

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: 43455

<b>Project Name</b>	Neretva and Trebisnjica River Basins Basin Management Project (BiH/Croatia)
<b>Region</b>	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
<b>Sector</b>	General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (100%)
<b>Project ID</b>	P084608
<b>GEF Focal Area</b>	Multi-focal area
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	REPUBLICS OF BIH AND CROATIA
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment; Republika of Srpska: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources; Croatia Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning, and Construction
<b>Environment Category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> TBD (to be determined)
<b>Date PID Prepared</b>	November 30, 2006
<b>Date of Appraisal Authorization</b>	December 4, 2006
<b>Date of Board Approval</b>	March 1, 2007

1. Country and Sector Background

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Croatia (HR), former republics of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are situated in southeastern Europe (SEE) in the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. Croatia is classified as an upper middle-income country, with a GNI per capita of US\$ 8,060. In 2005, Croatia received approval to begin talks for accession to the European Union, which it hopes to join by 2009. In order to meet these objectives, Croatia needs to implement reforms that will improve the investment climate, boost private sector activity, and increase economic competitiveness, both in the EU market and globally.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), on the other hand, is classified as a lower middle income country, with a GNI per capita of US\$ 2,440. In 1995, the Dayton Peace Agreements ended the conflicts following the dissolution of Yugoslavia, and created two entities within BiH- the Federation of BiH (FBiH) and the Republika Srpska (RS), each with its own government and body of law. Since 1995, BiH's economy has undergone impressive recovery, with GDP growth of 5.3% in 2005. However, the war caused extensive destruction of physical capital and a huge loss of output. Real GDP plummeted by 80 percent and over 2 million people - nearly half the prewar population - became refugees, either abroad or internally. General government spending remains high at over 50 percent of GDP, and the current account deficit is still outsized at 24 percent of GDP.

***Sector Issues***

The Neretva and Trebisnjica River Basin (NTRB) is a transboundary basin between BiH and Croatia that covers approximately 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The Neretva River (220 km) originates in BiH, and flows through Croatia for its final 20 kilometers, before entering the Adriatic Sea at Mali

Ston Bay. The Trebisnjica River (99 km) is located entirely in the RS and is hydraulically linked to the Neretva River. Taken together, these two rivers comprise most of the Adriatic watershed of BiH and Croatia. Both rivers are crucial for transport, recreation, fisheries, fishing, and used for drinking water, irrigation and energy production.

The NTRB water resources, and the ecosystems dependent upon them, play an important part in the economies of both countries and in the livelihoods of over 430,000 people (approximately 35,000 in Croatia, 87,000 in RS, and 308,000 in FBiH). While the NTRB was the industrial production center in Yugoslavia, most of this activity ceased after the conflicts and transition. Currently, 40 percent of the 100,000 skilled labor population is engaged in agricultural activities, with the rest employed by municipal authorities and public enterprises. Yet agricultural production in the Croatian Neretva delta is becoming increasingly difficult due to problems caused by sea (salt) water intrusion and high levels of salinity in the soil, as a result. Since farmers have no alternative water source, and thus use saline groundwater for irrigation purposes, they risk soil degradation, high levels of salt accumulation, and, eventually, lower crop yields.

More than half of all employment is located in two municipalities in BiH: Mostar (FBiH) and Trebinje (RS). There are high levels of poverty and unemployment (ranging from 26-46% basin-wide), with the highest in the upper and middle watershed areas of the NTRB located in BiH. Economic conditions are better in the Croatia section of the Neretva River Watershed, but here, too, the area is characterized by depopulation, an aging population, and lack of economic opportunity.

