



BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
FEDERACIJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
FEDERALNO MINISTARSTVO
PROSTORNOG UREĐENJA



ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS - FBiH

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

NOVEMBER 2025

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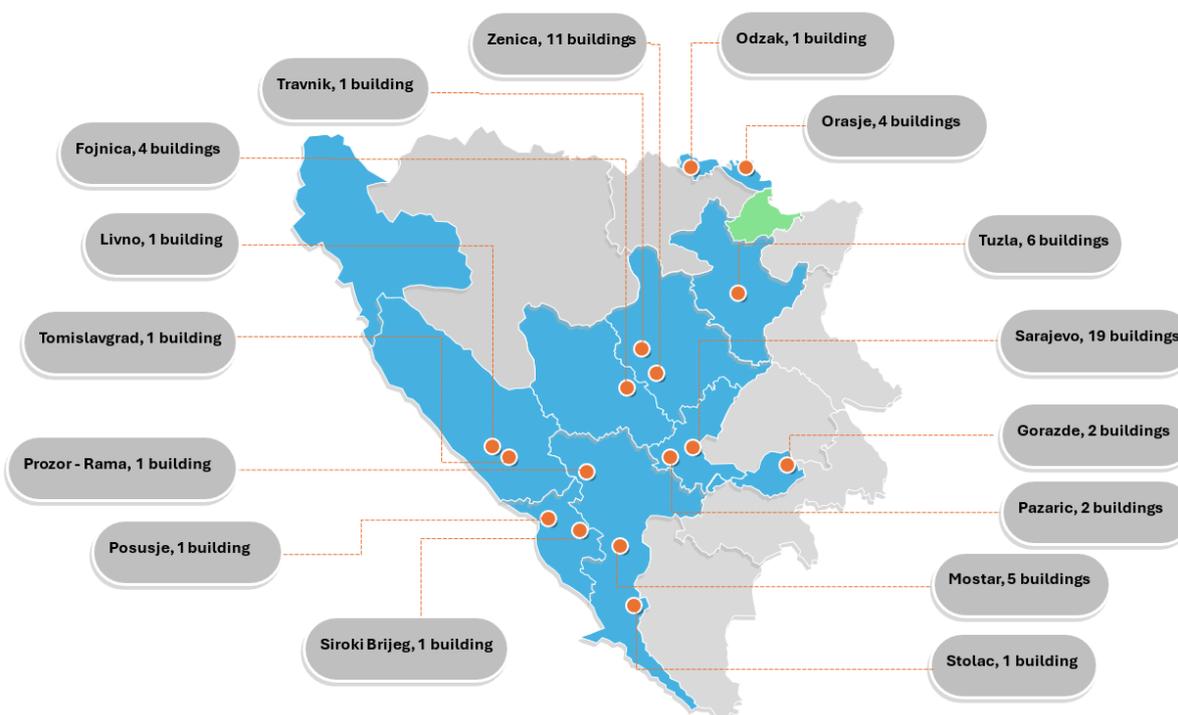
Abbreviations

CESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
EE	Energy Efficiency
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FMSP	Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning
GWMP	Generic Waste Management Plan
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NTS	Non-technical Summary
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1 Introduction

Context. EBRD is considering providing financing to the Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning (FMSP) to support energy efficiency (EE) improvements in public buildings across the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Project). The Project will target public buildings, including administrative and healthcare facilities, implementing a range of EE measures to enhance energy performance, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and lower energy consumption.

Project buildings. The Project covers 61 public buildings spanning 9 cantons and 16 municipalities. The following figure presents geographical distribution of Project buildings.



Planned measures. The Project will involve both EE measures (such as thermal insulation of external walls, establishment of an energy management system for buildings, etc.) and non-EE measures (installation of solar panels, building adaptation, sewage repairs, etc.). A detailed description of the Project along with the full list of all planned measures is provided in the following chapter.

Implementation arrangements. FMSP will act as the implementing agency for the Project. As the competent line ministry, FMSP holds primary responsibility for spatial planning, including the promotion and oversight of EE measures in public buildings.

