ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

for the Project

"Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project"

Republic of Macedonia

October 2018

Document:

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK for the

TRADE AND TRANSPORT FACILITATION PROJECT

For Republic of Macedonia

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Table of Contents

Figures

Tables

ABBREVIATIONS

ACM	Asbestos-Containing Material
AE	Administration for Environment
BOD5	Biological Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CHSP	Community Health and Safety Plan
CG	Consultative Group
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Administration
EU	European Union
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
MACEF	Macedonian Association for Energy Efficiency
MAFWE	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy
MEIC	Macedonian Environmental Information Centre
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoEPP	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communication
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PM	Particulate Matters
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutions
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
RM	Republic of Macedonia
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEI	State Environment Inspectorate
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SSO	State Statistical Office

TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
LoE	Law on Environment
LSGU	Local Self-Government Units
OG	Official Gazette
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WEEE	Waste of Electronically and Electrical Equipment
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The World Bank is supporting policy-lead reforms in the Western Balkans that highlight the importance of prioritizing infrastructure investments where the constraints are most binding, redoubling efforts to maintain existing infrastructure, and finding ways to augment scarce public resources to support these efforts.

Through the Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project, the World Bank is supporting Government of the Republic of Macedonia to foster regional integration, with an acknowledgement that trade and transport facilitation are key elements to deepening economic integration in the region and the EU. The proposed Program includes two phases which will be implemented over five years each for four components. **The project will improve infrastructure and IT facilities at key border crossings of Kafasan/Qafe Thana (Albania/FYR Macedonia), as well as Deve Bair (FYR Macedonia/Bulgaria).**

In order to avoid, minimize or mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the projects during their selection, preparation and implementation, as well as to enhance the environmental and social outcomes of the Project, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed. The ESMF is fully in line with the provisions of the World Bank Operational Policy 4.01: "Environmental Assessment," and the Pollution and Abatement Handbook (1998) and Disclosure Handbook (December 2002). The ESMF will also provide compliance requirements for future project sites which would satisfy both, national requirements of the Republic of Macedonia and the World Bank.

The implementing agency Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Transport and Communications of RM will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with the overall responsibility for project implementation and ensuring proper financial management.

The initial Screening and Scoping during the Project preparation have determined that the Project will have low to moderate impacts which should be easily mitigated with proposed mitigation measures. The impacts are less adverse, limited, site-specific, and reversible and are considered as a Category “B” Project. The Project triggers OP.BP 4.01 WB Safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment which provides effective and rigorous screening criteria to eliminate any sub project potentially affecting adversely the social and natural environment. Project information and plans at the pre-appraisal stage, further indicates that some land acquisition may be required for the improvement of the border crossing points of Deve Bair, located on the Corridor VIII and Kafasan (border with Albania) or joint border crossing point. The Project therefore triggers WB OP 4.12 on Land Acquisition and Resettlement, which provides procedures and instruments for eliminating negative economic, social and environmental issues that may arise.

The document defines the steps, processes and procedures to be followed by the MTC/PIU, for screening and categorizing proposed sub-projects, and for the environmental and social assessment, monitoring and management of the environmental and social issues associated with the implementation of proposed activities. The ESMF includes analyses of the national environmental policies and legal requirements and the World Bank safeguard policies; national EIA procedure for small scale projects, WB procedure regarding the environmental issues for the project, describes the principles, objectives and approach to be followed while designing site-specific environmental mitigation measures. Within the ESMF is described what types of documents need to be prepared by

the Project Proponent, their content as well as templates for the same documents. The document also covers and procedures that need to be implemented including: the public availability of the documents (ESMF and Initial ESIA and ESMP, conducting the public hearing, including the public opinion in all procedure, training for the contractors and users.

This ESMF lays out a social screening procedure to identify adverse social impacts through a social screening form. If the screening results report back positively on adverse social impacts triggering WB Safeguard Policy OP. 4.12 on Land Acquisition and Resettlement, the Project Promoter shall proceed with mitigation measures as set forth in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF provides guidance to preparation of site-specific resettlement instruments as a condition precedent to commencement of civil works under any such Sub-Project requiring land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood as a direct or induced result of the Project. Relying on information and plans at the pre-appraisal stage land acquisition may be required for the improvement of the Border Crossing Point of Kafasan/Qafe Thana at the Border crossing between the FYR Macedonia and Albania. This component will consist of improvements and repair of selected facilities and accesses, as well as provision of equipment to expedite inspection to speed up the flow of goods. These include but are not limited to new parking spaces, upgrade of administrative buildings, construction of one-way carriage ways exclusive for cargo and improvement of traffic flow through the Customs terminal. The construction of new roads is not envisaged.

The ESMF should be used as a practical tool during design, implementation, and monitoring of the proposed Project.

2. INTRODUCTION

Taking into consideration that the six Western Balkan countries (Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia) have the same challenge to raise income growth rates and ensure sustained improvement in livelihoods for all their citizens, WB is supporting the Western Balkan Trade and Transportation Facilitation Project (WBTTFP).

Main aims of this project are to support Western Balkan governments to promote deeper economic integration within the region and the EU by assisting with the implementation of measures aiming at facilitating cross-border movement of goods; enhancing transport efficiency and predictability, and enhancing market access for trade in services and investments. Achievements in these three areas should result in increased flows of trade in goods, services and investments within the WB6 and between them and the EU, and, consequently, increased integration and economic growth.

The Western Balkan countries, the EU, and the main regional organizations have all recognized the importance of the regional cooperation and have committed to supporting the integration agenda.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

The Government of Macedonia representing by Ministry of Finance intends to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for the implementation of the Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project.
The Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Transport and communications of the Republic of Macedonia as the main responsible institution in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance (MOF). Implementation of the project will be carried out through the established Working Group (WG), formed by a representative of each of the key stakeholders involved in the proposed project

(Customs, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Transport). The Working Group will coordinating with their respective agencies (Public Enterprise for State Roads (PESR)) and Ministry, and the World Bank team, for the preparation and design of the project. The Customs, Ministry of Transport and Communications, PE Public Roads and other respective agencies are **Project Proponents** within this Project and they will submit project applications to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The Working Group also serves of interface for data gathering, and for higher level discussions on the implementation and institutional arrangements.

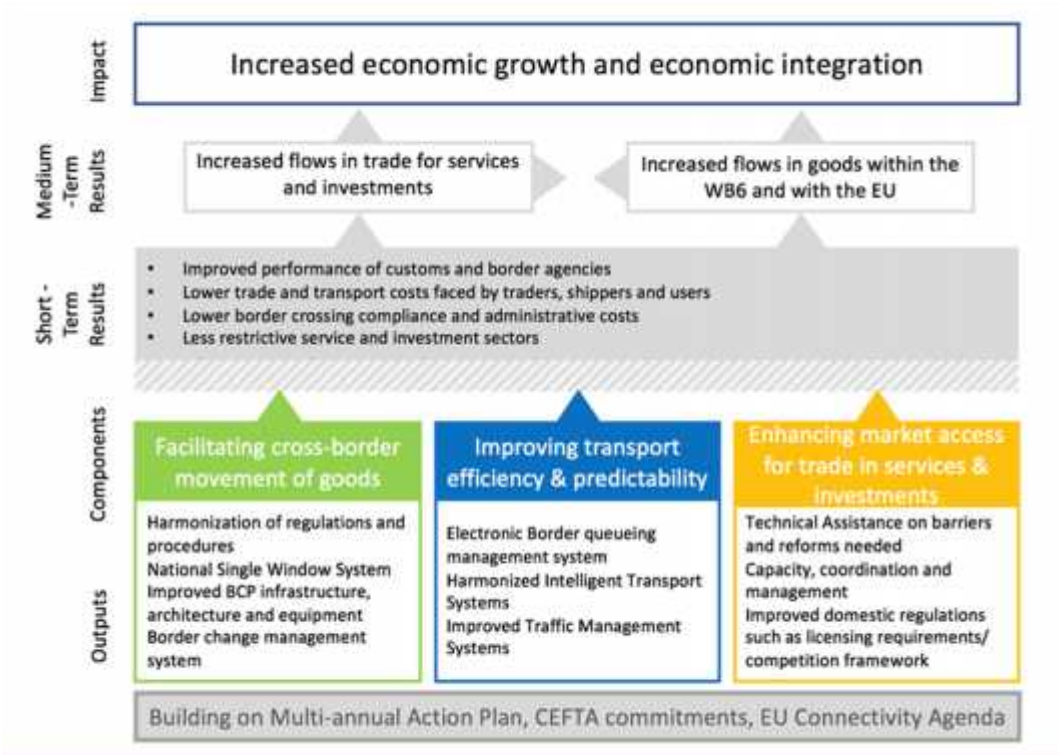
The main coordinating PIU is a new unit hosted in the Ministry of Transport. The PIU will be staffed with a mix of staff financed from the MoF and from the Project. The main PIU will coordinate and obtain technical data from focal point in the Ministries and agencies involved in the Project.

Project objectives

The Program aims are to reduce trade costs and increase transport efficiency in the Western Balkans countries. The key elements in the causal results chain to the achievement of the PDO are:

- facilitating cross-border movement of goods;
- enhancing transport efficiency and predictability; and
- enhancing market access for trade in services and investments.

Achievements in the three areas should result in increased flows in trade for services and investments and increased flows in goods within the WB6 and the EU, which, in turn, should result in increased integration and economic growth. To maximize impact, the program will scale up and expand in terms of scope, for example by including new border crossing points and corridors. It will also aim to improve performance on customs and border agencies and lower border crossing compliance and administrative costs.



Phase 1 of the Program will include a combination of investments, technical assistance and

regulatory and institutional reforms. It will primarily focus on a) the adoption of the National Single Window (NSW); b) the improvements in border crossings in selected trade corridors; c) the adoption of an Intelligent Transport System (ITS); and d) the implementation of countries' commitments to improve market access in services and foster regional investments.

3.1. PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1: Facilitate cross-border movement of goods

This component builds on the regional commitments, as well as the commitments by the WB6 countries in the CEFTA Additional Protocol 5 and as part of the work performed via SEETO. This Component is divided in several Sub – Components.

Sub-component 1a): Design and Installation of the National Single Window

National Single Window (NSW) in all six Western Balkans states including Macedonia is a common need in trade facilitation infrastructure and is a commitment made in the AP5 and in the WTO TFA. The general objective of the project is to facilitate and enhance the access to and exchange of cross border data and information among various government agencies and among the government and the business community. More specifically, the project aims at providing conditions for submission of import/export/transit data only once and on one place and for more efficient coordination of all cross-border controls and inspections. The project will include adoption/implementation of a National Single Window System solution. Moving towards a NSW would require first to undertake a stocktaking exercise of the performance of the existing systems such as EXIM and CDEPS, and including any of the databases of other agencies involved in the trade process with the view of streamlining processes, simplifying and automating existing procedures and regulatory and documentary requirements.

The system will therefore be designed to interface with existing systems such as the EXIM system and is not expected to replace any satisfactorily functioning legacy systems in participating agencies: a) Hardware Equipment; b) Technical equipment; c) Upgrade of Software for Single Window.

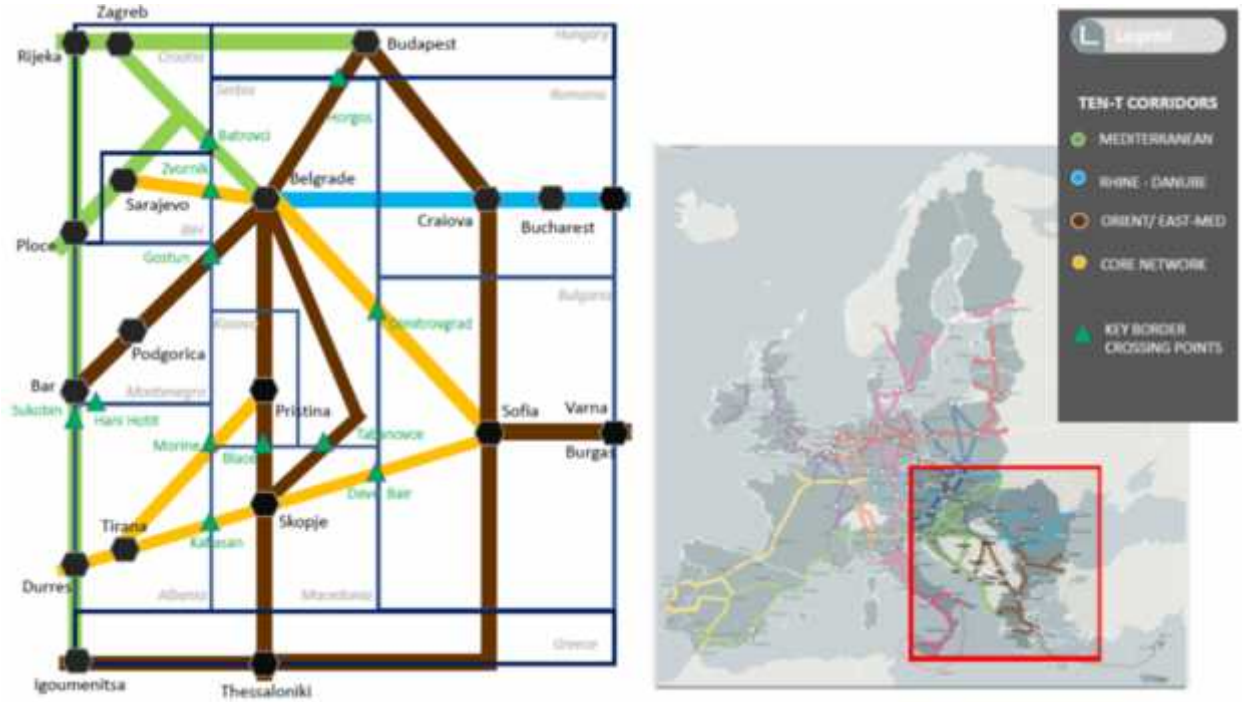


Figure 1 Western Balkans Countries, the TEN-T Corridors and the Border Crossing Points (BCP)

Sub-component 1b): Improvements in Border Crossings in Selected Trade Corridors

This project sub- component will improve physical capacity and working conditions at key border crossings, achieved through establishing single operational one-stop shop, system and infrastructure upgrade and implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Based on progress made in BCP development by SEETO, the component will focus on upgrading the border crossing infrastructure and improving traffic management of border crossings on key transnational corridors. This component will consist of improvements and repair of selected facilities and accesses on above corridors, as well as provision of equipment to expedite inspection to speed up the flow of goods. These include but are not limited to new parking spaces, upgrade of administrative buildings, construction of one-way carriage ways exclusive for cargo and improvement of traffic flow through the Customs terminal. The construction of new roads is not envisaged. Main benefits will be improved traffic throughput and reduced truck control and freight inspection time, enabled by modern physical facilities that support procedural modernization.

- **Improvements of Deve Bair BCP**: The proposed project is part of this Corridor VIII. Modernizing and developing the Deve Bair BCP will result in promoting international and transit movements of people and goods with the EU and its regional neighbors. Improved accessibility to the Bulgarian border will have a positive impact on logistics costs, attracting more international road users and increasing economic opportunities for long distance truck drivers and local road users. Improvements of the border crossing Deve Bair anticipates following activities:
  - Improvements of the administrative building
  - Extension of the border passage on the exit from FYR Macedonia with the construction of a one-way carriageway that would be used exclusively for cargo vehicles;
  - Improvements of the access road to the customs terminal of the entry FYR Macedonia in order to be able to use it even in winter;
  - Improvements of the asphalt surfaces on the border line and of the border area.
- **Improvement of the BCP of Kafasan (border with Albania) or joint BCP**

Component 2: Enhancing transport efficiency and predictability

Based on the commitments agreed upon by WB6 countries in the JAP and in the EU Connectivity Agenda measures under this component are chosen. The component will focus on:

- adoption of an Intelligent Transport System (ITS) and corridor performance monitoring
- Improvement of railway level crossings.

Sub-component 2a): Intelligent Transport System (ITS)

The project will introduce ITS on selected road corridors and will integrate the existing ITS elements in an overall ITS architecture deployment. The development of an ITS strategy and legal framework for ITS, combined with the deployment of ITS on A1 motorway, part of Corridor X: it is equipped with basic traffic signalization and equipment. The project envisages introduction of ITS on A1 Motorway, part of Corridor X, section Tabanovce – Gevgelija in the length of 175 km. ITS equipment that can be carried out within the first phase is the following:

- System for collecting data on traffic flow in the form of inductive loops that are positioned

into the carriageway;

- Weight in Motion (WIM);
- Elements to control the height of vehicles that access highway;
- A system to collect data on weather conditions along the route of the highway (weather stations).

Component 3. This component will support the implementation of Macedonia's commitments to improve market access in services and foster regional investments. Activities under this component will consist of technical assistance and support for the implementation of regulatory and institutional reforms needed in line with the country specific commitments under the AP6.

Component 4. This component will support project implementation units and provide additional technical support, including for policy coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of the project.

3.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The project will improve infrastructure and IT facilities at key border crossings of Kafasan/Qafe Thana (Macedonia/Albania), as well as at BCP Deve Bair (Macedonia/Bulgaria). This will be achieved through establishing single operational one-stop shop when possible (Kafasan/Qafe Thana) and aligned with bilateral agreements, system and infrastructure upgrade and implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). This component will consist of improvements and repair of selected facilities and accesses, as well as provision of equipment to expedite inspection to speed up the flow of goods. These include but are not limited to new parking spaces, upgrade of administrative buildings, construction of one-way carriage ways exclusive for cargo and improvement of traffic flow through the Customs terminal. The construction of new roads is not envisaged. Main benefits will be improved traffic throughput and reduced truck control and freight inspection time, enabled by modern physical facilities that support procedural modernization.

The project will also support the integration of information flows among border agencies and harmonization of their operational procedures, such as opening hours and shift changes.

The project will support the development and implementation of local technical solutions for exchange of information. In addition, this component will support information flows between border agencies and traders or transport operators, where gaps remain.

3.3. DESCRIPTION OF TYPE OF ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING UNDER THE WBTTFP PROJECT

General characteristics of project activities covered Components 1 and 2 of WBTTFP, which confirm that sub projects are eligible for financing are:

- Sub projects that do not have significant and irreversible environmental impact and not require a mandatory environmental permit based on a full EIA report as per the Law on Environmental Protection.
- Sub projects that do no not involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or protected natural habitats.
- Sub projects that will not involve works and potential damages on any of the listed or potential cultural heritage sites and buildings that are proclaimed as such by the relevant institutions
- Sub projects that do not require pesticides that fall in WHO classes IA, IB or II.

- Sub projects that do not require displacement/resettlement of affected population or repair of privately-owned production facilities/ houses. In the event of unavoidable land acquisition and/or resettlement activities, mitigation measures will be employed in line with the Project RPF.
- Sub – projects not requiring nor exercising of sovereignty of rights by clearance of public land form standing crops, trees, and other privately assets attached to the land.
- Sub projects that do not induce any forest damage or that take place within a forested area
- Sub projects that do not involve any activity which can jeopardize drinking water supply
- Sub projects does not contain any activity related with new or significant expansion of sanitary and engineered disposal sites or expansion of open municipal dump-sites.

The ESMF describes how the potential environmental and social impacts of any sub project will be managed during preparation and implementation of the WBTTFP Project. The ESMF incorporates a framework for implementation, monitoring, supervision, auditing and reporting of the ESMF requirements. The ESMF report also includes Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (Generic ESMP) consisting of Generic Environmental Mitigation Plan (GEMP) and Generic Environmental Monitoring Plan to assist the PIUs in preparation of the necessary environmental specifications and/or sub project specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for integration of impacts avoidance/prevention/mitigation measures with the design and contract documents of the sub- projects.

3.4. EXCLUSIONS

The Project Components belongs to B category according the World Bank Environmental Assessment safeguard policy.

An Environmental and Social Expert within the PIU unit of MTC will be engaged through the Project, and will be responsible for screening sub projects selected for financing to ensure:

(1) Compliance with the World Bank Group (IFC) exclusion list (Annex 1),

(2) That no sub projects with significant impacts of a Category A type are supported,

(3) That if any inevitable resettlement activities of crucial importance for successful realization of the project are foreseen, the WB OP 4.12 is properly triggered and followed. Any activities corresponding to the World Bank category B Projects will be required to have an Environmental and Social Management Plan in place prior to approval that would identify potential environmental impacts and provide adequate mitigation measures.

In addition the Environmental and Social Expert will be responsible to ensure that any Technical Assistance outputs supported under the Project are consistent with World Bank Safeguard policies.

3.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE ESMF

ESMF aims to provide sufficient guidance in the selection, preparation and implementation of projects in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts, and enhance the environmental and social outcomes of the Project.

The ESMF will fully comply with the provisions of the World Bank Operational Policy 4.01: “Environmental Assessment,” and the Pollution and Abatement Handbook (1998) and Disclosure Handbook (December 2002). The ESMF will also provide compliance requirements for future project

sites which would satisfy both, requirements of laws of the Republic of Macedonia and the World Bank. The ESMF will help ensure that investments under the Project which may result in the loss of or damage to and or access to private/public assets including lands or cause other impacts, fully comply with the Project's RPF and subsequent Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), which ensures compliance with World Bank OP 4.12.

The ESMF shall look at the proposed investments, their scale and provide guidance on adequately identifying and mitigating associated environmental and social risks and impacts. Currently, the project's safeguards risks have been classified as Category B, as no major land acquisition is envisaged for any new construction as most of the expansion of physical structures are within the existing premises having adequate space for such activities, with minor/temporary environment impact during construction period, which could be mitigated. However, the ESMF shall set forth mechanisms that shall help identify projects, should there be any in the future that would correspond to Category A as per the World Bank OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, or trigger additional safeguards policies such as OP 4.12, and clearly provide procedures to comply with OP 4.12.

ESMF describes procedures that will be in place during the implementation of the Macedonia Trade and Transport Facilitation Project to meet requirements of the World Bank (WB) Safeguard Policy on Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 and ensure screening of activities that potentially could trigger of involuntary land acquisition and Resettlement OP/BP 4.12.

Under this project, any physical investments that will cause loss of private lands, loss of damage to private assets such as fences, trees, standing crops, structures, etc., will be allowed subject to implementation of adequate mitigation measures as designed in the RPF. The screening criteria and procedures will provide a project brief for the investment proposed for the project funding and shall identify what conditions precedent the subproject is to meet in terms of preparation of site specific resettlement and/or livelihood restoration instruments.

The purpose of this framework is to specify the procedures that the Project will have in place during implementation, with the objective that all investments and reforms, supported under the Project will be environmentally and socially sound and sustainable, and consistent with WB Safeguard policies and Macedonian national legislation. The ESMF applies to the Eligible Expenditure Programs under the Project with national or sub-national implication. It provides guidance to ensure all Project activities supporting the development of reforms and institutional capacities include consideration on environmental protection based on best international practices in this regard. It also outlines beneficiaries' obligations in screening and categorizing activities according to their possible environmental and social impacts, mitigating the associated risks, and defining monitoring activities, if and when required.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN MACEDONIA

4.1. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION – PRIMARY LAWS AND SECONDARY LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE ASSIGNMENT

The EU environmental legislation has been transposed into the national legislation starting from 2005 and almost for all environmental sectors (water, air, waste, noise, climate change, industrial emissions, chemicals and nature and biodiversity) the prescribed standards and emission limits (emission target values for air, water) and waste management principles are in line with EU

requirements. The transposition of the EU legislation in to the national legislation is done approximately 85%.

Provisions regarding environmental protection are prescribed in the Constitution of the RM (articles 8 and 43).

1. **The Law on Environment (LoE) (Official Gazette No.53/05,81/05,24/07,159/08, 83/2009, 124/2010, 51/2011, 123/12, 93/13, 187/13 42/14, 44/15 129/15, 192/15, 39/16, 99/18);**

LoE was adopted in July 2005 and subject to several amendments in the following years. The Law on Environment is the basis for environmental policy and management, thus providing guiding principles and policy instruments also. This Law contains the fundamental environmental protection principles, which are basis for determination of the procedures for environment management and which are common for all laws regulating particular environmental media.

According to Article 77 of the LoE regulates the procedure for the environmental impacts assessment of projects that may cause impacts on environmental media. The Project Proponent is obliged to submit a Notification of the intention to perform a project to the body of the state administration responsible for the affairs of the environment (in accordance with Article 80). This law is a legal base for adoption of several relevant by-laws listed below:

- *Decree on determining projects for which the ESIA procedure should be carry out (Official Gazette No.74/05, 109/09, 164/12)* – This Decree defines projects for which an EIA procedure is mandatory, generally designated projects that could have a significant impact on the environment for which the need to conduct an EIA procedure is identified, criteria on the basis of which the need for implementation of the procedure for the establishing of new generally defined projects and criteria on the basis of which is determined the need for conducting a procedure under a change in the existing facilities is determined.
- *Rulebook on the information contained in Notification of intent to implement a project and the procedure for determining the need for ESIA of a project (Official Gazette No.33/06)* – Rulebook defines the content of the notification of the intention to perform the project. Project Proponent shall inform the competent authority of the intention to implement the project in order to determine the need for the implementation of an EIA procedure.
- *Rulebook on the list of projects for which the ESIA Report* – Elaborate should be prepared by the Project Proponent and the ESIA Report need to be adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (Official Gazette of RM" No. 80/09, 36/12) –This Rulebook covers the categories of activities that may include projects for which the Project Proponent prepares an ESIA Report – Elaborate who is approved by the Ministry of environment and physical planning
- *Rulebook on the list of projects for which the ESIA Report* – Elaborate should be prepared by the Project Proponent and the ESIA Report need to be adopted by the Mayor of the municipality or Mayor of City of Skopje (Official Gazette of RM" No. 80/09, 32/12) – This Rulebook covers the categories of activities that may include projects for which the Project Proponent prepares an ESIA Report – Elaborate which is approved by the Mayor of the municipality or Mayor of City of Skopje
- *Rulebook on the form and contents of the ESIA Report* – Elaborate, the procedure for their approval, and manner of keeping the register of approved reports (Official Gazette of RM" No. 50/09, 44/13) – This Rulebook prescribes the form and content of the ESIA Report Elaborate,

which is the procedure for its approval, as well as the manner of keeping their register.

4.2. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) PROCEDURE

In the LoE (Official Gazette No. 53/05, 81/05 24/07, 159/08 и 83/09; 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 163/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 192/15, 39/16) Chapter XI/Articles 76-94 the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) procedure has been prescribed.

The EIA procedure is conducted for projects, which because of their nature, scope and the location they are implemented may have an impact on the environment.

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the EIA procedure has the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP).

First step of the EIA procedure is submission of the Notification Letter to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP).

When the MoEPP decides that there is no need for ESIA procedure to be carried out than the environmental assessment of small scale projects should be implemented.

4.3. NATIONAL PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF SMALL SCALE PROJECTS

The environmental assessment of small scale projects (*Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Elaborate*) is prescribed in In the Law on Environment (Official Gazette No. 53/05, 81/05 24/07, 159/08 и 83/09; 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 163/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 192/15, 39/16) Chapter III/Article 24. Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Elaborate needs to be developed when MoEPP decides that there is no need for ESIA procedure to be carried out. This procedure is defined for small scale projects (e.g., cross borders, construction/reconstruction of buildings construction of roads, etc.), causing short-term, minor negative impacts to the environment.

Depending on type of the projects the ESIA Report-Elaborate should be prepared based on the two Rulebooks:

1. *Rulebook on the list of projects for which the ESIA Report – Elaborate should be prepared by the Project Proponent and the ESIA Report need to be adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (Official Gazette of RM" No. 36/12);*
2. *Rulebook on the list of projects for which the ESIA Report – Elaborate should be prepared by the Project Proponent and the ESIA Report need to be adopted by the Mayor of the municipality (Official Gazette of RM" No. 32/12) or Mayor of City of Skopje.*

The Rulebook on ESIA Report form and content and procedure for ESIA Report adoption (Official Gazette of RM No. 44/13) should be the base for the preparation of the ESIA Report – Elaborate.

The roles and responsibilities of the authorities during the conducting of the ESIA procedure (ESIA Report – Elaborate) are shown on **Table 1**.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities of the stakeholders in the ESIA procedure (ESIA Report – Elaborate)

Authority/Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Project Proponent	- Submit the Notification on the intention for project implementation to the MoEPP - Preparation of the EIA Report – Elaborate
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning/ (Administration for Environment)	- Prepare the Decision that no EIA procedure is need to be carried out (MoEPP) - Issue the Decision for adoption the EIA Report – Elaborate
Local Self-Government (Mayor)	- Issue the Decision for adoption the ESIA Report – Elaborate
Experts from the List of experts	- Preparation of the Notification on the intention for project implementation to the MoEPP - Preparation of the EIA Report – Elaborate
State Environmental Inspectorate Municipal Environmental Inspectors	- Inspect whether EIA Report – Elaborate for the project is prepared and whether it is submitted to the MoEPP/Municipalities - Monitor whether the mitigation measures proposed in the EIA Report – Elaborate are implemented

The ESIA Report – Elaborate should contain data about the main characteristics of the project, the main positive and negative environmental impacts identified taking into account the site-specific baseline environmental. For the environmental assessment of small scale projects does not require the implementation of public consultation procedure.

The steps during the conducting the ESIA procedure (ESIA Report – Elaborate) for small scale projects are shown on Figure 2.

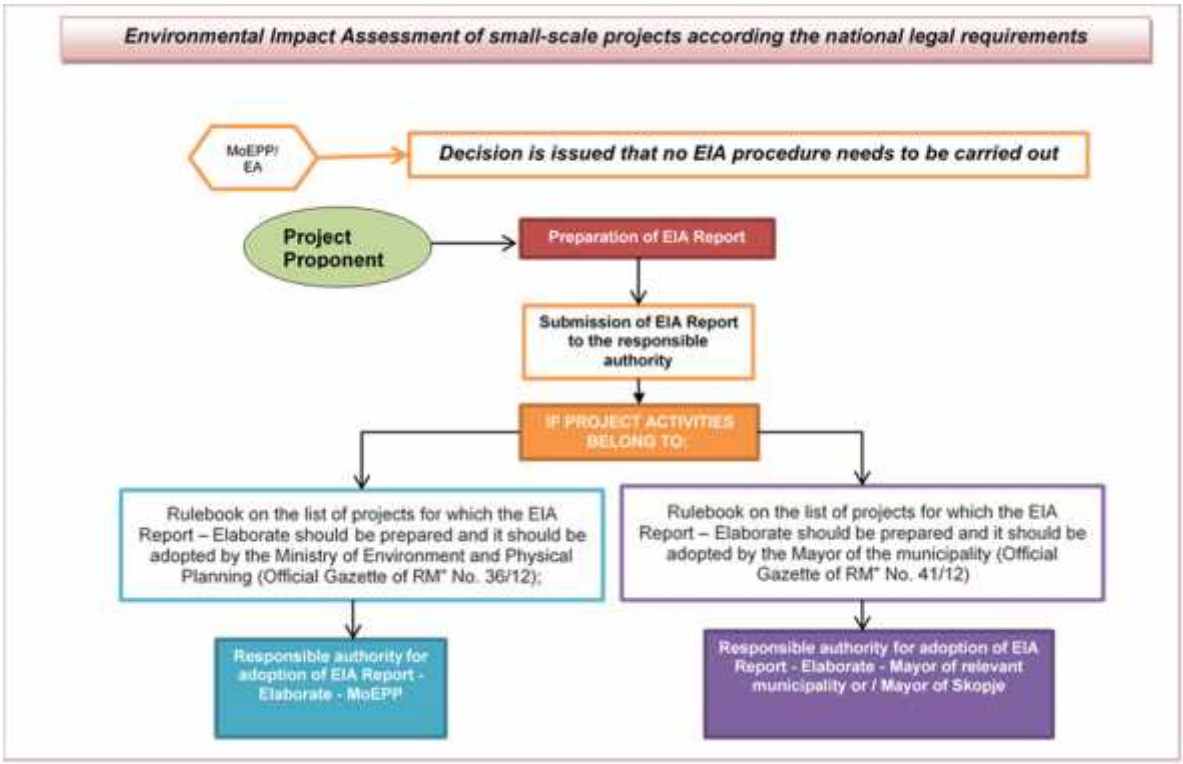


Figure 2 ESIA small-scale projects national requirements

2. **Law on Ambient Air Quality (Official Gazette No. 67/04 with amendments Nos. 92/07, 35/10, 47/11, 59/12 and 163/13, 10/15, 146/15)**

Adopted Law in 2004 sets the system for management of the ambient air quality. It includes activities directed towards avoidance, prevention or mitigation of hazardous effects of air pollution through: assessment of the ambient air quality, determination of emission limit values and quality values, planning of the ambient air protection, establishment of ambient air monitoring and information systems as well as protection of the ambient air quality in the course of emission control from stationary or diffuse sources of pollution.

3. **Law on Waters (Official Gazette No. 87/08, 6 / 09, 161/09, 83/10, 51/11, 44/12, 23/13, 163/13, 180/14 and 146/15);**

The Law incorporates all the aspects of water management: water resource use and allocation; protection against and control of pollution; protection against harmful effects of water and sustainable water management planning.

4. **Law on Waste (Official Gazette No. 68/04, 71/04, 107/07, 102/08, 134/08, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 147/13, 163/13, 51/15, 146/15 and 192/15);**

The Law incorporates the basic principles of waste management (principle of environmental protection in waste management – waste minimization, principle of precaution, closeness, service universality, polluter pays principle, system of deposit, etc.). Waste management, as a public service, is based on the principle of service universality (non-discrimination, sustainability, quality and efficiency, transparency, affordable price and full coverage of the territory).

- *List of Waste Types (Official Gazette No. 100/05);*

The List prescribes types of waste that are classified according to the source of creation and the

characteristics

- *Rulebook on the manner of handling asbestos waste and waste from products containing asbestos (Official Gazette No.70/04)*

This Rulebook prescribes the manner of handling asbestos waste and waste from products containing asbestos

- *Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste (Official Gazette no. 161/09 and amendments No.17/11, 47/11, 136/11, 6/12, 39/12, 163/13 and 146/15);*

This Law regulates the requirements for environmental protection that must be fulfilled by the packaging during its production, placing on the market, putting into service and handling packaging waste including the obligations of the economic operators.

- *Law on Electric and Electronic Equipment and waste Electric and Electronic equipment (WEEE) (Official Gazette No. 06/12, 163/13, 146/15, 39/16);*

This Law regulates the requirements for environmental protection that must be fulfilled by legal entities and individuals who produce and placing on the market electrical and electronic equipment in Republic of Macedonia and who handle waste electrical and electronic equipment.

- Law on Batteries and Accumulators and waste Batteries and Accumulators (Official Gazette no. 140/10, 47/11, 148/11, 163/13, 146/15, 39/16);

This Law regulates the requirements for environmental protection that must be fulfilled by batteries and accumulators during their production and placing on the market in Macedonia and handling of waste batteries and accumulators.

5. **Law of Noise Protection (Official Gazette No. 79/07, 124/10, 47/11,163/13, 146/15);**

The Law adopted in 2007 assigns to MoEPP the general competence to reduce the level of environmental noise, but also determines that some activities will be implemented jointly, in cooperation and consultation with or through some planning document to be adopted in agreement with other authorities, especially the other ministries, City of Skopje and LSG units.

6. **Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 67/04, 14/06, 84/07, 35/10, 47/11, 148/11, 59/12, 13/13, 163/13, 41/14 and 146/15);**

The protection of nature is carried out through biological and landscape diversity protection and natural heritage protection, in and outside protected areas. With regard to species, the Law regulates the issues of introduction of autochthonous species in nature and reintroduction of extinct autochthonous species; trade in endangered and protected wild species of plants, fungi and animals; protection of species enjoying protection under international agreements; keeping and breeding of wild animal species in captivity, as well as designation of threatened wild species included in the Red Lists and Red Data Book.

7. **Law on Chemicals (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 145/10, 53/11, 164/13, 116/15 and 149/15)**

The Law regulates the management of chemicals, their classification, proper storage, labeling, handling, and proper usage of chemicals, safety transportation and final disposal of chemical waste.

4.4. NATIONAL SOCIAL LEGISLATION

1. **Property and Livelihood**

Main national legislation relevant to projects, in regards of Land and Assets take, Livelihood provision are described in the following

- **The Law on Expropriation (Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia No. 5/12, 131/12, 24/13, 27/14, 104/15, 192/15, 23/16, 178/16).** Macedonian legislation deals with involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration under its legal framework for expropriation, with the basic notion that owners of properties are to be compensated for their losses, most often in monetary terms. The law regulates the procedure for the expropriation of property for projects that are of public interest and the connected rights for real estates (immovable properties).

Other laws that cover Property and Livelihood domain are:

- Law on real estate cadaster ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 55/13, 41/14, 115/14,116/15,153/15, 192/15, 61/16);
- Law on property and other real rights ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 18/01, 92/08, 139/09,35/10);
- Law on Construction (Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia No. 130/09, 124/10, 18/11, 36/11, 54/11, 13/12, 144/12, 25/13, 79/13, 137/13, 163/13, 27/14, 28/14, 42/14, 115/14, 149/14, 187/14, 44/15, 129/15, 217/15, 226/15, 30/16, 31/16, 39/16, 71/16, 132/16).
- Law on Assessment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 115/10, 158/11, 185/11, 64/12, 188/14, 104/15, 153/15, 192/15, 30/16)
- The Law on Access to Public Information (OG of RM no. 13/06, 86/08, 06/10, 42/14, 148/15, 55/16)
- Methodology for assessment of the market value of the real estate (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 54/12)
- Rulebook on the method of cadastral classification and determination and registration of the change of cadastral culture and land class (Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia No. 144/13, 95/15)
- Law on acting upon illegally constructed buildings (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 23/11, 54/11, 155/12, 53/13, 72/13, 44/14, 115/14, 199/14, 124/15, 129/15, 217/15, 31/16)
- Law on acting upon complaints and proposals (Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia No.82/2008, 13/13, 156/15, 193/15);

2. Health and Safety

Health and safety laws that are relevant for this project are:

- **Law on Social Protection** (OG of RM no. 79/09, 148/13,164/13, 187/13, 38/14, 44/14, 116/14, 180/14, 33/15, 72/15, 104/15, 150/15, 173/15, 192/18, 30/16, 163/17, 51/18). Social welfare and protection in Macedonia comprises of services and benefits from the tax-

financed social welfare system (social prevention – which according to the Law on Social Protection includes – educational and advisory work, development of self-assistance forms, volunteering work etc., institutional care, non-institutional care and monetary assistance) and contributory- based social insurance system (pensions and disability, health and unemployment insurance).

- **Law for Health Protection** (OG of RM no. 43/12, 145/12, 87/13, 164/13, 39/14, 43/14, 132/14, 188/14, 10/15, 61/15, 154/15, 132/15, 154/15, 192/15, 37/16).Law on Health Protection regulates the matters related to the system and organization of health protection and the performance of healthcare activity, the guaranteed rights and the established needs and interests of the country in the provision of health protection, the healthcare institutions, the employment, rights and duties, responsibility, assessment, termination of employment, protection and decision-making upon the rights and obligations of healthcare workers and healthcare co-workers, the quality and safety of healthcare activity, the chambers and professional associations, the marketing and advertising of healthcare activity, the performance of healthcare activity in case of emergencies, and the supervision of the performance of healthcare activity.

Other laws that cover Health and Safety domain are:

- Law on Traffic Safety (OG of RM no. 169/15, 55/16)
- Law on Safety and Rescue (OG of RM no. 93/12, 41/14, 71/16, 106/16)
- Law on Public Works (95/212, 163/13, 42/14, 44/15, 147/15, 31/16)
- Law on Sanitary and Health Inspection (OG of RM no. 71/06, 139/08, 88/10, 18/11, 53/11, 164/13, 43/14, 144/14, 51/15, 150/15, 37/16)
- and other bylaws

3. Labor and Workforce

Labor and working conditions issues are covered with the following legislation:

- **Labor Law of Republic of Macedonia** (OG of RM no. 62/05; 106/08; 161/08; 114/09; 130/09; 149/09; 50/10; 52/10; 124/10; 47/2011; 11/12; 39/12; 13/13; 25/2013; 170/2013; 187/13; 113/14; 20/15; 33/15; 72/15; 129/15, 27/16),manages relationship between parties involved in the process of employment. It protects and applies to any natural person that has concluded an employment contract with an employer.
- **Law on Pensions and Disability Insurance** (OG of RM no. 53/13, 170/13, 43/14, 44/14, 97/14, 113/14, 160/14, 188/14, 20/15, 61/15, 97/15, 129/15, 147/15, 154/15, 173/15, 217/15, 27/16, 120/16, 132/16) defines the obligatory pension insurance of workers under working contract and the natural persons performing activity, the bases of the capital funded pension insurance, as well as the special conditions how certain categories of insured persons receive the right to pension and enjoy disability insurance. The rights deriving from the pension and disability insurance are the following: right to age-related pension, right to disability pension, right to re-allocation to other adequate, working post, right to adequate employment, right to re-qualification or higher qualification and right to adequate financial compensations, right to family pension, right to monthly compensation for physical damage, and right to minimal pension

Other labor and workforce related laws are:

- Law on employment and insurance against unemployment
- Law on labor inspection;
- Law on records in the field of labor;
- Law on employment of disabled persons;
- Law on holidays of the Republic of Macedonia;
- Law on temporary employment agencies;
- Law on volunteering;
- Law on peaceful settlement of labor disputes
- Law on employment and work of foreigners;
- Law on minimum wage;
- Law on protection from harassment in the workplace
- and other by-laws.

5. OVERVIEW OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP) is the competent state body with regard to the development and implementation of policies in the area of environmental protection and improvement in the different media and areas: air, water, soil, solid waste, biological diversity and other natural resources, and ozone layer protection.

Bodies within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy (MAFWE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Transport and Communication and the Ministry of Science also have competences within the environmental field.

Environmental monitoring activities are not centralized, as competences are fragmented according to the type of monitoring. In general, the MoEPP's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) and bodies covered by other Ministries such as the MoH and the MAFWE are responsible for monitoring activities of water and air quality and noise nuisance. Other monitoring activities are carried on by the Hydro-Meteorological Directorate (Hydro Met) of the MAFWE, the Public Institute for Health Protection of the MoH, the Cities Health Institutes, the Hydro Biological Institute and other public bodies.

The Ministry of Transport and Communication (MTC) is responsible for issuing Construction Permits and Use Permit for infrastructural projects for large construction and infrastructural projects.

5.1. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

According to the "Law on Local Self-Government", the local self-government units (LSGU) are competent for regulation and performance of affairs of public interest of local relevance, specified by law. The Law also specifies the list of exclusive competences of the local self-government units, including environment and nature protection, protection from impacts for noises and unionized radiation, sewerage and treatment of public waste water, and collection, transport and treatment of municipal solid waste and hazardous waste.

Municipal administrations has an important role in the implementation of the environmental policy by development of local programs for protection of the environment, providing public information regarding the state of the environment.

LSG units are competent (based on Article 24 of the Law on Environment) for assessment of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Report) prepared by the Project Proponent for certain smaller activities and projects (compared to those determined by the secondary legislation as ones in competence of the central authorities). Local environmental inspectors assigned by the LSG units perform regular inspection over the implementation of the environmental legislation and mitigation measures at IPPC B installations and the companies obliged to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Elaborate).

6. OVERVIEW OF WORLD BANK SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS

Safeguard Policies developed by the World Bank present set of obligatory guidelines and instructions with the main objective to foster efficient and effective identification and mitigation of potentially adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur in the development process. WB policies are applied in parallel to the national and supranational policies where, as a rule, the stricter one prevails. Summary of the most relevant Safeguard Policies for the proposed Project are described below.

6.1. OP/BP 4.01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation.

EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources); and trans boundary and global environmental aspects. EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way. It also takes into account the variations in project and country conditions; the findings of country environmental studies; national environmental action plans; the country's overall policy framework, national legislation, and institutional capabilities related to the environment and social aspects; and obligations of the country, pertaining to project activities, under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is closely integrated with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project.

The Bank classifies a proposed project into one of four categories (A, B, C, FI), depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

- **Category A**: proposed project is classified under this category, if it is likely to have highly significant, diverse, and/or long-term adverse impacts on human health and valuable natural or cultural resources. These impacts may also affect an area broader than the sub-project sites.

- **Category B:** A proposed project's potential adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally important areas – including wetlands, forests, grasslands, or other natural

habitats- are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases migratory measures can be designed more readily than Category A projects.

- **Category C:** A proposed project is likely to have no, minor or minimal adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.

- **Category FI**: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in sub-projects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

Depending on the project, a range of instruments can be used to satisfy the Bank's EA requirement: environmental impact assessment (ESIA), regional or sectorial EA, strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA), environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment, environmental management plan (EMP) and environmental and social management framework (ESMF). EA applies one or more of these instruments, or elements of them, as appropriate. When the project is likely to have sectorial or regional impacts, sectorial or regional EA is required.

OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment has been triggered with the projects, mainly for the sub – Components 1b and 2 during the construction/reconstruction works.

***The sub – projects already identified for financing under the WBTTFP project fall under Category B and C according their potential impacts. Category A projects cannot be financed by this project because of their significant environmental impacts**.*

6.2. OP/BP 7.50 INTERNATIONAL WATERS

The WB International Waterways policy applies to hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use of international watercourses or there is a potential risk for pollution of international waterways. The policy obliges the Project Proponent / borrowing country to notify the other relevant country about the trans boundary effects on the waterways potentially affected by the project activities. The neighboring countries should have opportunity to question/comment on projects affecting shared water bodies on time.

OP/BP 7.50 INTERNATIONAL WATERS is not triggered. Even the sub – projects will be implemented in regions that include basins of rivers which are qualified as international waterways, the sub – projects type does not include potential pollution of international waterways as per OP 7.50.

6.3. OP/BP 4.04 NATURAL HABITATS

The conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank therefore supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions in its economic and sector work, project financing, and policy dialogue. The Bank supports, and expects Project Proponents to apply, a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development. The Bank promotes and supports natural habitat conservation and improved land use by financing projects designed to integrate into national and regional development the conservation of natural habitats and the maintenance of ecological functions. Furthermore, the Bank promotes the rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats. The Bank does not support projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.

OP/BP 4.04 NATURAL HABITATS is not triggered.

6.4. OP/BP 4.36 FORESTS

The Policy envisages the protection of forests through consideration of forest-related impact of all investment operations, ensuring restrictions for operations affecting critical forest conservation areas, and improving commercial forest practice through the use of modern certification systems. In the process of forest conservation interventions, especially the local people, the private sector and other pertinent stakeholders should be consulted. In general, the Policy aims at reducing deforestation and enhancing the environmental and social contribution of forested areas.

OP/BP 4.36 FORESTS is not triggered.

6.5. OP/BP 4.12 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The policy describes the procedures and instruments for eliminating negative economic, social and environmental issues that may arise resulting in involuntary resettlement, loss of assets or access to assets or require land acquisition. Any land requirements (temporary or permanent) for investments to be financed under the project will be met predominately through state owned land. However the Project will allow acquisition of privately owned land subject to preparation of site specific land acquisition and resettlement instruments in line with the RPF. All WB financed projects involving involuntary resettlement are subject to OP 4.12. OP 4.12 is triggered not only in cases of physical relocation, but any loss of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of income sources and means of livelihood.

The overall objectives of OP 4.12 are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs
- Displaced persons should be assisted to improve their former livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

To screen out for these components, the projects will rely on guidelines in this ESMF, which include a rigorous sub project resettlement screening. WB OP 4.12 indicates that a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) needs to be prepared at appraisal if the project may involve involuntary resettlement. The RPF for Republic of Macedonia has been prepared.

7. SOCIAL RISKS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND GENDER

The implementation of this project will contribute the improving of the regional trade and transport integration program, but on the other hand liberalization and lifting of some of the currently duplicated administrative burdens by streamlining the procedures during passenger and good

transport at border crossings require a responsible assessment of the mitigation of potential risks of increased cases of human trafficking.

As far as the human trafficking, Macedonia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. Women and girls in Macedonia are subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor within the country in restaurants, bars, and nightclubs. Foreign victims subjected to sex trafficking in Macedonia typically originate from Eastern Europe, particularly Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine. Citizens of Macedonia and foreign victims transiting Macedonia are subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor in construction and agricultural sectors in Southern, Central, and Western Europe. Children, primarily Roma, are subjected to forced begging and sex trafficking through forced marriages. Migrants and refugees, particularly women and unaccompanied minors, traveling or being smuggled through Macedonia are vulnerable to trafficking.

The Criminal Code of Macedonia prohibits all forms of human trafficking; including forced begging and forced criminality. More specifically, it is considered a criminal offense to keep a juvenile in a slave relationship or transport them into slavery. The Criminal Code prescribes a minimum penalty of 12 years of imprisonment for trafficking children. According to the 2017 US TIP Report, during the reporting period the government increased funding for trafficking victims sheltered at the government-run reception center for foreigners, developed indicators for potential trafficking victims in mixed migration flows, and produced standardized victim identification procedures for first responders.

The government demonstrated increased efforts by drafting and adopting the 2017-2020 national strategy and national action plan and appointing a national rapporteur and a national coordinator for trafficking. The Guiding principles of the National Strategy and the Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration 2017-2020 are following: the Government of RM is responsible for the Strategy; the participation of the civil sector is significant; the treatment of victims is based on human rights, interdisciplinary coordination and a participative approach and sustainability. The Government engages in developing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation aimed at supervising the level of implementation of the activities; to ensure that the structures and tools will be fully operational by providing adequate funding from the state budget, by securing the necessary human resources, tailored to medium-term planning.

Human trafficking is a great challenge to the human rights issues. The special emphasis should be placed on strengthening a coordinated response (on the regional level), increasing the capacity of national authorities and raising awareness for migrants and refugees to be victims of trafficking and exploitation.

Border Management would promote and support national precursors control capacities and regional-international cooperation in line with the international recognized standards and UN Conventions and instruments. Women engaged in the work at the border crossings are particularly important because most of the victims of trafficking are women. In addition to the professional engagement of the women who work at the border crossings, also a very significant role has the women engaged in supportive institutions and organizations, the research institutes with their experts' women's organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this sphere etc.

The management of this project aims to include a gender perspective in almost all of its phases and documents. If there are any deviations, appropriate mitigation measures and measures to improve the already implemented activities will be anticipated.

In this context, of particular significance is engaging experts in gender and human rights, legal experts in gender equality and non-discrimination, professors and researchers, women's organizations and other civil society organizations, border communities, security services in the border area, police stations all in order to increase awareness of the need to know and respect the border procedures and the human rights.

The WBTTFP will increase capacity of authorities to examine gender-differentiated barriers in trade in services through the production of an Action Plan to remove barriers, will promote specific actions to address the gender gaps identified in and/or to improve women or men's empowerment.

The Project will also support gender-related data analytical activities, and several citizen engagement mechanisms, including: participatory planning and policy-making with regards to the National Single Window design and implementation; annual multi-stakeholder dialogues and an online grievance redress mechanism embedded in the single window platform.

All the subprojects will be designed to incorporate gender consideration during the design, and implementation of the subproject.

The following key gender issues should also be considered and addressed:

- the local circumstances that may affect the different participation of females and males in the project;
- the contribution that females and males each could make to achieving the project's objectives;
- the ways in which the project might be disadvantageous to one gender relative to the other;
- the project's proposed mechanisms for monitoring the different impacts of the project on females and male.

8. STREAMLINED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND SCREENING PROCESS

8.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION SCREENING

According to the national legislation, the ESIA procedure is conducted according to the scale of the project.

The procedure starts when the Project Proponent submits a ***Notification Letter to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP)***. Notification Letter should be prepared according to the requirements of the national legislation containing information about the Project Proponent, project scope, and main project activities, identification of the potential environmental impacts and evaluation of the impacts.

Upon receipt of the Notification Letter submitted by the Project Proponent, based on project location, sensitive/protected areas, planned project activities and potential impacts, MoEPP decides whether a Project Proponent is required to implement the full ESIA procedure.

There are three categories to classify proposed sub-project activities, which define which environmental and social due diligence instrument shall be used:

1. For the big scale projects that could have a significant impact on the environment (equivalent to **category A** as per the WB classification), the MoEPP will indicate to the Project Proponent that full ESIA shall be prepared. The issued Consent should be submitted together with the ESIA Study and other project documentation to the PIU. Based on this, the PIU will make a decision about screening out the proposed sub-project as ineligible.

2. For the small scale projects (equivalent to **category B** as per the WB classification), that could have moderate impacts on the environment, the MoEPP shall request the Project Proponent to develop the EIA Report (Elaborate). The EIA Report (Elaborate) prepared by the Project Proponent should be submitted to the MOEPP/Municipality/City of Skopje (depending on type of the project) for approval and issuing the Decision. The issued Decision should be submitted together with the EIA Report (Elaborate) and sub-project proposal to the PIU.

3. For very simple projects (equivalent to **category C** as per the WB classification), with no, minor or minimal environmental and social impacts, the MoEPP shall inform the Project Proponent that no environmental assessment is required and no need for preparation of any document. The issued document confirming that there is no need for preparation of any document with other project documentation should be submitted to the PIU.

Proposed mitigation measures and monitoring plan (Environmental and Social Management Plan) should be part of the Agreement with the Project Proponent, and shall also be incorporated in respective bidding documents and construction contracts.

The proposed sub-projects are expected to be small-scale, with minor or moderated environmental and social impacts (reconstruction/construction of building, reconstruction of access road at the border crossing point), for which according to the national requirements EIA Report Elaborate is required.

Some of the sub – projects with low or minor environmental and social impacts (procurement of: pcs, hardware, software, custom electrical equipment, public toilets, equipment for food testing, improvement of lightning at the border crossing point) for which no environmental assessment is required.

8.2. SCREENING STEPS AS PER THE WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

Environmental and Social Screening Checklist serve as a tool for identification of potential environmental and social impacts related to construction or reconstruction of existing infrastructure within the border crossings that are planned within the Component 1 and 2 of the Project. It will also help to simplify decision-making process on whether a detailed ESMP needs to be developed for a project or not.

It is a responsibility of a Project Proponent to provide detailed and correct answers to the environmental and social screening of the proposed sub-project activities. Once this is completed the Project Proponent will also need to follow up the requirements as determined by the screening. The PIU will review and check the screening form and advise on the next steps and requirements.

The environmental and social assessment identifies and assesses potential risks and a benefit based on proposed activities, relevant site features, consideration of natural/human environment, social

issues, identifies potential environmental improvement opportunities and recommends measures required to prevent, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts.

Environmental and social screening procedure will help to determine the environmental and social risks associated with the proposed sub-project activities, assign respective environmental categories and identify the type of environmental and social due diligence document to be developed by a Project Proponent, or reject applications which are unacceptable due to the nature of the proposed activities.

Environmental and Social Screening Checklist helps the Project Proponent to determine the sub – project Category (A, B or C) based on screening criteria and preliminary impact assessment, and to identify the required type of environmental due diligence document for each sub – project.

Screening procedure starts with the fulfillment of Environmental and Social Screening Check List (Annex 1) by the Project Proponent. The checklist-type format should provide the key elements of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to meet World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01.

Results of the Environmental Screening shall be reflected in the EA and environmental screening report.

If, after completing the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist and its review by the Environmental and social Expert, it is determined that the project belongs to Category "A", the final Decision will be that the project is not eligible for financing under the Project.

Sub-projects which may adversely impact natural habitats, forests and forested areas, with long term regional/national impacts, will be automatically categorized as Category A project and they will be excluded from support by TTFP.

A sub-project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environment are less adverse than those of Category A sub-projects. These impacts are site-specific; more limited, fewer, likely reversible and in most cases mitigation measures can be easily designed/implemented than for Category A sub-projects.

The scope of Environmental Assessment for a Category B sub-project may vary from sub-project to sub-project.

It is expected that the proposed sub-projects will be small scale, with low or moderate environmental and social implications. Thus, the most likely categories, as per the World Bank EA classification, to be assigned to sub-project will be B or C Category. For these categories, specific and social environmental due diligence instruments have been defined as described below. In order to categorize sub – projects, the Environmental and Social Screening Check List has been developed (template given in Annex 3). The Environmental and Social Screening Checklist contains data about the project (type of the proposed activities – new construction or reconstruction, need for acquisition of land, use of hazardous or toxic materials, impacts on protected areas, etc. According to the type of activities expected impacts should be assessed in scale (minor, moderate or major), and duration (long, medium or short term).

If, after completing the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist and its review by the Environmental Expert, it is determined that the project is classified as "B", the PIU advises the Project Proponents to prepare environmental and social due diligence instrument defined in sub-chapter 8.1.1.

8.3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SCREENING DUE – DILIGENCE INSTRUMENTS

Depending on sub-project's category, assigned based on the environment and social screening, the Project Proponent will be required to prepare an environmental and social due diligence instrument.

"Category B" requires an initial limited impact assessment and site-specific ESMPs, which should include site-specific information (e.g. environmentally sensitive areas, or need to better define and understand potential issues, brief description of impacts specifying well-defined mitigating measures and adopting accepted operating practices and monitoring)**.**

*Category **B** can be assigned to sub – projects that include construction/reconstruction of the buildings, construction/reconstruction of the access road, expected low to moderate environmental and social impacts, usage of hazardous materials, etc.*

The template for the content of Initial Limited Impact Assessment and ESMP is presented in Annex 4. And templates for the: Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan and Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan are presented in Annex 5. It consists of the introduction describing sub-project characteristics, base line data (geology and soil, climate characteristics, seismology, sensitive receptors, air quality, waste, soil, flora and fauna, noise), potential impacts and their assessment, and environmental mitigation and monitoring plan for the all project phases with planned costs in each of the project phases as well as responsibility for implementation of the mitigation measures.

The Initial Limited Impact Assessment and the ESMP will required to be approved by Implementing Entity – Environmental and Social Specialist of PIU Unit. These will also be sent to the World Bank for prior approval.

For "Category C" activities (installment of new equipment, installation of digital signalization, improvement of lighting, etc.), no further environmental and social assessment will be required.

8.4. OUTCOMES FROM THE CONDUCTED NATIONAL AND WB SCREENING PROCEDURE

After conducted national screening procedure, the final outcome will be prepared and adopted EIA Report for the projects. The Decision for approval of the EIA Report should be submitted to the ESE at the PIU.

According the WB Screening procedure each project Environmental and Social Screening Checklist should be completed and submitted to the PIU. After completing of the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist depending on the Category of project should be done the following:

- for the projects that belongs into the B Category, an Initial Limited Impact Assessment and the ESMP should be developed and it need to be approved by the ESE at PIU
- for the projects that belongs into the C Category no further environmental and social assessment would be required.

In case any of the OP.BP 4.12 requirements are triggered, the site specific social related instruments need to be developed as per the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) ,and approved by PIU ESE.

8.5. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATIONS

In line with transparency principles, the public will be consulted on the proposed activities. Public consultations will be held as part of the environmental and social screening process. The purpose of these consultations is to allow for the identification of the main issues and how the concerns of all parties should be considered in deciding whether or not to issue a permit for the sub-project.

The Project Proponent is responsible for disclosing the ESMP (both the draft ESMP used for consultations and the final ESMP revised following comments received during consultations) in a public place (library, municipal or government building etc.) near the Project site and on the Project Proponent's website, and place a notification in the local media (e.g. newspaper) as to where the ESMP may be viewed, with a suitable feedback mechanism in place for comments or queries (both on-line and hard copy). Data on where and how the ESMP was disclosed should be a part of the Final ESMP.

For category B activities, during the EA process, project stakeholders, project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) will be consulted about the project's environmental aspects and their views are considered. Such consultations should be initiated as early as possible in the component elaboration stage. In addition, project implementers consult with such groups throughout project implementation as necessary to discuss the status of implementation of the project and identify and address any pending EA-related issues that may affect them.

The final ESMP reports for category B activities will be disclosed to the public by presenting the findings and recommendations to the interested parties and disclosing the document at the offices of the concerned municipalities. NGO's and other civil society organizations will be informed of the meeting, and copies of the ESMP report will be made available before the meeting, in a language that is understood by the recipients.

Once a draft ESMP is ready, the Project Proponent needs to:

(a) circulate it for written comments from the various agencies and government agencies

(b) notify the public of the place and time for its review and

(c) solicit oral or written comments from those affected.

Beneficiaries under WBTTFP sub projects or any affected interested party, have the right to appeal to the bodies holding responsibility for monitoring and controlling the realization of the sub-project, or the Ministry of Transport and Communication.

9. SOCIAL REVIEW, CRITERIA AND SCREENING PROCESS

The main aim of screening process is to determine the sub-project's eligibility for World Bank funding and to identify, whether the sub – project would have the potential to cause significant adverse social impacts, consequently the appropriate safeguard instruments and mitigation measures to be proposed for managing the impacts.

While preparing any operations or projects for financing, screening will be conducted to check for social impacts and plan any required mitigation measures. The screening process and its findings as well as the proposed mitigation measures will be documented as part of the project/subproject package. The following guidelines, codes of practice and requirements will be followed in the selection, design and implementation of any operations financed under the activities of the Project.

Screening of activities will be carried out by the Environmental & Social Specialist to be employed at PIU-level. The screening reports will be endorsed by the Head of the PIU and the MTC and submitted to the World Bank.

The screening will rely on the following criteria and will aim to faithfully identify whether the proposed Sub-Project will have adverse impacts on:

1. shelter;

(ii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location;

(iii) agricultural land

(iv) business

(v) access to education and health

(vi) vulnerable persons and households

(vi) community health and safety

The screening will identify Persons with formal rights to land and assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country). The screening will also identify Persons who do not have formal rights to land but have a claim to such land and assets at the time of the cutoff date. The Screening will not rely on the use and analysis of secondary data readily available, but will require a walk-over survey as a validation that the secondary data provide true, reliable and accurate accounting of the social environment. In cases when after the walkover survey still no conclusive decisions can be made further efforts will be made through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and other adequate methodology. If the screening has found that such Persons as describe above are present on project affected land, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an abbreviated RAP, as applicable, will be prepare per Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

Additionally, the social screening process will include project presentation to the local communities where local population can voice their opinion on different aspects on the project, particularly in regards of potential project's effects on vulnerable groups in the area. The form for Social Screening can be found in the Annex 3 (Part 4 Social screening)

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

Specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) would be designed for the Project WBTTFP. Stakeholders and citizens will be kept well informed about the Project and sub-projects and will be able to submit their feedback, suggestions and/or complaints to improve the activities envisaged by the WBTTFP under the project.

The GRM is required in order to structure and manage the handling of comments, responses and grievances, and allow monitoring of effectiveness of the mechanism; and to ensure that comments, responses and grievances are handled in a fair and transparent manner, in line with WB policies, national legislation and international best practice.

The project will have a Specific Grievance Mechanism applicable for all sub-projects. PIU as the main implementing entity will have a Grievance Unit. The GU shall serve as both Project level information center and a grievance mechanism, available to those affected by implementation of all Project sub-components throughout the Project Cycle. They will be responsible to address grievance received

from residents living in the affected municipalities and persons who believe are directly or indirectly affected by the project.

The GU shall be established prior to commencement of any activities under the Project. The Project Promoter through the PIU will be responsible that there is a transparent disclosure of information of the grievance mechanism by communicating the role and existence of the GU and its function, the contact persons and the procedures to submit a complaint in the affected areas. The PIU shall inform local communities during the preparation of specific investments of the role and existence of the GU, its function, the contact persons and the procedures to submit a complaint in the affected areas through the following means:

- distribution of brochures to affected communities, and
- distribution of notices to be placed at notice boards and frequently visited places of the project areas on the notice boards and websites of respective municipalities once exact location have been identified.

Efforts will be made to adequately inform any vulnerable group or persons ensuring the GU if needed is easily accessible to such persons.

The GU shall be designed to be accessible, without cost to the complaint, effective, efficient and not precluding any official administrative or judicial legal remedy available under the law.

Whether adequate dissemination of information has been made will be verified by the Environmental &Social Consultant hired by the PIU through simple feedback questionnaires. The aim of the survey is to assess the effectiveness of information sharing and propose mitigation measures if the results should not show full transparency and accessibility to the GU.

Any grievance can be brought to the attention of the GU anonymously, personally or by telephone or in writing by filling in the grievance form by phone, e-mail, post, fax or personal delivery to the address of the PIU which will be known once established. The access points and details on entry points shall be publicized and shall be part of the awareness building once the location of impact has been known and once the PIU has been established. The access points and details on entry points shall be publicized and shall be part of the awareness building process.

The Grievance registration form is provided in Annex 7.

10.1. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM PROCEDURE

Any grievance shall be resolved within 7 steps: Receive, Assess and assign, Acknowledge, Investigate, Respond, follow up and close out.

Once logged the GU shall conduct a rapid assessment to verify the nature of grievances and determine on the severity. Within 3 days from logging it will acknowledge that the case is registered and provide the complainant with the basic next step information. It will then investigate by trying to understand the issue from the perspective of the complainant and understand what action he/she requires. The GU will investigate by looking into the facts and circumstances through interviews with all parties involved and confer with relevant stakeholders. Once investigated, and depending on the severity and type of grievance, the provisional decision shall be discussed with the complainant in the timeframe of 10 days after logging the grievance. Reaching and issuing a decision without conferring with the grievant shall be an exception. The final agreement, once reached with the grievant, should be issued and grievant be informed about the final decision not later than 20

days after the logging of the grievance. Closing out the grievance occurs after the implementation of the resolution has been verified. Even when an agreement is not reached, or the grievance was rejected it is important to document the result, actions and effort put into the resolution, close out the case. If the grievance could not be resolved in amicable endeavor, the grievant can resort to the formal judicial procedures, as made available under the Macedonian national legal framework. Any grievance can be taken to the authority of the judicial bodies at any time after logging. Logging a grievance with the GU does not preclude or prevent seeking resolution from an official authority, judicial or other, as provided by the Macedonian legal framework. The legal resolution at court is allowed anytime during this grievance process (presented also on Figure 1). The court decision is final in the event when the amicable resolution cannot be reached.

In case of anonymous grievance, after acknowledgment of the grievance within three days from logging, the GU will investigate the grievance and within 20 days from logging the grievance, issue final decision that will be disclosed on the website of the Ministry of Transport and Communication. Closing out the grievance occurs after the implementation of the resolution has been verified. The flowchart below shows usual grievance life-cycle:

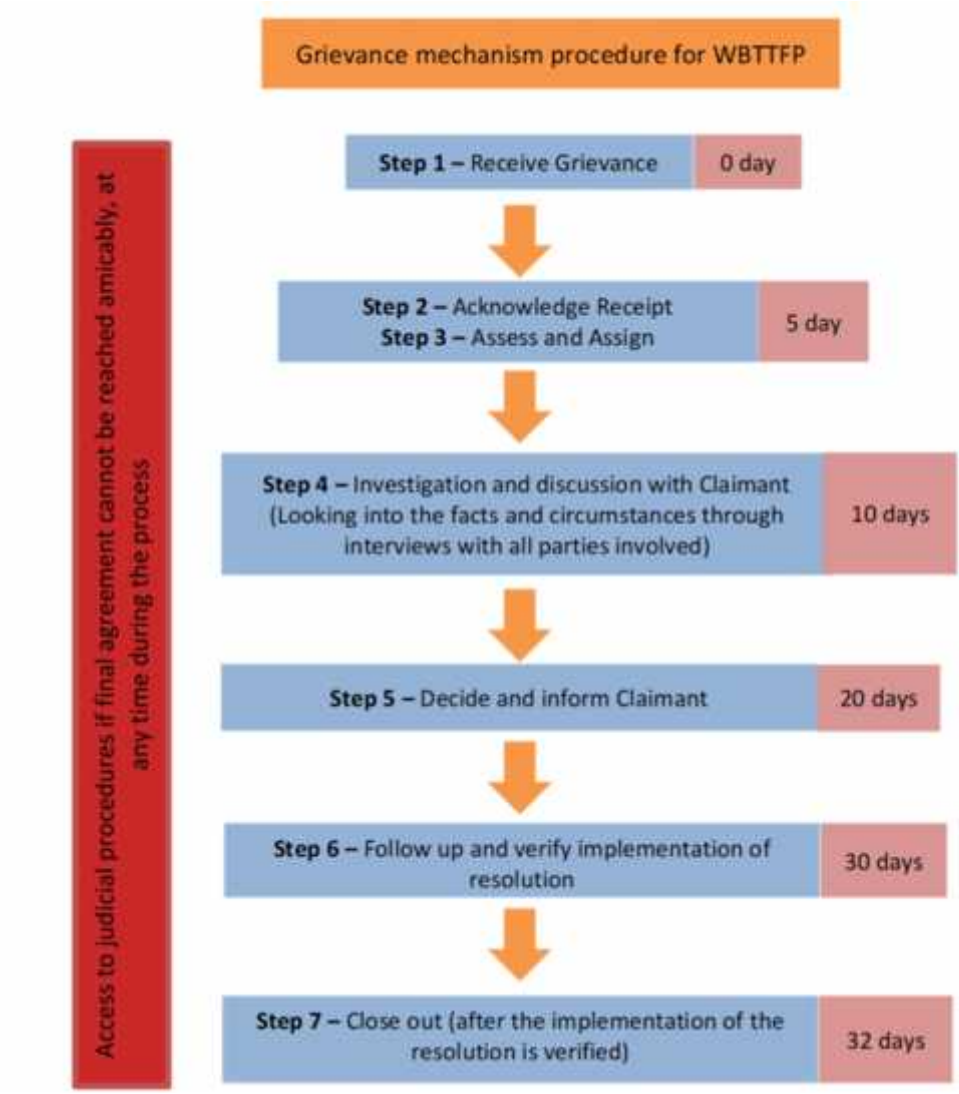


Figure 1: Grievance flowchart

The GU shall keep a grievance register log that will have all necessary elements to disaggregate the grievance by gender of the person logging it as well as by type of grievance. Each grievance will be recorded in the register with the following information at minimum:

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

The role of the GU, in addition to addressing grievances, shall be to keep and store comments/grievances received and keep the Central grievance log administered by the Project promoter. In order to allow full knowledge of this tool and its results, quarterly updates from the GU shall be available on the Project Promoters website (***http://www.mtc.gov.mk***).

The updates shall be disaggregated by gender, type of grievances /complaints. In order to have continuous dialogue, quarterly public meetings shall be held to discuss the outcomes of grievances, in general, discuss the grievance/complaints report and inform the community about current Project activities.

10.2. RECORD KEEPING OF GRM

All comment responses and grievances are to be registered using the Grievance base tracking system. This includes details of the comments/grievance, the commenter/aggrieved, and ultimately the steps taken to resolve the grievance. Hard copies of the form are to be kept at the GU, accompanying with other documentation e.g. written statements, photographic evidence, or investigation reports are to be filed along with the grievance log both in hard and soft copies. The data base and hard copy data base will be maintained by the GU to record and track management of all comments and grievances, and audited. This will serve to help monitor and improve performance of the Grievance Mechanism.

10.3. MONITORING AND REVIEW

It is vitally important to monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism. Appropriate measures include monthly reporting on the number of grievances received, type of complaints and concerns, resolved and outstanding grievances, number and type of activities taken to solve the problems as well as Grievant satisfied with the process and outcome.

11. PROJECT CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

11.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT MACEDONIA

As a central Balkan country, Republic of Macedonia is situated in South-Eastern Europe, bordering with four countries, to the east with Bulgaria, to the north with Serbia, to the west with Albania and to the south with Greece.

Covers an area of 25,713 km² and 2,022,547 inhabitants, according to the 2002 Census. The

country's capital is Skopje with 506,926 inhabitants. The average population density is 83.2 inhabitants per km².

The country position is very favorable and it is significant cross roads in the Balkans connecting several countries and South-Eastern Europe. The international highway E – 75 road M5 and international railway as well as Corridor 8 and 10 are the most important traffic corridor throughout the country.

Diverse topography with high mountains and deep valleys surrounded by mountains, picturesque rivers, large and small natural lakes are the main characteristics of the country. Macedonian cultural sites and resources occupy an important place in the world cultural heritage.

River Vardar is the longest river in the country with 388 km (of which 301 km are in the Republic of Macedonia), and mostly it flows through the central part of the country. Three large lakes — Lake Ohrid, Lake Prespa and Dojran Lake — lie on the southern borders of the Republic, bisected by the frontiers with Albania and Greece. Lake Ohrid is considered to be one of the oldest lakes and biotopes in the world and the deepest in the Balkans (286 m). According to the hydro graphic division, the country belongs to three water basins, namely: Adriatic Sea (15% of the territory) with the main entry watercourse being the river Crn Drim; Aegean Sea (85% of the territory) with the rivers Vardar and Strumica as the major watercourses; Black Sea, the basin of which has insignificant territory.

The capital city Skopje and Ohrid as UNESCO-protected are the key tourist destinations, as well as Prespa and Dojran Lake, the National Parks: Pelister, Galichica and Mavrovo and other areas with cultural and historical significance. Richness and heterogeneity of species and ecosystems, and the high degree of relicts and endemism are the main characteristics of biological diversity in the Republic of Macedonia. There are three National Parks: Mavrovo, Galichica and Pelister and many natural monuments within the country.

Currently there are 80 municipalities and the City of Skopje, which is a district unit of local self-government that consists of 10 municipalities. In total, there are 1767 settlements and 34 cities in the Republic of Macedonia. For better economic development and statistical purposes, the Republic of Macedonia is divided into 8 non-administrative units – statistical regions that are formed by grouping the municipalities as administrative units of lower level.

11.2. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE AND RELEVANT POTENTIAL ISSUES

Environmental and social issues within the country are similar to those of other countries in the Balkan region.

11.2.1. AIR EMISSIONS AND AIR QUALITY

The air pollution is very big problem in the bigger cities within the country. This problem is particularly significant in winter period when the polluted air is present during long period of days. Traffic congestion increases vehicle emissions and degrades ambient air quality. The Ambient Air Quality varies according to the location of the measuring point with main contribution of the concentration of population, transport of goods and people, the vicinity of industrial capacities, production of energy.

The ambient air quality in Republic of Macedonia is continuously monitored and reported by the Ministry of environment and physical planning, the sector of Macedonian Environmental

Information Centre (MEIC). State air quality monitoring network is consists of 17 automatic monitoring stations (measuring on line concentrations of SO_2 [µg/m3], NO_2, NOx, NO [µg/m3], CO [mg/ m3], O_3 – ozone [µg/m3], SPM – suspended particulate matters (PM_{10}/opt. $PM_{2.5}$) expressed in µg/m3. The heavy metals (arsenic, nickel, cadmium) have been monitored as well.

The location of monitoring stations is presented on Figure.

Air quality shows no increase above concentration limit values and alert thresholds for SO_2, NO and CO. Exceeding of PM_{10} daily limit values resulted in exceeding of the annual average limit value. $PM_{2.5}$ follows the trend of PM_{10} and remains a challenge for the future. Average annual concentrations of PM_{10} exceed the annual limit value (40 µg/m^3) in all monitoring stations located in urban areas in all years from 2005 till now. The most critical pollutant in our country are suspended particles that affects human health. Their concentrations within the country are high, especially during the winter months, when they significantly exceed the limit values defined in national legislation. The main source of suspended particles are heating, industry and traffic.

The Inventory of air pollutants is prepared according the requirements of the Convention on Trans-Boundary Air Pollution Transmission and Protocols which the Republic of Macedonia has ratified in 2010. The emissions of pollutants from sources of pollution such as transport, industry, agriculture transmitted over long distances and significantly affect air quality and therefore have impact on vegetation, animals and population. It is therefore necessary to control their emissions and to reduce the discharged amounts in the air.

Transport is one of the biggest environmental pollutants, and especially degradation has occurred in the urban areas. Depending on the development of motorization of one country, the greatest part of total air pollution, comes from transport, especially GHGs. CO_2 emissions account for at least 20% of total Europe's GHG emissions. In urban areas, the main emitters are automotive engines incorporated in various vehicles, i.e. internal combustion engines. Regardless of the degree of combustion, these engines emit pollutants that pose a potential danger to the environment while at the same time endangering transport safety.

Transport contributes to air emissions mainly by NOx and CO polluting substances, SO_2 and PM_{10} emission coming from transport are significantly low, but still have their share in the total emission quantities, therefore in the sensitive areas it is important to be taken into consideration.

11.2.2. WATER QUALITY

Water sources are relatively clean in their upper course, and rapidly get worsen along their middle and lower courses. This situation mainly is a result of discharging of untreated communal waste water, waters from industry and agriculture. Also, water quality can get worse as a result of construction activities (construction of roads, streets, bridges) near the water sources or as a result of improper waste management (disposal of waste near/ in water sources).

According the Law on waters the categorization and classification of the waters is done in line with international standards. The corresponding Decree on classification of waters (Official Gazette no. 18/99) classifies the waters from "purity" to "pollution" in five classes and defines the permitted use criteria of the respective water class. According the Decree on categorization of water streams, lakes, reservoirs and groundwater (Official Gazette no. 18/99, 71/99) water sources are classified in proper category according their quality. RIMSYS program defines 20 monitoring stations for water quality in R. Macedonia.

Monitoring of the water quality is performing with taking samples from these monitoring stations and making analysis for the following parameters: biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), chemical oxygen demand, total ammonium concentration, concentrations of nitrates, concentrations of nitrites, orthophosphate concentrations and heavy metals (total Iron, Manganese, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, and Nickel).

Location of the monitoring stations is given in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Monitoring stations for water quality in Republic of Macedonia

Waters of the biggest natural lakes, i.e. Ohrid and Prespa as international waters are subject of bilateral and trilateral agreements between the Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Albania and Republic of Greece, respectively.

The quality of lake water is at mainly satisfactory level. However, there are rivers which with their entry into the lakes contribute to deterioration of the quality of lake water. The quality of water in these lakes is threatened by discharges of wastewater, uncontrolled use of lake waters for agricultural and tourism purposes, as well as by weather conditions.

Generally transport sector is not a key issue for poor water quality. Some water pollution may appear as a result of transport construction activities and deposition of construction and demolition waste near the rivers.

11.2.3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Generated solid waste in Macedonia is mostly disposed. Only the Skopje landfill Drisla fulfills the minimum criteria prescribed in the national and EU landfill criteria. All others don't comply with any technical and/or environmental standards; landfills represent risks for the pollution of air, soil, surface water and groundwater, as well as potential risks for biodiversity, agricultural land and human health due to deposition of mixed hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

The municipal waste collection system covers 75% of the national population. By waste type, the highest amount of collected waste is mixed municipal waste, 543 644 tones or 89 %, and the lowest amount is rubber waste, 656 tones or 0.1% of the total amount of collected waste.

An additional environmental problem is represented by the traditional burning on open-air fires of municipal waste, plant tissue waste and plastics originating from greenhouses or silage coverage. Most of the existing municipal dumpsites need to be closed since the site conditions and environmental impact do not allow them to be upgraded economically, to be harmonized with the EU standards.

There are 54 active municipal waste landfills, categorized according to the assessment of their environmental risk 16 landfills are ranked with high risk, 16 with medium risk, and 19 with low environmental risk. Existing municipal waste landfills categorized according to their environmental risk are shown on Figure 5. Four high-risk landfills are classified as special cases and need to be closed and/or remediated immediately.

Figure 5 Overview of the existing municipal landfills and categorization according to their risk on the environment

Existing waste disposal practices do not comply with any technical and/or environmental standards; landfills represent risks for the pollution of air, soil, surface water and groundwater, as well as potential risks for biodiversity, agricultural land and human health due to deposition of mixed hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Construction and demolition waste, arise from activities such as the construction of buildings and civil infrastructure, total or partial demolition of buildings and civil infrastructure, road planning, construction and maintenance. It usually comprises of: concrete, tiles, reinforcement bars, asphalt paving, asphalt roofing, lumber, gypsum board, rock, soil and fines, and remains. Some hazardous constituents can also be found such as: fluorescent tubes, asbestos, lead, mercury and paints. The annual generation of this waste stream is highly dependent upon the construction activities in either the public or private sector. The estimated quantities for Macedonia ranging from 460.000 to 500.000 ton/year.

11.2.4. NOISE

Noise in the environment is a serious health and environmental problem both in the countries of Europe and Macedonia**.** Noise from traffic is still one of the most important sources of noise in the environment that if exceed the limit values, will cause adverse health effects in the exposed population. The noise has a tendency to increase due to the increased traffic density.

Measurement and monitoring of noise is needed to achieve and maintain noise levels in the environment within the limit values defined in four areas according to the degree of protection against noise, with the ultimate goal of protecting the health and well-being of the population.

The responsible authority for collecting data for noise exposure indicators and the percentage of noise-exposed population is MoEPP. Authorized and accredited laboratories for noise exposure assessment obtain data for noise exposure indicators in collaboration with responsible bodies, like MoEPP for major roads, major railways and major airports, local government for agglomeration and settlements. Laboratories for noise measurements are allocated in public health centers and

consultant companies for environmental risk assessment. Some of them are already accredited by the National Institute of Accreditation.

In the Republic of Macedonia, strategic noise maps for agglomerations, major roads, major railways, major airports, settlements and areas of special interest have not yet been prepared, so there are no available data for noise-exposed population and the public is not informed about the current status for noise exposure. National limit values for the prevention of adverse noise-related effects were established in compliance with WHO recommendations by the Ministry of Health and MoEPP.

Data based on strategic noise maps (number and percentage of people exposed to 55 dB (A) and more in major agglomerations, around major roads, major railways and major airports) are not available. Data for noise levels in urban centers such as Skopje, Bitola and Kumanovo based on local noise monitoring are available, but data for the percentage of exposed population are not available. The Centers for Public Health in Bitola, Kicevo and Kumanovo assess the impact of communal noise on the exposed population in the cities. According the registered noise levels measured in city area of Bitola, Kumanovo and Kicevo can be concluded that noise level exceeds the defined limit values especially during the nights.

11.2.5. NATURE PROTECTION

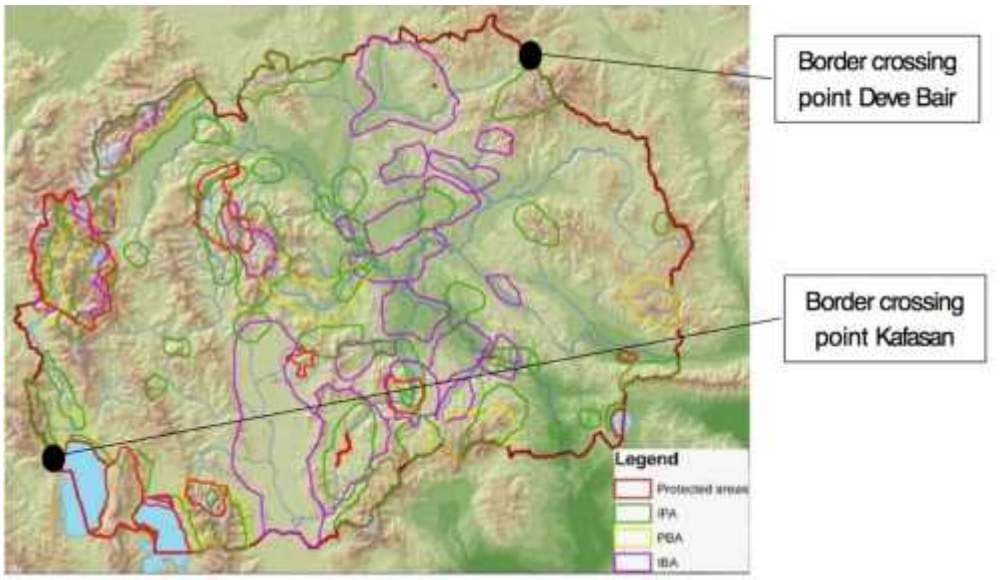
The Republic of Macedonia has rich biodiversity represented with almost 22.000 species from which over 1.000 species are endemic. In addition, the country has numerous relicts and endemic species for which is an “European hotspot”. On the territory of Macedonia have been identified over 2.000 species of algae and fungi, 3.200 vascular plants, 500 species of moss, 13.000 invertebrate species, 85 species of fish, 14 amphibians, 32 reptiles, 335 birds and 89 mammals. Of significant importance are the endemic species from which 150 are endemic algae, 120 endemic vascular plants, over 700 invertebrates and 27 endemic fish species.

The territory of Macedonia holds 120 habitat types and 28 types of ecosystems, from which the Ohrid and Prespa Lakes are from both national and global significance. The largest numbers of endemic algae species are found in the Ohrid and Prespa Lake, and fewer in Dojran Lake and Shar Mountain.

In the Republic of Macedonia there are three national parks: Mavrovo (731 km^2), Galichica (227 km^2) and Pelister (125 km^2). All three parks are heritage sites of nature and culture.

According to the international criteria, wider number of sites/protected areas within the country were identified and designated as: *Important Plant Areas (IPAs), Important Bird Area (IBA) and Prime Butterfly Areas (PBAs)*. Within Macedonia 42 IPAs were identified, covering about 459,425 ha which is almost 18 % of the country’s territory. Ten IBAs covering total area of 2,709 km^2 (around 10% of the territory of the country) were identified. Eight prime butterfly areas (PBAs) have been identified within the country. Three out of the eight areas already have certain protection on national level (part of Baba Mountain, Galichica and the Gorge of the river Radika are within the boundaries of the existing national parks).

On Figure 6 the location of the national protected areas are presented (red line), internationally protected areas (IBA, IPA and PBA with violet, green and yellow line) regarding the locations of the two border crossing points: border crossing points (BCP) Deve Bair and border crossing points (BCP) Kafasan.



Source: http://www.mes.org.mk/PDFs/Other/IBA_IPA_%20PBA_vo_RM.pdf

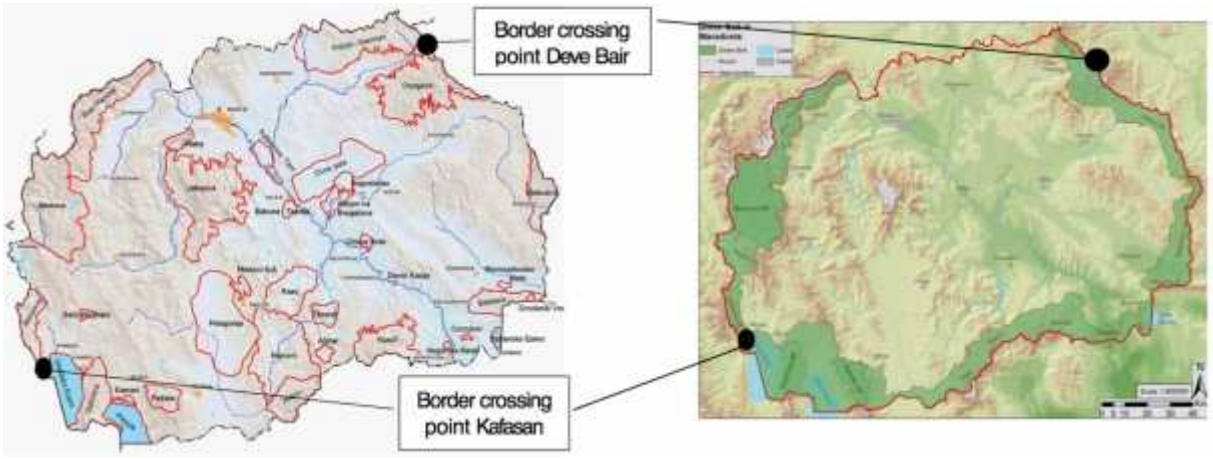
Figure 6 Map of internationally and nationally protected areas regarding to the two border crossing points

Emerald Network – Emerald network represents a network of total 35 areas (20 areas are located in alpine bio geographical region – western Macedonia), and the rest of 15 in continental region-eastern Macedonia) covering total area of 752.223 ha, which is around 29% of the territory of the country.

National Ecological Network (MAK-NEN) – the MAK-NEN network includes 13 core areas (crucial for maintenance of stable population of the bear), 26 corridors (12 linear, 11 landscape and 3 stepping stones), and buffer belts were established around most of the core areas of different width depending on natural relief characteristics and anthropogenic impact, as well as several restoration areas.

Balkan green belt – The Balkan green belt is an initiative of IUCN for establishment of ecological network along the former "iron curtain" with an aim to protect and conserve the natural values, while taking into account the economic, social and cultural needs of the local communities. This belt consists of 11 protected areas: the National Parks: Pelister, Mavrovo, and Galichica; Nature Park Ezerani; the Nature monuments: Ohrid Lake, Prespa Lake, Dojran Lake, Vevchanski Izvori, Smolarski Vodopad, Koleshinski Vodopad; and the floristic locality Majdan.

In Figure 7 is given the location of the two border crossing points regarding to the Emerald network and Balkan green belt.



Source: http://www.moepp.gov.mk/?page_id=4920 *source: http://mes.org.mk/nov-sajt/?p=4376&lang=en*

Figure 7 Border crossing points Deve Bair and Kafasan in terms of Emerald network and Balkan green belt

The locations of the border crossing points (BCPs) of Deve Bair and Kafasan does not overlap with any IBA, IPA, PBAs or Emerald areas. Only Balkan green belt overlaps with the locations of the border crossing points (BCPs) of Deve Bair and Kafasan (Figure 2). BCP Deve Bair over laps with area of Jablanica Mountain (from Balkan green belt) and BCP Kafasan overlaps with area of Bilina Mountain (from Balkan green belt), so the site specific EMPs during the reconstruction activities along this border crossing points should take this information into consideration and purpose specific preventive measures. It is not expected that the projects will involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats (World Bank OP 4.04 Natural Habitats Policy) taking into account that both BCPs are existing structures and only reconstruction activities will be applied.

11.2.6. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The position of Republic of Macedonia has always been an important territory, where different civilizations met. All of these civilizations that ruled this part influenced the area with their culture and customs. These civilizations have left their traces on this territory in a form of different cultural and historic monuments. Many of these were destroyed by wars and earthquakes, but many have been restored and witness the rich history of Macedonia. The cultural heritage of Macedonia includes archaeological sites, Byzantine churches, monasteries and frescoes, old fortresses, old market places, mosques, etc. Each town, settlements in Macedonia has something specific to offer.

There are quite numerous archaeological sites, all over the country. Remarkable archaeological sites from the classical antiquity period are the towns of Stobi (near Negotino), Heraclea Lyncestis (near Bitola), Scupi (near Skopje), and Bargala (near Shtip), Stibera (near Prilep). Ohrid and Lake Ohrid are recognized as UNESCO natural and cultural heritage sites.

Cultural Heritage Protection Office of the Republic of Macedonia, within the Ministry of Culture holds a register of all protected material and non-material cultural heritage of the Republic of Macedonia.

11.2.7. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change refers to any change in climate over time, either due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Warming of the atmosphere due to the reduction in outgoing solar radiation resulting from concentrations of gases such as carbon dioxide is called greenhouse effect.

The aim of climate change mitigation is to stabilize the greenhouse gases (GHS) concentration at a level, which would prevent negative impacts on the climate and allow the ecosystems to naturally adapt to climate change, in accordance with the principle of international cooperation and the aims of the national, social and economic development.

The Republic of Macedonia intents to provide its contribution in the global efforts for reducing greenhouse gases emissions, that is to reduce 30% carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels combustion, or 36% as a more ambitious goal, to 2030. Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels combustion constitute almost 80% from the total national greenhouse emissions, with dominant contributions from the energy, buildings and transport sectors.

Efforts are needed to integrate climate change into other sectorial policies. Legislation was adopted on consumer information on fuel consumption and CO2 emissions for new passenger cars. Regarding the transport sector, urban transport policies aim to improve flows, traffic, and the role of transport infrastructure, which will contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Passenger cars are the dominant mode of passenger transport, with an average share of 75% in total passenger km, which impacts the environment and human health.

11.3. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT GENERAL OUTLINE AND SITE – SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

With the aim to identify the social impacts, site specific social screening should be done for each project. The results of the screening will be used as mandatory selection criterion. The Environmental/Social Specialist within the PIU will be responsible for social screening.

The social screening process should determine potential impacts of activities and their likelihood to cause negative social impacts; existence or possible occurrence of prohibited social impacts, review and approval of the project proposals and monitoring social issues during project implementation.

Social Screening Forms will be used by the PIU and Environmental/Social Specialist. They should be assisted by sector specific agencies, authorities and institutions for identifying the potential social impacts, determining their significance, assigning the appropriate risk and providing clear conclusions whether the screened activity or area has the quality to be eligible for financing under the Project. During the social screening process, project stakeholders, project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) will be consulted about the project's environmental and social aspects and their views are considered. The announcement of planned project activities could be published using municipal notice board or local community offices where interested or affected citizens could raise their concern on social issues at the earlier stage of the project. In that way the Project Proponent will get on time information and data prior starting official screening procedure using the attached forms (Annex 3).

The results from the social screening and environmental screening will lead to the review and approval of activities under the each Project.

11.4. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The ESMF for WBTTFP takes into consideration the potential and most typical environmental and social impacts that could be caused by sub – projects activities. Possible environmental and social impacts identification and assessment process should be carried out based on the baseline conditions identified during the project concept and feasibility study development in order to identify any sensitivity of resources and receptors, and the sub – project actions and activities that

may significantly affect the baseline environmental or socio-economic conditions during any of the project phase.

The impacts assessment should be conducting using the following criteria: type of impact, reversibility, geographical extent, magnitude, duration of the impact, likelihood of appearance, extent /location where impact occurs and timing of occurrence.

Two key criteria are considered during the assessment of the level of impact that the sub – projects activities could cause:

- **Consequence/Significance**: the impact (positive or negative) of an activity's interaction with the legal, natural and/or socio-economic environments; (Table 2).

Table 2 Impact assessment – Consequence

Consequence Category	Addressed
Significant	Most severe, alternative will be proposed through environmental hazard risk management
Major	Severe, alternative/avoidance will be proposed through environmental hazard risk management
Moderate	Less severe, measures will be proposed to minimize impact
Minor	Less severe, mitigation measures will be proposed
Negligible	Less severe. Mitigation and enhancement measures will be prepared if possible
None	No impact, enhancement measures will be prepared if possible
Positive	Positive impact

- **Likelihood:** the likelihood that an impact will occur (Table 3).

Table 3 Impact assessment – Likelihood

Likelihood Category	Definition
Certain	The impact will occur under normal operating conditions
Very likely	The impact is very likely to occur under normal operating condition
Likely	The impact is likely to occur at some time under normal operating conditions
Unlikely	The impact is unlikely to but may occur at some time under normal operating conditions
Very unlikely	The impact is very unlikely to occur under normal operating conditions but may occur in exceptional circumstances

These criteria should be used during the environmental and social impact assessment of proposed sub –projects, whose specific activities cannot be pre-determined and will be identified in the course of the Project implementation.

Environmental and social impact assessment process need to be conducted for all sub-projects activities (mainly grouped in following categories):

1. *Reconstruction/Construction of facilities;*
2. *Reconstruction of access road at border crossing points*
3. *Procurement and installation of equipment at border crossing points*

a) Potential environmental and social impacts as results of reconstruction/construction of facilities and reconstruction of access road at border crossing points

Project Components 1 and 2 will have low to moderate, mainly site-specific environmental impacts at the Border Crossing Points supported under the Project. In the deployment phase, impacts will mainly relate to custom terminal modifications, traffic safety issues during the modifications, including for the deployment of ITS systems for Component 2. None of the impacts is expected to be large-scale or irreversible; as such, the Project has been classified as Category "B" in accordance with World Bank operation policies. Components 3 and 4 meanwhile are not expected to have any adverse environmental impacts.

Improved accessibility to the Bulgarian border will have a positive impact on logistics costs, attracting more international road users and increasing economic opportunities for long distance truck drivers and local road users.

Project realization will improve the infrastructure on the border crossings, border crossing mechanisms, increase social interactions between people living near the border, create new temporary jobs and improve the services at border crossings. Positive impacts are also expected through the project realization by initiating cross-border trade between Macedonia and neighboring countries.

Mainly the potential environmental impacts are expected as a result of the preparatory and construction/reconstruction works and presence of construction equipment and machinery on a very limited location.

As a result of realization of project activities during the phase of construction/reconstruction of buildings or access roads are expected following potential adverse environmental and social impacts in the vicinity of the construction site:

- ***Air emissions*** from dust and exhaust gases are expected from the presence of construction machinery, mechanization and equipment at the site, operation of the machinery for excavation of soil and removal of asphalt, transport of construction materials and transportation of the excavated soil and generated waste to landfill. Impact on air is expected in the area that is several hundred meters away from the location of works. Significant impact on local population is not expected. All potential impacts on air are closely related to the location of works, they are temporary with tendency to restore into original condition upon the termination of works.
- Different ***waste streams*** would be generated during the construction/reconstruction activities: excavated soil, asphalt, communal waste, packaging waste, inert waste,

biodegradable waste, possible small amounts of hazardous waste from fuels leakage from mechanization, oils, etc. The occurrence of waste from the surplus of building materials is possible during the reconstruction of the buildings (e.g. pipes for water supply and sewage, excess cables, plastic metal parts, wooden parts, ceramics, glass, motor oil, etc.). For proper management of the generated waste streams in the construction zone, the Contractor should prepare a Waste Management Plan, get it approved by the competent municipality staff and strictly follow during the implementation. The Waste Management Plan should include guidelines for keeping records of: type of generated waste, type of waste (hazardous, non-hazardous, inert waste, biodegradable, etc.), quantity of generated fractions of waste and location for its temporary storage, location for its final disposal by an authorized company. The Waste Management Plan should also include handling and management of the waste and its separation on site (hazardous and non-hazardous waste in order to perform proper collection, transportation and final disposal),. The Contractor is obliged to sign an agreement with municipal communal enterprise for taking generated inert and non-hazardous waste from the construction site. If hazardous waste is generated at the construction site, the Contractor should sign contracts with authorized collectors and transporters thereof. The list of companies that have received the License for collection / transport of hazardous waste can be found on the web site of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning ***(www.moepp.gov.mk)***

- For proper waste management it is essential that the communication between Contractor and the municipality staff (Municipality on which territory is located border crossing point) is established from the beginning of sub-project, in order to get guidance on where to dispose different waste streams. It is also important to keep records on temporary and final disposal of wastes.

The Contractor should pay close attention to asbestos containing wastes, which are likely to appear when dismantling old roofs and wall, and avoid and mitigate adverse environmental impact, especially impact on health of workers and other people, which can be caused if wastes are handled inappropriately. The characterization of hazardous waste is conducted according to the Law on Waste and List of Waste Codes – Official Gazette of RM No. 100/05). The code for this kind of hazardous waste is 17 06 05 (accompanied with asterisks* which means that it is a hazardous waste and precautionary measures are needed to minimize the risks of human health). The national waste related legislation should be taken into consideration before development of the Waste Management Plan, and special attention should be paid to the following legal acts: a) Rulebook of detailed conditions on the handling of hazardous waste, and on the manner of packaging and labeling (O.G. of RM No. 15/08); b) Rulebook on the handling and management of waste containing asbestos and waste from products containing asbestos (O.G. of RM No. 89/06).

The Contractor should sign Contract with the landfill “Drisla” in Skopje licensed to accept hazardous wastes for the final disposal of the eventually asbestos containing panels.

- ***Impacts on soil*** **-** can occur through soil erosion and soil contamination (from waste storage, leakages of fuel and oil spills from vehicles, etc.). Also emission of gases, dust, heavy metals from construction machines and transportation vehicles leads to the contamination of surrounding soil.

- ***Increased noise level*** because of the presence of machinery, movement of vehicles and construction mechanization and performing construction/ reconstruction activities. The noise impact varies due to the distance from the construction site to the receptors as well as depends of the duration of construction work performed. According national regulations (Rulebook on the locations of the measuring stations and the noise measuring points – Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 120/08), 4 areas with noise protection levels are defined and noise limit values for each of these 4 areas according Rulebook on the limit values of the level of noise in the environment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 147/08).

Table 4 Noise protected areas and limit values

Area defined according to the degree on noise protection	Noise limit values (dB)		
	L_{day}	L_e	L_{night}
Area with degree of noise protection I (hospitals, national parks, natural reserves)	**50**	**50**	**40**
Area with degree of noise protection II (residential)	55	55	45
Area with degree of noise protection III (mixed-residential and commercial area)	60	60	55
Area with degree of noise protection IV (industrial area)	70	70	60

The areas of the cross borders regarding noise protection belongs to the area with I^{CT} degree of noise protection and the proposed limit levels should not be exceeded during construction /reconstruction activities.

- ***Water pollution*** – Taking into consideration that in the near vicinity of the cross borders there are no water bodies that could be directly impacted, should be taken into consideration indirect impact on waters through the improper storage of generated waste, incidental leakage of fuel or motor oils from the construction machinery and waste water treatment. All types of generated wastes should be temporary disposed on designated locations within the construction site, which should be demarcated and protected from accidental leakage of the waste and pollution of the soil and underground waters. Mobile toilets should be placed and regularly maintained by the authorized legal entity in order to prevent pollution of waters.

  The design of sub-projects should provide installation of the small in-situ waste water treatment plant with proper capacity depending on the number of users. Also in the design phase should be included installation of oil separators and their regular maintaining and cleaning by authorized legal entity according the manufacturer's recommendations.

- ***Impact on Biodiversity***– no significant, long term negative impacts on biodiversity are expected. Possible disturbance of animals around the project site due to increased noise and human presence. During the construction loss of habitat, fragmentation of habitat are not expected. If there is a need for cutting of trees on the sub – project locations during the phase of clearing the sites, good practice should be applied for compensatory planting or replanting.

- ***Cultural heritage*** – During the construction activities unexpected finding of new locations of cultural heritage/aerologic sites could be find as result of investments in improvement of the border crossings. All construction activities must stop if cultural heritage/aerologic site are found during the construction phase and the Contractor is obligate to inform state competent authority cultural heritage protection office.
- ***Land Acquisition and Resettlement***–Land take is unlikely to occur. However, if this is the case any kind of land take activities (temporary or permanent) or resettlement for the purposes of construction of facilities must be treated under OP 4.12 'Involuntary Resettlement', with the development of respective safeguard instruments. Several social issues related with the land acquisition and resettlement (but not limited on them only) should be taken into account as impacts on surrounding settlements and population: access to assets, damage of assets during reconstruction of access roads, loss of income, deterioration of life quality during the construction works through increased noise, vibration, dust, etc.
- ***Information disclosure*** – Before starting of any construction activity it is necessary to inform the public about sub-project implementation. For all sub-projects, the Project Proponents should prepare Information / Announcement on the beginning of construction activities and publish it, on the website of respective Municipality, PE Public Roads and Custom. Any broader construction activity, which may require land acquisition, shall follow the provisions set for the information dissemination in Operational Policies 4.01, 4.12, and prepare and implement respective instruments.
- ***Community health and safety –*** Taking into consideration that the planned project facilities are located at border crossing areas with frequent flow of the population, the Contractor is obliged to meet the community safety requirements according to the GIIP and national regulation before, during and upon completion of sub-project activities.
- ***Occupational Health and Safety –*** The OHS Plan should contain guidelines for using Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) during the civil works such as proper prevention from possible injuries of the workers, employees and passengers during the construction/reconstruction activities. The Contractor must be obliged to meet the OHS requirements according to the GIIP and national regulation before, during and upon completion of sub-project activities. The Plan should contain guidelines for the use of PPE.

b) Potential environmental and social impacts as results of installation of equipment at border crossing points

Some of the projects require construction works for installment of the planned equipment at BCP. The potential environmental impacts that could appear during installation of equipment at border crossing points are insignificant, small scale impacts, reversible with local importance.

- ***Generating different waste streams*** (packaging waste, old electric and electronic waste, inert waste, possible hazardous waste (asbestos from roofs/walls, lights, etc.). Prior to start of the activities the Contractor should prepare Waste Management Plan in order to ensure proper waste management of different waste streams produced on and near the sites. The Plan should include guidelines and instructions for selection (hazardous from non-hazardous waste), recycling (if it possible), transportation and final disposal (indication of appropriate locations/sites for waste disposal). The Contractor should sign Contract with authorized companies for acceptance and final disposal of each stream of generated waste.

- ***Community safety and OH&S requirements*** – The Contractor shall meet the community safety and OH&S requirements according to the national regulation.

Main potential negative impacts are expected to appear during the construction/reconstruction phase of sub – projects.

Potential impacts in the operational phase of the constructed/reconstructed objects

- During the operational phase of buildings impacts on the air quality are not expected taking in consideration that the objects will be provided with thermal isolation, new windows and door, the loss of energy and consequently need for heating will be minimized, which will lead to decreased energy consumption and minimization of the impact on air quality.
- Also, the new constructed access roads and new lanes at border crossings will provide reduced time at the border crossing point, which will mitigate the impacts on the air.
- During the operational phase, on the BCP Deve Bair will be operational the UWWTP for wastewater treatment before discharging. It should be maintained regularly in order to provide the proper quality of treated urban wastewaters according the national legislation.
- At this phase the communal **wastes** are expected to be generated, which will also include recyclable wastes such as paper, glasses, plastic bottles, lighting bulbs, packaging waste from cleaning products, batteries, electric and electronic equipment, etc. All these wastes shall be managed though contracting specialized licensed communal services for collection, transportation and disposal of non – hazardous waste to the landfill.
- Regular maintaining of installed oil separators around BCPs and theirs cleaning by authorized legal entity according the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Signing Contract with authorized company for collecting and treatment of old electric and electronic equipment that should be replaced.

Realization of the WBTTFP Project is expected to have positive socio-economic impacts by fostering cross-border trade between Republic of Macedonia and their neighboring countries, through the new constructed/reconstructed infrastructure, increased social interactions between people living near the BCPs, improved border crossing mechanisms and security as a result of improved services.

11.5. Capacity Development and Training Needs

Special capacity buildings and trainings will be organized by the Environmental and Social specialist in PIU to the Contractor with focus on environmental management; WB policies and national environmental management requirements. The training will also focus on specific issues like environmental supervision and monitoring for beneficiary staff who will conduct site supervision and compliance assessment.

At the introductory meeting before the start of each sub-project, the Environmental and Social Expert and the Contractor will go over contractual obligations, including, but not limited to, community safety, OH&S for workers with emphasis on wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), proper waste management of different waste streams generated on the BCPs; handling and management of chemicals at sites; minimize the level of noise regarding the limited values for the location; proper transportation and storage of the construction and raw materials.

Users of the BCP facilities (Customs stuff) will be trained to implement the good environmental practices and proper water and waste management. Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

Project implementation unit (PIU) will be established under the MTC for planning, implementation and monitoring activities. Financial management will be provided under the Ministry of Finance. Project implementation will include following governmental institutions: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Custom, Public Enterprise for State Roads. Project Management Unit (PIU) will be responsible to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the ESMF by all parties, such as Project Proponents and Contractors, including environmental and social monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The Environmental/Social Expert (ESE) will be engaged by the PIU and will be responsible for ensuring proper environmental and social management of all Project activities, conduct environmental supervision by carrying out document reviews, site visits and interviews with Contractor, Construction Supervisors, Customs officials and municipality staff. ESE should also supervise Contractors' compliance with site-specific ESMPs and visit each project at least once at the beginning of the works and minimum once in two month. Upon completion of each site visit the ESE should prepare Monitoring Report reflecting main issues and arrangements and timing for their solution. It is also recommended to hold regular meetings with the Project Manager, Contractor, representatives from MTC, responsible person from the Project Proponent and the ESEs on a monthly basis.

The reporting on the environmental compliance of the Project activities shall be as follows:

- Supervising Engineers to Project Proponent;
- Project Proponent to MTC and its PIU at least twice per month.

Specific responsibilities for the identification, assessment and addressing environmental and social aspects of the Project activities shall be set as follows:

- identification of site-specific environmental and social impacts/risks by undertaking screening - by Project Proponent with assistance from PIU;
- preparation of site-specific ESMPs – by Project Proponents under the close guidance of the PIU ESE;
- Review and approval of site-specific ESMPs – by PIU (ESEs) and then by the Bank;
- Integration of site-specific ESMP into Bidding Documents and respective Contracts – by PIU;
- Execution of site-specific ESMPs- by the respective Contractor(s) and PIU;
- Monitoring and reporting of compliance with ESMF and site-specific ESMPs – by PIU (Environment and Social Experts).

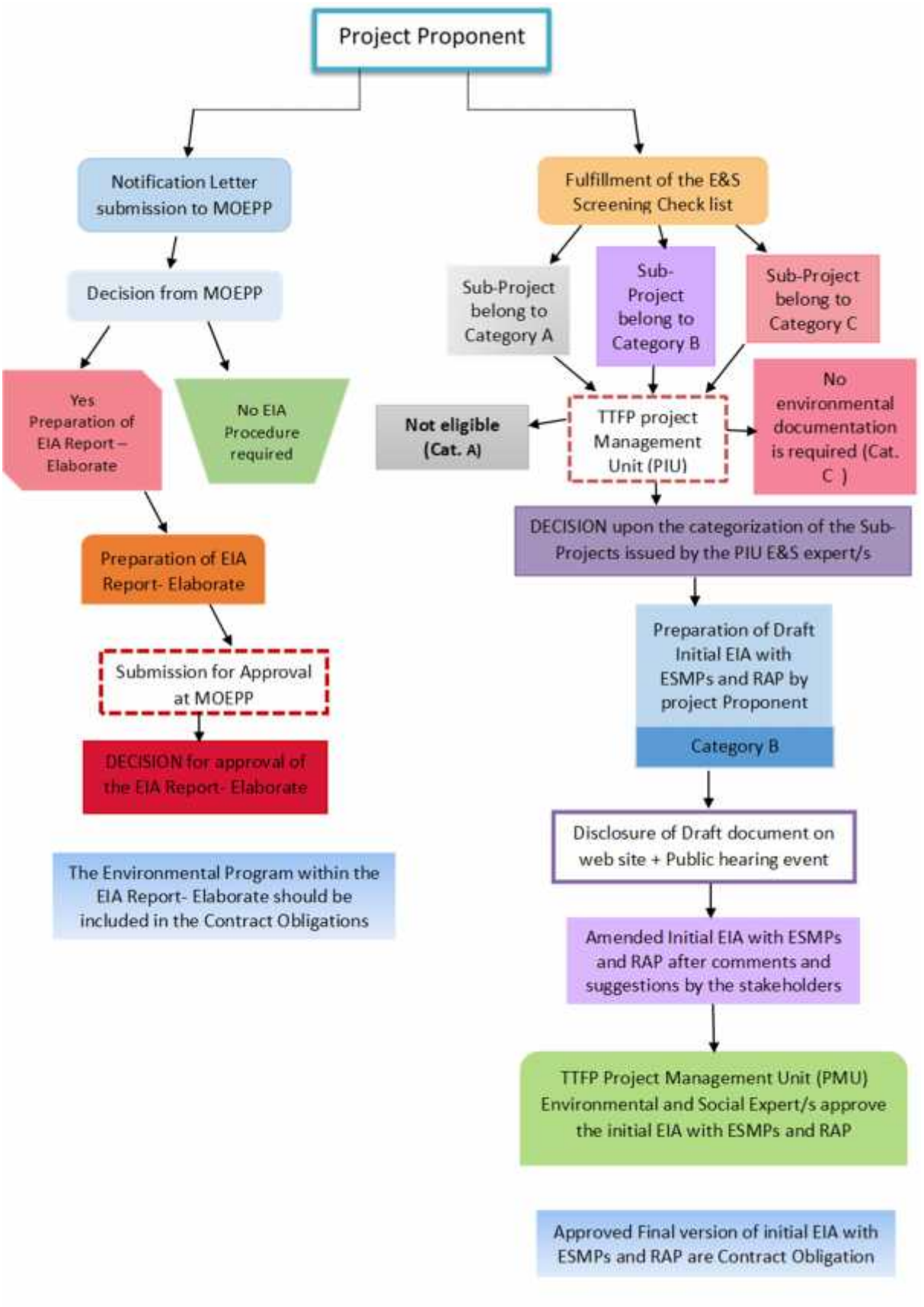
Environmental monitoring during project implementation will provides information about key environmental aspects of the project, particularly the environmental impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the Project Proponent and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed.

12. ANNEXES

Annex 1 IFC Exclusion List

- 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, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), wildlife or products regulated under CITES
- Production or trade in weapons or munitions
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine)
- Production or trade in tobacco
- Gambling, casinos, and equivalent enterprises
- Production or trade in radioactive materials (this does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where the 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 exploitive forms of forced labor/harmful child labor
- 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 (includes gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products)
- Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by indigenous peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples

Annex 2 Environmental and Social Screening Procedure under the Project



Annex 3 Template of Environmental and Social Screening Check list (TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT PROPONENT)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

for the Project

"Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project"

Republic of Macedonia

Environmental and Social Screening

Check list

INSTRUCTION FOR FULFILMENT:

OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECK LIST

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECK LIST WILL SUPPORT YOU TO DETERMINE THE SUB – PROJECT CATEGORY (A / B / C) BASED ON ASSESSMENT CRITERIA (TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT). THE SCREENING PROCESS WILL IDENTIFY THE REQUIRED TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE DOCUMENT TO BE USED FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR YOUR PROJECT.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE CHECK LIST

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT AND PROJECT PROPONENT PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT PROPONENT/PROJECT PROPONENT, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RELEVANT DOCUMENTS ALREADY PREPARED (MAIN DESIGN, FEASIBILITY STUDY, EIA REPORT…)

PART 2: SCREENING FOR CATEGORY "A" PROJECTS LISTS LARGE SCALE PROJECTS WITH SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS WITH LONG TERM REGIONAL/NATIONAL IMPACTS (THEY ARE EXCLUDED BY FINANCING UNDER THE WBTTFP PROJECT).

PART 3: SCREENING FOR CATEGORY "B" AND "C"PROJECTS INCLUDES TYPE OF ACTIVITIES FOR SMALL SCALE PROJECTS AND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA TO EVALUATE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF YOUR PROJECT.

PART 4: SOCIAL SCREENING FORM

3. HOW TO FULFIL THE CHECK LIST?

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECK LIST NEED TO BE FULFILLED BY THE RESPONSIBLE PERSON FROM THE PROJECT PROPONENT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PROJECT LOCATION, PROJECT TYPE ACTIVITIES, SENSITIVE AREAS AROUND THE PROJECT LOCATION AND POSSIBLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS THAT MIGHT OCCUR. YOU NEED TO PRELIMINARY EVALUATE THE POSSIBLE IMPACTS IN TERMS OF INTENSITY, TIME OF OCCURRENCE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCALE. THE OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT WILL LEAD YOU TO THE PROJECT CATEGORY.

CATEGORY "A" PROJECTS ARE LARGE SCALE PROJECTS WITH HIGH ENVIRONEMNTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND THEY ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING UNDER THE WBTTFP PROJECT.

CATEGORY "B" PROJECTS BASED ON PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS NEED TO BE APPLIED FOR PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA REPORT). CATEGORY "C" PROJECTS ARE THOSE PROJECTS FOR WHICH NO ADDITIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS REQUIRED.

4. HOW TO FULFIL THE CHECK LIST?

PLEASE, COMPLETE THE CHECK LIST AND AT THE END PROVIDE YOUR OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND CATEGORIZE YOUR PROJECT.

PLEASE, SIGN COMPLETED SCREENING CHECK LIST AND SUBMIT IT TO THE WBTTFP PIU /WB FOR APPROVAL.

AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE SCREENING CHECK LIST THE WBTTFP PIU ESE WILL INFORM YOU ABOUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE INSTRUMENTS TO BE APPLIED TO YOUR PROJECT. FOR ALL QUESTIONS RELATED TO FILL OUT THE SCREENING CHECK LIST, PLEASE CONTACT PIU ES EXPERT ON TEL. NO. _____THANK YOU!

PART 1	GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT AND PROJECT PROPONENT
Project Proponent name:	
Address (street and number, postal code and city):	
Project name	
Description of the project activities	
Responsible person completing the ESMP Check-list:	
ESMP Check-list completion date:	

Obtained relevant documents (approved EIA Report, obtained permits, etc.)		
PART 2	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING FOR LARGE SCALE PROJECTS**	
Type of Project Activity		
• **Trade in wildlife and wildlife products prohibited under the CITES convention**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Release of genetically altered organisms into the natural environment**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Manufacturing, distribution and sale of banned pesticides and herbicides**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Drift seine netting in the marine environment**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Manufacturing, handling and disposal of radioactive products**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Manufacturing of equipment and appliances containing CFCs and other substances regulated under the Montreal Protocol**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Manufacturing of electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in excess of 0,005 % by weight**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Manufacturing of asbestos containing products**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Nuclear reactors and parts thereof**	**YES**	**NO**

• **Tobacco, unmanufactured or manufactured**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Tobacco processing machinery, and Manufacturing of firearms**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Distilled alcohol for consumption**	**YES**	**NO**
Preliminary Assessment of Potential Impact		
• **Does the Project have adversely long term regional/national impact on natural habitats?**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Does the Project have adversely long term regional/national impact on forests and forested areas?**	**YES**	**NO**
• **Does the Project have adversely long term regional/national impact on physical cultural heritage?**	**YES**	**NO**

PLEASE NOTE: IF ANY OF THE ANSWERS OF THE ABOVE LISTED TYPE OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES IS **YES**, THE PROJECT BELONGS TO CATEGORY "A" AND THE PROJECT IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING UNDER WBTTFP.
SUB-PROJECTS WHICH MAY ADVERSELY IMPACT NATURAL HABITATS, FORESTS AND FORESTED AREAS, WITH LONG TERM REGIONAL/NATIONAL IMPACTS, WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY CATEGORIZED AS CATEGORY A PROJECT AND THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM SUPPORT BY WBTTFP.
IF ALL ANSWERS OF THE ABOVE LISTED TYPE OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES ARE **NO**, PLEASE CONTINUE WITH FULFILLMENT OF PART 3

PART 3	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING FOR SMALL TO MEDIUM SCALE PROJECTS**		
Project name:			**IF YES**
Activity/Impact	**Y (yes)**	**N (no)**	**Preliminary assessment of potential impacts**

			No or minor/minimal/local/ short term	Moderate/local/ medium term	Major/regional/long term
Building/access road reconstruction					
Site specific vehicle traffic					
Increase dust and noise from demolition and or construction					
Generation of construction waste/ electrical and electronic waste					
Removal of old equipment (electricity installation, water supply/sewage system, boiler, etc.)					
New construction (buildings/access road)					
Agricultural land required for construction					

Will the proposed activity require acquisition of land: - **Encroachment on private property** - **Relocation of Project affected people** - **Loss of private land or assets** - **Impacts on livelihood incomes** *If yes, a site specific Resettlement/Livelihood restoration Action Plan or Abbreviated Resettlement/Livelihood restoration Action Plan shall be prepared*					
Are any disruption of access to education or health services are expected?					
Excavation impacts and soil erosion					

Increase sediment loads in waters nearby BCP					
New access roads required and specific vehicle traffic					
Increase dust and noise from construction					
Generation of construction waste/ packaging waste					
Will the sub-project cause dust and noise pollution after its finalization?					
Individual wastewater treatment system					
Installation of WWTP for the new buildings on BCP					
Effluent and/or discharging into receiving waters					

Will the sub-project contribute to pollution of international waters?					
Will the sub-project cause water pollution after its completion?					
Energy efficiency of the new buildings?					
Hazardous or toxic materials					
Removal and disposal of toxic and or hazardous construction /reconstruction waste					
Storage of machine oils and lubricants					
Asbestos, PCB's, pollution from unspent PV batteries					
Will the sub-project emit greenhouse gases (CO_2, NO_x, O_3) or ozone depleting substances (CFC, methyl bromide etc.)					

Impacts on forests and/or protected areas					
Sensitive habitats - National parks and game Reserve, Wet-lands, Areas with rare or endangered flora or fauna					
Areas with outstanding					
Scenery/tourist site					
Disturbance of locally protected habitat					
Damage of wildlife species and habitat					
Encroachment on designated forests, buffer and/or protected areas					
Introduction of exotic or alien species					

Will the sub-project involve the use of forest trees or other natural as building materials?					
Traffic and Pedestrian Safety					
Site specific Traffic Regulation Plan at each Border Crossing Point					
Site is in a frequently passengers area					
Impact on trans boundary traffic					
Other physical and environmental issues and concerns					

Overall impact assessment of the small and medium scale Project	No or minor/minimal/local/short term	Moderate/local/ medium term	Major/regional/long term
Categorization of the Project done by the Project Proponent	**Project Category: C** **The project has no impact, minor or minimal impact to environmental and social impacts.**	**Project Category: B** **The project has major/ moderate environmental and social impact.**	
Additional comments			

Environmental and Social Screening Checklist prepared by: _____

Signature of responsible person _____

Date of fulfillment: _____

Part 4	SOCIAL SCREENING FORM

This screening Report shall comprise of the screening form, ownership evidence (images/documents/copies) and photos taken from the walkover survey.

Name of the project:

Project proponent:

Description of Project surroundings:

Screening indicators related to Land acquisition, assets and access to resources

	Type of activity – Will the sub project:	YES	NO	COMMENTS
1	Require that land (private) to be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development			
2	Affect more than 200 persons			
3	Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests			
4	Physically displace individuals, families or businesses			
5	Result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure			
6	Result in the involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas			

7	**Result in loss of livelihood**			
8	**Have negative impact to any vulnerable individuals or groups**			
9	**Have negative impact to informal side road shops, traders or any nomadic type of commercial activity**			
10	**Provide the opportunities to improve the informal side road shops, traders or nomadic type of commercial activity**			
11	**Impact community Health &Safety**			
12	**Impact internally displaced persons or refugees**			
13	**Disrupt access to health care and education**			

If any of the boxes 1 to 9 are ticked YES, the OP.BP 4.12 will be triggered and site specific instruments in line with the RPF will be prepared. If any of the boxes 10 through 13 are ticked YES, commensurate mitigation measures shall be designed through the site specific Initial EIA with ESMPs.

Signature of responsible person _____

Date of fulfillment: _____

Approval of Project Categorization performed in Environment and Social Screening Check List

The fulfilled Environment and Social Screening Check List provided by Project Proponent _____for the Project _____was reviewed by MTC ESE and WB ES Specialist and the following comments has been provided:

Additional comments provided by MTC ESE/WB ES for Project categorization:

Categorization of the Project done by ESE and approved by WB ES Specialist	Project Category: B The project has major/ moderate environmental and social impact.	Project Category: C The project has minor or no environmental and social impacts.
Environmental and social Due Diligence Instruments	The Project Proponent need to prepare Initial ESIA with ESMP (the outline of the document will be provided by MTC PIU)	The Project Proponent should not prepare any environmental and social documentation.

Project Categorization issued by MTC ESE: _____

Signature of responsible person: _____

Date: _____

Project Categorization issued by PIU ESE: _____

Signature of responsible person: _____

Date: _____

Annex 4 Key relevant National Environmental and Social related legislation

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Air Quality	- Law on Ambient Air Quality (Official Gazette No. 67/04 with amendments No. 92/07, 35/10, 47/11, 59/12, 163/13, 10/15, 146/15); - Decree on limit values of levels and types of pollutants in ambient air and alert thresholds, deadline for achieving limit values, margins of tolerance of the limit value, target values and long-term goals (Official Gazette No. 19/05); - Rulebook on establishing the emission upper limits on national level (Official Gazette No. 10/90); - Macedonia ratified the Convention on Climate Change on 28 January 1998, entrance into force on 28 Apr 1998; - Macedonia ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 18 November 2004, entrance into force on 16 February 2005; - Decree on limit and target values for levels and type of pollutants in the ambient air, alert and information thresholds; deadlines for achieving limit and target values for specific substances; margins of tolerance for limit value and target value and long-term objectives for specific pollutants (Official Gazette No. 50/05); - Rulebook on criteria, methods and procedures for evaluation of the ambient air quality (Official Gazette No.82/06); - Lists of zones and agglomerations for ambient air quality (Official Gazette No.23/2009); - Rulebook for methodology for inventory and determination of the levels of emissions of pollutants in the ambient air in tons per year for all types of activities, as well as other data required to be submitted under the Program for air monitoring in Europe (EMEP) (Official Gazette No.142/07); - Rulebook for air emission limit values from stationary sources (Official Gazette No. 141/10); - The diesel fuel specifications are prescribed by Rulebook on liquid fuel quality (Official Gazette No. 88/2007, 91/2007, 97/2007, 105/2007, 157/2007, 15/2008, 78/2008, 156/2008, 81/2009);

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Waste Management	- Law on Waste (Official Gazette No. 68/04, 71/04, 107/07, 102/08, 134/08, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 147/13, 163/13, 51/15, 146/15); - List of Waste Types (Official Gazette No. 100/05); - Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste (Official Gazette No. 161/09, 06/09, 17/11, 47/11, 136/11, 6/12, 39/12, 163/13, 146/15); - Law on Waste Electronics and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) (Official Gazette No. 06/12, 163/13, 146/15); - Law on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (Official Gazette no. 140/10, 47/11, 148/11, 163/13 and 146/15); - The Law on the Ratification of the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-Boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Official Gazette No. 48/97); - Rulebook on the manner and the conditions for waste storage, as well as on the conditions to be met by the sites on which waste storage is performed (Official Gazette No. 29/07); - Rulebook on the manner and the conditions for handling PCBs, the conditions to be met by installations and facilities for PCBs disposal and decontamination, on used PCBs and on the manner of labeling the equipment that contains PCBs (Official Gazette No. 48/07, 130/09); - Rulebook on the procedures and manner of collection, transport, processing, storage, treatment and disposal of waste oils, and the manner of keeping records and submission of data (Official Gazette No. 156/07); - Rulebook on general rules for handling with communal and other non-hazardous waste (Official Gazette No. 147/07); - Rulebook of detailed conditions on the handling of hazardous waste, and on the manner of packaging and labeling (Official Gazette No. 15/08); - Rulebook on the handling and management of waste containing asbestos and waste from products containing asbestos (O.G. of RM No. 89/06);

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Water	- Law on Environment (Official Gazette No.53/05, 81/05, 24/07, 159/08, 83/09, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 187/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 146/15, 99/18); - Law on Waters (Official Gazette No. 87/08, 6 / 09, 161/09, 83/10, 51/11, 44/12, 163/13, 180/14, 146/15); - Rulebook on water safety (Official Gazette No. 46/08) - Law on Water Master Plan (Official Gazette No. 85/03, 95/05, 103/08); - Law on Aquatic Communities (Official Gazette No. 51/03, 95/05 113/07); - Decree on classification of waters (Official Gazette No. 18/99); - Decree on categorization of water streams, lakes, accumulations and groundwater (Official Gazette No. 18/99, 71/99) ; - Rulebook on the manner of establishment and maintenance of the protection zones around the springs for drinking water ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 17/83 and 15/89); - Rulebook on monitoring the sediment in reservoirs (Official Gazette No. 4/99); - Rulebook on the information of the conditions on the level and quantities of accumulated water in the accumulations, as well as the quantities of water discharged from there (Official Gazette no. 8/99); - Rulebook on the content and the manner of preparation of the River Basin Management Plans (Official Gazette No. 148/09); - Rulebook on the Methodology for assessment of the river basins (Official Gazette No. 148/09); - Rulebook on the content and manner of preparation of the program of measures (Official Gazette No. 148/09); - Rules for special security requirements for natural mineral water (Official Gazette No. 32/06); - Rulebook on the safety of water (Official Gazette No. 46/08); - Rulebook for hazardous and harmful substances and their emission standards that can be discharged into the sewage or drainage system, surface or ground water bodies and the coastal lands and wetlands (Official Gazette No. 108/11); - Rulebook on conditions and how the emission limit values for discharges of waste water after their purification, method of their calculation, taking into account the specific requirements for the protection of protected areas (Official Gazette No. 81/11) - Law for drinking water and disposal of urban wastewater (Official. Gazette of RM no. 68/04, 28/06, 103/08, 17/11, 54/11, 163/13, 10/15 and 147/15).

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Chemicals	- Law on Chemicals (Official Gazette of RM "No 145/10, 53/11, 164/13, 116/15, 149/15) - Rulebook on transportation of dangerous substances (Official Gazette of RM 113/07) - List of Prohibited chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/11) - Rulebook for the manner of classification and labeling of dangerous substances (Official Gazette of RM "No 145/10, 53/11)
Noise and Vibration	- Law on Noise Protection (Official Gazette No. 79/07, 124/10, 47/11, 163/13, 146/15) - Rulebook on noise indicators and the area of application of additional noise indicators (Official Gazette No. 107/08); - Rulebook on the permissible level of noise in the environment (Official Gazette No. 147/08); - Rulebook for locations of measuring stations and measuring points (Official Gazette No. 120/08); - Rulebook on details of the content of strategic noise maps and noise action plans, method of preparation and method of collecting data for preparing strategic noise maps and noise action plans, and method of collection, storage and recording (Official Gazette No.133/10); - Rulebook on the method, conditions and procedure for establishing and operating networks, monitoring methodology, conditions, method and procedure for submitting noise monitoring information and data (Official Gazette No.1/09);

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Protected Natural Areas and Biodiversity	- Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette No. 67/04, 14/06, 84/07, 35/10, 47/11, 148/11, 59/12, 13/13, 163/13, 41/14, 146/15) and secondary legislation on Natura 2000 and emerald network; - Law on Forests (Official Gazette no. 64/09, 24/11, 54/11, 25/13, 79/13, 147/13, 43/14, 160/14 and 44/15); - Law on protection of plants (Official Gazette no. 25/98 and 06/00); - Lists for determining strictly protected and protected wild types (Official Gazette no. 139/11); - (Emerald Network: Launched in 1998 by the Council of Europe, of which the Republic of Macedonia is a member, as part of the works under the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. This ecological network is based on the same principles as Natura 2000, and represents its *de facto* extension to non-EU countries. National Emerald Network in the Republic of Macedonia was implemented between 2002 and 2008.); - Macedonia ratified the Rio Convention in 1997; - Macedonia ratified the Bonn Convention in 1999; - Macedonia ratified the Ramsar Convention in 1977; - Macedonia ratified the Bern Convention in 1997; - Macedonia ratified the CITES Convention in 2000; - Macedonia ratified the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (London) in 1999, amended in 2002

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	- Law on Culture (Official Gazette No. 31/98, 49/2003, 82/2005, 24/2007, 116/10, 47/11, 51/11, 136/12, 23/13, 187/13, 44/14, 61/15, 154/15, 39/16) - Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette No. 20/04, 71/04, 115/07, 18/11, 148/11, 23/13, 137/13, 164/13, 38/14, 44/14, 199/14, 154/15, 192/15, 39/16); - Regulation for National Registry of Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette No. 25/05); - (Macedonia ratified the Convention for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1991);
Community Health and Safety	- Law for Health Protection (Official Gazette No. 43/12, 145/12, 87/13, 164/13, 39/14, 43/14, 132/14, 188/14, - 10/15, 61/15, and 154/15); - Law on public health (Official Gazette No. 22/10, 136/11, 144/14, 149/15) - Law for Transport of Hazardous Materials and amendments (Official Gazette Nos. 92/2007, 17/2011, 54/2011, 13/13, 163/13, 38/14, 166/14 and 116/15); - Law for preventing the spreading of the infectious diseases (Official Gazette No. 66/2004, 139/08, 99/09 и 149/14 and 150/15); - Law for Wages (Official Gazette No. 70/94, 62/95, 33/97, 50/2001, 26/2002, 46/2002, 37/2005, 121/2007, 161/2008, 92/2009, 97/ 2010, 11/12, 145/12, 170/13, 139/14 and 147/15); - Law on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, and the National Action Plan for Gender Equality (Official Gazette No. 06/12, 166/14 and 150/15); - Law for Social Protection (Official Gazette No. 79/09, 36/11, 51/11, 166/12, 15/13, 79/13, 164/13, 187/13, 38/14 and 44/14, 116/14, 180/14, 33/15, 72/15, 104/15 and 150/15); - Law for Children Protection (Official Gazette No. 170/10, 23/13, 12/14, 44/14, 144/14, 10/15, 25/15 and 150/15); - Crisis Preparedness Planning, June 2009 (for abnormal working conditions like high temperatures, floods and similar);

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Labor & Working Conditions	- Labor Law of Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette No. 62/05, 106/08, 161/08, 114/09,130/09, 50/10, 52/10, 124/10, 47/11, 11/12,39/12, 13/13, 25/13, 170/13, 187/13, 113/14, 20/15, 33/15, 72/15, 129/15, 27/16); - Law on Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette No. 92/07, 136/11, 23/13, 25/13, 137/13, 164/13, 158/14, 15/15 and 129/15); - Law for Wages (Official Gazette No. 70/94, 62/95, 33/97, 50/2001, 26/2002, 46/2002, 37/2005, 121/2007, 161/2008, 92/2009, 97/ 2010, 11/12, 145/12, 170/13 и 139/14 and 147/15) and secondary legislation; - Law on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, and the National Action Plan for Gender Equality (Official Gazette No. 06/12, 166/14 and 150/15); - Rulebook on minimal requirements for occupational health and safety on working place (Official Gazette No. 154/2008); - Rulebook for personal protective equipment that uses employees at work (Official Gazette No.92/07); - Rulebook for occupational health and safety at work for workers exposed on risk of noise (Official Gazette No. 21/2008); - Law on Employment & Work of Foreigners (Official Gazette No. 5/2009, 35/10, 148/11, 84/12, 148/13, 38/14 and 150/15); - Law on inspection for implementation of laws for labor and working conditions (Official Gazette No. 35/97, 29/2002, 36/11, 164/13, 44/14, 33/15 and 147/15); - In 1991 Macedonia ratified a number of International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions;

Environmental/ social issues for the project	Relevant national Environmental and Social legislation
Land Acquisition	- Law on expropriation (Official Gazette No. 95/12, 131/12, 24/13, 27/14, 104/15, 192/15, 23/16, 178/16); - Law on real estate cadaster (Official Gazette No. 55/13, 41/14, 115/14,116/15,153/15, 192/15, 61/16); - Law on property and other real rights (Official Gazette no. 18/01, 92/08, 139/09,35/10); - Law on Construction (Official Gazette No. 130/09, 124/10, 18/11, 36/11, 54/11, 13/12, 144/12, 25/13, 79/13, 137/13, 163/13, 27/14, 28/14, 42/14, 115/14, 149/14, 187/14, 44/15, 129/15, 217/15, 226/15, 30/16, 31/16, 39/16, 71/16, 132/16). - Law on Assessment (Official Gazette No. 115/10, 158/11, 185/11, 64/12, 188/14, 104/15, 153/15, 192/15, 30/16) - The Law on Access to Public Information (Official Gazette No. 13/06, 86/08, 06/10, 42/14, 148/15, 55/16) - Methodology for assessment of the market value of the real estate (Official Gazette No. 54/12) - Rulebook on the method of cadastral classification and determination and registration of the change of cadastral culture and land class (Official Gazette No. 144/13, 95/15) - Law on acting upon illegally constructed buildings (Official Gazette No. 23/11, 54/11, 155/12, 53/13, 72/13, 44/14, 115/14, 199/14, 124/15, 129/15, 217/15, 31/16) - Law on acting upon complaints and proposals (Official Gazette No.82/2008, 13/13, 156/15, 193/15);

Access to environmental information and public participation in environmental decision making process

- Law on Environment (Official Gazette No.53/05, 81/05, 24/07, 159/08, 83/09, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 187/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 39/16);
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus) ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 40/99);
- Convention on the assessment of trans-boundary environmental impacts (Espoo Convention, February 1991) ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 44/99);

ESIA procedure

- Law on Environment (Official Gazette No.53/05, 81/05, 24/07, 159/08, 83/09, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 187/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 39/16, 99/18);
- Decree on determining projects for which the ESIA procedure should be carry out (Official Gazette No.74 / 05, 109/09, 164/12);
- Rulebook on the information contained in Notification of intent to implement a project and the procedure for determining the need for ESIA of a project (Official Gazette No.33/06);
  - Rulebook on the list of projects for which the ESIA Report – Elaborate should be prepared by the Project Proponent and the ESIA Report need to be adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (Official Gazette of RM" No. 80/09, 36/12);
- Rulebook on the list of projects for which the ESIA Report – Elaborate should be prepared by the Project Proponent and the ESIA Report need to be adopted by the Mayor of the municipality or Mayor of City of Skopje (Official Gazette of RM" No. 80/09, 32/12)
- Rulebook on the form and contents of the ESIA Report – Elaborate, the procedure for their approval, and manner of keeping the register of approved reports (Official Gazette of RM" No. 50/09, 44/13, 111/14)

Annex 5 Template of content of INITIAL LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL and SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (for Category B)

Content

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BASELINE DATA

- Population
- Health and Safety
- Geology and soil
- Climatic characteristics
- Seismology
- Sensitive receptors
- Air quality
- Waste
- Soil
- Flora and Fauna
- Noise
- Cultural heritage

POTENTIAL IMPACT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Potential Impacts on the Air quality
- Potential Impacts on water and soil
- Impact of generated waste streams
- Potential impacts on occupational and community ~~(especially for students)~~ health and safety
- Potential socio-economic impacts
- Noise Impact
- Potential Impacts on the Flora and Fauna
- Potential Impacts on Cultural Heritage

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAININGS FOR USERS AND CONTRACTORS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN (Annex 6)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN (Annex 6)

Annex 6 Templates of the ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN and ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL Monitoring PLAN

A. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN

I.Civil Works Implementation phase

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity:				
a) OH&S issues				
b) Community safety issues				
c) ***Waste management***				
d) Water usage and discharge				
e) Noise				
f) Air emissions and air quality				

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity:				
g) Biodiversity (flora and fauna)				
h) Chance finds				
i) Other				
j) Other				

II.Operational phase

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity:				

B. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

I. Civil Works Implementation phase

What parameter is to be monitored?	*Where is the parameter to be monitored?*	*How is the parameter to be monitored?*	*When is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	*Why is the parameter to be monitored?*	*Construction cost*	*Responsibility*
						Operations of the new access roads and buildings
Project activity:						

II. Operational phase of the sub - project

What parameter is to be monitored?	*Where is the parameter to be monitored?*	*How is the parameter to be monitored?*	*When is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	*Why is the parameter to be monitored?*	*Operational cost*	*Responsibility*
						Operations of the new access roads and buildings

Annex 7 Template of ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT

Project		**Project Proponent**
Project location		
Date of site visit		**No. of visits within this Project**
List of persons on site (e.g. MTC Representatives, Environmental Experts, etc.)	**1.** **2.** **3.**	
Key findings of meeting with Contractor and Supervision Engineer		
Activities on site		
Mitigation measures applied and monitoring activities according the ESMPs		**Environmental and social non-compliances registered**
Instructions for the Contractor		
Next steps towards resolution of non-compliances registered at site		
Annexes **(Photos from site visits/Copy of Licenses, Permits, etc.)**		

Environmental/social Expert

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Annex 8 Template ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN for Border Crossing Points Deve Bair

1. Introduction

Taking into consideration that the six Western Balkan countries (Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia) have the same challenge to raise income growth rates and ensure sustained improvement in livelihoods for all their citizens, WB is supporting the Western Balkan Trade and Transportation Facilitation Project (WBTTFP).

Main aims of this project are to support Western Balkan governments to promote deeper economic integration within the region and the EU by assisting with the implementation of measures aiming at facilitating cross-border movement of goods; enhancing transport efficiency and predictability, and enhancing market access for trade in services and investments.

Subject of this ESMP is Environmental and Social Management during the preparation, realization and operation of the project at BCP Deve Bair for reconstruction of access road to the Custom terminal, construction of building and other ancillary facilities and installation of horizontal, vertical and digital signalization.

Note: At the time of ESMF preparation for the WBTTFP, the project design for BCP Deve Bair had not been completed. The information in this ESMP template is based on the available information at the time of writing. Once the main design of the sub-project, including details are ready, the Project Proponent will undertake the full environmental and social screening, identify all potential environmental and social impacts, and prepare the full ESMP.

2. Project description

The proposed project for improvement of the existing infrastructure at the Border Crossing Point Deve Bair includes following activities:

- expansion of the BCP at the exit from Republic of Macedonia with additional lane for freight motor vehicles;
- reconstruction of access road to the custom terminal at entry into the RM;
- reconstruction of the main building for Custom and Policy;
- construction of building for the needs of inspections, freight forwarding agencies and other ancillary facilities;
- construction of new public toilets, installation of horizontal, vertical and digital signalization and improvement of lighting at the terminal and replacement of existing lights with LED lights.

This project belongs to sub-component 1b Improvements in Border Crossings in Selected Trade Corridors under the WBTTFP and has been classified as Category B Project according the WB, mainly for civil works related to reconstruction/construction activities.

3. Potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed project activities

The proposed activities within this project are expected to have low to medium environmental and social impacts mainly during the construction phase.

During the construction/reconstruction of the buildings (for Custom and Policy and ancillary facilities) and reconstruction of access road to the Custom terminal it is expected to be generated different waste streams (inert waste, WEEE from the old equipment in the buildings or at BCP Deve Bair, old lights, waste oils, etc.)

The impacts most commonly include increased dust emissions and noise due to excavation, demolition and construction; collection of generated wastes, local soil pollution due to the leakages of fuel/oils/lubricants from the construction machinery.

Proposed mitigation measures for each potential impact are given in the proposal tables with measures for each project phase in Chapter 5 from the template Environmental and Social Management Plan for Border Crossing Points Deve Bair.

4. Application of E&S Review and Screening Process

After completion of environmental and social screening for this project, following provisions of WB OP/BP 4.01, and in line with Annex 1 and Annex 2 of ESMF document, the proposed sub project for BCP Deve Bair is classified as Environmental category “B”. Therefore, proposed sub project is eligible for financing under the WBTTFP Project.

5. Environmental and Social Management Plan

Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan for BCP Deve Bair

The ESMP for BCP Deve Bair identifies feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. It includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient.

I. Reconstruction and construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at BCP Deve Bair				
Project activity: Design of the buildings at BCP Deve Bair **When designing reconstructive and constructive works in the buildings to be taken into account the conditions of the location in relation to protected areas, not to occupy more space than the necessary for performing the intervention, as well as to take into account all the legal obligations in terms of environmental protection**				

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at BCP Deve Bair				
a) OH&S issues Possible adverse health impacts to the workers, facility users and general population in the community due to: - Possible injury to people and employees in border crossings due to ongoing works - Non - compliance with national health and safety at work procedures - Non - compliance with local community safety regulations	Local/ short term/certain to happen/ high significance	• Adequate warning tapes and information signs around the old building during the demolition activities and around the new construction need to be provided and maintained during the civil works; • For the workers - the legally prescribed health and safety measures should be applied, like: a) use of proper protective clothing and equipment by employees, especially masks against dust and small wooden parts and fibers, and safety harnesses for work at heights; b) Maintain a good level of personal hygiene; c) Health protection-first aid kits and medical service on sites need to be provided during the works; • The contractor should undertake measures (covering construction materials, regular maintenance of vehicles, using protective masks for workers in the event of dust, etc.) in the direction of reducing dust and exhaust emissions and reducing the harmful effects on the health of workers. • Organize 24-hour guard watch of the site; • The surrounding area (border - crossing) should be kept clean, without waste disposed there. The waste need to be collected and immediately removed from the yard as it could be a cause of injury; • The old windows and doors should be temporary put on safe place which is designed to prevent access of unauthorized persons; • Separation of the work areas from demolition and occupied areas of the buildings as much as possible using physical barriers; • Limit the foot traffic between work areas and occupied areas of the buildings; • The project site should be lighted during the nights; • Following safety guidelines for the storage, transport, and distribution of hazardous materials to minimize the potential for misuse, spills, and accidental human exposure; • The eventually broken windows glass (in the class, corridors or outside) should be clean immediately; • Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure; • Using labeling and placarding (external signs on transport vehicles).	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at BCP Deve Bair				
		• The cleaning schedule of the buildings should be increased to address the extra dust and dirt created by the demolition work; • Information that the demolition is ongoing should be posted on the entrance doors of the other prefabricated sheds; • The Dynamic Plan for re-schedule of the occupied border crossing facilities rooms should be done in accordance of demolition/construction work progress; • to provide smooth and uninterrupted deterioration of the traffic without major delays in the passing beside the performed construction activities.	• Municipal staff (Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector) • Border crossing officials	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at BCP Deve Bair				
*b)**Waste management*** Possible adverse environmental impact and health effects could occur due to inappropriate waste management with various waste streams	Local/ short term/certain to happen with high significance	• Preparation of the Waste Management Plan for the expected waste streams during the decommissioning and construction phases of the project and its approval, within 15 days of starting the activities on site. The Plan must be reviewed and approved by the site supervisor. • Identify the hazardous and non-hazardous waste and separate them at the demolition/construction site; • The majority of waste would be classified under the Waste Chapter 17 "Construction and demolition wastes" with the waste code 17 01 – Waste from concrete, bricks, 17 09 04 – Mixed waste from construction site including glass from old windows, (20 01 21* - "fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste" - possible presence) and manage in accordance with national waste legislation for inert waste (separation at the spot, collection and temporary storage, re-use if it is possible, transport to the final deposition site); • Small quantities of glue, paint, packaging waste from paints and glue, aluminum profiles, screws and other construction material could be found after the finalization of the project and manage in accordance with national HW legislation (collection of hazardous materials, label as hazardous waste and give to the authorized company); • The contract with the company for waste collection and transportation should be signed for collection and transport of waste including old windows and doors; • The materials should be covered during the transportation to avoid waste dispersion; • Burning of construction waste is prohibited;	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	
		• The old windows and doors should be stored temporary in separate room in the border crossing facilities labeled "not to open/uncover" until final disposal happened.	• Border crossing officials	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at BCP Deve Bair				
c) Water quality Possible environmental impact on the underground water could occur due to ground contamination from the spillage of materials such as vehicle fuel, motor oils, lubricants and improper dismantling of the boilers and fuel reservoirs	Local/Short term/ Medium significance/ Low probability	• Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, lubricants) should be collected separately and authorized company should be sub-contracted to transport and finally dispose the hazardous waste; • Dismantling of the equipment (fuel reservoirs, boiler) should be done by trained persons in order to avoid the potential effects of oil spills on soil, which would contaminate the underground water.	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	
d) Noise The construction activities and traffic will cause noise and vibration due to the machinery and vehicles used for transport of construction materials, transport of workers, and transport of waste produce in decommissioning and constructive phase	Local/Short term/ Medium significance/ Certain to happen	• The equipment should be fitted with appropriate noise devices that will reduce sound level; • The level of noise should not exceed more than national limited values for noise level (depends on the area of protection where the works take place); • The construction work should be not permitted during the nights, the operations on site shall be restricted to the hours 7.00 -19.00; • The vehicles that are excessively noisy shall not be operated until corrective measures have been taken.	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor • Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at BCP Deve Bair				
e) Air quality The decommissioning and construction activities will initiate emissions from the mobile sources (vehicles and construction machinery) of CO_2, NOx, PAH, SO_2 and suspended particulates (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$). The airborne dust will be caused by dismantling of the equipment, excavation, vehicle movement and handling with materials, particularly around the construction site	Local/Short term/Low significance/ Certain to happen	• Usage of protective masks for the workers; • Vehicles and construction machinery will be required to be properly maintained and to comply with relevant emission standards; • Conduction of regular maintenance of the vehicles and construction machinery in order to reduce the leakages of motor oils, emissions and dispersion of pollution; • Vehicle loads have to be covered to prevent emission of dust; • Construction site, transportation routes and materials handling sites should be water-sprayed on dry and windy days, especially due to frequent traffic on border crossings; • Construction materials should be stored in appropriate covered places to minimize dust; • Open burning of debris will not be permitted • Restriction of the vehicle speed within the construction location	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor • Communal Inspector/ Environmental Inspector	
f) Information disclosure and – Lack Information Disclosure	Negative, Reversible, local, minor, short term, likely to occur	• For any sub-project, the Project Proponent should prepare Information / Announcement on beginning of construction activities and publish it, on the website of the Municipality, as well as on the board of the municipality on which territory the crossing border is located.	• Ministry for Transport and communications in cooperation with Custom and PE for State roads	

II. Operational phase of the buildings and access roads

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Operational phase of the constructed/reconstructed buildings and access road at BCP Deve Bair				
No environmental risks are expected. Positive impact (more space for custom administrative stuff and custom officers, energy efficiency and energy savings, reduction of GHGs emissions) is expected with reconstruction/construction of the buildings. Reconstructed/constructed access road will lead to improved and passable traffic at the border crossing, less congestion, efficient passage of people and goods.	Local/ short term/major at the location of building	• The Fire prevention Plan should be prepared addressing the identification of fire risks and ignition sources, as well as measures needed to limit fast fire and smoke development. • The Prevention Maintenance Plan for regular and preventive maintenance should be prepared to ensure proper operation of all infrastructure components of the buildings facilities (sewer system, storm-water system, water supply system, heating devices, etc.); • The keep records procedure should be established in order to ensure proper files storage on all technical documentation for the buildings facilities.	• BCP officials	
Drinking water quality	Local/ short term	• Before the opening the building facility, should be provided testing of the installed drinking water system on different sections and the whole system • Flashing the water system pipelines with chlorine substances • Put the water supply system into operation	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	
Sewage network	Local/long term	• It should be installed small WWTPs according the number of the users. WWTPs have to be regularly maintained in order to satisfy the proper quality of the waste water at the exit of the WWTP (according the national legislation) before discharging into recipient.	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor • BCP officials	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Regular maintenance of the access road for free movement	Continuously	• Cleaning of the road in all weather conditions - snow drifts, frozen sections, removal of oil and fuel leakages from motor vehicles that will ensure smooth traffic flow at the border crossing	• BCP officials	

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

Regular monitoring need to be performed during the implementation of project in order to check the application of proposed environmental mitigation and OH&S measures. The template of the Monitoring Report is presented in next table.

I. Reconstruction / construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at BCP Deve Bair								
Project activity: Design of the buildings at BCP Deve Bair **Whether the location conditions are taken into account in relation to protected areas, all the legal obligations in terms of environmental protection as well as not occupying more space than is necessary for performing the intervention.**								

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
The community safety regulation and protection measures applied	Around the project sites	Visual checks	At the beginning of the reconstruction/ construction work (first day) Every working day during the project activities	To ensure minimization of health and safety risks – mechanical injuries to the members of the local community – especially from broken glass, wooden windows and doors and spikes.			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipality of Kriva Palanka staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	
The OH& S protection measures applied for the workers at the sites	On the project sites	Visual checks	Every working day during the project activities	To minimize the risks on occupational health and safety of the workers especially protective equipment and clothes for workers			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipality of Kriva Palanka (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	
Avoid and minimize safety and health risks for the BCP stuff	In the building and in the BCP	Visual checks	At the beginning the demolition work and continuously every working day	To avoid injuries of the BCP stuff from falling pieces of windows, doors, broken glass or dust			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipality of Kriva Palanka (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
Time for beginning and end of reconstruction/ construction work and especially time for removal of existing wall panels and sewer pipes	On the project site	Visual checks and documents (time schedule) review	Every day	To avoid the environmental, health and safety risks			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipality of Kriva Palanka (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	
Fulfilled Annual Report for transportation and disposal of waste	Local self-government administration	Review of documentation – Identification waste List	After the accomplishment the task of collection, transportation, temporary disposal and final disposal of different type of waste	To improve the waste management and hazardous waste management on local and national level			Mayor of Municipality of Kriva Palanka	Fulfilled Annual Report for transportation and disposal of waste

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
Waste Management Plan for waste management with all generated waste streams	On the project site	Review the document – Waste Management Plan	Before the demolition activities start	To ensure proper waste management with all waste streams minimizing the potential risks on environmental pollution (pollution of air, waters and soil) and risks on human health			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/	
Existence of the broken glass, dust generated during the demolition Generation of different types of waste	In the building surrounding	Visual checks	For broken glass immediately/For dust generation every day after completion of work For inert waste on 2-3 days	To avoid and minimize injuries and dust inhalation			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipality of Kriva Palanka (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	
Level of dust – fine particulate matters	At the construction site	Visual monitoring and measurement devices	On the sunny, dry days only (once a week at the peak working hour)	To avoid and minimize the dust concentration into the air and to minimize the health risks for the BCP stuff.			Contractor – Bidder and authorized company for dust measurements	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
Collection and transport as well storage of hazardous waste (if any occurs).	On safety temporary storage	Review the transportation list and conditions at the storage facility	Before the transportation of the hazardous waste (if there is any)	To improve the waste management practice on municipality and national level.			Authorized Contractor for collection and transportation of hazardous waste (if there is any occur) subcontracted by the Contractor-Bidder Environmental inspector	
Noise level	On the site	Monitoring of the noise levels dB (A) with appropriate monitoring devices	On regularly basis during the work, in accordance with the national legislation	To monitor if the noise level is above/or below the acceptance noise level for that type of area			Contractor – Bidder Authorized Company for performing noise levels measurements sub-contracted by the Contractor – Bidder Environmental Inspector to collect the noise level measurements	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
Exposure of loud noise from vehicle machine, mechanization and equipment	On the construction site	Review the noise level technical specifications of the used vehicle, mechanization and equipment for their usage outside	Before the beginning of the work (first day) for all vehicles and equipment	To protect the workers against exposure to loud noise taking into account the technical specifications of the equipment and time duration of the work outside			Contractor - Bidder Supervisor Environmental Inspector /Inspector for communal work	
Review of grievances	In the office	Document review	Semi-annually throughout the construction activities	Whether complaints are effectively solved			Ministry of transport and communications/PE for state roads/Custom	

Operational phase of the sub - project

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	Operations	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
Project activity: Operational phase of the constructed/reconstructed buildings								
Drinking water quality in new buildings	Before the distribution through the new water supply system, the water sample should be analyzed by the Authorized laboratories – Public Health institute /Accredited laboratories	Laboratory equipment for physical-chemical and microbiological water quality analysis	Before putting into operation the building	To ensure the distribution of high quality drinking water to the BCP stuff minimizing the health risks of waterborne diseases				Municipality of Kriva Palanka staff/ BCP officials Public Enterprise
Fire Protection Plan	Before putting into operation the building	Review of the Plan	When put into operation of the building	To ensure that all fire protection measures are implemented				Municipality of Kriva Palanka (Communal and Environmental Inspector) BCP staff

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	Operations	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access roads**	**Operations of the buildings and access roads**
Plan for regular and preventive maintenance of the building/access road	Before putting into operation the building/ access road	Review of the Plan	When put into operation of the building/access road	To ensure proper implementation of actions refer to just on time preventive and regular maintenance, procurement of spare parts, replacements of worn parts reducing unplanned failures, extend equipment lifetime and to ensure proper and safety building operation				Municipality of Kriva Palanka (Communal and Environmental Inspector) BCP staff
Quality of treated wastewater (BOD_5, COD, TSS, nitrogen, phosphorus)	Outlet of the small WWTP, before discharging in recipient	Usual sampling and Laboratory for physical-chemical analysis in accordance monitoring manuals and introduced methodologies	Twice a year (spring, winter)	To assess the operation of the device		Covered by operational costs		BCP staff/ Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning/ Environmental Inspection from Municipality of Kriva Palanka.

ESMP Implementation Responsibilities

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP), is the key relevant institution for environmental management for WBTTFP related projects. For local projects an Environmental Departments within the relevant Municipalities are responsible for environmental protection and for conducting all environmental procedures in accordance with the applicable national environmental laws.

For all WBTTFP sub projects a project implementation unit PIU under the MTC is established to carry out planning, implementation and monitoring activities. Each operation will include independent safeguards review, assessment, implementation and supervision.

Sub project Implementation Agency, in this case PE for State Roads (PESR) is responsible for overall project performance (preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation).

Capacity Development and Training Needs

Contractors should be trained by the Environmental and Social specialist from the PIU with focus on: proper waste management of different waste streams generated on the BCP Deve Bair; handling and management of chemicals at sites; minimize the level of noise regarding the limited values for the location; proper transportation and storage of the construction and raw materials; respecting the health and safety requirements at sites and wearing of personal protective equipment (PPE).

The final users (Customs staff) will be trained with focus on specific issues like environmental supervision and monitoring during the conducting site supervision and compliance assessment.

Public consultation and disclosure

The Draft Initial Limited Impact Assessment with the ESMP will be available for the public on web site of the Project Proponent and the web site of the TTFP PIU. During the 14 days after the disclosure of the prepared document – Initial Limited Environmental Impact Assessment, the Project Proponent will conduct public hearing event in order to inform the public on the proposed project activities, impacts and the ways of their mitigation. Should there be any important feedback provided during the public consultation meetings, such feedback should be duly addressed and incorporated in the final document.

Concerned public will be consulted on the proposed activities. Public consultations will be held as part of the environmental and social screening process. The final ESMP report for the project will be disclosed to the public by presenting the findings and recommendations to the Municipality of Kriva Palanka and disclosing the document at the offices of the PIU and Custom.

Beneficiaries under WBTTFP sub projects or any affected interested party, have the right to appeal. If dissatisfied, the affected party has the right to bring their concerns to the MTC using the GRM Mechanism developed under this project.

Annex 9 Template Environmental and Social Management Plan (for reconstruction/ construction of buildings/ access roads on Border Crossing Point Kafasan)

1. Introduction

Taking into consideration that the six Western Balkan countries (Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia) have the same challenge to raise income growth rates and ensure sustained improvement in livelihoods for all their citizens, WB is supporting the Western Balkan Trade and Transportation Facilitation Project (WBTTFP). The Project activities are aimed for the Improvement of the BCP of Kafasan (border with Albania).

2. Project description

The proposed sub-project from the component 1 of the Project will contribute to improvement of the BCP Kafasan by reconstruction of the administrative building and the access road that will have environmental and social impact.

Note: At the time of ESMF preparation for the WBTTFP, the project design for BCP of Kafasan had not been completed. The information in this ESMP template is based on the available information at the time of writing. Once the main design of the sub-project, including details are ready, the Project Proponent will undertake the full environmental and social screening, identify all potential environmental and social impacts, and prepare the full ESMP.

3. Possible environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed project activities

Taking into account the proposed sub-project activities different environmental media are expected to be affected. The impacts will be local and temporary mainly in the construction phase wile in the operational phase they will be minor and only generation of different types of waste, increased noise level and increased air emissions.

During the construction phase the following impacts are expecting to appear: increased air emissions and increased noise from the construction machinery, equipment and vehicles, generation of different types of waste (inert waste, packaging waste, hazardous waste, etc.), possible leakages from fuels/oils/lubricants. For the identified impact proper measures and activities should be implemented in order to minimize or to avoid their appearance. Waste management plan should be prepare before starting of the construction activities in order to treat each type of waste depending of its characteristics. Generated waste should be temporary dispose on the separate locations until its final disposal. In order to minimize the dust emissions and noise the vehicles and machinery should drive around the project location with limited speed, the construction material should be covered, workers should wear mask to avoid inhalation of dust emissions. Special attention should be put on proper handling with chemicals (paints, varnishes) and empty containers of chemicals.

4. Application of E&S Review and Screening Process

After completion of environmental and social screening for each sub project, following provisions of WB OP/BP 4.01, and in line with Annex 1 and Annex 2 of ESMF document, the proposed sub project is classified as Environmental category “B”. Therefore, proposed sub project is eligible for financing under the WBTTFP Project.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

- **Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan**

The ESMP identifies mitigation measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. It includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient.

I. Reconstruction / construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road at the BCP Kafasan

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
Project activity: Design of the buildings **When designing reconstructive and constructive works in the buildings to be taken into account the conditions of the location in relation to protected areas, not to occupy more space than the necessary for performing the intervention, as well as to take into account all the legal obligations in terms of environmental protection**				

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
b) OH&S issues Possible adverse health impacts to the workers, facility users and general population in the community due to: - Possible injury to people and employees in border crossings due to ongoing works - Non - compliance with national health and safety at work procedures - Non - compliance with local community safety regulations	Local/ short term/certain to happen/ high significance	• Adequate warning tapes and information signs around the old building during the demolition activities and around the new construction need to be provided and maintained during the civil works; • For the workers - the legally prescribed health and safety measures should be applied, like: a) use of proper protective clothing and equipment by employees, especially masks against dust and small wooden parts and fibers, and safety harnesses for work at heights; b) Maintain a good level of personal hygiene; c) Health protection-first aid kits and medical service on sites need to be provided during the works; • The contractor should undertake measures (covering construction materials, regular maintenance of vehicles, using protective masks for workers in the event of dust, etc.) in the direction of reducing dust and exhaust emissions and reducing the harmful effects on the health of workers. • Organize 24-hour guard watch of the site; • The surrounding area (border - crossing) should be kept clean, without waste disposed there. The waste need to be collected and immediately removed from the yard as it could be a cause of injury; • The old windows and doors should be temporary put on safe place which is designed to prevent access of unauthorized persons; • Separation of the work areas from demolition and occupied areas of the buildings as much as possible using physical barriers; • Limit the foot traffic between work areas and occupied areas of the buildings; • The project site should be lighted during the nights; • Following safety guidelines for the storage, transport, and distribution of hazardous materials to minimize the potential for misuse, spills, and accidental human exposure; • The eventually broken windows glass (in the class, corridors or outside) should be clean immediately; • Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure; • Using labeling and placarding (external signs on transport vehicles).	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
		• The cleaning schedule of the buildings should be increased to address the extra dust and dirt created by the demolition work; • Information that the demolition is ongoing should be posted on the entrance doors of the other prefabricated sheds; • The Dynamic Plan for re-schedule of the occupied border crossing facilities rooms should be done in accordance of demolition/construction work progress; • to provide smooth and uninterrupted deterioration of the traffic without major delays in the passing beside the performed construction activities.	• Municipal staff of Struga(Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector) • Border crossing officials	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
*b)**Waste management*** Possible adverse environmental impact and health effects could occur due to inappropriate waste management with various waste streams	Local/ short term/certain to happen with high significance	• Preparation of the Waste Management Plan for the expected waste streams during the decommissioning and construction phases of the project and its approval, within 15 days of starting the activities on site. The Plan must be reviewed and approved by the site supervisor. • Identify the hazardous and non-hazardous waste and separate them at the demolition/construction site; • The majority of waste would be classified under the Waste Chapter 17 "Construction and demolition wastes" with the waste code 17 01 – Waste from concrete, bricks, 17 09 04 – Mixed waste from construction site including glass from old windows, (20 01 21* - "fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste" - possible presence) and manage in accordance with national waste legislation for inert waste (separation at the spot, collection and temporary storage, re-use if it is possible, transport to the final deposition site); • Small quantities of glue, paint, packaging waste from paints and glue, aluminum profiles, screws and other construction material could be found after the finalization of the project and manage in accordance with national HW legislation (collection of hazardous materials, label as hazardous waste and give to the authorized company); • The contract with the company for waste collection and transportation should be signed for collection and transport of waste including old windows and doors; • The materials should be covered during the transportation to avoid waste dispersion; • Burning of construction waste is prohibited;	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	
		• The old windows and doors should be stored temporary in separate room in the border crossing facilities labeled "not to open/uncover" until final disposal happened.	• Border crossing officials	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
c) Water quality Possible environmental impact on the underground water could occur due to ground contamination from the spillage of materials such as vehicle fuel, motor oils, lubricants and improper dismantling of the boilers and fuel reservoirs	Local/Short term/ Medium significance/ Low probability	• Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, lubricants) should be collected separately and authorized company should be sub-contracted to transport and finally dispose the hazardous waste; • Dismantling of the equipment (fuel reservoirs, boiler) should be done by trained persons in order to avoid the potential effects of oil spills on soil, which would contaminate the underground water.	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	
d) Noise The construction activities and traffic will cause noise and vibration due to the machinery and vehicles used for transport of construction materials, transport of workers, and transport of waste produce in decommissioning and constructive phase	Local/Short term/ Medium significance/ Certain to happen	• The equipment should be fitted with appropriate noise devices that will reduce sound level; • The level of noise should not exceed more than national limited values for noise level (depends on the area of protection where the works take place); • The construction work should be not permitted during the nights, the operations on site shall be restricted to the hours 7.00 -19.00; • The vehicles that are excessively noisy shall not be operated until corrective measures have been taken.	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor • Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
g) Air quality The decommissioning and construction activities will initiate emissions from the mobile sources (vehicles and construction machinery) of CO_2, NOx, PAH, SO_2 and suspended particulates (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$). The airborne dust will be caused by dismantling of the equipment, excavation, vehicle movement and handling with materials, particularly around the construction site	Local/Short term/Low significance/ Certain to happen	• Usage of protective masks for the workers; • Vehicles and construction machinery will be required to be properly maintained and to comply with relevant emission standards; • Conduction of regular maintenance of the vehicles and construction machinery in order to reduce the leakages of motor oils, emissions and dispersion of pollution; • Vehicle loads have to be covered to prevent emission of dust; • Construction site, transportation routes and materials handling sites should be water-sprayed on dry and windy days, especially due to frequent traffic on border crossings; • Construction materials should be stored in appropriate covered places to minimize dust; • Open burning of debris will not be permitted • Restriction of the vehicle speed within the construction location	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor • Communal Inspector/ Environmental Inspector	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
h) Replacement of asbestos containing materials and other hazardous materials		• Post signs indicating" ASBESTOS REMOVAL – NO ADMITTANCE" on the workplace in the building/s on BCP; • Restrict access to the removal area to those people directly involved in the asbestos removal and site supervisor and municipal inspectors; • Install barriers tape and warning signs in proximity to the building/s on BCP; • For the workers - the personal protective equipment must be provided to all workers (full body covering including the head, water proof foot and hand protection and eye protection, dust mask with special HEPA filter; • Maintain a good level of personal hygiene (facility for washing hands and face should be made available and need to be used by each employee when leaving the work area, all protective clothing and equipment shall work in the work area, footwear is to retain in the work area until work is completed, • Health protection-first aid kits and medical service on sites need to be provided during the works; • No smoking, drinking, eating or chewing is allowed inside the working area; • The surrounding area should be kept clean, without ACM waste disposed there. The ACM waste (roof sheets or side wall panels) need to be collected, packaged and immediately removed. • The personal in charge for removal of ACM roof sheets or side wall panels should be trained on proper safety dismantling of the roof sheets minimizing the health risks; • The identification of the asbestos containing material – waste as a hazardous waste should be done;	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
		• The ACM waste need to be classified as a hazardous waste under the Waste Chapter 17 "Construction and demolition wastes" with the waste code 17 06 05*– Construction material containing asbestos in accordance with List of waste (Official Gazette of RM NO. 100/05); • The demolition and remove of the ACM roof sheets and side wall panels should be done very quickly by trained personal; • The ACM waste should be placed in polyethylene bags or other containers of at least 0.15 mm thickness. • Printed asbestos warning labels must appear on the outer surface of the container/bag warning that it is an " Asbestos waste"; • The break of the ACM roof sheets into smaller pieces to fit into container/bag is forbidden; • The roof sheets and/or sidewall panels should be handled very carefully and to be remove sheet by sheet in one piece, not to be broken because during the break the asbestos fibers and dust appear and pose a health risks; • It is better to avoid the temporary storage of roof sheets and/or side wall panels within the building/s facilities yard, but if it is necessary to be done for one/two days, the precautionary measures should applied – the ACM waste should be stored in a designated area with posted signage and/or caution tape to eliminate any damage; • The contract with the company for Asbestos containing waste collection and transportation should be signed for collection and transport of asbestos waste/roof sheets; • After the removal of the asbestos waste all surfaces in the building facilities yard need to be dusted with a damp cloth or vacuumed with a		

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road				
		HEPA filter; • The workers who perform clean up should wear protective clothes as those who perform dismantling of the roof sheets and /or side wall panels; • The contract with the Public Communal Enterprise Utility "Landfill Drisla" should be signed for final disposal of asbestos containing roof sheets and/or side wall panels; • On the landfill the asbestos containing waste should be disposed on the special area for disposal of that type of waste (responsibility duly to Landfill "Drisla").		
i) **Information disclosure and –** Lack Information Disclosure	Negative, Reversible, local, minor, short term, likely to occur	• For any sub-project, the Project Proponent should prepare Information / Announcement on beginning of construction activities and publish it, on the website of the Municipality, as well as on the board of the municipality on which territory the crossing border is located.	• Ministry for Transport and communications in cooperation with Custom and PE for State roads	

II. Operational phase of the buildings and access roads

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Costs
Operational phase of the constructed/reconstructed buildings and access road				
No environmental risks are expected. Positive impact (more space for custom administrative stuff and custom officers, energy efficiency and energy savings, reduction of GHGs emissions) is expected with reconstruction/construction of the buildings. Reconstructed/constructed access road will lead to improved and passable traffic at the border crossing, less congestion, efficient passage of people and goods.	Local/ short term/major at the location of building	• The Fire prevention Plan should be prepared addressing the identification of fire risks and ignition sources, as well as measures needed to limit fast fire and smoke development. • The Prevention Maintenance Plan for regular and preventive maintenance should be prepared to ensure proper operation of all infrastructure components of the buildings facilities (sewer system, storm-water system, water supply system, heating devices, etc.); • The keep records procedure should be established in order to ensure proper files storage on all technical documentation for the buildings facilities.	• BCP officials	
Drinking water quality	Local/ short term	• Before the opening the building facility, should be provided testing of the installed drinking water system on different sections and the whole system • Flashing the water system pipelines with chlorine substances • Put the water supply system into operation	• Contractor –Bidder • Supervisor	
Regular maintenance of the access road for free movement	Continuously	• Cleaning of the road in all weather conditions - snow drifts, frozen sections, removal of oil and fuel leakages from motor vehicles that will ensure smooth traffic flow at the border crossing	• BCP officials	

7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

- Regular monitoring need to be performed during the implementation of sub - projects in order to check the application of proposed environmental mitigation and OH&S measures. The template of the Monitoring Report is presented in Annex 7.

I. Reconstruction / construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Project activity: Reconstruction /construction of the buildings and construction/reconstruction of access road								
Project activity: Design of the buildings **Whether the location conditions are taken into account in relation to protected areas, all the legal obligations in terms of environmental protection as well as not occupying more space than is necessary for performing the intervention.**								
The community safety regulation and protection measures applied	Around the project sites	Visual checks	At the beginning of the reconstruction/ construction work (first day) Every working day during the project activities	To ensure minimization of health and safety risks – mechanical injuries to the members of the local community – especially from broken glass, wooden windows and doors and spikes. Special attention should be put during the removal of the asbestos containing roof sheets			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	Where *is the parameter to be monitored?*	How *is the parameter to be monitored?*	When *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	Why *is the parameter to be monitored?*	Cost		Responsibility	
					Construction	Operations	Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access rods	Operations of the buildings and access rods
The OH& S protection measures applied for the workers at the sites	On the project sites	Visual checks	Every working day during the project activities	To minimize the risks on occupational health and safety of the workers especially protective equipment and clothes for workers who will remove asbestos containing wall panels			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	
Avoid and minimize safety and health risks for the BCP stuff	In the building and in the BCP	Visual checks	At the beginning the demolition work and continuously every working day	To avoid injuries of the BCP stuff from falling pieces of windows, doors, broken glass and inhalation of the asbestos fibers or dust			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	
Time for beginning and end of reconstruction/ construction work and especially time for removal of existing wall panels and sewer pipes containing asbestos	On the project site	Visual checks and documents (time schedule) review	Every day	To avoid the environmental, health and safety risks			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Temporary storage of the removed asbestos containing roof sheets, wall panels, sewer pipes properly packaged and labeled	At separate room/basement of the buildings or in the yard	Visual checks	On daily basis	To minimize injuries			Contractor – Bidder/ BCP officials	
The contract with the authorized transporter of the asbestos containing waste should be signed The contract with the Landfill should be signed as well for acceptance and final disposal of the waste	Before the removal/dismantle works start	Review the contracts	During the collection and transportation of the removed roof sheets Before the final disposal of removed sheets	To be sure that the asbestos containing waste will be treated according the national legislation, international conventions, good practice			Contractor – Bidder who needs to sign the contract with licensed company for acceptance and final disposal of the asbestos containing waste. The Landfill must have a License for acceptance and final disposal of asbestos waste issued by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	The contract with the authorized transporter of the asbestos containing waste should be signed

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Fulfilled Annual Report for transportation and disposal of waste	Local self-government administration	Review of documentation – Identification waste List	After the accomplishment the task of collection, transportation, temporary disposal and final disposal of different type of waste including asbestos containing waste	To improve the waste management and hazardous waste management on local and national level			Mayor of Municipality of Struga	Fulfilled Annual Report for transportation and disposal of waste
Waste Management Plan for waste management with all generated waste streams	On the project site	Review the document – Waste Management Plan	Before the demolition activities start	To ensure proper waste management with all waste streams minimizing the potential risks on environmental pollution (pollution of air, waters and soil) and risks on human health			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Existence of the broken glass, dust generated during the demolition Generation of different types of waste	In the building surrounding	Visual checks	For broken glass immediately/For dust generation every day after completion of work For inert waste on 2-3 days	To avoid and minimize injuries and dust inhalation			Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/ Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector)/ BCP officials	
Level of dust – fine particulate matters	At the construction site	Visual monitoring and measurement devices	On the sunny, dry days only (once a week at the peak working hour)	To avoid and minimize the dust concentration into the air and to minimize the health risks for the BCP stuff.			Contractor – Bidder and authorized company for dust measurements	
Collection and transport as well storage of hazardous waste (if any occurs).	On safety temporary storage	Review the transportation list and conditions at the storage facility	Before the transportation of the hazardous waste (if there is any)	To improve the waste management practice on municipality and national level.			Authorized Contractor for collection and transportation of hazardous waste (if there is any occur) subcontracted by the Contractor-Bidder Environmental inspector	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Noise level	On the site	Monitoring of the noise levels dB (A) with appropriate monitoring devices	On regularly basis during the work, in accordance with the national legislation	To monitor if the noise level is above/or below the acceptance noise level for that type of area			Contractor – Bidder Authorized Company for performing noise levels measurements sub-contracted by the Contractor – Bidder Environmental Inspector to collect the noise level measurements	
Exposure of loud noise from vehicle machine, mechanization and equipment	On the construction site	Review the noise level technical specifications of the used vehicle, mechanization and equipment for their usage outside	Before the beginning of the work (first day) for all vehicles and equipment	To protect the workers against exposure to loud noise taking into account the technical specifications of the equipment and time duration of the work outside			Contractor - Bidder Supervisor Environmental Inspector /Inspector for communal work	

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	**Operations**	**Reconstruction/construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Review of grievances	In the office	Document review	Semi-annually throughout the construction activities	Whether complaints are effectively solved			Ministry of transport and communications/PE for state roads/Custom	

II. Operational phase of the sub - project

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	Operations	**Reconstruction/ construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Project activity: Operational phase of the constructed/reconstructed buildings								
Drinking water quality in new buildings	Before the distribution through the new water supply system, the water sample should be analyzed by the Authorized laboratories – Public Health institute /Accredited laboratories	Laboratory equipment for physical-chemical and microbiological water quality analysis	Before putting into operation the building	To ensure the distribution of high quality drinking water to the BCP stuff minimizing the health risks of waterborne diseases				Municipal staff /BCP officials Public Enterprise
Fire Protection Plan	Before putting into operation the building	Review of the Plan	When put into operation of the building	To ensure that all fire protection measures are implemented				Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector) BCP staff

What *parameter is to be monitored?*	**Where** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**How** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**When** *is the parameter to be monitored (frequency of measurement)?*	**Why** *is the parameter to be monitored?*	**Cost**		**Responsibility**	
					Construction	Operations	**Reconstruction/ construction of the buildings and access rods**	**Operations of the buildings and access rods**
Plan for regular and preventive maintenance of the building/access road	Before putting into operation the building/ access road	Review of the Plan	When put into operation of the building/access road	To ensure proper implementation of actions refer to just on time preventive and regular maintenance, procurement of spare parts, replacements of worn parts reducing unplanned failures, extend equipment lifetime and to ensure proper and safety building operation				Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspector) BCP staff

ESMP Implementation Responsibilities

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP), is the key relevant institution for environmental management for WBTTFP related projects. For local projects an Environmental Departments within the relevant Municipalities are responsible for environmental protection and for conducting all environmental procedures in accordance with the applicable national environmental laws.

Project implementation unit PIU under the MTC is established to carry out planning, implementation and monitoring activities for all WBTTFP sub projects. Each operation will include independent safeguards review, assessment, implementation and supervision.

PE for State Roads (PESR) as sub project Implementation Agency is responsible for overall project performance (preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation).

Capacity Development and Training Needs

Special capacity buildings and trainings will be organized by the Environmental and Social specialist in PIU to the Contractor with focus on environmental management; WB policies and national environmental management requirements. The training will also focus on specific issues like environmental supervision and monitoring for beneficiary staff who will conduct site supervision and compliance assessment.

Regarding the environmental management contractors should be trained by WB staff and the Environmental and Social specialist for: proper storage of the construction materials and equipment that will be installed in the BCP Kafasan, reduce the quantities of generation of waste, proper waste management at the BCP Kafasan during the implementation of the project activities, regular maintenance of the mechanization and vehicles by authorized services to avoid: possible leakages, additional air emissions, and increased noise level. Also should be trained to implement OH&S requirements and wearing of the PPE.

Public consultation and disclosure

The Draft Initial Limited Impact Assessment for the BCP Kafasan will be available for the public on web site of the sub-project Project Proponent and the web site of the TTFP PIU. During the 14 days after the disclosure of the prepared document – Initial Limited Environmental Impact Assessment, the Project Proponent will conduct public hearing event (in Municipality of Struga) in order to inform the public on the proposed sub-project activities, anticipated impacts and the ways of their mitigation. If there are any comments and suggestion provided during the public consultation meetings, there should be incorporated in the final document.

Based on the comments received by the stakeholders, the minutes of meeting should be prepared, including the list of participants and main comments on the prepared document. The final Initial Limited Impact Assessment document will be summited to the PIU for the final approval of the Environmental and Social Experts. Approved Final version of Initial Limited Impact Assessment document should be included in the respective bidding documents and construction contracts.

Annex 10 Grievance Form

Reference Number	
Full name (optional) • **I wish to raise my grievance anonymously.** • **I request not to disclose my identity without my consent.**	
Contact information **Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).**	• **By Post:** ***Please provide mailing address:*** **_____** **_____** **_____** • **By telephone: _____** • **By E-mail**
Preferred language of communication	• **Macedonian** • **Albanian** • **Other: _____**

Description of Grievance	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of Grievance	
	• **One-time incident/grievance (date _____)** • **Happened more than once (how many times? _____)** • **On-going (currently experiencing problem)**
What would you like to see happen?	

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please return this form to:

Project Implementation Unit at MTC

Contact Person_____

Phone number:_____

E-mail address: _____