Republic of North Macedonia - Public Enterprise for State Roads

A2 MOTORWAY: BUKOJCHANI – KICHEVO SECTION

Environmental and Social Action Plan

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PUBLIC

Republic of North Macedonia - Public Enterprise for State Roads

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Environmental and Social Action Plan

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QUALITY CONTROL

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No.	Action	Environmental & Social Risks (Liability / Benefits)	Requirement (Legislative, EBRD PR, Best Practice)	Resources, Investment Needs, Responsibility	Timetable	Target and Evaluation Criteria for Successful Implementation	Status / Comments
PR1	**Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts and Issues**						
1.1	Prepare and submit reports to the Bank on the status of this Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and the environmental and social (E&S – social includes health and safety and labour) performance of the Project, including management of grievances associated with the Project. Lenders Technical Adviser to verify the information reported, and corrective actions plans agreed with: Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Supervising Engineer; and Contractor(s), to address any non-conformances with the EBRDs Performance Requirements (PRs).	Progress of ESAP implementation and E&S performance evaluation. Compliance with EBRD PRs.	▪ EBRD PR1 to PR10 (excluding PR7 and PR9).	▪ PIU ▪ Contractor(s) ▪ Supervising Engineer	Quarterly reporting in Quarterly Environmental and Social Report (QESR) during project development and construction. Annual Environmental and Social Reporting (AESR) during operation (or as per individual management/ monitoring plans).	▪ Quarterly and annual submission of reports on progress with implementation of ESAP and E&S performance (QESR and AESR).	
1.2	Public Enterprise for State Roads (PESR) will ensure that there are adequate resources and capacity provided at all times to ensure the management of the Environmental, Health, Safety and Social (EHSS) risks of the Project**.** PESR senior management will appoint a PIU and EHSS specialists familiar with the EBRDs PRs in respect to: ▪ Environmental Management ▪ Health and Safety Management ▪ Social Aspects (including Resettlement and Labour Management) ▪ Gender ▪ Community Liaison and Stakeholder Engagement Responsible personnel will communicate to PESR (and EBRD via reporting) and monitor implementation of this ESAP requirements across all Project component.	Minimise E&S impact of the Project. Ensure the EBRD E&S Policy requirements are efficiently implemented on the Project. Progress of ESAP implementation and E&S performance evaluation. Compliance with EBRD PRs.	▪ EBRD PR1, PR2, PR4 and PR10.	▪ PESR/ PIU ▪ (with a key role for the Community Liaison Officer(s)) (CLO)	Prior to the appointment of the Contractor(s).	▪ PIU and EHSS specialists are appointed with clear roles and responsibilities, as set out in their job descriptions. ▪ PIU submission of the AESR and QESR ,on progress with implementation of ESAP. ▪ QESR KPIs to align with requirements of management-plans and ESMP monitoring requirements.	
1.3	Prepare and implement an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the project, aligned to the principles of ISO 14001:2015 and EBRD PRs. Continually review and update, as a minimum annually and with Project and / or legislative changes. The ESMS must be compliant with EBRD PRs, the Environmental and Social Impact	Optimisation of environmental and social management though a formalised document and associated system.	▪ EBRD PR1; and ▪ Best practice.	▪ PESR/ PIU ▪ External Consultants (as required)	During project implementation. Monitoring reports and tools to be established prior to construction.	▪ ESMS has been developed and implemented.	

