, and disturbance of settlements and local communications.

The implementation of environmental protection and mitigation measures, as well as monitoring, will be implemented in parallel with construction activities. They will commence at the moment when the workers, equipment and / or material are placed on the construction site, and will end with the termination of construction work, when all workers, equipment and / or material leave the construction site and when the environment is restored to its original state.

The Contractor has an obligation to appoint an Occupational Safety and Health Coordinator who will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the laws and objectives of environmental, occupational safety and fire protection.

The contractor should ensure the order, discipline and professional responsibility of all employees at construction sites. Work and residence must be limited solely to the area of construction work and damage to private property, land and crops should be avoided. Regular contacts with representatives of local residents (local communities) should be ensured for the purpose of exchanging information or finding solutions to possible disputes (resulting from property rights violations, damage during construction works, etc.).

Supply and transportation of materials:

When purchasing materials for the construction of irrigation systems, the Contractor will select a manufacturer / supplier that operates in accordance with a valid environmental permit, if required in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", No. 71/12 and 79/15), or other environmental standards recognized in BiH and / or the EU.

In order to prevent dust emissions, the Contractor is obliged to transport asphalt, gravel, stone, soil and other material in tarpaulin trucks. The transportation of stone and gravel is done in the wet state. Vehicle speed must not exceed 30 km/h. The contractor will avoid unnecessary driving.

Construction site organization

Construction should start (if possible) at the time of year when the benefits of dry soil can be redeemed, ie. when compaction and degradation through use is at a minimum.

Appropriate machinery and / or protection plates will be used that could prevent compaction during land removal, e.g. using rails or low pressure tires in locations that indicate compaction. Appropriate procedures will be used for the separate removal, handling, storage and replacement of humus and underground.

The contractor will establish a temporary landfill for construction material, a flush area for concrete pumps and a mixer, and a tire wash area with a suitable cleaner. Temporary dumps for excavation

material will be reduced to a maximum of 2m in height to prevent compaction caused by the weight of the land and storage time will be reduced to a minimum.

The contractor will ensure that all construction equipment is licensed and approved in accordance with local regulations and, if possible, certified in accordance with EU standards.

The contractor is obliged to use modern machines and vehicles that meet environmental standards in terms of emissions (full combustion). It will also use filters to reduce particulate matter emissions, and fuel with a favorable chemical structure (low sulfur content) and efficient / safe transfer.

The contractor is obliged to use modern machines and vehicles representing noise sources (engine, exhaust system). This generally involves the purchase of new machines or the implementation of measures to install additional sound insulation as well as its constant maintenance. In addition, it is recommended that the machines only need to work in the period 07-17 hours on all sections of the route whose distance from the nearest dwelling house is less than 60m.

The contractor is required to use biodegradable lubricants and gearbox oils. Maintenance, filling and cleaning of machinery must be carried out outside the construction site and outside the surface water area.

The contractor will determine and follow control measures for dust generated during the handling of equipment and / or during renovation work. The contractor must submit a plan outlining the routes for the transportation of materials, and should also provide statements on the proposed method for dust control in places where transportation through settlements cannot be avoided.

Develop a project for the organization of a construction site with appropriate solutions for the drainage and treatment of sanitary wastewater, as well as stormwater from the construction site. Dispose of used water from construction sites with appropriate sewage systems, collect, if necessary, in watertight containers and dispose of in the prescribed manner (either on site or at a remote location) before discharging into a recipient or urban sewer system.

The contractor shall ensure that the parking spaces of machinery and vehicles and workers' accommodation containers are not located within forest areas, that they do not affect water courses and do not affect the endangered flora and fauna.

The contractor will ensure the protection of erosion-sensitive areas with stabilization agents (temporary dams, fences, pits) and grafting after completion of construction work).

Execution of construction works

In order not to jeopardize the stability of the soil, on unstable or conditionally stable terrains, construction works will be performed in shorter intervals.