*Biodiversity Issues and Water Resources:* Pressures on water resources and their associated ecosystems are related and include: conversion of wetlands and other critical natural habitats to agricultural land; illegal land possession/construction in sensitive and/or protected areas; excessive illegal hunting and fishing in the wetlands; unsustainable agriculture practices including excessive use of pesticides and lack of crop rotation; interference with the hydrological regime of the NTRB for agricultural, municipal, industrial and hydropower use of water; inadequate flood control; water pollution from point (e.g. municipal and industrial wastewaters, solid waste dump sites) and non-point (agricultural) sources; and lack of public awareness and involvement. While these pressures represent competing water demands by users, characteristic of many river basins, in the case of the NTRB an additional problem is that demands for water resources are not balanced through any comprehensive and coordinated strategy. The cumulative negative impacts of these pressures include a documented loss of habitat and biodiversity; land degradation and reduced agricultural productivity; sedimentation and erosion leading to reduced efficiency of reservoir operations; salinization; and salt water intrusion.

*Key Issues, Root causes and Threats of NTRB:* During project preparation, a trans-boundary environmental analysis was conducted that assessed land and water management, biodiversity, and the social and economic conditions in the NTRB. It identified the key environmental problems relating to water resources in the NTRB as follows: (i) Poor industrial and municipal wastewater management and treatment; (ii) Deteriorating agriculture; (iii) Declining environmental flows; (iv) Declining water quality; (iv) Inadequate protection of sensitive areas;

(v) Poor river regulation; and (vi) Insufficient cooperation between stakeholders on addressing the conflicting and competing needs of water in the basin.

This has led to degradation and loss of wetlands and their associated habitats and biodiversity, causing problems such as salt intrusion, especially in the Neretva Delta, as well as erosion of riverbeds and land. In addition, demands for water resources including those for energy production lack a comprehensive and coordinated strategy on the national or international levels to balance competing needs.

High water capacities and the mechanisms to exploit these capacities are crucial to the energy production of the upper and middle parts of the Neretva and Trebisnjica rivers; this area boasts five hydroelectric power plants on the Neretva and two on Trebisnjica, with accompanying reservoirs. This infrastructure serves to control the water level in the downstream area of the river basin, and, as a consequence, the water levels in the lower parts of the rivers drop significantly in the summer period, despite the compensatory volumes supplied by the discharge at dams. It is of critical importance to coordinate the operation of the infrastructure on the rivers of Neretva and Trebisnjica to prevent potential negative effects.

## 2. Objectives

The objective of the project is to improve water resource management at the river basin and transboundary level, laying the basis for efficient and equitable water allocation amongst users and for improved health of the ecosystems and biodiversity. The project is consistent with the GEF operation programs Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystem (OP#2), and Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operation Program, under the International Waterways Operational Strategy (OP#9).

Key indicators to measure project impact would include: (i) Increased inter-state cooperation and capacity for transboundary water resource management; (ii) Reduction of pollution from municipal and industrial sources; (iii) Improved maintenance of environmental flows and improved ecosystem and natural resources management in the basins; (iv) Implementation of solution to reduce salt water intrusion in Neretva Delta.

## 3. Rationale for Bank Involvement

The rationale for World Bank (WB) involvement is threefold. First, the Bank has a comparative advantage in carrying out international waterways projects, generally and specifically, in ECA where management of international lakes has successfully been demonstrated. The project broadens the experience of surface waters management to include river basins and to demonstrate the possibilities of cooperation in a post-conflict context.

Second, the project complements and builds on the efforts of WB financed projects, other development partners and the governments to strengthen water resource management within countries and to restructure the water sector to be more responsive to the EU requirements. In BiH, the project was designed in coordination with the BiH GEF Water Quality Project (WQP), 2004, which will finance a wastewater strategy for the Neretva River. The project will also

benefit from the Power IV project, in preparation currently, which will finance repairs to dams within the NTRB. In Croatia, the project has direct linkages to three existing WB financed projects in implementation: the Karst Ecosystem Conservation (KEC) Project, the Coastal Cities Water Pollution Control Project, and the Trade and Transport Integration Project (TTI) approved in mid-November 2006. The project team will closely coordinate with the TTI project implementation team since TTI project investments are mainly triggered in Ploce port situated just north of the Neretva. Furthermore, the project will also benefit from the Inland Waters Project (in preparation) with the objective to improve water supply, wastewater services and flood protection measures in the country.

Third, the project builds on results of WB and GEF financed projects and is linked to several projects in both countries focusing on water supply and sanitation, agriculture, ecosystem conservation and reduction of water pollution.