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	Assessment (ESIA), the ESIA Addendum and the ESMP) and specifically must contain all of the Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) sub plans listed in the ESMP (Section 5, Item C2).						
1.4	Implement the ESMP for the Project. This will require the PESR to ensure that the Contractor develops all the sub plans listed in the ESMP, in line with national legislation and the EBRD's PRs for all phases of the Project. PESR to ensure that tenders and works contracts require Contractor(s) to develop and implement a CESMP for the Project, in line with national legislation, the ESMS, ESMP and EBRD's PRs. Supervising Engineer / Lenders Technical Advisor to review and approve the CESMP and all sub plans in advance of works and confirm compliance with national legislation, the ESMS, ESMP and EBRD's PRs. The Supervising Engineer will undertake monthly reviews of the implementation of the CESMP. Non-conformances to be tracked by the Supervising Engineer and resolved in a timely manner by the Contractor(s). PESR to elaborate and implement the Operational Environmental and Social Management Plan, and sub plans, specified in the ESMP	Minimise the E&S impact of the Project activities and encourage continual improvement.	▪ EBRD PR1; and ▪ Best practice.	▪ PESR/ PIU ▪ Contractor(s) Reviewed by: ▪ Supervising Engineer ▪ Lenders Technical Advisor	CESMP prior to construction. OESMP prior to operation.	ESMP and sub plans prepared and implemented. Lenders Technical Advisor approval of ESMP and sub plans. Compliance with national legislation, the ESMS, ESMP and EBRD's PRs. Supervising Engineer's Quality Assurance records, and monthly monitoring reports on performance in accordance with the CESMP and records of non-compliance, including the Contractor's report on measures taken to resolve these.	
1.5	Develop and implement, a Design Change Management Procedure (DCMP) for the design finalisation and any design changes, as per the ESMP (Section 5: C1). Where relevant, DCMP to include the methodology for the assessment and identification of any additionally required mitigation measures for E&S impacts. Undertake consultation on the design finalisation, and any design changes that have the potential to result in impacts on the local communities.	Management of E&S impacts of the Project.	▪ EBRD PR1.	▪ Contractor(s); and ▪ Supervising Engineer.	Prior to and during construction.	▪ DCMP is prepared. ▪ The process, criteria and approval rights with regards to introducing any changes in DCMP is agreed with the Lenders Technical Advisor.	
1.6	Develop and implement a monitoring and reporting programme as detailed in the ESMP.	Management of environmental risks and monitoring of environmental performance.	▪ EBRD PR1; and ▪ EBRD PR3.	▪ PESR / PIU; and ▪ Contractor(s) (with external consultants).	Throughout (pre-construction, construction and during operation).	▪ Monitoring programme is developed prior to construction. ▪ All monitoring is recorded, and any activities triggered by monitoring results,	

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	See ESMP – Monitoring (Section 7).			▪ Supervising Engineer.		will be reported immediately to the Supervising Engineer / PESR. The activity and corrective actions will be reported in the QESR.	
1.7	If additional borrow pits are required for the Project, the Contractor will prepare Environmental Protection Elaborates for additional borrow pits, for the PESRs to submit for approval by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP)/ Ministry of Economy. The impacts will be assessed and mitigated in accordance with national legislation and EBRD PRs. EBRD will be advised of the need for additional borrow pits and the Lenders Technical Advisor will be invited to review the Environmental Protection Elaborates before submission.	Mitigate potential environmental and social impacts of borrow pits.	▪ National Legislation (Law on Mineral Resources) ▪ EBRD PR1; and ▪ EBRD PR3.	▪ Contractor; and ▪ PESR / PIU. Reviewed by: ▪ Lenders Technical Advisor. Approval by the: ▪ MoEPP; and/or ▪ Ministry of Economy.	Throughout construction phase.	▪ Approval of Environmental Protection Elaborates MoEPP/Ministry of Economy. ▪ Rehabilitation of borrow pits on completion of use (vegetation returned to previous state).	
1.8	If any new waste facilities / deposit areas (for topsoil/excavation spoil and other inert materials) are required for the Project, the Contractor will prepare Environmental Protection Elaborates, for submission by the PIU to the MoEPP/ Municipality of Kichevo. The Contractor must ensure any sub-contractors used for the disposal of waste, and any waste disposal sites used are reputable, legitimate enterprises, are licenced by the relevant regulatory authorities and are operating to acceptable standards. Waste procedures will align to national legislation, EU regulations and EBRD PRs.	Mitigate environmental and social impacts from waste generated / materials dumped at deposit areas.	▪ National Legislation ▪ EBRD PR1; and ▪ EBRD PR3.	▪ Contractor; ▪ Supervising Engineer and ▪ PESR / PIU. Reviewed by: ▪ Lenders Technical Advisor. Approval by: ▪ MoEPP; and/or ▪ Municipality of Kichevo.	Throughout construction phase.	▪ Approval of the Environmental Protection Elaborates by MoEPP and/or Municipality of Kichevo.	
1.9	The PESR will require the design team to reduce the volume of materials and waste generated by the Project, through efficiencies in the design. ▪ Design for resource optimisation: simplifying layout and form, using standard sizes, balancing cut and fill, and setting net importation as a Project goal and identifying opportunities to minimise the export and import of material resources. ▪ Design for off-site construction: Maximise the use of pre-fabricated structures and	Reduced materials required and waste generated.	▪ EBRD PR1; and ▪ EBRD PR3.	▪ Designers preparing the detailed design; and ▪ PESR / PIU.	Detailed design.	▪ Reduced material use and waste generated during construction. ▪ Reduction reported in the QESR.	