Permits and consents. Planned EE measures will be implemented upon receiving consent from the relevant municipal authorities. In most cases, this process does not require a comprehensive design or permitting procedure but is carried out through the submission of a formal request outlining the proposed EE measures, followed by the issuance of consents.

Categorisation. The Project is categorised “B”¹ in accordance with EBRD’s Environmental and Social Policy 2019.

¹ An EBRD project is categorised B when its potential environmental and/or social impacts are typically site-specific, and/or readily identified and addressed through effective mitigation measures.

This document is the Non-technical Summary (NTS) of the environmental and social (E&S) assessment of the Project, carried out in the period April-July 2025. The NTS provides a Project summary in non-technical language covering the Project background and description, legal requirements, E&S impacts with mitigation measures needed to structure the Project to meet the EBRD ESP 2019, and the disclosure and communication requirements of the Project. This NTS is part of the Project's disclosure package developed during the E&S assessment, together with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

2 Brief Project Description

Project buildings. The table below provides an overview of all Project buildings included in this Project.

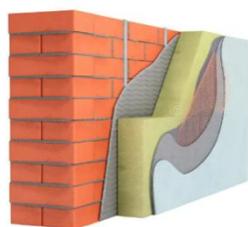
Table 1: List of public buildings within the Project

Municipality/ City	Public Building
Fojnica	1. Institution for Social Care and Health Nursing – Drin, House 4
	2. Institution for Social Care and Health Nursing – Drin, House 5
	3. Institution for Social Care and Health Nursing – Drin, House 8
	4. Institution for Social Care and Health Nursing – Drin, Department A
Gorazde	5. Tax office Gorazde
	6. Federal Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance – Administrative Service for the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, headquartered in Gorazde
Hadzici	7. Institution for Social Care, Health Support, Education and Training – Pazarić, Centre for Education and Training
	8. Institution for Social Care, Health Support, Education and Training – Pazarić, Administrative Building
Livno	9. Privatisation Agency of Canton 10
Mostar	10. University Clinical Hospital Mostar - Paediatrics Clinic
	11. Headquarters of the Federal Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance – Mostar
	12. Union Bank Mostar
	13. Mostar Correctional Facility
	14. Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, headquartered in Mostar
Odzak	15. Tax Office Odzak
Orasje	16. Orasje Correctional Facility - New Administration Building
	17. Orasje Correctional Facility - Former Administration Building
	18. Orasje Educational and Correctional Facility – Building 4
	19. Orasje Educational and Correctional Facility – Building 5
Posusje	20. Tax Office Posusje
Prozor-Rama	21. Tax Office Prozor - Rama
Sarajevo	22. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo – Organisational Unit for Scientific Research and Professional Development (K-022)
	23. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Clinic for Oncology (K-024)
	24. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Old Radiology Clinic (K-026)
	25. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - III Internal Medicine - Cardiology Clinic
	26. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Infectious Diseases Clinic
	27. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Nephrology Clinic
	28. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Administration
	29. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Technical and Economic Department
	30. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Old Surgery Unit
	31. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Technical Sector (K-002)
	32. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Diagnostics and Polyclinic (K-028)
	33. Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo - Central Medical Block (K-031)
	34. Tax Administration of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
	35. Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports
	36. Police Hall Sarajevo

Municipality/ City	Public Building
	37. Institute for Transfusion Medicine of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
	38. Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
	39. Federal Institute for Employment
	40. Public Institution Center for the Education of Judges and Prosecutors in the FBiH
Siroki Brijeg	41. Federal Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance – Administrative Service for the West Herzegovina Canton, headquartered in Ljubuški, Siroki Brijeg Branch Office
Stolac	42. Tax Office Stolac
Tomislavgrad	43. Tax Office Tomislavgrad
Travnik	44. Federal Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance – Administrative Office for the Central Bosnia Canton, headquartered in Travnik
Tuzla	45. University Clinical Center Tuzla - House for Parents of Children in Hospice Care
	46. University Clinical Centre Tuzla - Clinic for Psychiatry
	47. University Clinical Center Tuzla - Common Services Unit “Plava baraka”
	48. Tuzla Correctional Facility – Main Building
	49. Tuzla Correctional Facility – Kozlovac, Separate Building
	50. Tuzla Canton Ministry of Finance
Zenica	51. Zenica Correctional Facility – Pavilion 2
	52. Zenica Correctional Facility – Pavilion 3
	53. Zenica Correctional Facility – Pavilion 4
	54. Zenica Correctional Facility – Pavilion 5
	55. Zenica Correctional Facility – Pavilion 6
	56. Zenica Correctional Facility – Pavilion 7
	57. Zenica Correctional Facility – Pavilion 8
	58. Zenica Correctional Facility – Workshop and Education Facility
	59. Zenica Correctional Facility – New Administration Building
	60. Zenica Correctional Facility – Former Administration Building
	61. Tax Administration of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Cantonal Tax Office Zenica