During the land works, the humus layer will be deposited in piles that will not be more than 2m long and will be protected from pollution to maintain its fertility.

In order to minimize negative impacts on the river and river banks, construction activities carried out on or near surface water bodies should be carried out during the low water season, which is most often between July and September. It is recommended that this be taken into account when preparing the activity schedule.

All handling of oil and its derivatives in the process of construction and procurement of machinery are carried out with the utmost protection measures to avoid spills. All packaging for petroleum and other petroleum products must be collected and taken to a controlled landfill of the Contractor, from where they will be taken away by an authorized utility company. In the event of an accident, spillage of fuel

or lubricant into the environment, emergency intervention is required in accordance with procedures for the discharge of fuel and lubricants.

Machines and vehicles will not be monitored in the work area.

The waste water from the workers' restrooms will not be discharged into the ground or into water courses.

The waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Plan (details are given below). Disposal of excavated material and any other solid waste into watercourses will be prohibited. Driving machines in rivers, streams, or on their banks should not be allowed, except in situations where this cannot be avoided due to the construction of a special structure.

The riverbeds will be protected and not completely blocked during digging in order to protect existing water corridors for undisturbed communication between living species at the bottom and those that are free to swim. Restoration of existing shores should be ensured through the planting of adequate vegetation in damaged terrain.

The contractor shall implement appropriate traffic control measures, in accordance with the law, for the duration of the contract, and such measures must first be approved by the Supervising Engineer. Traffic safety management measures will include temporary lighting and appropriate signage during digging and rehabilitation work.

The contractor should appoint permanent staff to be engaged in traffic safety and be responsible for implementing traffic safety measures and implementing traffic measures prescribed by national laws, which will include: (i) inspection of the condition and location of control equipment traffic in use, (ii) draft review - the part relating to traffic control equipment needed to ensure safe and efficient flow of traffic, (iii) rectification of any traffic defects where applicable, (iv) control of work zones, handling equipment and storage, material handling and storage related to traffic safety.

The contractor must not leave the trenches unsupervised, and must enclose and mark all open trenches to prevent possible accidents.

Organization of the construction site after the completion of the works:

The contractor must also remove all special facilities and sites used to support construction including temporary buildings and their foundations, temporary installations (electrical, water and sewage installations) and equipment (sedimentation basin), restoration of temporary roads (especially in forest area and private property), and work areas, removal of fences, signs and notices.

The contractor will remove all construction waste.

All construction sites and other areas that were affected during construction will return to their original condition, depending on future land use.

The restoration activities will start immediately after the pipe is buried. The construction site must be planted with species preserved in peat and supplemented with appropriate material, if necessary.

Agricultural land must be returned to a condition suitable for the landowner to be able to replant their own plantations.

ANNEX 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING

On the official website of the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group (IFC), projects and activities listed in the IFC exclusion list (2007) are not eligible for support under the WSSM project and its sub-projects

Subproject name	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of a sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje
Subproject location	City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska
Proposer of the sub-project	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management – Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU)

Activity	Answer	
	Yes	No
Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCB's, wildlife or products regulated under CITES.		✓
Production or trade in weapons and munitions. ¹		✓
Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine). ¹		✓
Production or trade in tobacco. ¹		✓
Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises. ¹		✓
Production or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where IFC considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.		✓
Production or trade in unbounded asbestos fibers. This does not apply to purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.		✓
Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km. in length.		✓
Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor ² /harmful child labor. ³		✓
Commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.		✓
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests		✓
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.		✓

Activity	Answer	
	Yes	No
Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.		✓
Affecting lands or rights of minorities		✓
Significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict		✓

Footnotes:

1. This does not apply to project sponsors who are not intrinsically involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity in question is ancillary to the project sponsor's primary operations.
2. Forced labor means all work or service, which is not performed voluntarily, and which is extracted from an individual under the threat of force or punishment.
3. Harmful child labor is the employment of children that is economically exploitative, or is likely to be dangerous or interfere with the child's education, or will be harmful to the child's health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