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	components, encouraging a process of assembly rather than construction. ▪ Design for recovery and reuse: identifying, securing and using material resources at their highest value, whether they already exist on site, or are sourced from other schemes. ▪ Design for the future: Consider how materials can be designed to be more easily adapted over an asset lifetime, and how de-constructability and de-mountability of elements can be maximised at end-of-first-life. ▪ Manage engineering plan configurations and layouts to ensure the most effective use of materials and arisings can be achieved. ▪ Engage early with contractor(s) to identify possible enhancement and mitigation measures and identify opportunities to reduce waste through collaboration and regional synergies. ▪ Identify areas for stockpiling and storing wastes that will minimise quality degradation and leachate, and will minimise damage and loss.						
1.10	PESR/ PIU to ensure all the design stage mitigation measures outlined in the ESIA, ESIA Addendum and ESMP are designed into the Project where required and included in the Bill of Quantities (BoQ). Measures include: ▪ Landscaping/ biodiversity/ vegetation/ native planting requirements; ▪ Height of the embankment should be softened using native planting; ▪ The embankment slope should be no greater than 1:3 to allow access for planting and maintenance; ▪ Wildlife crossing/ passes; ▪ Drainage and oil interceptors; ▪ Sediment traps and basins; ▪ Slope stability and erosion avoidance measures (Slope Stabilisation Plan); ▪ Undertake further refined noise modelling during the preparation of the final design of the Project. ▪ Design and construction of a low noise road surface between chainage 1+750 and 2+500. The surface must achieve a noise level reduction of at least 2.5dB.	To ensure that the Project design includes the design measures in the ESIA and ESIA Addendum.	▪ EBRD PR1; and ▪ EBRD PR3.	▪ PESR / PIU. ▪ Contractor ▪ Supervising Engineer Approval by: ▪ Lenders Technical Advisor.	Prior to (detailed design) and during construction.	▪ All design-based mitigation included in the BoQ and detailed design. ▪ Reported in the QESR.	

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	▪ Foundation Risk Assessments and Piling Risk Assessments for all piled structures along the Project route. These must outline measures to protect groundwater resources as part of the design and during construction; ▪ A Flood Risk Assessment to inform the detailed design. The Flood Risk Assessment must consider regional surface flow patterns, groundwater conditions and geomorphological processes, all factors which can increase flood risk; and ▪ Climate resilience measures (see 3.2 for details).						
1.11	A Framework Biodiversity Management Plan (FBMP) must be prepared and submitted to EBRD for review and approval, and the approved copy disclosed in the public domain. The FBMP must summarise the overall content of the BMP (including Woodland Clearance Plan and Land Restoration Plan) and set forth details of actions that will be completed as part of preparing the final BMP. The FBMP must set forth the concept of the offsets to be implemented and present logistics of the implementation procedures (including locations, arrangements for land access, long term management/care of the land, etc to illustrate proof of concept for the offsets). This FBMP must demonstrate that adequate resources are available for the offsets and must establish technical feasibility for such and present a detailed work plan for preparing the BMP with schedule.	As the project impacts CH/PBF offsets are required to ensure No Net Loss of certain sensitive biodiversity features to avoid critical biodiversity impacts.	▪ EBRD PR6.	▪ PESR / PIU; and ▪ Biodiversity Expert.	Prior to appointing the Contractor(s). The FBMP must be approved by EBRD prior to disbursement of the loan.	▪ FBMP.	
1.12	Prepare a Biodiversity Management Plan (including Woodland Clearance Plan and Land Restoration Plan), as set out in the ESMP to be compliant with EBRD PR6. This BMP needs to include all biodiversity-related commitments, mitigation and monitoring measures required to achieve the objectives of the reinstatement, offsets and additional conservation measures. The BMP must be auditable and integrated into the ESMS/ESMP. The BMP must define actions to be implemented, desired outcomes for each action, identify	To inform the BoQ and for inclusion in the Contractor's tender documents. As the project impacts CH/PBF offsets are required to ensure No Net Loss of certain sensitive biodiversity features to avoid critical biodiversity impacts.	▪ EBRD PR6.	▪ PESR / PIU; and ▪ Biodiversity Expert.	Prior to appointing the Contractor(s). The BMP must be approved by EBRD prior to disbursement of the loan.	▪ Detailed habitat replacement, and design mitigation (e.g. wildlife crossings etc), included in the BoQ and detailed design ▪ Confirmation from an independent qualified person that the objectives of No Net Loss (NNL)/ Net Gain (NG) have been achieved and it is reasonable to assume that these will be sustainable.	