Finally, the Project is consistent with the World Bank GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (the “Partnership”) with an objective in facilitating the Mediterranean Sea Basin countries’ implementation of their top trans-boundary priorities: pollution reduction and habitat protection measures. The NTRB Project will be the first project financed by the Partnership since it is meeting the eligibility criteria of the proposed WB GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem including the following: (i) Supports the priorities identified in the CAS; (ii) Focus on priority hot spots and sensitive areas identified by the Mediterranean Sea TDA; (iii) Response to the priorities identified by the two regional SAPs as well as the priorities identified in the National Action Plan; (iv) Adequate co-financing for non-incremental project; and (v) High potential for replication within the country and the basin.

#### 4. Description

The proposed project would have the following components: (i) Improved trans-boundary water resource management; (ii) Improved management and use of wetlands ecosystems and biodiversity; (iii) High priority investments in water pollution control; and (iv) Public participation and management of project implementation.

**Component 1: Improved Transboundary Water Resource Management (US\$2.65 of which GEF US\$2.01).** The objective of this component is to improve water resource management capacity in both countries and to strengthen the transboundary mechanisms (institutional, technical, and regulatory) and tools for effective water resource management. This component would support national and interstate institutions for transboundary river basin management; support transboundary management tools including basin-wide measurements, monitoring, modeling and database management system along with support training and capacity building; and develop a NTRB River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) following the EU WFD. It has three sub-components: (a) Institution and capacity building; (b) Measurement, monitoring and information management; and (c) Preparation of a river basin management plan.

**Component 2: Improved Management and Use of Wetlands Ecosystems and Biodiversity (US\$3.09 million of which GEF US\$2.25 million).** The objective of this component is to

maintain and conserve water dependent ecosystems and their associated biodiversity in the NTRB, according to requirements of the EU WFD. This component will finance water infrastructure improvements in both countries, including rehabilitation of gates, weirs, river banks, and irrigation structures. In addition, since maintaining environmental flow requirements in the river are key to the integrity of the ecosystems, this component will also finance improvements to HPP operations to accomplish this objective. This project also supports a flood control management intervention by improving dam safety equipment on the one dam in the NTRB that does not have adequate monitoring equipment. The sub-components are Improved Wetlands Management; Small Scale Water Management Infrastructure; and Improved Operations of Reservoirs, HPPs, and Dams. It has three sub-components: (a) Improved wetlands management and a pilot scheme to address salt water intrusion in Neretva Delta; (b) Small scale water management infrastructure; and (c) Improved operation of reservoirs, HPPs and dams.

**Component 3: High Priority Investments for Water Pollution Control (US\$8.96 million of which GEF US\$2.46 million).** The objective of this component is to reduce water pollution to the NTRB through high priority investments in low cost, appropriate wastewater technology improvements in three municipalities, small improvements of wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure in other two municipalities and one industrial sector in BiH. The project will finance rehabilitation and upgrading of wastewater treatment systems in five municipalities and two industrial sites in the NTRB in BiH. Each site discharges into the NTRB at a particularly sensitive site. The municipalities and local industry will contribute a minimum of 50% of the investment costs. The project will also finance capacity building for monitoring and enforcement of industrial wastewater effluents by developing effluent standards; developing enforcements guidelines; and training. This component has three sub-components: (a) Municipal wastewater treatment improvements in Bileca, Konjic and Ljubuski municipalities and improvements of wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure in Nevesinje and Trebinje.; (b) Industrial Pollution Control in Konjic including the “SurTec Eurosjaj” and “Unisgal” companies; and (c) Strengthening of water quality monitoring and training.

**Component 4: Public Participation and Management of Project Implementation (US\$2.51 million of which GEF US\$1.28 million).** The objective of this component is to increase civil society participation in the decision making process for water resource management and to establish an incentive mechanism for responsible, local level resource management. It also finances project management. It has three sub-components: (a) Scientific community involvement; (b) Civil society participation; and (c) Management of project implementation.

## 5. Financing

Source:	(\$m.)
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	8.70
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY	8.00
BILATERAL AGENCIES (UNIDENTIFIED)	3.93
LOCAL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS	0.50
Total	21.13

## 6. Implementation

The project will be implemented during FY 2007-2011. Although there are two GEF grants, the recipients intend to jointly implement some of the project activities, especially the preparation of the river basin management plan (e.g. joint contracts, tendering, TORs) to fully ensure the inter-state quality and objectives of the project. On the transboundary level, the ISWC and a Coordination Committee (CC) that will be established by effectiveness, will be responsible for coordinating the joint work under the project including preparation of water management plan, and for giving guidance on solving common problems. The names of members of the CC from both countries will be determined before the start of project implementation. The CC will be supported by a Technical Advisory Group (TA) which will consist of experts from the two countries in water, environment, agriculture, and energy sectors; HPP authorities; municipal representatives; and NGOs. The Technical Advisory Group shall be established upon request of CC on temporary basis to deal with thematic questions, when the need arises.

In BiH, the overall project implementation is as follows: (a) Component 1 - "Improved transboundary water resources management" - is the responsibility of the BiH State level Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) which will coordinate the activities of the implementing agencies across sectors and entities and will serve as the liaison with Croatia and the World Bank for the activities financed under this component. A project management team (PMT) established within the MOFTER including four specialists (Project Coordinator, Project Coordinator Assistant, Financial Manager, and Procurement Manager) established in July 8, 2004, responsible for fiduciary aspects of the Urban Infrastructure and Service Delivery Project will be also responsible for all fiduciary arrangements related to Component 1. The main task of the PMT is to prepare and carry out financial management, supervision, reporting, and evaluation during the project implementation period. The PMT Coordinator reports to MOFTER. Staffing will be increased to cater for the additional duties related to the NTRB project; (b) Component 2 - "Improved management and usage of ecosystems and biodiversities of wetlands" and Component 3 - "Priority Investments to Control Water Pollution" – are implemented by the responsible entity line ministries<sup>1</sup> in the RS and the Federation BiH; and (c) Component 4 - "Participation of the Public and Management of project Implementation" - is implemented by MOFTER, RS and FBiH, each according to its share of the cost and responsibilities.

In order to ensure that focused attention is given to project implementation, Project Implementation Teams (PITs) will be established within the existing institution of water sector, that is JP za "Vodno područje slivova Jadranskog mora" in Mostar and Water Directorate Bijeljina "Direkcija za vode Bijeljina, RS" in Bijeljina, PIT under Trebinje Water Department will include selected representatives of each entity concerned in implementation, such as representatives of relevant Entity Ministries responsible for water, environment and representatives of municipalities.. (According to new Entity Water Laws, the transformation of present institutions into new Agencies for water has been expected within the next year, which formally does not present any problem for implementation of this project). The PITs will be responsible for implementation of components 2, 3 and 4 as stated above. They will be

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<sup>1</sup> These ministries are: in RS - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology and Adriatic River Basin Authority office in Trebinje; in FBiH - Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry and Adriatic River Basin Authority office in Mostar.

responsible for all fiduciary arrangements related to components 2 and 3 and their share of Component 4. They will have a head for the PIT, a Financial Manager and a Procurement Manager). The PITs will be also actively involved in the project implementation, including the preparation of the technical part of the tender documents, technical specifications for goods and services, ToR for consultants, etc. The responsible entity ministries have already selected such representatives during the project preparation stage. The ministries in the two entities would have responsibility for implementation of project activities under their mandate.

In Croatia, the overall project implementation is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) through Hrvatske Vode (HV) known also as Croatian Water. A PMT was established within HV with the support of experts from the three Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction; and Ministry of Culture) that are responsible for implementation of project activities within their scope, similar to that noted above for BiH. The PMT will be financed by government contribution. A Project Management Team (PMT) will be established within HV including three specialists (Project Manager, Financial Manager and Procurement Manager). All three specialists are HV staff. PMT will be responsible for financial management, supervision, reporting, project implementation (including preparation of bidding documentation with technical specification, evaluation and contracting).

During project preparation, the PMTs in each country developed strong working relationships, with each other and across sectors, and it is expected that this will continue. The Operations Manual spells out the implementation arrangements, clear roles and responsibilities for each agency.

## 7. Sustainability

The project design includes elements that will contribute to the sustainability of project interventions as explained below.

Building on the existing structure and initiatives agreed upon for national and transboundary water management. By strengthening the new Adriatic Basin Authority in BiH, the project will support the water sector reform initiative already in motion. By working with the existing ISWC, the project will link itself to broader transboundary water resource management, including the Danube Basin (Sava Basin), to which both countries are already committed. Thus the project sets itself within a larger initiative to which the governments of both countries are committed and which receives donor support. Furthermore, since both the national level and international level institutions are financially supported by budget allocations already in place there will be no additional recurrent costs.

*Applying the EU WFD requirements to guide water resource management planning on both the national and transboundary level:* The environmental requirements for EU accession are a major challenge in each country including the conditions for water resource management. By utilizing the approaches laid out in the WFD, and by producing a RBMP that meets the WFD requirements, the project receives very strong commitment on the state and entity levels of the water and environment sectors for the projects' implementation and for sustaining the results in

the long-term. Furthermore, both countries recognize that regional cooperation activities such as those supported by the project will enhance their chances for future EU grants, thus increasing their commitment to fully implementing the project.

Developing local level mechanisms for increased public participation in water resource management decision making, and creating incentives for alternatives to water intensive or polluting activities will be included under the project. The social assessment identified the public's perception that they are excluded from the decision making process as a factor in their continued unsustainable use of water resources. This project will create opportunities for more public involvement in preparation of the RBMP and incentives through the small grants program to develop sustainable water resource management activities. Social sustainability of the project is expected to result from these activities as broad-based support is established.

Financial sustainability of the proposed wastewater treatment investments entail the ability of the operating entity to cover the costs of operation and maintenance and, where necessary, the non grant-financed part of the investment expenses. Each participating municipality will be required to develop annual business plans for their operations and services. The business plan approach has been successfully applied in the ongoing BiH Water Quality Protection Project (WQPP).

#### 8. Lessons Learned from Past Operations in the Country/Sector

Lessons learned from the region, the countries and from the broader GEF international waters project portfolio were drawn upon and considered in preparing the project documents. Key lessons include:

For transboundary projects it is particularly important that all stakeholders should be involved on a joint basis early in project concept design, specifically local communities and influential decision makers. The project was designed using a combination of participatory local level, national level, and transboundary workshops. Decision makers were convened into a joint technical working group which provided the technical oversight of the project.

Consistent and accurate data and information are needed to make successful and sound judgments on water management issues. The project finances establishment of new data collection and information management systems that are harmonized and coordinated across boundaries.

Commitment of local communities to investments is key to their sustainability. As such, a participatory approach has been built into project design.

Longer project terms allow personal relations and trust to develop which can facilitate transboundary cooperation and consensus-building. The project is designed to be five years in duration which should be sufficient to allow for this process to develop. The project preparation period took longer than average to allow for the time needed for consensus-building across borders; now that the interstate relationships are established, cooperation is expected to continue to build up.

In BiH some of the conclusions of the CPPR indicate that the integration of the Project Management Units within their respective ministries or agencies would maximize the opportunity for institution building and training. The project implementation team will be within MOFTER. Also, the CPPR emphasize the need to monitor and document the level of achievement of development objectives during project implementation. The project design includes a set of indicators to monitor the development objectives and stresses the aspect of project M&E.

#### 9. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)

<b>Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project</b>	Yes	No
<a href="#">Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01)</a>	[X]	[ ]
Natural Habitats ( <a href="#">OP/BP 4.04</a> )	[X]	[ ]
Pest Management ( <a href="#">OP 4.09</a> )	[ ]	[X]
Cultural Property ( <a href="#">OPN 11.03</a> , being revised as OP 4.11)	[ ]	[X]
Involuntary Resettlement ( <a href="#">OP/BP 4.12</a> )	[ ]	[X]
Indigenous Peoples ( <a href="#">OD 4.20</a> , being revised as OP 4.10)	[ ]	[X]
Forests ( <a href="#">OP/BP 4.36</a> )	[ ]	[X]
Safety of Dams ( <a href="#">OP/BP 4.37</a> )	[X]	[ ]
Projects in Disputed Areas ( <a href="#">OP/BP/GP 7.60</a> )*	[ ]	[X]
Projects on International Waterways ( <a href="#">OP/BP/GP 7.50</a> )	[X]	[ ]

The Project triggers the following safeguards policies: OP/BPs 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 4.04 on Natural Habitats, OP/BP 4.37 on Safety of Dams, and OP/BP 7.50 on Projects on International Waterways.

The OP/BP 4.04 is triggered since planned activities will finance some small scale infrastructure to regulate the water regime in the Krupa River within Hutovo Blato Nature Park in order to restore natural wetlands in the Park. These investments will not intend to convert the existing wetlands (protected under the Ramsar Convention) but rather to conserve their habitat through prevention of salinity impact on the park. The EIA and affiliated EMP developed during the project preparation highlighted the mitigation measures and monitoring activity necessary to be implemented during the development of these investments.

Two elements of OP4.37 are relevant: (i) safety, e.g. environment would be devastated in case of uncontrolled release of water from the reservoirs; and (ii) reliable operation, e.g. if a management river flows framework is agreed upon, the physical infrastructure should be capable of implementing it. The client has prepared a report which describes the inspection and evaluation procedures used to monitor dam safety; the current safety status of each dam; and makes recommendations for any remedial works or safety related measures necessary to upgrade the existing dam to an acceptable standard of safety.

The proposed project will provide a number of investments that will target improved water resources management in the Neretva and Trebisnjica river basins which flow in the Adriatic Sea, therefore triggering the World Bank OP 7.50 – Projects on International Waterways.

\* *By supporting the proposed project, the Bank does not intend to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims on the disputed areas*

However, because of the rehabilitation nature of the activities financed, the Project falls under the exception to the notification requirement under paragraph 7(a) of OP 7.50 (rehabilitation of an on-going scheme). On this basis, an exemption to the notification of riparians was prepared for and approved by the office of the ECA Regional Vice President (March 29, 2007). Overall, the project does not negatively impact the water quality or quantity in the Adriatic Sea and is implemented jointly by both countries.

The draft EIA and EMP have been discussed during several consultations meetings held in Ploce (Republic of Croatia) on August 2, 2006 as well as in Bileca, Konjik and municipalities of Nevesinje, Trebinje and Ljubuški (BiH) during the period of August and September 2006. A final draft EIA including comments addressed during public consultations has been posted in the following locations: (i) on the WB office website in Croatia in early August; (ii) on the RS Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment Protection web site at the end of September, 2006; and (iii) on the WB office website in BiH following approval by the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology on September 27, 2006. The draft EIA has been also disclosed in Washington to Infoshop on October 26, 2006.

#### 10. List of Factual Technical Documents

##### **Project Documents:**

- (i) Transboundary Assessment of the Water Dependent Ecosystems and Water Resources Management in the Neretva and Trebisnjica River Basin (NRTB) and Executive Summary
- (ii) Water and Land Management in the River Basins Assessment
- (iii) Social Assessment
- (iv) Rapid Economic Assessment
- (v) Environmental Impact Assessment (draft)
- (vi) NTRB Media Monitoring Report in period from April 1 to August 15, 2005
- (vii) Cost Tables
- (viii) Pre-Feasibility studies for Konjic, Bileca, Ljubushiki and Konjic industrial plants

##### **Additional Documents:**

- (i) Bosnia and Herzegovina Water Quality Protection Project: Environmental Assessment [Final Draft] Bosna-S Oil Services Company, Sarajevo, February 2005
- (ii) Project Appraisal Document for Water Quality Protection Project for Bosnia and Herzegovina, May 9, 2005
- (iii) Report on the Assessment of the Capacity of the Proposed Implementation
- (iv) Agency To Conduct Procurement, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Water Quality Protection Project, December, 2004

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