SCREENING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS OF THE SUB-PROJECT

The screening results are shown in the following table:

no.	Environmental and social risk	YES	No
1	Does this sub-project belong to the exclusion list of the World Bank?	NO	
2	Does the proposed activity belong to the list of projects for which a full EIA is mandatory according to the Law on Environmental Protection of the RS?	NO.	
3	Will the sub-project be located in or near a sensitive or protected area?	NO.	The sub-project is not located in any area that is protected for its biodiversity or sensitivity.
4	Is there a possibility that the proposed sub-project will adversely affect the local landscape?	NO	
5	Does the proposed activity require another type of EA under local/national legislation?	NO	
6	Will the sub-project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources that are non-renewable or scarce?		The sub-project activity envisages the replacement of dilapidated pipes that lead to high losses, thereby improving the efficiency and quality of life of users. Sewerage will solve the problem of

no.	Environmental and social risk	YES	No
			collection and drainage of fecal and atmospheric water and thus reduce the potential pollution of groundwater and soil.
7	Is the sub-project likely to cause microclimate changes, e.g. includes activities such as significant deforestation, forest degradation and land-use change?	NO	
8	Will the sub-project generate significant amounts of non-hazardous and/or inert waste?	NO	
9	Are there risks of surface water contamination?	NO.	There is no surface water body in the construction area.
10	Are there risks of groundwater contamination?	NO.	The project will solve the problem of inadequate disposal of waste water, especially used water and its leakage from inadequately constructed septic tanks used by the residents of this settlement.
11	Are there risks of soil pollution?	NO	
12	Are there risks from physical changes to the terrain, sediment load, erosion, etc.?	NO	
13	Will the sub-project be a source of noise and vibration?		During the construction phase, temporary and localized impacts will be associated with the operation of construction machinery for the excavation and replacement of network pipes.
14	Will the proposed activity require the removal of vegetation?	NO	Works are carried out along city roads and on paved pedestrian areas.
15	Will the implementation of the project cause physical displacement of formal users OR informal users and tenants?	NO.	The project will not cause any physical displacement.
16	Will project implementation affect vulnerable individuals or groups?		In order to reduce the impact of construction and reconstruction on the daily activities of street residents - children, employees, the elderly and people with special needs , the works will be carried out in phases and alternative roads will be provided , by changing the

no.	Environmental and social risk	YES	No
			road regime.
17	Will project implementation cause economic displacement?	NO.	The project will not cause any economic change.
18	Will the project require temporary or permanent land acquisition?	NO.	
19	Will the project result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure?	NO.	
20	Is there a right of way issue?	NO.	
21	Is there a likelihood of impact on the health and safety of the community:	YES.	<p>Citizens will be informed in a timely manner through all available communication channels about all changes in the traffic regime and other service information (breaks in the supply of drinking water, electricity, telecommunications, municipal waste collection, vehicle access restrictions).</p> <p><u>In case of interruption of water supply at the location during the execution of works</u> , the utility company will provide tanks with drinking water.</p> <p>Pedestrian traffic will be ensured by road steel plates placed over holes, trenches, dug channels , and vehicle access will be limited to a minimum time.</p>
22	Is it likely to affect health and safety at work:	YES.	The contractor is required to apply good construction practice, including PPE, to minimize potential adverse effects on workers.
23	Is there any indication that informal labor will be used for the purposes of the sub-project?	NO	
24	Will the proposed activity require special public consultations according to RS legislation?	NO	

CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

- a. **Proposed assessment of environmental and social risk (high, substantial, moderate or low). Provide explanations:**

APCU considered the following elements in the E&S screening and risk assessment process:

- risk category according to WB and parameters from *the rapid risk assessment matrix* and *sensitivity of the receiving environment* (ESMF, chapter 7.4);
- the results of the visit from November 2024, and the meeting with the representatives of the City of Trebinje in order to get acquainted with the situation at the local level and the realities on the ground;
- analysis of data and information from received forms of project proposals from the City of Trebinje project for the needs of local approvals and requirements according to RS legislation
- previous experiences of the APCU team from contracts for the execution of works of a similar nature and size to the proposed works

At this moment, the screening and assessment concluded that the potential negative risks and impacts **of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of the sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje** are probably sub-project activities **SUBSTANTIAL RISK**.