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	responsible party for each action, present the monitoring and verification actions required and detail the implementation schedule for each action. The BMP must also include a presentation of the accounting used to calculate the offsets and demonstrate how this accounting will be monitored through time. This plan must also include a discussion of the adaptive management approach that will be applied to ensure objectives are satisfied and that unforeseen circumstances will be managed while promoting achieving overall results. The BMP must be prepared in draft form and reviewed and approved by EBRD. Periodical updates must be made to the BMP (two-year intervals) and these must be approved by EBRD prior to being considered as changes to the original document.						
PR2	**Labour and Working Conditions**						
2.1	See PR4 – No. 4.1 Regarding safety when working adjacent to and over the existing railway.						
2.2	PESR to update their overarching Human Resources (HR) / Labour Standards Policy as required. HR procedures**,** as part of their ESMS (1.3), to manage EBRD PR2 requirements.	Ensure appropriate management of workforce, including contractor(s), and their sub-contractor(s), in line with EBRD PRs and in compliance with the applicable Macedonian Law. Provide a channel for raising workers' concerns and a transparent, consistent mechanism for resolution.	▪ EBRD PR2; and ▪ Labour Code of North Macedonia.	▪ PESR / PIU; ▪ Supervising Engineer and ▪ Contractor(s).	Prior to construction.	▪ Overarching Human Resources (HR) / Labour Standards Policy and HR procedures (including Grievance Mechanism) Equal Opportunities policy, Anti-harassment and gender-based violence policies, are prepared and implemented ▪ These procedures and policies are provided to the contractor at the bidding stage. ▪ Relevant HR Policies and procedures that relate to contractor activities to be shared with the contactors as part of the bidding documentation (e.g. overarching HR policy requirements, grievance management procedures, equal opportunities and anti-harassment policies and procedures, code of conduct etc.).	
2.3	The requirements for management of environmental, Health & Safety (H&S), social and labour standards / Human Resources policies in line with EBRD PRs must be adequately incorporated in tenders	Contractor E&S management.	▪ EBRD PR1; ▪ EBRD PR2; ▪ EBRD PR4 and ▪ Best practice.	▪ PESR / PIU; ▪ Supervising Engineer and ▪ Contractor(s).	Prior to release of tenders and appointment of the contractor(s).	▪ PESR / Supervising Engineer to undertake quarterly audits of the Contractor(s)' implementation of all relevant contract clauses, for	

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	and works contracts for the Project components. PESR to ensure contractual clauses setting out requirements for Environmental, H&S, labour and HR performance and routine reporting on the implementation of these requirements are developed and included in the tender documentation and contracts for the Contactor.					submission to the Lenders Technical Advisor. ▪ Routine contractor Environment Health Safety and Labour (EHSL) reports.	
PR3	**Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Control**						
3.1	Develop and implement all monitoring and reporting programs required by the ESMP and sub-plans in line with EBRD PRs.	Management of environmental risks and monitoring of environmental performance.	▪ EBRD PR1; ▪ EBRD PR3; and ▪ Permit requirements.	▪ PESR / PIU ▪ Contractor(s) (with external consultants) ▪ Supervising Engineer to review all plans to confirm compliance with national and EBRD PRs.	Monitoring programme prior to commencement of construction. Monitoring throughout construction and during operational phase as required.	▪ Monitoring programme developed. ▪ Monitoring records and data. ▪ Reported in the QESR.	
3.2	Climate change resilience measures to be taken into account in the design: Take the latest projections of future rainfall into account when specifying: ▪ Pavement material and designing drainage ▪ Vegetation for slopes - ensure native drought-resistant species are chosen ▪ Pavement material - ensure thermal tolerance of specified materials is above projected average temperature ▪ Specifying foundation depth ▪ Specifying tunnel construction materials Take projections of future average and extreme temperature into account when: ▪ Designing expansion joints ▪ Designing foundations ▪ Specifying cooling and ventilation systems Take projections of future wind speed into account when: ▪ Calculating wind loading. ▪ Designing wind barriers, if required.	To ensure changes in the climate are taken into account in the detailed design.	▪ EBRD PR3; and ▪ PESR - Technical Assistance Preparation of Climate Resilience.	▪ PIU / Detailed design team; and ▪ Supervising Engineer to review all plans to confirm compliance with national and EBRD PRs.	Monitoring throughout design, construction and during operational phase as required.	▪ No failures of infrastructure as a result of climate change (erosion, landslides, drainage system flooding etc.). ▪ Monitoring programme developed. ▪ Monitoring records and data reported in the QESR.	
PR4	**Community Health and Safety**						