Project measures. EE measures will be focused on improving the thermal characteristics of the buildings, upgrading mechanical systems and lighting, and enhancing overall energy performance. The EE measures included in the scope of the Project are presented below.

Table 2: Proposed EE measures



Thermal insulation of external walls

refers to the installation of insulating materials on the outer walls of a building to reduce heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer, thereby improving energy efficiency and indoor comfort.

Thermal insulation of the ceiling towards the attic

refers to adding insulation above the top-floor ceiling to reduce heat loss through the roof, improve indoor thermal comfort, and lower energy consumption for heating and cooling.





Replacement of existing external windows and doors

involves installing new, energy-efficient windows and doors to reduce heat loss, improve airtightness, enhance thermal comfort, and decrease energy consumption for heating and cooling.

Improvement of the efficiency of the HVAC system – boiler replacement

involves replacing outdated or inefficient boilers with modern, energy-efficient models to reduce energy consumption, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and improve the overall performance of the heating system.



Improvement of the efficiency of the HVAC system – replacement of thermostatic valves

refers to installing new or more efficient thermostatic radiator valves to enable better temperature control, reduce unnecessary heating, and improve overall energy efficiency and occupant comfort.

Lighting system replacement

involves replacing outdated lighting fixtures with energy-efficient solutions, such as LED technology, to reduce electricity consumption, lower maintenance costs and improve lighting quality.



Several non-energy measures and measures for the implementation of renewable energy sources (RES) are also part of this Project, as presented below.

Table 3: Proposed non-EE and RES measures



Interior adaptation of the building

includes the rehabilitation of damaged interior elements such as floors, walls, and ceilings, with the aim of improving comfort conditions and extending the building's lifespan. The works may involve the replacement or repair of worn-out materials, moisture removal, painting, and other interior construction interventions.

Exterior adaptation of the building

includes works related to the repair and improvement of the building's external envelope, such as the restoration of facade plaster, replacement or repair of gutters, replacement of the roof covering, and other external elements, with the aim of protecting the building from weather conditions and preserving its structural integrity.



Installation of solar panels

refers to the installation of photovoltaic systems on the roof or another suitable surface of the building, with the aim of generating electricity from renewable sources and reducing grid consumption.

Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sewerage network

involves replacing deteriorated or damaged parts of the system and improving its capacity and functionality to prevent moisture and wastewater infiltration into the building structure, thereby protecting the facility and ensuring the long-term effectiveness and durability of the planned energy efficiency measures.

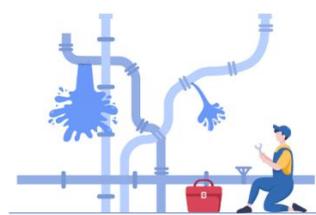


Table 3: Potential additional measures to be considered

Nature-based solutions (NbS)

retrofits incorporating nature-based elements to reinforce climate resilience, addressing both thermal regulation and extreme weather mitigation in line with the EU Green Infrastructure Strategy.



Scheduling of construction works. No temporary relocation or off-site resettlement of users, staff or patients is foreseen for any of the buildings included in the Project. All works will be carried out with users in situ, under phased or localised implementation schemes, in line with standard practice observed in similar EE projects in the region. EE works across the Project buildings are planned to be scheduled in close coordination with each respective institution to ensure continuity of services and minimise disruption. In the case of certain facilities, particularly those offering continuous care or medical services, such as hospitals and care institutions, greater coordination efforts will be required. To prevent any interference with essential services or the wellbeing of vulnerable groups, contractors will be required to carefully plan the sequence of works. The management of these institutions need to be actively involved in reviewing and approving the proposed work schedules to ensure feasibility.