Reasoning:

- Land purchase is NOT required.
- A local EIA is NOT required.

Taking into account the overall context of the project and the technical solution, the potential impacts during the execution of the works by nature, size and location are minimal and limited to the precise route (line infrastructure), represent **a low risk for the environment** and can be relatively easily managed, given that the main project activity includes excavations for **replacement of old and installation of new pipelines and connections**. During construction works, machines will work on the middle road for the installation of water and sewage pipes. After the completion of the works on the section, this part of the road will be reconstructed.

municipality	Sub-project activity	Conducted E&S risk assessment	Recommended E&S Instrument for Construction Contract	Comments
Trebinje	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of a	SUBSTANTIAL	simplified ESMP or ESMP checklist	The impacts of the works will be localized in the area of construction works. <u>Property-legal relations are resolved.</u>

	sewage system for used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje			<p><u>The City of Trebinje issued a Building Permit.</u></p> <p><u>In accordance with the legal regulations of the RS, EIA procedures and environmental permits are not required .</u></p>
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b. Proposed ES management plans/instruments:

The activities of the sub-project " **Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of a sewage system for used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje**" are of **substantial risk** from both an ecological and a social aspect. The activities of the sub-project are **simple** and relatively easy to implement and APCU recommends a simplified ESMP or ESMP checklist for the needs of this project with defined measures to mitigate/minimize potential impacts and risks during field implementation.

Screening and risk assessment for the sub-project activity for "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanov, Miloš Obilić and Srpska and the construction of the sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje" was prepared by APCU's expert on life and social environment based on stakeholder input and WSSM ESF guidelines.

The photos were taken during a field visit to the City of Trebinje, in November 2024, when the APCU team (infrastructure engineer and E&S expert) exchanged information and received input from 2 members of the local PIT.

ANNEX 3. MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Minutes of

The public discussions

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for subproject: "REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION WATER NETWORK OF THE WATER SYSTEM IN THE STREETS OF DUŠANOVA, MILOŠA OBILIĆA AND SRPSKA AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWAGE SYSTEM OF USED AND ATMOSPHERIC WATER IN THE POLICE SETTLEMENT IN TREBINJE"

prepared as part of:

WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES MODERNIZATION PROJECT (WSSM)

The public discussions and presentation of ESMP for the subproject "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the distribution water network of the water system in the streets of Dušanova, Miloša Obilića and Srpska and the construction of a sewage system of used and atmospheric water in the Police settlement in Trebinje" was prepared as a part of the Water and sanitation services modernization project (WSSM). It was held in the premises of the City Administration of Trebinje, organized by the Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska. The public discussion started at 12:00 PM on March 20, 2025.

The public discussions was led by a representative of the Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU), with the assistance of the consultant (TA), in the role of the document's developer and presenter of the ESMP.

Course of the Public Consultations

After greeting the attendees and providing an introduction, the APCU representative invited the consultant to present the ESMP document to the participants. The ESMP developer, the E&S consultant, presented the key elements of the prepared document and the steps that stakeholders and users will follow during the implementation.

During the presentation, the attendees were introduced to the WSSM project itself, the specific subproject in Trebinje and its scope, the main environmental and social characteristics of the project site, the impacts and risks of the project on the environment and social issues, as well as the planned mitigation measures.