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4.1	The PIU will ensure that the approach to the temporary railway crossing forms part of the Contractor's tender documents. The Contractor will appoint a safety specialist to consult with local community and railway operator to agree the approach to a temporary railway crossing at Dolno Strogomishte. This will also apply to temporary railway crossings at other locations, if required. A Method Statement will be prepared and approved by an independent safety consultant. The safety specialist will also advise on measure to ensure safe working adjacent to and over the existing railway line.	Safety concerns associated with the community crossing the existing railway line during construction activities. Safety concerns associated with construction workers, working on, over and adjacent to the existing railway line.	▪ EBRD PR2; ▪ EBRD PR4; and ▪ EU Directive on Road Infrastructure Safety Management (2008/96/EC).	▪ PESR/ PIU; ▪ Independent safety consultants; and ▪ Contractor ▪ Supervising Engineer Approval by: ▪ Independent safety consultants; ▪ Lenders Technical Advisor; and ▪ Rail Operator.	Prior to construction and during construction	▪ Method statement for the construction of the temporary rail crossings approved by the Safety Consultant, Rail Operator and Lenders Technical Advisor. ▪ No accidents associated with railway line. ▪ Reported in the QESR.	
4.2	PESR to undertake a Road Safety Audit (RSA) in line with EU Directive 2008/906/EC (and relevant aspects of Macedonian legislation and standards) and that all recommendations have been incorporated into the Project design and that these design recommendations are implemented and installed during construction of the road. A Road Safety Inspection (RSI) shall be carried out on road once operational, and if appropriate, action plans developed for low cost remedial road safety measures.	To minimise accidents and incidents with road users and maintain access for local communities.	▪ EBRD PR2; ▪ EBRD PR4; and ▪ EU Directive on Road Infrastructure Safety Management (2008/96/EC).	▪ PESR/ PIU; ▪ Designers; and ▪ Independent Consultants.	During design, as required under the EU Directive 2008/96/EC. Prior to EBRD Board consideration.	▪ Documented Road Safety Audit is reported in AESR. ▪ Updated detailed design and Tender Documents include all relevant recommendations.	
4.3	PESR to develop and implement an inspection and maintenance programme for the road, embankment (which includes overpasses for local roads and the railway), viaduct, bridges, tunnel and all safety features during the operational phase as per the OESMP. PESR to ensure that a sufficient resource of qualified and competent personnel is available to plan, conduct, supervise and interpret the results of these inspection and maintenance programmes.	Improved community health and safety performance.	▪ EBRD PR4; and ▪ Best practice.	▪ PESR, including their maintenance department (with external consultants).	Prior to and during operation.	▪ Programme developed. ▪ Competent staff appointed. ▪ Inspection and maintenance records kept and reported through the AESR.	
4.4	PESR to conduct checks of the contractor's security personnel to make sure they have appropriate licensing (as mandated by the	Prevent conflict between security personnel and local communities.	▪ EBRD PR4; and ▪ Best practice.	▪ PESR/ PIU; and ▪ Contractor(s).	Prior to and during construction.	▪ Checks carried out and documented. ▪ Include in tender and works contracts for contractor requirements that only	