Project benefits. The implementation of the Project is anticipated to deliver a range of E&S benefits:

1. **Reduction of energy consumption and GHG emissions:** The introduction of EE measures will reduce energy consumption in the Project buildings, resulting in lower GHG emissions and reduced operating

costs. Climate change mitigation will be further supported by decreasing fossil fuel use through boiler replacement.

2. **Improved external appearance of the building:** The rehabilitation of the building's exterior envelope will contribute to improved visual conditions in the surrounding area by addressing visible damage and signs of deterioration. This will help maintain the orderly appearance of the built environment and reduce the visual impact of neglected public buildings, particularly in prominent or frequently visited locations.
3. **Improved roof resilience and asbestos removal:** Insulating roofs will help mitigate risks from strong winds, as representatives of some Project buildings have reported damage to aging roofs. Replacing deteriorated materials with more durable alternatives and utilising modern fastening systems can significantly enhance wind resistance, reducing the risk of roof sections being lifted or displaced. Furthermore, hydro insulation will address seepage issues caused by heavy precipitation, which has been a common problem in the majority of Project buildings. Moreover, the replacement of roofing materials will include the removal of existing asbestos cement corrugated roofing, which presents a significant health hazard. This initiative will not only improve the safety and durability of the buildings but also ensure compliance with health regulations, ultimately contributing to a healthier environment for occupants and workers.
4. **Improved reliability of wastewater management:** The enhancement of hydrotechnical installations in the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo will ensure more reliable and efficient collection and discharge of wastewater. This will improve service functionality, reduce the risk of interruptions, and contribute to higher standards of hygiene and operational efficiency within the facility.
5. **Improved indoor comfort:** Insulating building envelopes and replacing openings will enhance indoor comfort by minimising thermal gains during warmer periods and reducing heat loss during winter, increasing the buildings' resilience to changing climate conditions. Compared to their baseline condition, these measures will significantly improve the thermal comfort of the buildings. The rehabilitation of interior spaces will contribute to improved health and safety conditions within the buildings by removing damaged materials, addressing moisture and mould, and reducing risks of injury. This will particularly benefit vulnerable groups in medical and social care institutions, where clean, safe, and accessible environments are essential to user wellbeing.
6. **Promotion of renewable energy and sustainability awareness:** Installing solar panels on public buildings demonstrates a clear commitment to renewable energy, raising awareness of sustainability practices and encouraging broader acceptance of clean energy technologies among staff, service users, and the local community.
7. **Introduction of NbS to improve outdoor usability and reduce GHG emissions:** Incorporating NbS into the Project will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions and strengthen environmental sustainability. For users of the Project buildings, particularly vulnerable groups such as children, patients, and residents of social care institutions, NbS will enhance the quality of the outdoor environment, provide more pleasant and functional green spaces, support mental and physical well-being, and promote spending time in healthier, nature-rich surroundings.
8. **Support to national climate and energy targets:** Enhancing the EE of Project buildings will contribute to achieving the goals outlined in NECP and Building Renovation Strategy in the FBIH until 2050.

3 Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks and Mitigation Measures

To effectively manage identified risks and impacts in the construction phase, the contractors will need to develop and implement a **Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP)**, building on the already developed **E&S Management Plan**. The **CESMP** will encompass a: (i) **Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan, including asbestos waste management**, (ii) **Traffic Management Plan**, (iii) **Occupational Health and Safety Plan**, and (iv) **Emergency Preparedness and Response Procedure**.

A summary of potential E&S impacts is provided below, followed by measures to be put in place to mitigate any such impacts/risks. FMSP will oversee the implementation of specified mitigation measures.