After the presentation, the discussion was opened by the moderator. The questions were raised by the present representatives of the local community of Police, as follows:

Local community "Police"

The president of the local community of Police asked when the work would begin and how long it might last. The consultant responded, explaining that after the completion of this document, it will be included in the tender documentation. It is expected that within two months of this public discussions, the tender for contractors to apply for the execution of the mentioned works will be opened, followed by the contractor selection period. After signing the contract with the selected contractor, the work will commence.

The moderator stated that if there are any questions, observations, or suggestions, they can be sent to the APCU and PIT Trebinje Office addresses. At this occasion, grievance forms with all the contact information were also distributed to the attendees.

Photodocumentation from the public consultations:





The event was attended by 10 people (6 men, 4 women). For the protection of personal data, the attendance record is provided without mentioning names and contact details.

	Organization	Representative
1	Local Community "Police"	Male
2	Local Community "Police"	Male
3	Local Community "Police"	Male
4	Local Community "Police"	Male
5	City of Trebinje	Female
6	City of Trebinje	Female
7	Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU), infrastructure engineer	Male
8	Technical Assistance (TA) team member	Male
9	Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit (APCU), E&S Specialist	Female
10	Technical Assistance (TA) team member	Female

Publication of Information on Public Consultations

The organization of public consultations and the publication of information about public consultations were carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the World Bank and in line with the Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS 10). With the assistance of PIT Trebinje, information about the public consultations invitation was posted on the official websites of two institutions (as listed below):

1. City of Trebinje
2. Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management of the Republic of Srpska.



Број: 05-370-1019/25

Датум: 03.03.2025. године

ОБАВЈЕШТЕЊЕ

Обавјештавамо јавност и заинтересоване организације да је на интернет страници Министарства пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде РС https://vladars.rs/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mps/Documents/ESMP-TREBINJE-%20NACRT-%20WSSM%20projekat_166977920.docx и Града Требиња <https://trebinje.rs.ba/plan-upravljanja-zivotnom-sredinom-i-drustvenim-pitanjima-esmp-nacrt/> објављен нацрт Плана управљања животном средином и друштвеним питањима (ЕСМП) за Пројекат „Санација и реконструкција дистрибутивне водоводне мреже водоводног система у улицама Душанова, Милоша Обилића и Српска и изградња канализационог система употребљених и атмосферских вода у насељу Полице“ у Требињу, у оквиру пројекта модернизације водних и санитарних услуга (WSSM) који се финансира из кредита Свјетске банке.

Јавни увид у нацрт се може извршити у просторијама Града Требиња у Одјељењу за комунално инспекцијске послове, сваког радног дана од 8.00 до 14.00 часова, у периоду од 4. марта до 19. марта 2025. године.

За вријеме трајања јавног увида могу се доставити примједбе, сугестије и мишљења на објављени нацрт документа, у свеску која ће се налазити у канцеларији број 16 и/или поштом/маилом на сљедеће адресе:

1. Град Требиње, Вука Караџића број 2, 89 101 Требиње, Република Српска, Одјељење за комунално инспекцијске послове, канцеларија број 16.
Контакт особа: Спасоје Радовић, телефон број 059/273-361, spasoje.radovic@trebinje.rs.ba
2. Министарство пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде, Трг Републике Српске број 1, ламела А (8.спрат, канцеларија 20 А), 78 000 Бања Лука.
Контакт особа: Невена Стојаковић, телефон број 051/338-932, n.stojakovic@mps.vladars.rs

Јавна расправа одржаће се дана 20. марта 2025. године (четвртак) са почетком у 12.00 часова у малој сали Градске управе Града Требиња.

ОДЈЕЉЕЊА
ГРАД ТРЕБИЊЕ
ОДЈЕЉЕЊЕ ЗА КОМУНАЛНО - ИНСПЕКЦИЈСКЕ ПОСЛОВЕ
БД НАЧЕЛНИК-а ОДЈЕЉЕЊА

Спасоје Радовић

The notice about the public consultations was also published in the daily newspaper "Glas Srpske" on March 5th, 2025.