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	Law on Private Security 1999, as amended 2007 166/12), experience and training.	Prevent potential human rights violations by security personnel.				licensed security personnel in line with national legislation may be involved in the Project. ▪ Report in the AESR on any incidents involving security personnel.	
PR5	**Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement**						
5.1	PESR to develop and implement a Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), that is consistent with the Land Acquisition Framework (LAF) and EBRD PR5. Census of local community/ project affected persons.	Minimisation of impacts of land acquisition and to ensure that adequate compensation is provided for lost income and land.	▪ National legislation on land expropriation ▪ EBRD PR5.	▪ PESR (with a key role for the CLO(s); and ▪ Contractor(s).	Prior to construction.	▪ Availability of LAP that is consistent with LAF. ▪ Evidence of LAP implementation in line with the Project LAF. ▪ Evidence of implementation reported through the AESR.	
5.2	PESR to arrange for an independent audit of land acquisition and compensation, following the implementation of the LAP,	Ensure land acquisition process is in compliance with EBRD PR5 requirements.	▪ EBRD PR5.	▪ External consultant on behalf of PESR.	Post construction.	▪ Summary of the Land Acquisition audit results provided within AESR.	
PR6	**Biodiversity and Living Natural Resources**						
6.1	PESR to prepare the BMP (including Woodland Clearance Plan and Land Restoration Plan), specified in the ESMP. PESR to review the detailed design to ensure adherence to the BMP (Land Restoration Plan) and other biodiversity measures in the ESMP. PESR to ensure designers seek opportunities to reduce habitat loss in the detailed design.	Minimise potential ecological impacts.	▪ EBRD PR6.	▪ PESR; ▪ The designers preparing the detailed design; and ▪ PESR/Revision Body to review and approve design.	Prior to construction.	▪ Evidence of biodiversity consideration in Detailed Design reported in AESR to EBRD.	
6.2	As specified in the ESMP, the BMP (Land Restoration Plan) prepared by the PESR will include the calculation of habitat compensation requirements (areas and species) based on the final designed design. These will form part of the BoQ and tender documentation for the contractor(s). Based on the existing design and final realignment. The following areas of compensation habitat are required: ▪ 17.31ha of Italian and Turkey oak forests; ▪ 4.92ha of riparian black alder belts and woodland; ▪ 0.92ha of riparian willow belts; ▪ 0.85ha of meadow.	Ensure Contractor undertakes habitat compensation.	▪ EBRD PR 5 ▪ EBRD PR6.	▪ PESR / PIU.	BMP prepared prior to instruction of Contractor(s). BMP to be implemented throughout project preparation, construction and operation.	▪ Evidence of LRP consideration in Detailed Design reported in AESR to EBRD.	

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	If any additional habitat is required for the Project, the area of compensation habitat will need to be recalculated using the same replacement ratios used in the ESIA and ESIA Addendum, namely at least like-for-like replacement for PBF habitat losses and a net gain for Critical Habitats (CH) (ratio 2:1).						
PR8	**Cultural Heritage**						
8.1	Implement the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), as required in the ESMP. This includes the development of a Chance Find Procedure.	Minimisation disturbance at cemeteries and memorials, excluding the Dolno Strogomishte Cemetery (avoided by the realignment). Minimise potential loss of partial damage to undiscovered below-ground heritage assets.	▪ EBRD PR8; and ▪ Republic of North Macedonia heritage laws.	▪ PESR/ PIU; ▪ Supervising Engineer and ▪ Contractor(s).	Prior and during construction works.	▪ Implementation of mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP.	
PR10	**Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement**						
10.1	PESR will implement and update the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the duration of the project and strengthen its existing Grievance Mechanism (GM). The SEP to include measures to ensure a separate and ongoing engagement process is established with the local Roma community (near Pevci).The PESR will prepare and disclose their revised schedule of planned consultation and stakeholder engagement activities to EBRD and provide details in the updated SEP. The PESR will undertake public disclosure of the ESIA Addendum, and the following updated documents: LAF, SEP, ESAP and Non-Technical Summary (NTS) for the ESIA.. These documents will be available in the following languages: ▪ Updated LRF – Macedonian, English and Albanian; ▪ Updated NTS – Macedonian, English and Albanian; ▪ Updated SEP – Macedonian, English and Albanian;	Information dissemination and continuous engagement with affected stakeholders, improvement of stakeholder awareness and compliance with EBRD PRs.	▪ EBRD PR1; ▪ EBRD PR4; EBRD PR5; and EBRD PR10.	▪ PESR (with a key role for the CLO(s)); and ▪ Contractor(s).	Prior to construction and throughout the lifecycle of the Project.	▪ The ESIA and/or ESIA Addendum is updated in response to comments obtained during the disclosure period. ▪ PESR reports in AESR on their consultation and stakeholder engagement activities and the number of grievances received, closed and yet to be closed.	The Project was initially disclosed on the 11th December 2020. This disclosure period related to the original alignment. The Project was realigned in response to feedback during disclosure. An ESIA addendum was prepared, and other relevant documentation was subsequently updated as a result of the realignment. The PESR will disclose the ESIA addendum and updated documents.

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	▪ Updated ESAP – Macedonian, English and Albanian; ▪ Updated ESMP – Macedonian and English; and ▪ ESIA Addendum – Macedonian and English.						

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