- **Biodiversity:** Some of the project buildings have unused attic spaces, which can occasionally serve as shelter for birds or bats. This is particularly important because roof renovations are planned for all buildings included in the project. Bird or bat activity was noted in a few buildings. However, in most cases, no nests or permanent colonies were confirmed. Another potential impact on biodiversity may arise during the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS), if non-native or invasive plant species are introduced. This can happen due to a lack of expert guidance or limited awareness during the selection of plants for external landscaping.
To prevent negative effects on biodiversity, the project will apply several precautionary measures. A qualified ecologist will be engaged before construction begins to assess all attic spaces for the presence of birds or bats. Where protected species are identified, the contractor will consult the federal nature protection inspector and an expert on wildlife species to receive guidance and, if needed, official approval for safe relocation. Any relocation will be carried out by specialists under supervision and only outside the critical periods when bats or birds are breeding or roosting. Particular care will be taken during the removal of ridge tiles, which will be done by hand and checked for any roosting bats. In addition, any landscaping activities under the project will involve the use of native plant species only, and the use of invasive species will be avoided.
- **Soil:** The project works will not involve any activities that disturb the soil, such as digging or excavation. Since only light machinery such as mixers, compressors and pumps will be used, there is no risk of soil compaction. Heavier equipment, such as silos for dry plaster, will be placed on hard surfaces, so no direct impact on the soil is expected. An exception applies to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sewerage network in 11 buildings of the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo (KCUS), where excavation and the use of heavier machinery will cause localised soil disturbance. These works may lead to subsoil instability, soil displacement and increased erosion on exposed areas, while heavier machinery can compact soil, reduce permeability and alter drainage patterns. Hazardous materials such as oil, fuel or lubricants will not be used on-site during construction, and machinery that contains oil will not be serviced at the site. For the KCUS earth works, heavier machinery increases the spill risk; however, gear motors use oil and will not be maintained or serviced on-site, which lowers the likelihood of accidental leaks. However, some construction materials such as facade paints and adhesives, often stored in plastic containers, may be solvent-based. If these materials are not handled or stored properly, there is a small risk of accidental spills, which could lead to localised soil contamination. Similarly, oil leaks from faulty machinery or improper disposal of hazardous waste, including waste fuels and asbestos-containing materials, could also pose a risk.
Although such incidents are unlikely and the quantities of hazardous materials are small, precautionary measures will be taken. Each construction site will follow clear rules for the handling and storage of potentially harmful substances. Construction materials and waste will be stored only in designated, well-marked areas that are not located on soft or permeable ground. If temporary use of soft ground is unavoidable, protective coverings will be installed to prevent contamination and the area will be restored after use. Hazardous substances such as oils or lubricants will be stored in sealed containers placed on solid, waterproof surfaces and kept away from drains. Emergency procedures will be in place in case of accidental spills, and sawdust will be available on-site for quick spill response. To enhance soil stability during earth works for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sewerage network in 11 buildings of the KCUS,

excavation will be carried out during dry periods. Equipment will be regularly checked for leaks, and servicing or refuelling of machinery will not be allowed on-site.

- **Waste and Hazardous Materials:** Construction works under the Project will generate a variety of waste, some of which will be hazardous. Expected waste includes damaged facade plaster, old roof tiles, leftover construction materials, wood and glass from window replacements, and a large quantity of electrical and electronic waste due to upgrades of lighting and other equipment. In addition, packaging materials such as cardboard, plastic, metal and glass will be produced. A key concern is the potential presence of asbestos-containing materials which may be present in several buildings. Asbestos waste is particularly hazardous and must be managed with great care to protect human health and the environment. Additionally, earth works related to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sewerage network in 11 buildings of the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo are expected to generate certain amounts of construction waste and excavated soil.

To address these risks, the Project will implement a comprehensive waste management system. A Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan will be developed to cover all waste types, ensure compliance with national regulations and provide clear procedures for the handling, storage, transport and disposal of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. This includes proper handling of asbestos-containing materials by certified professionals, waste separation on-site, safe descent of waste from roofs and routine removal of debris from project sites. Workers will be trained in proper waste handling and sorting, and all materials will be stored in designated areas. Recyclable materials such as metal, plastic and glass will be separated and sent to recycling facilities, while non-recyclables will be disposed of in licensed treatment centres or landfills. Unauthorised disposal, including open burning, will be strictly prohibited. Waste quantities and types will be tracked and reported, with documentation kept on-site to ensure proper monitoring and oversight.

- **Water:** Water will be used for tasks such as rinsing facades with low-pressure water, mixing plaster and paint, cleaning tools and equipment and for drinking. Water use will be minimal, with no expected impact on public or private supplies, so no specific conservation measures are needed. There is a minor risk to surface and groundwater in areas near rivers, streams or high groundwater if oil or lubricants are accidentally spilled, though serious contamination is unlikely. Small amounts of wastewater will be generated during occasional rinsing and daily cleaning. After rainfall, runoff may carry debris or traces of materials such as plaster, adhesives and paints, so it is important to prevent this from reaching drains. As the project does not include large-scale excavation or soil disturbance, no significant increase in sediment is expected. Wastewater will be low in volume and will discharge into the stormwater drainage systems, either through on-site infrastructure or the urban network. There is also some risk of surface water pollution from improper waste disposal, particularly at sites within 300 m of water bodies.

To manage these risks, the contractors will apply practical measures which include storing materials and waste away from drains, preventing runoff of powder materials, carrying out cleaning only in designated areas far from water sources and avoiding washing debris into drains. Activities will be scheduled to avoid working during rainfall when surface runoff is harder to control.

- **Air:** Some construction activities may produce small amounts of dust, particularly during tasks such as scraping off old facade plaster, levelling surfaces, mechanically cleaning paint, removing windows and roof tiles and dismantling old equipment. However, these works are not expected to generate large amounts of dust. An exception applies to the earth works for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sewerage network in 11 KCUS buildings, where temporarily increased dust emissions are expected in the immediate surroundings. Any dust that does occur will be limited to the area immediately surrounding the building. The people most likely to notice it are those using the building itself. The dust impact will be short-term and occasional, and it is unlikely to affect nearby properties or reduce comfort for their users. Exhaust emissions from construction vehicles will generally be minimal, as most works will not require heavy machinery. However, an exception applies to the excavation works for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sewerage network in 11 KCUS buildings, where the use of heavier machinery will temporarily increase

emissions.. Most vehicle traffic near the site will involve the private cars of workers and staff already present in the buildings, which will not significantly affect local air quality.

To reduce dust and air pollution, the contractors will apply basic good practices. These include enclosing scaffolding to trap debris and dust, avoiding overlapping high-dust activities, regularly sweeping paved surfaces, sealing powder materials when not in use and keeping work areas clean. Vehicles and equipment will be maintained regularly and not left running unnecessarily. Any dust complaints will be recorded and addressed promptly. If other nearby projects are underway, efforts will be made to coordinate work schedules to avoid overlapping high-dust activities.

- **Noise:** Most of the noise at Project sites currently comes from surrounding traffic. The majority of project buildings are in urban settings where higher noise levels are common. However, some Project locations are in quieter, semi-rural areas, such as social care institutions in Fojnica and Hadzici (Pazaric) and correctional facilities near Orasje and Tuzla. These areas may be more sensitive to changes in noise levels. Construction works will introduce additional noise from activities such as drilling, hammering and installing insulation, as well as replacing lighting, windows and doors. Elevated sound pressure levels are also expected during the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sewerage network in 11 KCUS buildings. These works may also produce vibrations, which could be uncomfortable for users and may interfere with sensitive medical equipment in healthcare buildings, particularly in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Mostar. Any noise impacts during construction will be temporary and localised.

To minimise these effects, several measures will be applied. All equipment will be fitted with sound-control devices and kept in good condition. Work will be limited to daytime hours, and staff will be trained to reduce unnecessary noise. High-noise activities will be announced in advance, especially in healthcare facilities where sensitive equipment may need to be protected or relocated. Where possible, quieter tools will be used, and machines will be turned off when not in use. If other nearby projects are ongoing, efforts will be made to coordinate schedules and avoid simultaneous noisy works, especially in quieter areas.

- **Landscape and visual values:** Works on each building are expected to last a few weeks, depending on the building size. During this time, temporary construction elements such as material stockpiles, silos, fencing and scaffolding will be introduced around public buildings. These additions will temporarily alter the appearance of mostly urban surroundings. The impact on visual amenity will be short-term and limited in scale. Within 30 m of the buildings, there may be a noticeable but minor change to the local view. At greater distances, the construction area will often be screened by nearby buildings, reducing the visual effect.

To manage visual impacts, the contractors will apply several good practices. Scaffolding will be enclosed using neutral-coloured sheeting that blends into the surroundings. Construction compounds and material storage areas will be fenced and kept tidy. Grass-covered areas and trees will be protected, and any use of green spaces for material storage will require approval from local authorities. As works progress, temporary elements will be removed when no longer needed, and any disturbed areas will be restored.

- **Climate Change:** Several project buildings are located in areas that are exposed to climate-related hazards. Buildings in Mostar, Odzak, Orasje, Posusje, Prozor-Rama, Stolac, Siroki Brijeg, Travnik, Tuzla and Zenica may experience water stress, drought or extreme heat. Flood risks have been identified in Odzak and Orasje (river floods), and in Gorazde, Hadzici (Pazaric), Odzak, Orasje, Travnik and Sarajevo (urban flooding and heavy rainfall). Some buildings in Fojnica and Tuzla are at risk of wildfires, while those in Fojnica, Gorazde, Livno, Mostar, Hadzici (Pazaric), Posusje, Sarajevo, Siroki Brijeg, Tomislavgrad and Zenica face potential landslide and erosion risks.

To address these risks, the Project includes measures to strengthen building resilience. Insulation of walls and roofs, along with new windows and doors, will reduce overheating and improve indoor comfort during hot weather. Roof insulation will also help prevent leaks from heavy rain. Upgraded HVAC systems — including new boilers, valves and meters — will lower energy use, reduce emissions and help maintain stable indoor temperatures without overreliance on cooling during heatwaves or droughts. In flood-prone areas, the use of compact, water-resistant equipment will help minimise damage and avoid service disruption. Electrical components in damp rooms will be waterproof and sealed, and cables will be securely mounted to limit moisture exposure. Equipment will be installed using levelling techniques to prevent water pooling.

An energy management system will help monitor and control heating, cooling and ventilation, allowing buildings to adapt to extreme weather while reducing energy strain. During floods, it can prioritise essential systems and help prevent power failures.

The contractors will prepare an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan before starting work, outlining actions for extreme heat, floods, wildfires or landslides and assigning clear responsibilities. Contractors will follow technical standards for flood protection, EE and fire safety, and inspect sites for signs of landslides or erosion.

After construction is completed, building staff will regularly check the drainage system during rainfall and report any problems to local utility services. During future maintenance or upgrades, rainwater harvesting systems and permeable paving will be included to reduce flooding. Energy consumption will be monitored to detect irregularities and enable corrective action if needed. Water systems will also be checked for leaks to avoid losses and service disruption. In areas exposed to wildfires, buildings will maintain a clear area around their perimeter, free from dry vegetation and other flammable material. Emergency exit routes will be kept clear and accessible. Each building will prepare or update an Operational Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to set out steps in the event of extreme heat, drought, floods, wildfires or landslides.

- **Occupational Health and Safety:** The construction phase of the Project will involve various works such as insulating walls and roofs, replacing windows and doors, upgrading electrical and lighting systems, installing pumps and solar panels, and carrying out plumbing works. These activities carry standard construction and electrical safety risks.

To ensure safety during construction, the contractors will prepare an Occupational Health and Safety Plan in line with relevant regulations. This plan must address worksite organisation, roof work, use of equipment and tools, handling hazardous materials, transport, electrical, excavation safety and personal protective equipment. Only trained and qualified workers will be permitted to carry out high-risk tasks, especially works at height. Once construction is complete, technical staff in the Project buildings will receive training on how to operate and maintain the new systems safely.

- **Health and Safety Risks for Users, Staff and Visitors:** All renovation works will be carried out while buildings remain in use, following a phased or localised approach. No temporary relocation or off-site resettlement is planned. This approach, while avoiding relocation, brings certain risks for users, staff and visitors. Construction activities such as drilling, painting, electrical work and insulation may affect indoor air quality by releasing dust, odours or chemical fumes. Noise and vibrations from tools and machinery could disturb patients or interfere with sensitive medical equipment, especially in healthcare settings. Electrical work carries fire and electrocution risks if not carefully managed. Additionally, construction workers entering buildings may increase risks related to gender-based violence and harassment, particularly in institutions housing children or persons with mental or physical disabilities. Without adequate supervision or safeguards, vulnerable users may feel unsafe or be exposed to inappropriate interactions. Traffic disruptions are another possible issue. Construction may temporarily block access paths or increase congestion near entrances, particularly in institutions with limited parking or access points.

To reduce these risks, the Project will implement a set of safety and coordination measures. Contractors will develop a Communication and Coordination Procedure together with the Ministry to align work schedules with each institution's needs, especially those providing continuous care. Where possible, noisy works will be scheduled outside regular hours. Construction areas will be physically separated from active spaces using fencing, signage and restricted access. Workers will wear identification, follow a code of conduct and undergo training. In facilities with vulnerable users, staff will supervise interactions and restrict access to sensitive zones. Dust and odour control will be ensured through regular cleaning, barriers and low-emission materials. Fire safety systems will remain fully operational throughout the works, and all exposed electrical components will be isolated. A public notice will be posted at least 30 days before construction begins, providing contact details and information about the project's grievance mechanism. Traffic impacts will be managed through a dedicated Traffic Management Plan, ensuring safe routes, pedestrian guidance and emergency access.

- **Cultural Heritage:** Some buildings included in the Project are located within protected historical-urban landscapes or may be subject to cultural heritage protection due to their historical or architectural significance. Without proper approvals and oversight, construction or renovation works on these sites could result in the unintentional alteration or damage of heritage features such as original facades, materials or architectural details. This could compromise the historical value of the building or lead to non-compliance with cultural protection regulations.

To prevent such risks, all works on buildings located in or near protected zones will require formal approval from the Federal Institute for the Protection of Monuments before tendering begins. This will ensure that cultural protection requirements are known in advance and fully integrated into contractor obligations. All planned activities will be announced to the Institute to allow for site inspections or monitoring during construction.

- **Labour and Working Conditions:** All construction works will be performed by third-party contractors and their subcontractors, who are legally required to comply with the Labour Law. However, as with many construction projects, there is a risk of noncompliance with labour standards if not properly managed. Common issues in the sector may include undeclared or informal work, long working hours or a lack of clear procedures for workers to report grievances. Since solar panels will be installed on several buildings, additional checks will be introduced to ensure that components used in solar panels are not linked to forced labour in global supply chains. It is anticipated that some workers may be foreign nationals. Without proper oversight, foreign workers could face difficulties related to documentation, contracts or treatment at work. To address these risks, all contractors will be required to declare compliance with the labour legislation and commit to upholding these standards throughout construction. Contractors will also be required to establish a grievance mechanism for workers in line with international good practice, allowing them to raise concerns safely and confidentially. For buildings where solar panels are being installed, contractors must obtain a written declaration from the panel manufacturer stating that no forced labour was used in any part of the supply chain. Contractors employing foreign workers must follow national laws by securing valid work and residence permits before employment begins.

4 Disclosure and Communication

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to identify stakeholders, outline engagement methods and establish a grievance mechanism specific to the Project. The SEP aims to transparently communicate the stakeholder engagement program throughout the entire Project cycle, facilitating timely decision-making and encouraging active involvement of stakeholders.

FMSP has disclosed this NTS, the SEP, the Project Grievance Leaflet and the Project Grievance Form. The documents are publicly available in local and English language in electronic and printed forms on the website of FMSP (<https://fmpu.gov.ba>) and its physical address: Hamdije Cemerlica 2, Sarajevo. Stakeholders will have a period of one month to submit their feedback, including any opinions or concerns related to the Project. FMSP will clearly communicate the contact person responsible for collecting feedback, along with the specific timeframe and instructions for submitting comments.

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

FMSP will also commit to providing clear information about the planned construction activities. This will be ensured through publication of a notice detailing the start and duration of the works, accompanied by the Public Grievance Leaflet and the Project Grievance Form, at least 30 days before the start of works through the websites of FMSP and all the involved public institutions and displaying the notice at the entrances to all 61 public buildings.

FMSP has also set up a Project-level grievance mechanism for receiving, evaluating and addressing grievances. The mechanism will address concerns promptly and effectively in a transparent manner, free from manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, intimidation and retaliation, and it will be accessible to all affected parties, at no cost. Details about the mechanism are provided in the SEP.

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