Влада Републике Српске
 МИНИСТАРСТВО ПОЉОПРИВРЕДЕ,
 ШУМАРСТВА И ВОДОПРИВРЕДЕ
 Јединица за координацију пољопривредних пројеката

ОБЈАВЉЕЊЕ
 О
 ЈАВНОМ УПИСУ и ОДРЖАВАЊУ ЈАВНЕ РАСПРАВЕ
 за изврт
 ПЛАН УПРАВЉАЊА ЖИВОТНОМ СРЕДИНОМ и ДРУШТВЕНИМ ПИТАЊИМА (ESMP)
 за
 "ПРОЈЕКАТ САНАЦИЈА и РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЈА ДИСТРИБУТИВНЕ ВОДОВОДНЕ
 МРЕЖЕ ВОДОВОДНОГ СИСТЕМА у ЗЕНИЦАМА ДУШАНОВА, МИЛОША ОБИЛИЋА и СРПСКА
 и ИЗГРАДЊА КАНАЛИЗАЦИОНОГ СИСТЕМА УПОТРЕБЉЕНИХ и АТМОСФЕРСКИХ
 ВОДА у НАСЕЉУ ПОЛИЦЕ"
 ГРАД ТРЕБИЊЕ

Објављујемо јавност и заинтересоване организације да је на интернет страници Министарства пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде РС https://vlada.rs/sr-SP-Cyf/Vlada/Ministarstva/mpr/Documents/ESMP-TREBINJE-9620NACRY-%20WSSM%20projekat_166977900.docx и Града Требиње <https://trebinje.rs/hr/objavljeno-o-javnom-upisu-i-javnoj-raspri-za-nast-pilna-upravlanja-zivotnom-sredinom-i-druштvenim-pitanjima-esmp> објављен изврт Плана управљања животном средином и друштвеним питањима (ESMP) за Пројекат "Санација и реконструкција дистрибутивне водоводне мреже водоводног система у околици Душанова, Милоша Обилића и Српска и Изградња канализационог система употребљених и атмосферских вода у насељу Полице" у Требињу у оквиру Пројекта модернизације водних и санитарних услуга (WSSM) који се финансира из кредита Сајетске банке.

Јавни упис и изврт може се извршити у просторејима Града Требиње у Одјелу за комунално-инженеријске послове, сваког радног дана од 8.00 до 14.00 часова, у периоду од 4. марта до 19. марта 2025. године. За вријеме јавног уписа приједбе, сугестије и мишљења на објављен изврт документа, могу се доставити у списку који ће се налазити у канцеларији бр. 16 и/или поштом/имејлом на следеће адресе:

1. ГРАД ТРЕБИЊЕ, Вука Караџића бр. 2, 89101 Требиње, Република Српска, БиХ, Одјелу за просторно уређење, канц. бр. 16 контакт особа: Снежана Радовић, телефон: 059/273-361, trajanje.radovic@trebinje.rs.ba
2. Министарство пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде РС, Јединица за координацију пољопривредних пројеката, Тре Републике Српске 1, Ланела А (II. спрат, канцеларија бр. 20А), 78000 Бана Лука, контакт особа: Невена Стојановић, телефон: 051/338-932 ikavica@mpr.vlada.rs

Јавна расправа одржаће се дана 20. марта 2025. године (четвртак) са почетком у 12.00 часова, у малеј сали Градске управе Града Требиња.

The public invitation was also addressed to the interested parties: Public Health Institution (PHI) Hospital Trebinje, the Local Community of "Gornje Police", and the Local Community of "Donje Police".

Natsa Vreca

From: Natsa Vreca [natasa.vreca@trebinje.rs.ba]
Sent: ponedjeljak, 17. mart 2025. 11:56
To: 'jzu@bolnicatrebinje.com'; 'dztb@teol.net'

Поштовани,

Позивамо вас да присуствујете јавној расправи за нацрт Плана управљања животном средином и друштвеним питањима (ЕСМП) за пројектну активност „Санација и реконструкција дистрибутивне водоводне мреже водоводног система у улицама Душанова, Милоша Обилића и Српска и изградњу канализационог система употребљених и атмосферских вода у насељу Полице у Требињу”, која ће се одржати у четвртак 20. марта 2025. године, у малој сали Градске управе Града Требиња са почетком у 12:00 часова. Нацрт документа је објављен на сајту Града Требиња.

Ова активност је дио Пројекта модернизације водоводних и канализационих услуга (WSSM), а циљ јавне расправе је омогућити грађанима и свим заинтересованим странама да се упознају са планираним активностима, поставе питања и дају своје сугестије и коментаре.

Уколико сте у могућности, молимо да потврдите своје присуство.
За сва питања или потребна додатна објашњења, слободно нас контактирајте.

С поштовањем,



Наташа Врећа

Самостални стручни сарадник за комуналну област, јавну хигијену, зеленило, екологију,
јавне набавке - координатор
РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА
ГРАД ТРЕБИЊЕ
Градonaчелник
Градска управа
Одјељење за стамбено комуналне послове
Бука Караџића број 2
89101 Требиње
Тел: +387 /0/ 59 273 365
Факс: +387 /0/ 59 273 365
e-mail: natasa.vreca@trebinje.rs.ba
www.trebinje.rs.ba



РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА
ГРАД ТРЕБИЊЕ
Градоначелник
Градска управа
Одјељење за комунално - инспекцијске послове

Број: 05-370-1019-1/25

Датум: 14.03.2025. године

МЈЕСНА ЗАЈЕДНИЦА ДОЊЕ ПОЛИЦЕ

Предмет: Позив на јавну расправу, доставља се

Поштовани,

Позивамо вас да присуствујете јавној расправи за нацрт Плана управљања животном средином и друштвеним питањима (ЕСМП) за пројектну активност „Санација и реконструкција дистрибутивне водоводне мреже водоводног система у улицама Душанова, Милоша Обилића и Српска и изградњу канализационог система употребљених и атмосферских вода у насељу Полице у Требињу“, која ће се одржати у четвртак 20. марта 2025. године, у малој сали Градске управе Града Требиња са почетком у 12:00 часова.

Ова активност је дио Пројекта модернизације водоводних и канализационих услуга (WSSM), а циљ јавне расправе је омогућити грађанима и свим заинтересованим странама да се упознају са планираним активностима, поставе питања и дају своје сугестије и коментаре.

Уколико сте у могућности, молимо Вас да потврдите своје присуство.
За сва питања или потребна додатна објашњења, слободно нас контактирајте.

С поштовањем,



ГРАД НАЧЕЛНИК-а ОДЈЕЉЕЊА

Spasoje Radovic

Спасоје Радовић

Достављено:

- наслову

в/а



РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА
ГРАД ТРЕБИЊЕ
Градоначелник
Градска управа
Одјељење за комунално - инспекцијске послове

Број: 05-370-1019-1/25

Датум: 14.03.2025. године

МЈЕСНА ЗАЈЕДНИЦА ГОРЊЕ ПОЛИЦЕ

Предмет: Позив на јавну расправу, доставља се

Поштовани,

Позивамо вас да присуствујете јавној расправи за нацрт Плана управљања животном средином и друштвеним питањима (ЕСМП) за пројектну активност „Санација и реконструкција дистрибутивне водоводне мреже водоводног система у улицама Душанова, Милоша Обилића и Српска и изградњу канализационог система употребљених и атмосферских вода у насељу Полице у Требињу“, која ће се одржати у четвртак 20. марта 2025. године, у малој сали Градске управе Града Требиња са почетком у 12:00 часова.

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За сва питања или потребна додатна објашњења, слободно нас контактирајте.

С поштовањем,



ВД НАЧЕЛНИК-а ОДЈЕЉЕЊА

Spasoje Radovic

Спасоје Радовић

Достављено: