



REPORT

Project for Integrated Urban Economic Development Environmental and Social Management Framework

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACER	Albanian Center for Economic Research
ADF	Albanian Development Fund
DCM	Decision of the Council of Ministers
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GoA	Government of Albania
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IoCM	Institute of the Cultural Monuments
IPRO	Immovable Properties Registration Office
LGC	Local Grievance Committee
LGU	Local Government Unit
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
OMP	Operational Management Plan
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIUED	Project for Integrated Urban Economic Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
WB	World Bank
WD	Working Days

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1. Background

The Government of Albania (GoA) is currently implementing an ambitious reform program aiming at accelerating growth, creating jobs, restoring trust in government and furthering progress toward the EU accession. As part of this effort the GoA is moving towards a regional approach to development. The proposed Regional Development Law is at the final stage of approval and aims to establish four Regional Development Areas (RDAs) and specific Regional Development Agencies.

This reform aims to achieve (i) greater impact through an integrated approach and alignment among programs in a given territory; (ii) greater cohesion in territorial development, through the implementation of regional development strategy for the country, and in the medium term (iii) the establishment of mechanisms to channel EU Structural Funds and other development funds. This reform is in early stages with associated regional mechanisms requiring further development.

During the past year the GoA, through the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), has developed key strategic instruments for the territorial development of the country including the South of Albania. The MoUD has recently completed the preparation of the National Territorial Development Strategy (NTDS) and the Coastal Management Strategy (CMS). These strategic documents provide a sound vision and strategic direction for the development of the country over the next fifteen years (2015-2030). A Strategic Environmental Assessment has been conducted for these two development strategy (NTDS and CMS) and the Ministry of Environment has approved the environmental declaration issued on May 9, 2016¹.

In the current national context of territorial reform and increased selectivity in borrowing funds to maintain fiscal space, the GoA has made a strategic decision that the proposed World Bank-supported Project for Integrated Urban Economic Development (PIUED) would focus on the South of Albania.

This region is considered a priority given its impressive natural and cultural endowments and development pressures that may negatively shape these landscapes if sustainable urban planning considering integration of environmental and social aspects is not implemented. Consequently, the proposed Project is viewed as an opportunity to demonstrate the value of having both a regional and an integrated approach, particularly with regards to the potential for leveraging private sector capital.

The PIUED is expected to play a critical role to pilot and demonstrate an innovative and integrated approach to implement regional development in line with the new NTDS and the CMS.

¹ <http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/al/dokumenta/vleresimi-strategjik-mjedisor-vsm>

2. Purpose of the PIUED project

2.1. Project objectives

The proposed PIUED project will be a catalyst for regional development in the South of Albania, leveraging funds from other development partners and the Regional Development Fund. It will support the Government of Albania's vision to promote regional development *by improving urban infrastructure, enhancing cultural assets and strengthening institutional capacity to support local economic development in selected areas in the South of Albania.*

The Project will provide a model for replication to other regions to use an integrated approach to leverage their endowments and competitive sectors for sustained economic growth. Given that both the NTDS and the CMS identify tourism and culture (culture based tourism) as one of the main drivers for economic development in the South of Albania. The Project is expected to finance activities aimed at promoting the development of a sustainable, competitive and diversified local economy leveraging the recognized potential of tourism sector.

2.2. Project Beneficiaries and Components

The primary beneficiaries of the proposed project are the inhabitants in selected municipalities (Berat, Gjirokastra, Saranda and Permet) and visitors in the South of Albania who will benefit directly from improved urban infrastructure services and improved tourism offers. Inhabitants of selected municipalities are also expected to benefit from increased economic opportunities. Selected municipalities are home to around 84,000 residents and the South of Albania as a whole is visited – on an annual basis - by an estimated 527,000 tourists². The Government is expected to benefit from increased overall tourism spending, job creation, improved institutional capacity of municipalities and selected government agencies, and improved capacity to operate and maintain assets. The Proposed project will consist of the following components:

Component 1. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement (USD 50 million).

Subcomponent 1A: Integrated urban and town upgrading.

Subcomponent 1B: Integrated satellite sites upgrading.

Component 2. Institutional capacity building (US\$8.0 million).

Subcomponent 2A: Building capacity for municipal service delivery.

Subcomponent 2B: Building capacity for sustainable tourism growth

Component 3: Implementation Support (US\$2.0 million).

A detailed description of the components can be found in Annex 1.

2.3. Proposed project area

The proposed project is expected to focus on the South of Albania (Figure 1) comprising the area between Vlora and Saranda and covering both the Coast and hinterland (including Berat, Permet and Gjirokaster). This area is highlighted in the CMS for its tourism and cultural economic development potential.

² The national tourism statistics system is not well developed and does not include sub-national or regional statistics. Estimates are based on the share of tourists that are thought to visit the South of Albania using entries to key cultural monuments in the area as a proxy.

The proposed project is expected to support *primary, specialized urban centers* – as defined in the CMS and NTDS - in the South of Albania and their surrounding areas. Investments are expected to focus on urban infrastructure upgrading in selected urban areas in the South of Albania and on selected cultural heritage and touristic sites enhancement along connecting corridors.

2.4. Scope and Objectives of the ESMF

As the technical evaluation (e.g., feasibility studies, detailed designs) and specific intervention locations under the project will not be completely identified and/or ready and their specific impacts will not be known by project appraisal, the preparation of this ESMF, in addition to a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) describes the overall environmental and social safeguard procedures to be undertaking during project implementation. Therefore, the purpose of this ESMF is a guide to the Environmental and Social Assessment process relevant to the proposed project activities. It serves how to manage the project potential adverse impacts in line with the Bank operational policy OP 4.01 on *Environmental Assessment* and the relevant national laws, to set out the process of how environmental and social impacts are to be assessed, addressed and managed for project activities as yet to be identified. Initial project activities for the first year have been identified and are supported by specific safeguards instruments (ESMP). Further, the ESMF includes the set of mitigation, monitoring measures, and institutional responsibilities to be taken during the project implementation.

In addition the ESMF covers general mitigation measures for possible impacts of different proposed activities to be supported by the project; implementation arrangements for project environmental and social aspects, relevant capacity building activities, consultation process etc.

This ESMF is the document focused on the overall project implementation. Specific ESMPs for investments identified during project implementation, will be prepared in due time before works may commence. The RPF information, part of this ESMF, serves to assess and mitigate potential social impacts associated to land acquisition and economic or physical displacement of population required for the project.

Finally, this ESMF will be an integrated part of the Project Operation Manual (PoM) and is applicable to all linked investments financed in the project areas regardless of their funding source or implementing agency.

3. Legal and Regulatory Framework on the Environmental Assessment

3.1. Background

In general terms, the Albanian Constitution that was adopted by Albanian Parliament in 1998 requires institutions to maintain a healthy environment, ecologically suitable for present and future generations. In the last decade and especially since 2001, a number of laws and other legal acts on the environment have been drafted and approved.

The Albania national legal framework is largely harmonized with EU legislation. The Albanian legal framework regarding environmental and socioeconomic issues is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and consists of laws and regulatory acts, such as Decisions of the Council of Ministers (DCM), ministerial acts, regulations, guidelines and standards.

3.2. Law on Environmental Protection

Environmental legislation is governed by the Law on Environmental Protection No. 10431, dated June 9, 2011³. This Law sets out principles, requirements, responsibilities, rules and procedures to ensure a higher level of environmental protection and includes dispositions for environmental impact assessment as a tool for environmental protection, aiming to identify and define the possible direct and indirect effects on the environment mainly to prevent these effects.

Article 5 defines the principle of sustainable development:” Public authorities, through the development, adoption and implementation of normative acts, strategies, plans, programs and projects within their competence, promote sustainable economic and social development, using natural resources in order to meet current needs and preserve the environment, without prejudice the possibility of future generations to meet their own needs”.

This Law establishes national and local policies on environmental protection, requirements for the preparation of environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, requirements for permitting activities that affect the environment, prevention and reduction of environmental pollution, environmental norms and standards, environmental monitoring and control, duties of the state bodies in relation to environmental issues, role of the public and sanctions imposed for violation of the Law.

3.3. Law on Protected Areas

The law no. 8906, dated 06.06.2002 “on the Protected Areas” has laid down the framework for the proclamation, administration, management and sustainable use of protected zones and natural biological resources.

The law also provides the basis for the development and mitigation of ‘environmental tourism’ and other economic benefits and for the provision of information and education to the general public. The primary goal of the law is to provide special protection of the most

³ This law is harmonized with Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage. Official Journal L 143 , 30/04/2004 P. 0056 - 0075

important components of natural reserves, biodiversity and in general nature, through the implementation of a protected areas network based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)⁴ categories system. Furthermore the law defines the priorities and strategic objectives for the management of each category of protected areas.

Protected Areas in Albania have been for the most part considered as forest areas and they have historically been administered by the Directorate General of Forestry and Pastures (GDFP) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Within the law nr 8906 /2002 “For the Protected Areas”, the Ministry of Environment has been given the primary supervisory role for protected areas in Albania and is responsible for:

- Proposing areas to be protected.
- Preparing the legal and managerial procedures to propose and declare a protected area.
- Compile management plans for protected areas.
- On-going monitoring / regulation of management.

The law “For the Protected Areas” states that whilst the primary administrative role lies with the Ministry of Environment and GDFP, the interests of other ministries have to be taken into account. The protected areas of Albania include 15 National Parks, 5 Protected Landscape Areas, 4 Strict Nature Reserves, 26 Managed Nature Reserves, and other protected areas. Main protected areas are being equipped with trail markings, while reforms in administration such as the building of information centers are being gradually implemented⁵. National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA) is created by the Council of Ministers decision. No. 102, dated 04.02.2015, aimed management, protection, development, expansion and operation of the surfaces of protected areas, which today account about 16% of the territory of Albania. NAPA manages the network of protected areas and other natural networks as Natura 2000.

3.4. Law on Environmental Impact Assessment

The new law on Environmental Impact Assessment No 10 440, dated July 7, 2011 is approximated to the Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment⁶.

This law aims to protect the environment through prevention, minimization and compensation of damages from proposed projects which may cause direct or indirect significant adverse impacts on the environment due to their size, nature or location before the projects are approved.

Further, the law defines the guidelines for the environmental impact assessment, the parties that must be involved and the obligation of environmental authorities to make all existing information for the compilation of EIA reports available to project developers. A special provision has been anticipated for Specially Protected Areas where development of projects

⁴ *IUCN/CNPPA Management Categories for Protected Areas*

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected_areas_of_Albania

⁶ Law No 10 440, dated 7. 7. 2011 “on environmental impact assessment”

will not be allowed, with exemptions for some particular cases. Provisions for trans-boundary impacts are also part of this law.

The EIA Law defines the type and scale of the projects that require an EIA before implementation. The law prescribes two levels of EIA system for projects (i) preliminary EIA and (ii) detailed EIA.

- Preliminary EIA. This is for projects that may have less potential impacts. They include projects listed in Appendix 2 of the Law on EIA.
- Profound EIA. This is for projects with significant potential impacts, as listed in Appendix 1 of the Law, those projects listed in Appendix 2 which the MOE considers will have a significant impact on the environment (including activities that are to be implemented in a protected area). The EIA procedure for profound also includes: public debate and consultations with relevant authorities.

The key laws related to environmental protection and assessment are listed below:

- Law No. 10119/09 "On Territory Planning," amended by Law No. 10258, dated 21.04.2010 and Law No. 10315 dated 16.09.2010;
- Law No. 9700, dated 26.03.2007 "On environmental protection from transboundary impacts;"
- Law No. 9478, dated 16.02.2006 "On the accession of the Republic of Albania to decisions II/14 and III/7, amendments of Espoo for Environmental Impact Assessment in the transboundary context;"
- Law No. 8897, dated 16.05.2002 "On air protection" as amended by Law No. 10266, dated 15.04.2010;
- Law No. 9424, dated 06.10.2005 "On the ratification of the strategic environmental assessment protocol;"
- Law No. 9010, dated 13.2.2003 "For environmental administration of solid wastes" as amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009 "On Some Changes in Legislation in Force for Licences, Permits and Authorizations in the Republic of Albania;"
- Law No. 9115, dated 24.07.2003 "On the administration of polluted waters" (amended by Law No. 10448/11 "On Environmental Permits"
- Law No. 8906, dated 06.06.2002 "On protected areas" as amended by Law No. 9868, dated 04.02.2008;
- Law No. 10463, dated 22.09.2011 "On Integrated Waste Management."
- Law No. 9048, dated 07.04.2003 "On Cultural Heritage;" as amended by Law No. 9592, dated 27.07.2006;
- Law No. 9882, dated 28.02.2008; and Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009 "On Some Changes in Legislation in Force for Licences, Permits and Authorisations in the Republic of Albania;"
- DCM No. 676, dated 20.12.2002 "On declaring the Albanian Nature Monuments as Protection Zones;"
- Law No. 8756, dated 26.03.2001 "On civil emergencies" as amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009 "On Some Changes in Legislation in Force for Licenses, Permits and Authorizations in the Republic of Albania;"

- Law No. 8093, dated 21.03.1996 “On water reserves” as amended by Law No.8375 dated 15.07.1998;
- Law No. 8905, dated 06.06.2002 “On protection of marine environment from pollution and harm”.

Besides the Albanian legal framework, EIA process respects the international obligations provided from international conventions and agreements ratified by Albania.

The following table show the conventions and agreements which are related to the environment and have been ratified by the Republic of Albania over the years.

Table 1. International Conventions and Agreements Ratified by Albania

Convention name	Ratified by Albania
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)	29/02/1996
Convention on Biodiversity (Biological Diversity) (1992)	party since 1994; party to the protocol since 2005
Bern Convention (1976): Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	13/01/1999
UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (2003)	10/07/1989
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	01/12/1994
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information (1998), Public Participation in Decision making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)	27/06/2001
Bonn Convention or CMS (1979); Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	01/09/2001
Barcelona Convention (1976); Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution	09/07/2004
Kyoto Protocol	01/04/2005
UNESCO Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)	04/04/2006
Espoo Convention: Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans boundary Context together with amendment and Protocols (1991)	12/05/2006
Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)	19/03/2009

Source: MoE, 2016

3.5. Laws and Regulations in the Field of Cultural Heritage and Chance Finds

Projects for all types of building above ground and underground and engineering infrastructure projects across the entire country are based on standards and technical requirements of legal acts in force. Law No. 10119/09 "On Territory Planning," amended by Law No. 10258, dated 21.04.2010 and Law No. 10315 dated 16.09.2010, is the main legislative tool in Albania relating to urban planning, and aims to integrate the urban planning legislative framework into a single law.

Law No. 10119/09 entered into force on 30 September 2011. The main purpose of this law is to provide a sustainable development of the territory through the rational use of land and natural resources. This law includes the concepts of natural and cultural heritage protection and of the community's health and safety protection. Additionally, the law mentions integrated planning instruments to be designed for Coastal areas, for cultural, natural and environmental heritage and landscapes, as well as for other areas of common importance or interest.

The protection of cultural heritage in Albania is addressed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports and several specialized institutions within the Ministry of Education and Science. Within the Ministry, the Department of Cultural Heritage oversees the Institute of Monuments, the nine National Museums, and the Centre of Registration of Cultural Property. Cultural heritage includes: archaeological sites, historic buildings (isolated and in districts), graveyards and places invested with traditional meaning of a historical, cultural or religious nature.

Law 9048 (“Cultural Heritage Act”) approved on April 7th, 2003 (as amended by Law No. 9592, dated 27.07.2006; Law No. 9882, dated 28.02.2008) is the primary legal framework governing the management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Albania. Law 9048 represents the first effort to extend legal protection to material within the field of intangible cultural heritage. Its contents include: Categories of Albanian cultural heritage to be protected (i.e. tangible, intangible, movable, immovable); Definitions and examples of tangible and intangible heritage; Responsibilities of relevant institutions and government bodies; Penalties for those who damage cultural heritage; and Mitigation procedures. Article 4 lists the tangible, immovable values that are to be protected, which include, but are not limited to: Archaeological sites; Historic structures (including places of worship); Historic towns and neighborhoods; Cemeteries and graves; and Historic landscapes. Law 9048 was amended by Law 9592 dated 27.07.2006. Amendments included 1) the introduction of the National Committee of National Heritage as an advisory body and 2) the creation of the National Committee for Intangible Heritage (NCIH). Law 9048 was amended again by Law No. 9882, dated 28.02.2008. The 2008 amendments incorporated articles reconstructing the network of specialized cultural heritage institutions and articles dealing with the creation of the National Council of Archaeology and specialized institutions such as the Albanian Archaeological Service.

According to the law, if anything unusual will be found during the digging and excavation process the contractor has to stop immediately works, urgently inform the local authorities, the Culture Monuments Institute and also the Ministry of Culture. They will send archaeologists and field specialists in order to check and evaluate the supposed archaeological objects and the works will restart only after the official permit given by the Culture Monuments Institute.

Also, Albanian respects the international obligations provided under international conventions and agreements ratified by Albania in the framework of cultural heritage.

Table 2. Laws adopted after the ratification of international conventions by the Republic of Albania

Convention name	Ratified by Albania
Law no. 9490, dated 13.03.2006 "On the Ratification of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage", Paris 2003	2006
Law nr.9806, dated 17.09.2007 On the Ratification of the European Convention "On Protection of the Archaeological Heritage"	2007
Law No. 10 027, dated 11.12.2008 "On accession of the Republic of Albania to the Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage", Paris 2001	2008

Source: <http://www.kultura.gov.al/al/baza-ligjore>

3.6. EU EIA Directive

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was introduced in Europe in 1985 by the EIA Directive (85/337/EEC) and represents a key instrument for European Union environmental policy⁷.

The EIA Directive of 1985 has been amended three times:

- Directive 97/11/EC brought the EIA Directive in line with the UN ECE Espoo Convention on EIAs in a Trans-boundary Context. The 1997 Directive widened the scope of the EIA Directive by increasing the types of projects covered and the number of projects requiring mandatory environmental impact assessment. It also provided for new screening arrangements, including new screening criteria for projects, and established minimum information requirements;
- Directive 2003/35/EC sought to align EIA Directive provisions with the Aarhus Convention on public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters; and
- Directive 2009/31/EC amended Annexes I and II of the EIA Directive, adding projects related to the transport, capture and storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

On 28 January 2012, Directive 2011/92/EU on the effects of public and private projects on the environment was published in the Official Journal. Directive 2011/92/EU codifies Council Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (EIA Directive) and its associated amendments. Directive 2011/92/EU fully preserves the content of the acts being codified and does no more than bring them together with only such formal amendments as are required by the codification exercise itself.

The scope of this Directive is to ensure that plans, programs and projects likely to have significant effects on the environment undergo an Environmental Assessment prior to their approval or authorization. While Annex I contains a list of projects for which the EIA is mandatory, Annex II defines those categories of projects whose ESIA is optional and at the discretion of the community member states.

On 16 April 2014, Directive 2011/92/EU on the effects of public and private projects on the environment was amended by the Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of amending on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

3.7. The Espoo Convention

The UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans-boundary Context (Espoo Convention issued in 1991 sets out the obligations of countries that ratified the Convention to assess the trans-boundary environmental impacts of a project at an early stage of planning. The Espoo Convention was ratified by Albania with Law No. 9478/2006⁸.

The process of notification and consultation with the affected parties is driven by the competent authority. However, authorities can ask the developer to prepare notification and

⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>

⁸ Official Gazette - No. 20, 17 March, 2006, pg. 631.

undertake public consultation above and beyond their normal EIA requirements. The developer may also be asked to undertake public consultation with affected parties. The notification and consultation process according to the Espoo Convention comprises the following main elements:

- Notification of the affected countries
- Preparation of the environmental impact assessment documentation
- Consultation between countries concerned
- Final decision.

All these stages include specific procedural steps required by the Convention. The proposed PIUED project is classified as environmental category “B” that should not have environmental or social trans-boundary impacts.

3.8. Comparison of WB Policies and Albanian Law

EIA became an important instrument for environmental sustainability for multi-lateral development agencies, including the World Bank. The Bank introduced EIA – as one of environmental, social, and legal safeguard policies – to identify, avoid, and mitigate the potential negative environmental impacts associated with Bank lending operations.

The proposed project investments are expected to be designed to have positive social and environmental benefits. The Project triggers the following World Bank safeguard policies: *Environmental Assessment* (OP 4.01); *Natural Habitats* (OP 4.04); *Physical Cultural Resources* (OP 4.11); and *Involuntary Resettlement* (OP 4.12).⁹ Environmental policies in Albania are in line with World Bank Safeguard policies (see above “Legal and Regulatory Framework on the Environmental Assessment”). For detailed information on these policies applicable to the project please visit the referenced website.¹⁰

The Albania EIA procedures are generally in line with the World Banks EA process, as all projects require some sort of an environmental screening and possibly assessment in order to receive an Environmental Approval (for construction), and/or an Environmental Permit (for an activity having an impact on the environment, including some construction activities).

Furthermore, the type and scale of the project impacts will have on the environment determine the procedures that have to be followed and the type of approval granted. Also all the approvals include conditions that shall be observed by the proposer including environmental monitoring and mitigation requirements.

The difference lies in the scope of the EIA required for those projects that fall into World Bank Category A and the Albanian Law on EIA Appendix II. Some projects (e.g.,

⁹The project also triggers the policy on *Projects on International Waterways* (OP/BP 7.50). It is envisaged that the planned investments will not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other riparians, and will not be adversely affected by the other riparians' possible water use. Thus, while the policy is triggered, the project qualifies for an exception to the riparian notification requirement under para. 7(a) of OP 7.50 and no notification will be required. The Project will also comply with the Access to Information Policy.

¹⁰ For more information on World Bank Safeguard Policies please visit <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTSAFEPOL/0,,menuPK:584441~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:584435,00.html>

wastewater management) are considered as Category A under the World Bank screening, while the same activities/projects under the Albanian Law will require only a Preliminary EIA for populations less than 30,000, unless the MOE decides that the project must undergo a Profound EIA, as discussed above.

However, PIUED will be treated as Category B according to WB Op 4.01. For the projects activities which are considered as Appendix II according to national law, a Preliminary EIA will be prepared and approval will be obtained.

4. Legal and Regulatory Framework on Social Impacts

4.1. Jurisdiction of the Framework

In implementing this framework, the following will apply:

- a. In case of any gap or misalignment between the Albanian legal framework applied in the framework of this document and World Bank policies, in accordance to the Law No.10 428, dated 2.6.2011, “On the Private International Law” (article 2)¹¹, the international agreement between them prevails the legislative framework; known also as the supremacy of international agreements. The current loan between the GoA and World Bank for the PIUED is considered to be an international treatment/agreement and therefore its articles and specifications prevails the respective country law.
- b. Where the landowner has willingly or voluntarily contributed land but is seeking compensation, the assessment for compensation shall be treated as for the case of involuntary land acquisition.
- c. Where land whose owner has freely contributed but is not seeking compensation for it, the assessment for compensation shall only include assets thereon and not land.
- d. Compensation shall be limited to valuations made after the cut-off date. A census or small scale census will be undertaken to evaluate the current social condition as per the cut off date, after this latter is specified by the project, as no cut off date is predicted in the Albanian Law. The census will provide as an output also a list of assets affected by the project implementation activities.
- e. All land conflicts shall be resolved in a transparent manner and in a manner that is not coercive. Attempts shall be made to resolve conflicts at each city. Where this is not possible, courts of law shall be consulted.

4.2. Legal Property Framework and Property Evaluation Criteria

The community and population in the areas of the projects will be affected on their properties during the implementation of PIUED according to the type of project activity to be implemented and social impacts related to each loss category. Below we present a table with the main property loss categories and the main type of impacts, accompanied by the type of owner.

¹¹ Law no.10 428, dated 2.6.2011, “On the private international law”,
http://www.pp.gov.al/web/ligji_drejten_nderkombetare_private_1_571.pdf

Table 3. Property Losses Categories

Possible Appropriated Assets	Type of Impact	Owner
Land	Agriculture Land: Affected from the project less than 80% of the total land The rest of the land remains economically usable.	Owner/ Property Title Holder
	Affected from the project more than 80% of the total land The rest of the land remains economically unusable	Owner/ Property Title Holder
Buildings	Fully/partially affected structures.	Owner/ Property Title Holder
Agricultural Crops	Agricultural crops affected by the permanent/temporary land appropriation.	Owner/ Property Title Holder
Trees	Cut Trees	Owner/ Property Title Holder
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary Acquisition	Owner/ Property Title Holder
Loss of Rental Accommodation		Residential and Business Tenant
Loss of Business		Owner/Holder of the business
Business / Employment	Temporary/permanent loss of business or employment	Business Owner; Employees
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	Owner/ Property Title Holder by relocation
Vulnerable PAPs Livelihood		PAP below poverty line
Socio-Economic And Cultural Identity		Community
Public Facilities		Community
Unforeseen / Unanticipated Impacts		

On Article 41/4 of the Albanian Constitution¹² it is provided: *“The expropriations or limitations of a property right that are equivalent to expropriation are permitted only against fair compensation”*

Furthermore, on the European Convention on Human Rights, it's provided in the Art. 1 “Right to property” of the Protocol 1¹³: *“Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided by the law and by the general principles of international law...”*

In this spirit it's in power Law no. 8561, dated 22. 12. 1999 “On Expropriations and Temporary Takings of the Private Property for Public Interest”¹⁴. The mentioned law provides the entire procedure how an expropriation procedure begins, for which reason, from

¹² Albanian Constitution, Article 41/4, http://www.pp.gov.al/web/kushtetuta_perditesuar_822.pdf

¹³ European Convention on Human Rights, Article 1 “Right to property”, http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf

¹⁴ Law No. 8561, dated 22. 12. 1999 “On Expropriations and Temporary Takings of the Private Property for Public Interest”, http://www.energija.gov.al/files/userfiles/Koncesione_2/2015/Ligji-8561.pdf

which subject and the right of the owners to contest the evaluation of the property made unilaterally from the state institutions.

Anyway, an international agreement ratified by law has priority on application in front of a common law. (Art. 116 of the Albanian Constitution¹⁵) Furthermore, if a law creates a collision with an international agreement ratified by law, it will be applied the international agreement. This principle it's a guarantee that the international agreement with the Albanian Government with the World Bank, for the loan, it will be applied in priority in front with the legislation in force, especially in front of the mentioned law "On expropriation....".

A short resume of the principles provide by law "On expropriation..." is provided below:

- The project aims public interest (Art. 8/ç of Law "On Expropriation...")¹⁶;
- The beneficiary subject in the expropriation process will be *the relevant Municipality of each city* (Art. 9 of the Law "On Expropriation...")¹⁷
- The Municipality needs to submit the request with a list of necessary documents to the Ministry of line, which is the Ministry of Urban Development and to the Institute of Cultural Monuments, in this case (with the structure of actual government);
- The line Ministry has to follow the legal procedure, on publishing the request for expropriation, collecting the complaints of the affected owners, and preparing the draft of the sub legal act for the Council of Ministers;
- The procedure will be considered complete, when the owners through a statement approve the transaction of the property in favor of the GoA;
- The decision for the expropriation (for the owners that do not agree with the expropriation) will be approved by the Council of Ministers and will enter into force immediately, also it will be published in the Official Journal;
- The owners affected have the right of complaint to the Court for the compensation and if they don't follow this procedure, the decision of the Council of Ministers will be an executive title.

Two other legal considerations are to be emphasized:

– ***The devaluation of property***¹⁸

During the land acquisition for public interest it might happen that some properties will not be necessary to be taken from the owner, but in the same time the owner will not be able to benefit similarly from the property as before and thus he / she has the right to be compensated for the devaluation of his / her property. This situation includes the application of special conditions to the usage of the property. The situation is specified in the Albanian Law as "Compensation for the Devaluation Value of the Property" (article 18), as the value provided to the owner for the partial expropriation of his land and . This situation and conditions is not faced and applied so

¹⁵ Albanian Constitution, Article 116, http://www.pp.gov.al/web/kushtetuta_perditesuar_822.pdf

¹⁶ Law no. 8561, dated 22. 12. 1999 "On Expropriations and Temporary Takings of the Private Property for Public Interest", Article 8ç , http://www.energija.gov.al/files/userfiles/Koncesione_2/2015/Ligji-8561.pdf

¹⁷ Law no. 8561, dated 22. 12. 1999 "On Expropriations and Temporary Takings of the Private Property for Public Interest", Article 9 , http://www.energija.gov.al/files/userfiles/Koncesione_2/2015/Ligji-8561.pdf

¹⁸ Law no. 8561, dated 22. 12. 1999 "On Expropriations and Temporary Takings of the Private Property for Public Interest", Article 18 , http://www.energija.gov.al/files/userfiles/Koncesione_2/2015/Ligji-8561.pdf

often in practice, but it is provided by law, if owners are affected in this manner during the project implementation activities.

– ***The provisional taken on possession of the property***¹⁹

During the land acquisition it might happen that certain properties are needed to be taken in possession for temporary use, such as the case for expansion of the village road to pass large vehicles during the works for the implementation of the project, so it is taken someone's land temporarily and then reversed it, but on payment of rent. The request to take on provisional possession a property needs to be addressed to the Ministry of Urban Development, describing the property, the reason, the term and the compensation for the owner. The owner has the right to raise a complaint to the court against such decision.

4.3. Legal Criteria on the Compensation and Evaluation of Properties²⁰

The Council of Ministers Decision No. 138 dated 23. 3. 2000²¹ provides the legal criteria for the evaluation of properties affected by expropriation.

- **Land:** The estimation of expropriated land shall be determined for urban lands, lands within the yellow line town and administrative unit properties according to the prices approved by Council of Ministers Decision deriving from Law No. 9235, dated 29.7.2004 “On restitution and compensation of private properties”²².
- **Residential properties:** Value of expropriation compensation for residential properties is considered the average sales price according to the records of the Immovable Property Registration Office (IPRO).
- **Industrial and Agricultural properties:** The value of expropriation compensation for industrial and agricultural properties is considered the average sales price according to the records of the Ministry of Urban Development. Depreciation of property must be subtracted from the price.
- **Agricultural land, forested areas, etc:** The estimate value of agricultural lands, forested areas, pastures and grasslands is determined from the prices approved by Council of Ministers Decision complementary to the Law No. 9235, dated 29. 7. 2004 “On restitution and compensation of private properties”. In cases where there are no prices approved for certain regions, the evaluation for agricultural lands, forested areas, pastures and grasslands is determined by the average sales price available at IPRO.
- **Fruit trees:** For fruit trees the estimated value is calculated considering costs of investment and expenses. This value is calculated per unit (number of fruit trees) or unit per land surface (m² of vineyard, nursery etc.). The investment present in the land, the total expenses

¹⁹ Law no. 8561, dated 22. 12. 1999 “On Expropriations and Temporary Takings of the Private Property for Public Interest”, Article 27-37 , http://www.energija.gov.al/files/userfiles/Koncesione_2/2015/Ligji-8561.pdf

²⁰ As per Albanian Legislation in force.

²¹ The Council of Ministers Decision No. 138 dated 23. 3. 2000, http://www.transporti.gov.al/files/userfiles/Shpronesimet/VKM_138_date_23_03_2000.doc

²² Law No. 9235, dated 29. 7. 2004 “On restitution and compensation of private properties”, http://www.nchb.al/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/LIGJI_KTHIMIN_KOMPENSIMIN_E_PRONES.pdf

and different amortization factors are foreseen by special Ministry of Agriculture directives.²³

- **Crops**: For crops the estimated value is calculated based on the expected yield and market unit price.²⁴
- **Illegal constructions**: For investments the owners of properties, who are not registered at the IPRO (without a title), are also expropriated. The entity, which initiates the expropriation has the right to complete the procedure if: the owners of the property have started an administrative process at the Agency for Legalization and Integration of Informal Properties (ALUIZNI) according to Law No. 9482, dated 3.4.2006 "On legalization, urbanization and integration of informal properties (updated"²⁵; in case the illegal building (or additional works on the existing building) have been previously declared and have been qualified later for legalization permit from ALUIZNI, based on the criteria set in the Council of Ministers Decision No.438, dated 28.6.2006 "On the criteria, procedures and required documentation that determine legalization of informal properties"²⁶; in case when the owners of the property are in the process of taking a legalization permit, etc.

4.4. World Bank Criteria for Determining Eligibility for Compensation

According to OP 4.12 of the World Bank²⁷, the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for persons to be displaced, shall be based on the following:

- a. those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b. those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- c. those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Affected persons classified under paragraph (a) and (b) shall be provided compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the project. The compensation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this framework and if affected persons occupied the project area prior to the

²³ The Council of Ministers Decision No. 138 dated 23. 3. 2000,
http://www.transporti.gov.al/files/userfiles/Shpronesimet/VKM_138_date_23_03_2000.doc

²⁴ The Council of Ministers Decision No. 138 dated 23. 3. 2000,
http://www.transporti.gov.al/files/userfiles/Shpronesimet/VKM_138_date_23_03_2000.doc

²⁵ For more, please refer to the Full Version of the Law:
http://www.planifikimi.gov.al/sites/default/files/Ligji_nr.9482_per_legalizimin,_urbanizimin_dhe_integrimin_e_nderitimeve_pa_leje,%20i%20ndryshuar_1.pdf

²⁶ For more, please refer to: <http://www.aluizni.gov.al/vendim-nr-438-per-percaktimin-e-kritereve-te-procedurave-dhe-dokumentacionit-te-zbatueshem-per-te-kualifikuar-objektet-ne-nderitim-qe-legalizohen-ose-jo/>

²⁷ OP 4.12 of the World Bank,
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL/0..contentMDK:20064610~menuPK:64701637~pagePK:64709096~piPK:64709108~theSitePK:502184,00.html>

cut-off date (date of commencement of the Census). Persons covered under sub-section (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy. In addition, they have to be given the necessary assistance to satisfy the provisions set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to the established cut-off date²⁸. All persons in the three sub-sections above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. Consequently, this policy advocates for some kind of assistance to all affected persons, including squatters or other persons encroaching on the project area illegally, irrespective of whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not. However, all persons who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation or any assistance. Communities including districts, towns, wards and villages permanently losing land, resources and/or access to assets shall be eligible for compensation. Compensation measures shall ensure that pre-resettlement socio-economic status of the communities are restored and maintained.

The World Bank Policies require the application of the local laws for the valuation and compensation of losses as far as they fit the principles of the WB (Achieving the replacement cost for lost assets). In every case, as mentioned above, the international agreement between GoA and the World Bank prevail the country legislative framework. For all losses of assets attributable directly to the project, full compensation needs to be done. In the Operational Policy 4.12 is defined an assured compensation as per the replacement cost as below:

“With regard to land and structures, “replacement cost” is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. “

The OP 4.12 as well defines that when the domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation settled by the WB, at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. However, by the Law No.10 428, dated 2.6.2011, “On the Private International Law”²⁹, any

²⁸ OP 4.12 of the World Bank

²⁹ Law no.10 428, dated 2.6.2011, “On the private international law” (article 2), http://www.pp.gov.al/web/ligji_drejte_nderkombetare_private_1_571.pdf

international agreement ratified by law prevails over the provisions of this law, when its provisions do not agree with them³⁰.

4.5. Gaps between Albanian Laws and World Bank Policies

Table 4. Table of GAPS of Albanian Legislation and World Bank Policies

Category	Albanian Legislation	World Bank Policy	Recommendations to Bridge Gaps
A. Loss of Land Families, households	Compensation with the price defined before for urban land and agriculture land	Compensation at full replacement cost. – For agriculture land pre-project or pre displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential within the same vicinity; – For urban land, pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar facilities and sources within the same vicinity; – Replacement land of equivalent productive potential.	– Full compensation with the market prices; – No expenses for land registration or other administrative fees will be charged to the owners
A. Loss of Land Non –title holder	No compensation provided	– Resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land occupied (land, cash, and other assets, employment) to at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.	– Resettlement assistance to those most vulnerable to restore pre-displacement level livelihoods. Vulnerable groups may include but not be limited to: poor or landless, women headed households, disabled and elderly. – Encroachers will not be entitled to any compensation for their affected unauthorized/illegal extensions over public land. – Encroachers with economic losses are entitled to assistance for livelihood restoration.
B. Loss of Homes, Structures <i>Families, households, Structure owners</i>	Compensation at the prices referred by the Register of Real Estate Office; Compensation for the structure without title with the condition to have applied before for legalization at the Legalization Agency;	– Compensation at full replacement cost. – For houses and structures the market cost of the materials, transport, and labor to build a replacement structure of a similar quality or better than the affected structure.	– Law provides the same standard with WB, meaning that nobody will be denied of any further opportunity to be compensated.
C. Loss of Economic Assets <i>Families, households</i>	Compensation with the cost method of evaluation of object.	– Compensation at full replacement cost	– Law provides the same standard with WB, meaning that nobody will be denied of any further opportunity to be compensated.
D. Loss of Income	No provisions	– Measure to assist affected people in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least restoring them	– Rehabilitation assistance for lost or diminished livelihoods. – In the case of landless families who suffer partial or total loss of livelihood, provide income generating options and support mechanisms.
E. Loss of Community Resources	Compensation by the Government with market value.	– Measures to assist impacted communities to re-establish or re-develop lost Community resources.	– Compensation for re-establishing or reconstructing lost community resources such as religious and cultural structures, irrigation structures. – Restore partially affected structures.

³⁰ As explained previously in the text this means that in case of any gap or misalignment of the Albanian law and World Bank policies, the international agreement between them prevails the legislative framework; known also as the supremacy of international agreements.

5. General Environmental Aspects in Southern Albania

5.1. Introduction

The proposed project is expected to focus on the South of Albania comprising the area between Vlora and Saranda and covering both the Coast and hinterland (including Berat, Permet and Gjirokaster).

The Albanian Ionian Coast is considered the most important resource upon which depends the future development of the country. Implementation activities of the project aimed at preserving the natural and cultural values and creating the conditions for economic development and tourism in particular.

The landscape of Southern Coastal region is characterized by a dramatic topography, which sets the frame for the natural development of habitats and the human influence on these habitats over time. The result is a region, which is visually influenced by two sets of landscape types, specifically the natural landscapes (reliefs, natural catchment areas and naturally developed habitats); and the cultural landscapes (traditional settlements and buildings and their settings, other heritage assets and settings, together with customary tree-crops, agriculture and other land use forms).

The appreciation of the presence and importance of the cultural landscapes is the key to understanding nature conservation concepts in the Southern Coastal region.

The following are identified as potential points of tourist interest in the Southern part of Albania: Zvernec, Old Town of Orikum, Porto Palermo, Borsh-Zagoria, Labove Church, Castle Libohov and Old Military Barracks in Kelecyre etc.

A description of these identified sites is included in Annex No. 3 of this ESMF. Future possible identified sites would be proposed by the beneficiary municipalities as final list of sites, but the impacts on all sites included in the PIUED are planned to have a similar impact of Type B. No Type A category impacts are to be considered in each included site in the overall project.



Figure 1. Map of Albania based on UN Cartographic Section

Source: UN Cartographic Section

(Map of Albania based on UN Cartographic Section: Coastal and inland areas that will be affected by the project)

5.2. The biodiversity area

The Southern Albanian Coastal Region is characterized by a significant diversity of flora, habitats and plant associations of a particular national importance. A number of plant species in the area appear on the national list of rare species, a considerable number of plants are distinguished for their specific scientific interest, while many of them are of particular economic values as medicinal plants, oil-bearing plants, industrial or decorative plants, etc. The Southern Coast of Albania represents an important cross of migration routes of the flora of the Balkan Region. The area is very rich with almost 1,400 vascular plant species (representing more than 40% of the total flora of Albania). A large number of rare and endangered species of Albania are found in the area. Many endemic and relict plant species are found inside the study area. The main habitat types of natural vegetation found in the Southern Coastal areas are³¹:

- Vegetation of lowlands or evergreen forests and shrubs,
- Mediterranean pine forests (Assoc. *Pistacio- Pinetum halepensis*), that are not indigenous for the area,
- Plant communities dominated by *Euphorbia dendroides*, *Pistacia lentiscus* – *Allianca Oleo – Ceratonion* (Assoc. *Pistacxio – Euphorbietum dendroides*),
- Phrygana vegetation (Assoc. *Chrysopogono – Phlometum fruticosae*, Assoc. *Ericetum manipuliflorae*),
- Pseudo-steppe vegetation dominated by *Brachypodium ramosum* (Assoc. *Brachypodium ramosi*),
- Oak deciduous woodlands (Assoc. *Quercetum frainetto*),
- *Quercus ithaburensis subsp. macrolepis*,
- Mountain coniferous forests (Assoc. *Pineto – Abietetum borissi-regis*), and
- Forests dominated by *Pinus leucodermis* (Assoc. *Pinetum leucodermis typicum*).

The South Coast of Albania has a rich fauna diversity. In particular, the area holds a very rich fauna of insects (invertebrates). Furthermore, 11 species of amphibians (out of the 15 species known in the country) and 30 species of reptiles (out of 37 species known in the country) can be found in the area. Some 250 bird species are reported from the area, out of 330 species known in the country, which makes the Southern Coastal region a very important area for birds. The area is an important site for birds of prey, with the rare lesser kestrel and Egyptian vulture among a range of notable raptors. Passerines occur with a very large diversity, owing to the significant variation in topography and habitats. Aquatic birds are important in the Southern part of the area, where Butrinti Lake has recently been designated as a Ramsar site, owing to its richness in water birds.

The study area is very rich in mammals. Some 55 species out of 71 species known in Albania are expected to appear along the Southern Coast of Albania. 17 mammal species belong to the Red List of Globally Threatened Mammals.

³¹ from: MedWedCoast 2005: Management Plan. Complex: Llogara - Rrëza e Kanalit - Dukat - Orikum - Tragjas - Radhimë - Karaburun. Final Draft. GEF/UNDP-MoE Conservation of Wetland and Coastal Ecosystem in the Mediterranean Region.

5.3. Protected areas

A wide range of habitats are found in the study area, such as: high mountain ecosystems (up to 2,000 m); alpine and sub-alpine grasslands; different types of forests (mixed conifers and broadleaved, mixed broadleaved dominated by deciduous trees, broadleaved dominated by evergreen trees, shrubs and maquis, alluvial forests); lowland pastures; sandy and rocky Coastal habitats; Coastal wetlands such as Butrinti lake, Bufi (Rreza) lake and Orikumi lagoon; streams, torrents and karstic springs; caves, etc.

The summary in the Annex No 3 indicate the status and geographical data of natural protected areas which are in the project area of influence. A table of protected areas in the project area is listed in the table below.

Table 5. Protected Areas in the Region

No	Name of Protected Area	Location	Notes
1	Vjosë-Nartë	Vlora	Protected Landscapes
2	Karaburun	Vlora	Nature Reserve Protected and Nature Park
3	Karaburun-Sazan	Vlora	Nacional Park
4	Llogara	Vlora	Nacional Park
5	Porto Palermo	Vlora	Protected Landscapes
6	Butrinti	Saranda	National Park, UNESCO World Heritage Site, Ramsar site

6. Procedures and Guidelines to address project environmental and social issues

6.1. Guiding Principles and Basic Approach

Overall, the set of guiding principles for developing the environmental assessment instruments relevant to the PIUED will encompass the following concepts:

1. *Integrate environmental and social objectives into the feasibility study process.* These studies often provide a significant opportunity to integrate environmental and social objectives as part of the planning process. As such, ToRs to incorporate environmental and social objectives into the studies, plans and policy formulation will be included within the scope of work;
2. *Promote transparency through stakeholder participation and public information disclosure.* Since many studies promote improved planning, this provides an excellent opportunity to promote broad stakeholder engagement and participation.
3. *Promote analysis of alternatives*
4. *Promote environmental and social capacity building and institutional strengthening.*

The project will provide an opportunity to build counterpart capacity for integrating environmental and social concerns into their work. Support for capacity building will come in the form of training, monitoring and reporting.

6.2. Screening Process and Environmental Impacts

Project activities will have similar impacts and relevant mitigation and monitoring measures. Therefore, no large scale impacts are foreseen. The impacts will be mostly related to dust,

noise, solid waste, wastewater generation during pre-construction and construction activities etc.

6.2.1. Screening and Scoping

All the project activities of PIUED will be subject to an environmental screening in order to prevent execution of projects with significant negative environmental impacts. An environmental impact is an estimate or judgment of the significance and value of environmental effects on physical, biological, social or economic environment. Low, medium and high representing impact or level of importance associated with a factor. The impact level depends on duration, reversibility, magnitude, benefit, significance etc.

The project will have the following proposed approach for addressing environmental and social issues and will include the following safeguard instruments:

- This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared prior to appraisal and approval of the PIUED Project, to inform the overall environmental and social performance of the Project;
- Two ESMPs for activities to be initiated in the first year that have been identified at the time of appraisal: (i) Berat Castle cobblestone road rehabilitation; and (ii) the rehabilitation of stairways in the city of Saranda;
- An initial screening of identified sub-projects (for first year and subsequent years of project implementation) selected in line with specific set of criteria will identify issues to be included in the Terms of reference of Feasibility Studies and detailed designs. The ToRs for the Feasibility Studies will include provisions for environmental and social safeguards, including long-term impacts, so that the products (FS, design) will be prepared taking in consideration possible impacts on environment;
- During or after the Feasibility Studies (FS) are completed, additional screening of proposed sub-projects will be carried out by ADF to determine if Site Specific Environmental and social Management Plans or ESIAs are needed;
- Specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and/or Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), and other safeguard instruments as required (e.g. environmental checklists, Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) etc.) will be prepared by consultants selected by the designer for all investments once the Feasibility Studies are completed and technical details will be available during project implementation following the guidance established in this ESMF;
- The basic instrument will be ESMP to manage all construction related impacts. Additional screening of the project will determine whether or not additional instruments are needed.

6.2.2. Environmental Site Sensitivity

The required safeguard work will be commensurate with potential environmental and social impacts. The screening process and project sites will determine the sensitivity of the site. The PIUED project activities will be developed in the areas with different sensitivity level. In the

figure below areas with specific cultural and heritage values as Berati and Gjirokastra could be evaluated with high sensitivity. In other sites the environmental sensitivity will be evaluated case by case. The areas with common status could be evaluated with low or medium sensitivity.

Even though, the environment is sensitive in some cases, the project is not expected to have significant or irreversible social impacts given the rehabilitative nature of works to be financed. Land acquisition is anticipated to be minor and peripheral given that works will take place on existing infrastructure on public land.

6.2.3. Definition of project activity category

Project activities are expected to be at the level of category B, according to EIA Albanian law and WB policies. Each project activity category will be decided based on the magnitude of the impact, sensitivity of the site and the impact significance level (figure 2).

Potential negative environmental impacts may include: (i) temporary construction -related effects on noise, dust, and air quality; (ii) temporary localized water quality impacts resulting from possible drainage and sewage pollution; and (iii) temporary changes in access to, and the use of, public spaces during construction. Small scale rehabilitation works are envisaged in Zvernec Island and Narta Lagoon or at the Blue Eye which are protected areas in line with national legislation. However, these rehabilitation physical interventions will not lead to conversion or degradation of critical or other natural habitats.

Table 6. Components of the project, possible implementation activities and their impact

Component 1. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement				
	Project Activity Sites	The PIUED implementation activities or activities	Site environmental sensitivity	Impact magnitude and significance level
Subcomponent 1A: Integrated urban upgrading	Gjirokastra, Berat Permet Saranda.	The upgrading of parks, city squares, street networks and associated infrastructure	M, L	M, L
		Rehabilitation of sidewalks, streetlights and touristic sites visitors' centers, parking, signage etc.	M, L	M, L
		Restoration of facades and roofs of heritage buildings Housing façade improvements.	M, L	M, L
		Water supply Sewage network rehabilitation, Solid waste collection	M, L	M, L
Subcomponent 1B: Integrated satellite sites and town upgrading	Zvernec-Narta P-Palermo Orikum Butrinti Blue eye	Restoration of selected heritage and cultural assets, Improving of infrastructure such as last mile access, pedestrian pathways, visitors' centers and signage Creation of rest stops or viewpoints	M, L	M, L

		along the touristic corridor.		
Component 2. Institutional capacity building			NA	NA
Component 3: Implementation Support			NA	NA

Component 1 intends to finance physical works linked to revitalization of urban areas along the southern coast including rehabilitation and upgrading of municipal infrastructure (streets and public places water supply and sanitation networks, etc.) as well as restoration of known historical buildings. The envisaged activities are not expected to have irreversible adverse and unprecedented environmental or social impacts and are realistically anticipated to be transitory, peripheral, and minor.

Component 2 supports a diverse set of capacity-building activities related to sustainable tourism development in the targeted project areas, including support to local government on destination management. For capacity building activities as well as technical studies, including the feasibility studies and detailed design of investments, will incorporate screening of environmental and social safeguard risks, assessment of impacts in line with relevant World Bank Group operational policies.

6.2.4. Environmental Impacts Management Guidelines and Procedures

General impacts, related mitigation measures and monitoring requirements for the proposed project activities are presented in annex 4. Mitigation Plan and annex 5 Monitoring Plan respectively.

The tables will be used as a guidance tool and further revised once the project activities will be specifically known based on technical details. Monitoring of key parameters will ensure proper identification of raising issues in order to flag actions from relevant agencies. Site-specific mitigation will be developed once the technical parameters and feasibility studies are prepared for the infrastructure investments during project implementation.

6.3. Social Screening Process and Impacts Management Guidelines and Procedures

6.3.1. Principles on Social Impacts Management

The PIUED will include key principles in compliance with international good practices for resettlement and World Bank Resettlement Policy:

- i. **Consultation and participation of affected communities:** Throughout the process of the development and implementation of the project and its specific activities, consultation with affected communities and relevant stakeholders is an essential element in citizens' engagement which is basic to public support, stakeholder input, and a positive outcome of a given activity. Where land acquisition impacts are a factor in a given activity, consultations on land acquisition compensation procedures, and related impacts are to be undertaken and documented in the resettlement instruments for each specific activity; (Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated RAP for impacts on less than 200 people (ARAP)). Participation of PAPs in the RAP's preparation and implementation is essential for a transparent and effective resettlement.

- ii. **Minimization of resettlement:** It is fundamental to demonstrate that the designs and configurations of specific project activities to be supported by the project have minimized any physical and economic impacts on households and communities.
- iii. **Ensure and guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation or other entitlements in advance of taking land or restriction of access to land.**
- iv. **Transparency of factors determining compensation:** A consensus must be reached with those who will be affected so that fair and equitable compensation is made for land, structures, trees, and other affected assets. Compensation is determined on the basis of replacement value, including materials, labor, and transport, for structures and fixed assets. Land is compensated at the prevailing markets rates in the area. Where land is an important economic resource, provision of replacement land (land-for-land) is the first option.
- v. **Resettlement must take place to ensure PAPs benefit:** those who are affected will be given priority in employment opportunities that arise from the project.
- vi. In case of any event during the implementation of the project any unpredicted impact will be handled using the same arrangements as for the previous impact management. If using an NGO to monitor and oversight is the chosen option, specific tasks of an NGO are an additional helpful item. RAPs will document alternatives considered and selected in this regard. The same resettlement policy framework will be applied if there are unanticipated impacts on people, later during project implementation.
- vii. **Establishment of resettlement baseline data:** The following activities will be successfully completed in order to have an inventory of the affected properties. Activities undertaken:
 - ***An Inventory of affected assets and land***, its use and size, needed to help determine fair and reasonable compensation levels or other mitigation measures agreed by the affected person(s).
 - ***A census – socio-economic baseline survey which provides details of household demographics, health status***, income levels and employment. The baseline census data will be used in combination with the land and assets survey to facilitate identification of agreed and appropriate mitigation and entitlements to affected persons or parties.
- viii. Establishment of a **computerized data-base** which will facilitate implementation, enable monitoring and adaptive management, and provide adequate data to carry out a final evaluation with the aim of reaching closure on any outstanding issues.
- ix. **Considerations on vulnerable social groups:** These are groups that include people from the population with minimal assets, illiterate, and/or aged (those PAPs of more than 65 years). These are often physically weaker, and usually need special help in the relocation/disturbance phase. Gender differences will be monitored as female-headed households may lose out to more powerful households.
- x. **Resettlement upfront project cost:** Mitigation costs estimated in the RAP are to be considered in the overall project budget as up-front costs. These costs must be disbursed, either to beneficiaries as entitlements or in the form of another appropriate mitigation measure agreed with the affected person or party.
- xi. **An independent monitoring and grievance procedure:** In addition to setting up of monitoring mechanism, an independent Team comprising local administration, Project

Coordination Unit, friendly NGO officials and the locals will play key roles in monitoring of the RAP implementation. A grievance mechanism needed to solve problems and manage unforeseen issues which may arise during implementation will be organized in such a way that they are accessible to all, with particular concern for the situation of vulnerable groups. Monitoring will be a joint undertaking under the ADF direction to measure and assess change in household status of project-affected communities.

xii. **Potential Social Safeguard Risks and Mitigation Measures:**

- The MoUD will verify at the time of project implementation, if any of the residents has ownership claims on the property in case where this is a public land. If someone has such ownership claims, the Ministry must assist them to obtain property titles and compensate them for the expropriated property.
- To include an expropriation reserve fund of 10% of the total compensation amount, for any unexpected claim on land compensation from PAPs, who may require additional compensation and win the case at the Court.
- A pre –disclosure phase is recommended in case when PAPs are not identified as they did no longer reside in the expropriated areas (migrated in another region of the country or emigrated abroad). The notification will be done by MoUD through publication of PAPs name at the city/village, and at least in two newspapers with a nationwide and local distribution for a period of one month (every Sunday).
- A special provision will be taken prior to the disclosure phase on publication of the names and contacts of the land owners to be expropriated. Based on the Albanian legislation “On personal data” privacy will be maintained for PAPs names and contact during disclosure of RAP. On this regards, the MoUD will maintain continuous contacts with PAPs and ask them in advance if they accept to have their full name published in the newspaper.

xiii. **World Bank’s operational procedure on involuntary resettlement:** The World Bank’s operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement requires that involuntary resettlement is avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities will 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 will be *meaningfully consulted* and will have *opportunities to participate* in planning and implementing resettlement programs. They will *also be assisted in their efforts to improve their 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 the project implementation, whichever is higher.

xiv. **Where relocation or loss of shelter occurs,** the policy requires for measures to assist the displaced persons to be implemented in accordance with the resettlement and compensation plan of action (entitlement matrix).

6.3.2. Screening Process in Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A social impact is an estimate of the value and relevance of the possible losses that the community has in the framework of the project implementation. The activities of the project may require land acquisition, leading to people’s denial or restriction of access to land resources, services and social amenities. In this case, resettlement action plans, consistent

with OP 4.12 must be prepared in accordance with this Resettlement Policy Framework. The first stage in the process of preparing the individual resettlement and compensation plans is the screening process to identify the land/areas that are being impacted. The resettlement and compensation plans will contain the analysis of alternative sites undertaken during the screening process. This section sets out a “harmonized” step by step process that the project will take to determine whether the sub-components will result in physical or economic displacements, and therefore whether a resettlement action plan (RAP) is required and of so, how to prepare and implement one. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the intentions to use the earmarked sites. The affected persons must be made aware of their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation, specific technically and economically feasible options and alternatives for resettlement sites, process of and proposed dates for resettlement and compensation, effective compensation rates at full replacement cost for loss of assets and services, proposed measures and costs to maintain or improve their living standards.

The screening checklist serves to ensure that the process for screening remains simple and concise. A version of the Social Screening Checklist is attached in this document in Annex no 6. Specific questions based on each activity of the PIUED might be added as seen relevant by experts and the ADF Environment Unit. The list of project activities that have potential resettlement issues will then be subjected to a comprehensive sensitization and consultation process with the potentially impacted communities and the outcome of this process would be documented for each site. The list and the outcome of the consultative process for each site/project activity on the list would then be sent to the respective local government units in the jurisdiction mandated to confirm, approve, disapprove, refer for further consultation and/or take a final decision on each proposed site/ project activities. Carrying out the screening process in this way is designed to give it the integrity and transparency it needs to allow all stakeholders to have confidence in the process. Once project activities have been approved using this consultative process, the chosen locations will be the subject of a study and the preparation of a document as follows:

- a census of project-affected people and a socio-economic study (this study will include determination of impacts);
- preparation of resettlement action plans (RAPs) per each of the activities.

A flow chart for the steps to be undertaken in a RAP/ARAP procedure is provided in the figure presented in Annex 7. The main steps to be undertaken for the finalization of a RAP/ARAP process are presented shortly below.

Step 1: Describe the project activities to be undertaken for the PIUED. The activities have to be approved by the relevant authorities in MoUD.

Step 2: A discussion and finalization of the distribution within the parties will need to be done, for a clear process of RAP/ARAP writing and implementation.

Step 3: The ADF Environment Team will finalize the cooperation and agreements with LGUs and IoCMs, with the support of MoUD.

Step 4: Using participatory methods, the ADF in collaboration with LGUs will consult the local communities, within the project area, to identify the required piece of land, using the screening criteria. At this stage, the cut-off date will be established.

Step 5: If the ADF Environment Unit determines that the site is suitable, based on the screening criteria, the allocated land/site would be acceptable. In this case this process may continue at **Step 10**.

Step 6: If the site does not meet the screening criteria, the LGU will be advised to allocate another piece of land/site that satisfies the screening criteria. If resettlement cannot be avoided as the specific area cannot be changed, moved the process will continue in consideration to the World Bank Safeguard Policies.

Step 7: For situations where resettlement cannot be avoided, OP 4.12 and the Expropriation Law will apply. In this case, for each parcel of land, property or assets of potential PAPs, the cut-off date established at Step 4 above will apply.

Step 8: The ADF will carry out a socio economic survey, a census and to collect other information about the land area and affected population. This will be done to identify the potential PAPs; focusing on the individual household and vulnerable groups and; to calculate their incomes, as the first step in the preparation of the RAP/ARAP.

Step 9: On completion of the socio-economic study and the baseline census, the ADF will prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or abbreviated version of it (ARAP) for the area that is affected by resettlement and compensation. There will be as many RAPs as the activities sites.

Based in the description in the main ToR of the project the PIUED belongs to the Category B (mentioned above). PIUED has identified an initial group of activities to be supported in the first year of implementation for which EMPs and RAPs have been prepared as needed. A RPF needs to be prepared to guide preparation of RAPs or ARAPs which may be needed to address land acquisition impacts for activities to be undertaken in future years of implementation. The decision to prepare a RAP or ARAP is based on the World Bank Guidelines OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and the World Bank Handbook on the preparation of RAP. The main possible outline and contents of a RAP is explained in Annex 8.1, while the possible outline and content of an ARAP is briefly presented in Annex 8.2. An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan can be prepared if agreed according to the guidelines of the World Bank³².

Step 10: The ADF then will forward the RAP's, to the respective LGUs and World Bank. All project activities that trigger OP 4.12 and resettlement plans would be subjected to final approval of the World Bank, to ensure compliance with Banks safeguards. The World Bank must provide final clearance/approval of the RAPs/ARAPs, which will be in compliance with the local laws, institutional requirements as well as the World Bank Policy requirements. Thus ensuring that land is actually acquired or access to resource is lost, denied, or restricted and that the individual resettlement plans are consistent with the social considerations of this document.

Step A-B: For project activities that do not have any resettlement issues and do not trigger OP 4.12, the provisions of a RPF / social provisions of the ESMF does not apply and the

³² O.P. 4.12. Resettlement Instruments, Article 25: Where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor,²⁶ or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower

reference is the Environmental Focus of the Environmental and Social Management Framework ESMF.

6.3.3. Possible Categories of Social Impacts

In the implementation of PIUED several social impacts will affect the community and population in the areas of the projects, according to the type of activities to be implemented and social impacts related to each loss category.

Table 7. Categories of losses and their impacts on project affected persons

Loss Category	Social Impacts
Relocation	Impoverishment, disturbance of production systems, loss of sources of income, loss or weakening of community system and social networks, loss of access to social amenities such as hospitals and schools, water; dispersion of kin groups, loss of cultural identity and traditional authority, loss or reduction of potential for mutual help, emotional stress.
Loss of land but no relocation	Impoverishment, loss of sources of income and means of livelihood, Loss of assets or access to assets, increased time to access resources
Alienation due to neighbors being relocated	Impoverishment, weakening of community systems and social networks, loss of mutual help and community support, loss of traditional authority, Loss of identity and cultural survival, emotional stress
Hosting PAPs	Impoverishment, loss of sources of income, reduced time and access to resources such as hospitals and schools, water, increased time to access resources.

Identification of the affected target group is conducted first on the basis of set criteria if the target group (HH, businesses etc) that are resident or non- resident in project areas, so as directly or not directly affected by the project implementation as a basis for (i) establishing the terms of their eligibility for support, and (ii) better specifying the terms of assistance.

Table 8. General Typologies of Project Affected Groups

General Typology	Definition
Private Property Owners	Are those who have legal title to land, structure and other assets
Unlawful resident	Are those who have illegally (informal settlements) occupied municipality/commune lands for residential, business and or other purposes.
Encroachers	Encroachers are persons who have extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into municipality/commune lands.
Tenants	Tenants are those persons having tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
Street Vendors	Street vendors are those persons who have a permit from the municipality to occupy a public structure or land for business purpose
Project-Affected Families	Are defined to include each adult displaced person, his/her spouse, minor children and other dependents who habitually reside in one household.
Project-Affected Persons	Are persons who have economic interests or residences within the project impact corridor who may be adversely affected directly by the project. Project-affected persons include those displaced, those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, <i>those losing agricultural land</i> or homesteads in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action.
Project Affected Groups:	Are groups or communities outside the immediate impact of water supply system to be established, that may be affected by the project with a focus on the more vulnerable or weaker groups in society.
HH living above the Poverty Line	Based on social assistance schemes acquired at the Regional Department of Social Insurances.
Vulnerable groups:	Are those groups such as women-headed households, handicapped/disabled and landless families, who will be dealt with on a case to case basis.

Upon project documents and details of activities to be provided to the experts the list of typologies of affected groups can be identified. In overall the PAPs can fall in the main categories listed in the table above.

6.3.4. Conditions to be Followed in the Resettlements Procedure

Where displacement of people is unavoidable, the following conditions shall be followed:

- a. The entitlement cut-off date shall be determined and agreed upon in consultation with all stakeholders;
- b. An estimation of the time likely to be needed to restore their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels shall be prepared;
- c. The estimate shall ensure that the condition of the project affected persons shall be maintained to at least the Project Affected Person's pre-project levels condition;
- d. The project affected persons shall be provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation measures described in above. This shall include assistance for land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, residential housing, or housing sites; or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors shall be at least equivalent to those of the old site. Assistance to displaced persons during relocation shall also be provided;
- e. Project affected persons who encroach on the project area after the cutoff date shall not be entitled to compensation, or any resettlement assistance or any other form of rehabilitation assistance (Procedures to be followed in the resettlement procedure and social safeguards procedures are presented in the Annex no 9 of this document).

In the time of preparation of this ESMF, two from the implementation project activities (Berat Cobblestone and Saranda Stairs) have finalised procedural steps and it is known and agreed that no resettlement procedure will be needed as no land acquisition is required. Any social impact will be considered and included in the ESMPs of each project.

7. Institutional Framework and Arrangements

7.1. Environmental Institutional Framework and arrangements

ADF has adequate capacity to implement and monitor the performance of the ESMF and its provisions, and there are dedicated environment and social safeguard specialists assigned to specific tasks such as: (i) Preparing, together with the implementing entities, of annual work programs and budgets linked to ESMPs; (ii) Monitoring project progress as it relates to compliance with the ESMF guidelines and ensuring that overall project implementation proceeds smoothly; (iii) Collecting and managing information relevant to the project and accounts (i.e., environmental and social monitoring and reports); and (iv) Organizing and providing training sessions.

The main responsible institution for environmental issues is the *Ministry of Environment* (MOE), established for the first time in 2001. Ministry of Environment aims to develop and propose policies, strategies and action plans for environmental protection in view of sustainable development.

Table 9. Law and implementing Agencies

No	Law, Directive etc.	Institutional Framework for the implementation
1	Law No 10 440, dated July 7, 2011 "on Environmental Impact Assessment"	Ministry of Environment, National Environment Agency
2	Law No. 10119/09 "On Territory Planning,"	Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Environment,

	amended by Law No. 10258, dated 21.04.2010 and Law No. 10315 dated 16.09.2010	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Management, Ministry of Industry and Energy, National Agency of Natural Resources
3	Law No. 9700, dated 26.03.2007 "On environmental protection from trans-boundary impacts;"	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4	Law No. 8897, dated 16.05.2002 "On air protection" as amended by Law No. 10266, dated 15.04.2010;	Ministry of Environment, National Environment Agency, Public Health Institute
5	Law No. 9010, dated 13.2.2003 "For environmental administration of solid wastes" as amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009 "On Some Changes in Legislation in Force for Licences, Permits and Authorizations in the Republic of Albania;"	Ministry of Environment, National Environment, Agency, Local government (the municipalities)
6	Law No. 9115, dated 24.07.2003 "On the administration of polluted waters" (amended by Law No. 10448/11 "On Environmental Permits"	Ministry of Environment, National Environment Agency, Local government (the municipalities)
7	Law No. 8906, dated 06.06.2002 "On protected areas" as amended by Law No. 9868, dated 04.02.2008;	Ministry of Environment, National Agency of Protected Areas, State Inspectorate of Environment, Forestry and Water
8	Law No. 10463, dated 22.09.2011 "On Integrated Waste Management."	Ministry of Environment, National Environment Agency, Local government (the municipalities)
9	Law No. 9048, dated 07.04.2003 "On Cultural Heritage;" as amended by Law No. 9592, dated 27.07.2006;	Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports, National Council of Archaeology, Institute of Monuments, Centre of Registration of Cultural Property.
10	DCM No. 676, dated 20.12.2002 "On declaring the Albanian Nature Monuments as Protection Zones;"	Ministry of Environment, National Agency of Protected Areas, State Inspectorate of Environment, Forestry and Water, Local government

The National Environment Agency (NEA) was established was established in 2014 in implementation of the Law No. 10431, dated 09.06.2011 "on Environmental Protection". The National Environment Agency is a central public institution, independent in decision making and exercising its jurisdiction in the entire territory of the Republic of Albania. The National Environment Agency is financed from the state budget and its own resources as well as independence in decision making and carrying out its functions as provided by law³³.

As seen from the table above other institutions are included in the environmental issues and institutional responsibilities:

Ministries:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Management
- Ministry of Urban Development
- Ministry of Industry and Energy
- Ministry of Health

Agencies and entities that have legal responsibility for the environment in Albania:

- National Agency of Protected Areas
- Regional Environmental Departments
- Forest Service Regional Departments
- State Inspectorate of Environment, Forestry and Water

³³ <http://www.akm.gov.al>

- National Agency of Natural Resources
- Public Health Institute

7.2. Institutional Arrangements for the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process Implementation

The Ministry of Urban Development has ultimate responsibility for the implementation of all project components along with the ADF A committee composed of PAP-Project Authorities will be constituted to be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Resettlement Procedure. The ADF will cooperate with all local institutions to provide a successful implementation of the Resettlement Procedure (RAP/ARAP). The LGUs (Municipalities, Administrative Units) are the final beneficiaries of the project implementation. From the institution it is required continuous assistance and presence during all the progress of the project. Immovable Property Registration Office for each District in the Project area, under the authority of the Central Registration Office, which are responsible for identifying and verifying property boundaries and ownership. Land Administration and Protection Offices (formerly Cadaster Offices) under the Region, which will clarify land allotment certificates for agricultural land that has not been formally registered and transferred to the Immovable Property Registration Offices. The Regions and the Municipalities will be responsible for the coordination of the implementing procedures and execution of the compensation.

In the Annex 11 of this document a table with the respective institutional arrangement is presented. The table describes in detail the Steps of a Resettlement Action Plan to be implemented.

In consideration of the project activities and of the below mentioned phases a summarizing table of the preliminary linkages with the resettlement procedures can be found in Annex 10. The specifications if a RAP will be undertaken for the project are subject to further updates, by the ADF, in accordance with the project activities developments.

7.3. Capacity Building and Training Plan

In order to ensure that there is adequate capacity to implement and monitor the performance of this ESMF and its provisions, the project will appoint environmental and social specialist/expertise as part of the PMU. Such expertise will have specific tasks such as: (i) Preparing, together with the implementing entities, of annual work programs and budgets linked to EMPs; (ii) Monitoring project progress as it relates to compliance with the ESMF guidelines, resolving implementation bottlenecks, and ensuring that overall project implementation proceeds smoothly; (iii) Collecting and managing information relevant to the project and accounts (i.e., environmental and social monitoring and audit reports); and (iv) Organizing and providing training sessions, including a training plan and its modules, in environmental screening and environmental management; similarly, training is also needed in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement safeguard policies for township field supervision staff, and farmers representatives to familiarize them with the principles and procedures as set out in the ESMF.

The implementation of the PIUED requires specific knowledge for beneficiaries and operators engaged in the different phases of the project implementation.

Several trainings will be delivered to the working staff evaluated as in need of knowledge and information on topics such as the ESMF implementation, ESMF/ESMP reporting, World Bank Guidelines etc.

The workshops will be conducted by an external consultant with knowledge on the environmental management requirements for Albania, including substantial knowledge on Bank safeguard policies and requirements

A tentative capacity building and training plan for the PIUED is presented below.

Table 10. Proposed Capacity Building Plan

Capacity Building Activity	Proposed Content of	Participants in the Training	Level	Working Days	Costs (Lump Sum EUR)
Training on Safeguard Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization/participation and social inclusion Grievance Redress Mechanism/Social Accountability Cultural Heritage Social Safeguards (Land/asset acquisition Environmental Safeguards 	ADF Staff, LGUs Staff, IoCM Staff, all levels engineers in these institutions, MoUD etc	National	1.5 WD	800
Training on ESMF Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Concepts of ESMF Basic Concepts on Resettlement and Participation Framework Provisions of Resettlement and Participation Framework Profile of PAPs and identification of eligible PAPs Roles and Responsibilities Monitoring Mechanisms Identification of Social and Environmental Concerns Redressal Mechanisms Methodology for compensation or land transfer and respective disbursement Institutional Setup Reporting Requirements 	LGUs Staff, IoCM Staff, all levels engineers in these institutions, contractors staff, etc.	National	1.5 WD	800
Awareness Raising	Through public consultation and print media et		National	1 WD	400
	Total			4 WD	2000

8. Consultation Process on the ESMF and PIUED³⁴

8.1. Consultation Process on the ESMF

The environmental and social assessment process will be available to the public, thus all the involved parts will be consulted on project safeguard documents at least once (for category B projects) during the process. This policy is based accordingly to the OP 4.01.

The Public Consultation is required to take place for the documents related to the overall project as specific ESMFs or EIAs will be prepared for each activity.

³⁴ (This section is subject to final review after the consultation process during the meeting. The Annex No. 10 is planned to cover the Minutes of Meeting, which will be completed after the consultation meeting.)

The Public Consultation is scheduled to take place on June 20, 2016, with the relevant beneficiaries in Tirana Albania as by the specifics of the ToR for this ESMF. All participants in the consultation of this document were previously invited and presented the main accompanying documents related to the PIUED such as a summary of the purpose and objectives of the project and project components.

The meeting was held at the premises of _____ with the participation of

The objectives of the public consultations were:

1. To inform the public and stakeholders about the objectives and project developments and the expected of environmental and social effects.
2. To collect information and data from the public and/or the communities that will be affected by the project
3. To ensure participation of the public and local communities in process and support for the project

The minutes of the Consultation Meeting can be found in Annex No 12. As a summary the main discussions points of the meeting were focused on the presentation of the draft document and information in the Annexes of the ESMF.

8.2. Consultation with Affected Populations

To ensure effective engagement of citizens and ensure the interests of the affected persons are fully included in the process, the consultant will engage in meaningful consultations with the affected persons, representatives of any affected group, any interested groups or stakeholders and the various administrative and government departments in the project area. It is essential to engage with PAPs at the household or business venues to invite them to participate in the public consultations. Communication with the affected persons, as well as with other community members who will express interest in the project, will be maintained throughout the process from project design, implementation to closure. The community will be informed of grievance management arrangements and given contacts of persons assigned to manage issues and grievances

8.2.1. Mechanisms for consultations

In addition to documenting the expropriation procedures indicated above, once the tentative arrangement of the civil works is identified, each project activity beneficiary (LGUs) in cooperation with the ADF will hold public consultations to discuss the expropriation and its implications. All those whose ownership or occupation of land that will be affected by the expropriation will be invited to these consultations, in which they will be offered choices about their options and rights pertaining to compensation, and resettlement – if required, and provided with technically and economically feasible alternatives.

The aim of public consultations at this stage would be to:

- Disseminate concepts for proposed projects with the aim to bring communities interest on the project, and allay fears about what might happen when the project is under way.
- Determine communities' willingness to contribute in kind towards the implementation of the project, and formulate resettlement options that address the affected people's needs.
- Determine community willingness to contribute towards long term maintenance, when and if required.

In order to ensure transparency and constructive cooperation from the PAPs on the project activities, including the evaluation of losses and mitigation of other impacts, project-affected people will be provided with contact specifics for project personnel designated to respond to any grievances, questions or problems which may arise in RAP implementation. A continuous approach to stakeholder participation and consultations will be used. The RAP implementation team will ensure that all interactions with PAPs are documented in implementation reports.

8.2.2. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A grievance redress mechanism for the project will be established for addressing legitimate concerns of PAPs. . The mechanism will include the following:

- a) Informing PAPs of the project's grievance management arrangements and the names and contacts of designated contact personnel, (such as project office locations, telephone or email contacts) where problems or grievances can be registered.
- b) a recording and implementation reporting system, including grievances filed both verbally and in writing;
- c) staff with responsibility at various levels of governments, and
- d) a maximum two-week time frame to respond to grievances;
- e) Maintain a tracking system and progress reporting in addressing and resolving grievances.

The functioning of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) must be maintained and monitored by the ADF Environment and Social Unit during project implementation. This information is essential to ensure the quality and effectiveness of citizen engagement, ensure adverse impacts are fully mitigated in a timely way, sustain public support, and provide sufficient information needed for project closure. ADF will ensure monitoring data is up-to-date in routine reporting. The GRM will be free of cost, easily accessible, and is intended to resolve issues quickly precluding the need of PAPs or affected stakeholders to seek redress through formal channels, which may be costly, time-consuming, and slow progress in the implementation of project activities. The GRM will work with the aid of a Local Grievance Committee (LGC), The role of this ad hoc committee is to help resolve grievances or issues in a timely, fair and direct manner. The GRM will serve PAPs in the below ways:

- a) Assist affected people by the construction activities and other project activities effects;
- b) Assist the PAPs once the demand for expropriation has been declared to help them find and confirm their names and registered data, as well as assist them to submit any complaints related to the determination of values or prices, surface areas, type or quantity of assets or effects on income streams as established in this RPF and its entitlement matrix. To the Expropriation Commission established in the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), based on the WB Policies and this RPF. Overall, the LGC will provide relevant information to the PAPs during the expropriation procedures on complain procedures (if any) addressed to the Expropriation Commission, which is entitled to issue such complaints.
- c) Also, the LGC will help the PAPs even after the decision of the Council of Ministers is published, for those who potentially might not agree with the Decision and would like to appeal it in the Court.

An established Grievance Mechanism, that will help to avoid the need to proceed to formal official authorities, would be formed by the ADF and include one of the PAPs, one representative from the beneficiary (Respective Municipality), which will be assigned when the responsibilities, nominations and coverage of the Local Districts will be decided). The creation of this committee *sui generis* is considered to facilitate considerably any issues that arise with the projects and reduce their administrative costs considering that the affected areas are away from Tirana and all proceedings of their complaints are held in Tirana. *This committee must be composed of these members:*

(1) One representatives from the Beneficiary, Respective Municipality	Berat, Saranda, Gjirokastra, Himara Municipality
(2) One representative from the PAPs;	TBD
(3) One individual representative from the ADF	ADF

The latter will chair the committee and will assist with determination of redress for grievances that cannot be resolved by the project representatives. The committee will maintain a record of grievances received and the result of attempts to resolve the grievances and include this information in the monitoring and evaluation report. The Expropriation Law provides for an appeals process against the proposed award for compensation. In addition, the Urban Planning and Construction Police laws allow for administrative appeals against a decision for demolitions of illegal construction. Further appeals can be made to the district courts. The Office of the Ombudsman in Tirana receives complaints from citizens against government actions that affect their rights. The project staff will also play a role in resolving grievances. Albania has passed a transition period in its local government, due to the changes coming from the Administrative-Territorial Reform, which brought radical changes to the functioning of the LGUs. Considering the changes of the local government and the steps explained above, the grievance committee will be created within the Relevant Municipality or any other chosen local institution.

9. Arrangements for project environmental and social monitoring and evaluation

In the framework of the monitoring and evaluation in the annexes of this document two main tables are presented: the Environmental Monitoring Plan (Annex 5) and Monitoring Indicators on the Social Impacts (Annex 13). The responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation are shared between the ADF and the Ministry of Urban Development. The ADF is responsible for record-keeping, management and internal monitoring of the GRM as the committee will report directly to the Head of ADF or to an assigned specialist. The Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for external monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation through the creation of an Independent Monitoring Unit.

9.1. Internal monitoring

The ADF will be charged with the task of monitoring and evaluation of the PAPs, procedures related to their needs and grievance. As mentioned above ADF will be final responsible for 2 procedures:

- Monitoring the Grievance Committee
- Overall Internal Monitoring of RAPS or ARAPS for project activities.

The internal monitoring procedures are related to:

- Public consultation meetings;
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed;
- Grievances filed and their status;
- Compensation payments disbursed; and
- Monitoring report submitted.

Internal Monitoring Actions are not limited and they can include participation in the processes etc. Reports of internal monitoring will be prepared and submitted to ADF representative and shared with other specialists and partners in order to serve for the possible RAP Implementation Report.

9.2. External Monitoring and Evaluation

An Independent Monitoring Unit (IMU) / Consultant must be established to evaluate implementation of compensation and expropriation. The IMU shall be appointed to monitor the expropriation and compensation process and implementation of requirements to verify that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation will be implemented in accordance with the agreed RAP. The IMU will also be involved in the complaints and grievance procedures to ensure concerns raised by PAPs are addressed.

More specifically, the IMU will carry out the following:

- Review the results of the RAP internal monitoring, and review overall compliance;
- Random field checks to ensure: payment of compensation and timing of payments;
- Interviews with random samples of affected people from different sites to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the expropriation process and their entitlements;
- Check on the type of grievance issues and the effective functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms by interviewing aggrieved affected people and reviewing grievance and the flow of the process;
- Assess general efficiency of expropriation and formulate lessons for future guidance;
- Determine overall adequacy of entitlements to meet the objectives.

It is important that the ADF establishes an IMU that includes personnel with experience in land acquisition and social development. The objective of this unit will also be to provide a forum for skills sharing and to develop institutional capacity. It is important that the Unit is able to maintain a strong independent position and provide constructive feedback to the project to ensure the objectives are met. Progress and performance monitoring of RAPs / ARAPS will cover all phases from preparation, through implementation, to closure. Using the information compiled through RAP monitoring, the MoUD in collaboration with ADF will be in a position to note changes that may have occurred before and after expropriation.

Annexes:

Annex 1. PIUED Components and Subcomponents

The Proposed project will consist of the following components:

Component 1. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement (USD 50 million). This component will finance design and implementation of urban upgrading and municipal infrastructure improvements in selected primary, specialized urban centers and their surrounding areas. This component is divided in two complementary subcomponents:

- a. **Subcomponent 1A: Integrated urban and town upgrading.** This subcomponent will finance integrated urban upgrading implementation activities in a selected number of urban centers. Investments are expected to include the upgrading of public spaces (i.e. parks), street networks and associated infrastructure (i.e. sidewalks, streetlights) and touristic sites enhancement (i.e. visitors' centers, parking, signage). Water supply and sewage network rehabilitation will be supported on a case-by-case basis and in coordination with other donors who are active in the sector³⁵. This subcomponent is also expected to include the restoration of facades and roofs of historical buildings, and might include, upon clear justification, housing façade improvements. Subprojects are expected to foster tourism-based local economic development and improve the living conditions of inhabitants. This subcomponent will also finance preparation of required feasibility studies, engineering designs, and construction supervision. Integrated urban upgrading implementation activities will focus in three urban centers: Saranda, Gjirokaster and Berat. Integrated town upgrading implementation activities will focus initially in Permet. A selected number of fast-track subprojects have been identified in selected urban centers and will be implemented during the first year of the project. Integrated urban conceptual designs will be develop to identify 2-5 year investments for each of the selected urban.
- b. **Subcomponent 1B: Integrated satellite sites upgrading.** This subcomponent will finance investments aimed at improving selected touristic sites around selected urban centers in the project areas and along the touristic corridor connecting them. This will include, restoration of selected assets (i.e. cultural heritage), improving supporting infrastructure such as last mile access, pathways, visitors' centers and signage. This subcomponent could also include the creation of rest stops or viewpoints along the touristic corridor. An integrated approach to touristic sites improvement will be favored, aiming at enhancing visitor experience and satisfaction, and assuring sustainable site management. Following a detailed screening and ranking criteria, nine satellite sites with important touristic potential have been identified and pre-selected for project support. The project will finance conceptual and detailed designs, and site management studies during the first year of implementation for 3-4 of the pre-selected sites. This component will also finance preparation of required feasibility studies, engineering designs, and construction supervision.

Component 2. Institutional capacity building (US\$8.0 million). This component will finance capacity building activities for improved municipal management and tourism-based local economic development. This component is divided in two complementary subcomponents:

- a. **Subcomponent 2A: Building capacity for municipal service delivery.** This subcomponent will finance activities aimed at improving the capacity of local governments to provide services and manage municipal assets. Specific activities will be defined based on the needs assessment review of the remaining cities but are likely to focus on supporting capacity to manage municipal assets, improving billing and collection systems and supporting tools for municipal management. This subcomponent could also finance equipment for a more efficient service delivery. Included here is also the traffic management technical assistance.
- b. **Subcomponent 2B: Building capacity for sustainable tourism growth** In support of the overall development objective of the project, the activities in this component are focused on how to stimulate and sustain growth in the tourism economy in the South of Albania by complementing and leveraging the capital investments supported under Component 1. This subcomponent will support the following activities: (i) a market research and market development strategy for the South of Albania, (ii) a destination management capacity assessment, (iii) piloting the establishment of destination management entities in selected urban areas, (iv) implementing tourism development strategy and (v) establishing a system for tracking sustainable tourism indicators. This subcomponent could also include activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of central government agencies to develop sustainable tourism in Albania.

19. Component 3: Implementation Support (US\$2.0 million). This component will support project implementation including: (i) contracting of local experts to assist the implementation agency (ADF), the project coordination unit and participating municipalities in the implementation of sub-projects; (ii) the maintenance of the project Monitoring and Evaluation System M&E; (iii) the project related operating costs of the coordination unit and implementing agency including consulting fees and in-country travel expenditure; (iv) project operating costs including contributions towards the cost of backstopping assistance by ADF staff; (v) training of staff and other persons associated with project implementation.

Annex 2. Terms of Reference for the ESMF

Draft

Republic of Albania

Proposed Project for Integrated Urban Economic Development (PIUED) (P155875)

Environmental and Social Management Framework

Terms of Reference (TORs)

Background

The **Government of Albania (GoA)** is currently implementing an ambitious reform program aiming at accelerating growth, creating jobs, restoring trust in government and furthering progress toward the EU accession. As part of this effort the **GoA** is moving towards a regional approach to development. The proposed Regional Development Law is at the final stage of approval and aims to establish four Regional Development Areas (RDAs) and specific Regional Development Agencies. The reform aims to achieve (i) greater impact through an integrated approach and alignment among programs in a given territory; (ii) greater cohesion in territorial development, through the implementation of regional development strategy for the country, and in the medium term (iii) the establishment of mechanisms to channel EU Structural Funds and other development funds. This reform is in early stages with associated regional mechanisms requiring further development.

During the past year the GoA, through the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), has developed key strategic instruments for the territorial development of the country including the South of Albania. The MoUD has recently completed the preparation of the National Territorial Development Strategy (NTDS) and the Coastal Management Strategy (CMS). These strategic documents provide a sound vision and strategic direction for the development of the country over the next fifteen years (2015-2030).

In the current national context of territorial reform and increased selectivity in borrowing funds to maintain fiscal space, the GoA has made a strategic decision that the World Bank-supported Project for Integrated Urban Economic Development (PIUED) would focus on the South of Albania. This region is considered a priority given its impressive natural and cultural endowments and development pressures that may negatively shape these landscapes if sustainable urban planning considering integration of environmental and social aspects is not implemented. Consequently, the proposed Project is viewed as an opportunity to demonstrate the value of having both a regional and an integrated approach, particularly with regards to the potential for leveraging private sector capital. The PIUED is expected to play a critical role to pilot and demonstrate an innovative and integrated approach to implement regional development in line with the new NTDS and the CMS.

1. Project Background

Project objectives

The proposed PIUED project will be a catalyst for regional development in the South of Albania, leveraging funds from other development partners and the Regional Development Fund. It will support the Government of Albania's vision to promote regional development *by improving urban infrastructure, enhancing cultural assets and strengthening institutional capacity to support local economic development in selected areas in the south of Albania*. The Project will provide a model for replication to other regions to use an integrated approach to leverage their endowments and competitive sectors for sustained economic growth. Given that both the NTDS and the CMS identify tourism and culture (culture based tourism) as one of the main drivers for economic development in the South of Albania, the Project is expected to finance activities aimed at promoting the development of a sustainable, competitive and diversified local economy leveraging the recognized potential of tourism sector.

Project Components

Component 1. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement (US\$50 million). This component is expected to finance design and implementation of urban upgrading and municipal infrastructure improvements in selected primary, specialized urban centers and their surrounding areas. This component is divided in two

complementary subcomponents: Subcomponent 1A, which will focus on selected *primary* and *specialized* centers with urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement investments; and Subcomponent 2A, which will focus on enhancing cultural heritage assets and touristic sites along corridors connecting *primary* and *specialized* centers. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement investments (Subcomponent 1A) are expected to include the upgrading of public spaces (i.e. parks), street networks and associated infrastructure (i.e. sidewalks, streetlights), the rehabilitation of basic municipal infrastructure (i.e. water supply networks), and the restoration of facades and roofs of historical buildings. Subcomponent A2 is expected to finance the enhancement of cultural assets through the restoration of selected assets (i.e. museums, bazaars, touristic sites) and the improvement of supporting infrastructure such as last mile access, visitor centers and signage. This component will also finance preparation of required feasibility studies, engineering designs, construction supervision and monitoring and evaluation activities of the project.

Component 2. Institutional capacity building (US\$8.0 million). This component is expected to finance capacity building activities for improved municipal management, service delivery and local economic development. These activities will build upon assessments carried out under the Bank-managed and Austrian Government-financed Urban Partnership Program³⁶ in the proposed project area. In addition, in recognition of the role that local government units play in supporting economic development this component will also finance activities aimed at leveraging local growth drivers such as tourism. These could include the design and implementation of destination planning and management, promotion, local outreach and awareness raising campaigns; marketing and promotion activities; skilled work-force development; and performance monitoring & evaluation activities. This component could also support activities aimed at strengthening the product and market linkages between the tourism sector and the local economy. The Project is not expected to include activities affecting land use planning such as the development of local territorial plans or investments that have significant environmental impacts.

Component 3: Implementation Support (US\$2.0 million). This component will support overall project implementation including: (i) contracting of local experts to assist the implementation unit and participating municipalities in the implementation of sub-projects; (ii) the maintenance of the project Monitoring and Evaluation System M&E; (iii) the project related operating costs of the implementing unit including consulting fees, in-country travel expenditure; (iv) training of staff and other persons associated with project implementation; and (v) annual audit of project accounts.

Proposed project area

The proposed project is expected to focus on the south of Albania comprising the area between Vlora and Saranda and covering both the Coast and hinterland (Including Berat, Permet and Gjirokaster). This area is highlighted in the CMS for its tourism and cultural economic development potential. The proposed project is expected to support *primary, specialized urban centers* – as defined in the CMS and NTDS - in the south of Albania and their surrounding areas. Investments are expected to focus on urban infrastructure upgrading in selected urban areas in the south of Albania and on selected cultural heritage and touristic sites enhancement along connecting corridors.

5. Proposed Project Implementation arrangements.

The PIUED project is currently being prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development. In addition a Working Group has been set-up with key stakeholders including the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Economy and local government units in proposed project area. The experience of MOUD on Bank's operational policies and safeguards implementation is rather limited and requires selected capacity building program throughout project preparation and implementation. The project implementation arrangements have not been confirmed.

³⁶ The Urban Partnership Program (UPP) – funded by the Austrian Government and managed by the Bank - aims to strengthen the capacity of local governments in the South Eastern Europe region – including Albania -, and to equip local city administrators with practical tools for decision-making. As part of the UPP, and in support to the proposed project, Municipal Finance Self-Assessments (MFSA) and Urban Audits (UA) are already being conducted in Berat and Fier. A second cohort of municipalities to be included as part of the UPP include Gjirokaster, Vlora, Saranda and Himara. The MFSA helps local governments to assess their financial health and identify specific actions to improve mobilization of local resources. UA provides a snapshot of the level of services and infrastructure in the municipality, identifies and quantifies gaps, and defines a coherent set of priority sub-projects that fits the demand as expressed at the local level.

Proposed assessment of project environmental and social impacts. The proposed project activities might generate a series of various environmental and social impacts. These impacts would be associated with biodiversity degradation, noise, dust, air and water pollution, health hazards and labor safety issues, etc. All of them are expected to be typical for small scale construction/rehabilitation works, temporary by nature and site specific, which are expected to be easily mitigated by applying best construction and relevant practical mitigation measures.

To address possible project impacts the implementation agency will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in line with the Bank operational policy OP 4.01 on *Environmental Assessment* and the relevant national laws, which will be aimed at describing the process of how environmental and social impacts will be assessed, addressed and managed during project implementation when subprojects proposed for investment will be defined in terms of technical aspects as well as location; as well as the set of mitigation, monitoring measures, and institutional responsibility measures to be taken during the project implementation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset, or reduce them to acceptable levels.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) should be developed as part of this ESMF to assess and mitigate potential social impacts associated to land acquisition and economic or physical displacement of population required for the project.

7. Objectives of the assignment. In line with these ToRs, the selected consultant will assist the Government of Republic of Albania in preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework and Resettlement Policy Framework for the PIUED project that should be revised by the key stakeholders (MoUD; MoE), and it should also be disclosed and consulted in the South Region of Albania with all interested parties. The outline of the ESMF is presented in the Attachment 1 below.

8. The scope and objectives of the ESMF. The ESMF would guide the Environmental and Social Assessment process relevant to the proposed project activities and cover the following: rules and procedures for environmental and social screening of investments/subprojects; guidance for conducting subprojects Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and/or preparing simple Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as well as the related ESMP Checklists (as applicable); mitigation measures for possible impacts of different proposed activities and types of matching grants and subprojects to be supported by the project; requirements for monitoring and supervision of implementing of ESIA/ESMPs requirements, implementation arrangements for project environmental and social aspects, and relevant capacity building activities. The ESMF should also specify capacity building activities that would include strengthening of MoUD's capacity as well as of participating financial institutions on mitigating potential environmental and social risks and conducting subproject-level ESIA. A Resettlement Policy Framework should also be prepared as part of this ESMF as outlined on Annex 3 and 4.

9. Basic documents for conducting Environmental Assessment. In conducting the ESMF and the relevant ESIA and ESMPs, the following national and World Bank documents should be taken into consideration as applicable:

- National law and/or regulations on environmental assessments and public consultation.
- World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies³⁷
- World Bank Disclosure Handbook (December, 2002)³⁸;
- European Directives on Environment Assessment.
- World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.³⁹
- Relevant documents prepared for World Bank Projects conducted in Albania, specifically in the South Region.

³⁷ WB Safeguards

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTSAFEPOL/0,,menuPK:584441~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:584435,00.html>

³⁸ <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/OPSMANUAL/Resources/DisclosureHandbook.pdf>

³⁹

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines

10. The purpose of the assignment/work

The objective of this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to ensure that adverse environmental and social impacts and appropriate mitigation measures are integrated in the proposed project design. A key principle is to prevent and mitigate any harm to the environment and to people by incorporating environmental and social concerns as an intrinsic part of project cycle management. Environmental and social issues will be considered during all stages of the sub-project cycle to ensure that supported activities comply with the policies and guidelines laid out in the ESMF is a systematic process, which evaluates the environmental and social consequences of a proposed plan for implementation in order to ensure that impacts are fully addressed from the early stages of decision making in addition to economic and social considerations. The ESMF will provide an overview of relevant World Bank safeguard policies and will describe the process concerning management of environmental and social issues, including for screening, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of sub-projects. The ESMF specifically includes procedures to address environmental and social safeguard issues.

11. Specific tasks. As part of the ESMF preparation, the consultant shall assist the GoA in conducting the following tasks:

- Provide a general assessment on the type of impact that might be associated with the different potential subprojects proposed for investment;
- Provide procedures and rules for sub-project level ESA process, including criteria for environmental and social screening for identifying those matching grants and sub-projects that require a simple ESMP, and ESMP Checklist, or more detailed ESIA study and an ESMP;
- Specify Environmental Guidelines for ESIA of the proposed grants and subprojects that would provide an assessment of potential impacts and generic mitigation measures to be undertaken for identified subprojects in all stages, - from identification and selection, through the design and implementation phase, to the monitoring and evaluation of results;
- Prepare the summary of the ESMF and disseminate it to other involved ministries and state institutions, NGOs, and academia, for review and comment;
- **Public Consultation** The Consultant will assist in carrying-out the public consultation and disclosure process for the ESMF (with annexes including the Resettlement Policy Framework) to allow public awareness of the selected project investments and the envisaged related environmental and social impacts. Minutes including questions and answers from the meeting will be included in the final report. The public meeting should be announced in mass-media 2-weeks ahead of the meeting. Active NGOs, potential community representatives as well as local authorities that may be affected by the project activities should be invited. The draft documents should be made publicly accessible by posting it on the website of the relevant institution in local languages before the date of the public meeting.
- The summary of the consultation meeting(s) might be in the following format:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Invitees</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Summary conclusions and Comments</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Project Location	To describe the project activities, including ESMF and Environmental Guidelines and solicit feedback				

- Revise the ESMF after the meetings to take into account inputs from the consultations as appropriate and document the consultation process in the final ESMF.

Detailed tasks: The assignment includes the following main tasks as part of ESMF preparation:

Task 1 Brief outline of project location(s) and description of proposed project activities

The Consultant will provide a brief description of typical features of the geographical area of the South of Albania in terms of current population, social and economic activities - particularly issues related to livelihoods as well as social and public recreational assets, geography, and environment.

Task 2 Brief descriptions of Existing Environmental and Social Conditions in the project area. The Consultant will review, evaluate and present available baseline data on the relevant environmental, social, economic and physical cultural heritage characteristics within the project area of impact taking into account the present activities relevant to the project investments. Specifically, the baseline conditions should include general information on:

- a. Physical environment: geology, topography, sediments/soils, surface and ground water hydrology, land pollution, water quality, air quality and sources of air/noise emissions, integration of the irrigation schemes in the overall rural environment (e.g., existing dams, water supply systems, sanitation, climate change aspects);
- b. Meteorology: wind patterns, monthly average temperatures, rainfall, snowfall and runoff characteristics; extreme storm and precipitation events;
- c. Biological environment: existing terrestrial and river flora and fauna at the sites; particular rare and endangered species; sensitive habitats, including wetlands, parks or reserves in areas likely to be affected by works; species of commercial importance;
- d. Social, economic impacts: community structure; inventory of community activities and production systems (e.g., fishing, industry, farming, small businesses); level of income, any public infrastructure and social services (goods and services); and a description of any direct, indirect and induced impacts on livelihoods;
- e. Information on disadvantaged groups, ethnic minorities or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made, if affected, and in the context of developing mitigation measures;
- f. Assess whether there will be any displacements as a result of the physical works;
- g. Physical cultural property: Cultural heritage assets such as cultural, religious, historical or archaeological sites, including sacred sites, graveyards and burial places, that might be affected during proposed civil works;

Other data relevant to the project investments as required by the existing national environmental conservation laws, regulations and standards.

Task 3 Brief review of the existing Legislative Framework, institutional assessment and capacity building.

The Consultant will review existing legislation in Albania, decisions and/or guidance notes relevant to the environment quality, health and safety, waste management, hazardous substance/pesticide storage and handling; noise emissions; protection of sensitive areas and endangered species, land-use planning, involuntary resettlement and expropriation; public information; environmental liability, etc. determining their relevance to the project. The Consultant should also include a gap analysis in reference of the national law in reference to OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) and review existing treated in relationship to international waterways (Op 7.50). The Consultant will assess the institutional arrangements for project management (preparation and implementation) including the mechanisms and responsibilities for environmental and social screening and the review of ESMP results. This includes a review of institutional capacity for the supervision and enforcement of ESMPs during construction and operation phases. The consultant will reference any international relevant legislation applicable to the project investments.

Task 4 Brief assessment of potential environmental and social impacts and related mitigation measures

The Consultant will identify general significant positive and negative impacts, direct, indirect and associated impacts, and immediate and long-term effects related to the construction phase of the proposed works as well as once the works are finalized (operational phase). As part of Task 4 the Consultant should review potential project impacts, if any, in regards to international waterways making reference to existent treaties among riparian countries and the waterways and water basins within the proposed project area (OP 7.50).

Task 5 Brief analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Project. The Consultant will review the proposed project interventions and summarize any possible alternatives.

Task 6 ESMF process – The Consultant will describe the framework process to be followed once the location of the project investments will be identified during project implementation. The framework should have the following essential elements:

- Typology of subproject/investment types expected in the project
- Preliminary identification of subproject eligibility (e.g., negative list)
- Screening process for subproject types – based on potential size/scale of subproject in conjunction with potential environmental and social impacts and risks
- Screening of potential environmental and social impacts and risk mitigation approach, including determination of safeguards instruments; for example, ESMF will include screening procedure to (i) determine whether the subproject is in a critical or non-critical natural habitat, and (ii) avoid any significant conversion or degradation of any critical natural habitat as well as guidelines to develop mitigation measures to minimize or avoid damage to the natural habitats; similarly, screening procedure will consider safety of dams; pest management; and cultural resources.
- Development of appropriate safeguards documents;
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of project staff and associated agencies in subproject implementation and application of environmental and social review, implementation of safeguard documents, monitoring and evaluation.

Task 7 Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework (ESMPF)

The Consultant will prepare the project Framework ESMP including Mitigation Plan and a Monitoring Plan according to the Bank requirements on the OP 4.01 (see Annex 2 of OP 4.01). The Framework ESMP should include proposed mitigation and monitoring actions as well as the institutions responsible for the ESMP implementation. Also, the ESMPF should present proposed staffing and training requirements related to ESMP implementation, institutional needs (based on a capacity assessment, and other necessary support, and estimated costs for proper ESMP implementation.

- (a) The Mitigation Plan will include general mitigation measures related to preventing or reducing the possible project environmental and social impacts as well as the approximate costs for these measures;
- (b) The Monitoring Plan will propose a general plan of feasible actions to monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures and the impacts of the project during the construction and operation. The Monitoring Plan should include an estimate of costs required to successfully implement such plan as well as the parties responsible to carry out this plan.

Task 8 Preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The Consultant should prepare as par to the ESMF a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as outlined in Annex 3 and 4. The RPF should be included as an Annex to the ESMF and disclosed in-country along with the ESMF.

12. Reporting

It is anticipated that the Consultant would complete the work over a maximum duration of 3 months for a total of about 45 work days. The expected outputs of this assignment are as suggested in the following schedule:

- Inception Report (no later than 2 weeks from the signed contract)
- Draft ESMF – including draft RPF Annex (no later than 6 weeks from the signed contract and before public consultation takes place)
- One public consultation on the draft ESMF (no later than 8 weeks from the signed contract);
- Final ESMF – including RPF Annex (no later than 9 weeks from the signed contract) including results of public consultation outcome.

The Consultant shall organizing a meeting at the start of ESMF-RPF preparation with appropriate members of the project preparation team and provide a draft ESMF – including draft RPF Annex for review to the Ministry of Urban Development and the World Bank Project Task Team for review and comment. A final ESMF - including RPF Annex will be prepared taking account of comments provided by the implementation team and World Bank Task Team. The final ESMF - RPF will be submitted to the World Bank Regional Safeguards Secretariat (RSS - ECA) for approval / clearance. The estimated time for submission of the final ESMF- RPF is 9 weeks. The Ministry of Urban Development will provide to the Consultant all available documents that would facilitate completion of the RPF, including any studies on environmental and social impacts.

The final ESMF and RPF will be made available in English and Albanian languages; working drafts shall be provided in English.

13. Consultant skills

The Consultant will report to MoUD and should have skills and relevant experience, including experience in similar projects, required to carry out the described tasks.

- He/she must have University Degree (or equivalent of master level) in Environmental Sciences, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Environmental Policy, Natural Resource Management or in a related field.
- Knowledge of social safeguards/and knowledge of WB social safeguards
- At least 10 years work experience on related assignments
- At least 5 years (out of 5 years' experience) of practical experience in environmental (and social) safeguards practice acquired with the public authority/ies or with international project/s
- Working experience on the World Bank of other international organizations / projects, at the positions which are similar to this ToR.

The consultant will propose the experts in disciplines that he considers necessary in order to cover the whole scope of work described in this document and to prepare the delivery materials.

The consultant will ensure that suitably qualified experts are identified and organized, as required for each of the various tasks outlined above.

Annex 3. Description of potential project areas

A. Description of urban centers that will benefit from integrated urban implementation activities project

2.1. Gjirokastrë "City of Stone" (40°04'33"N; 20°08'20"E)

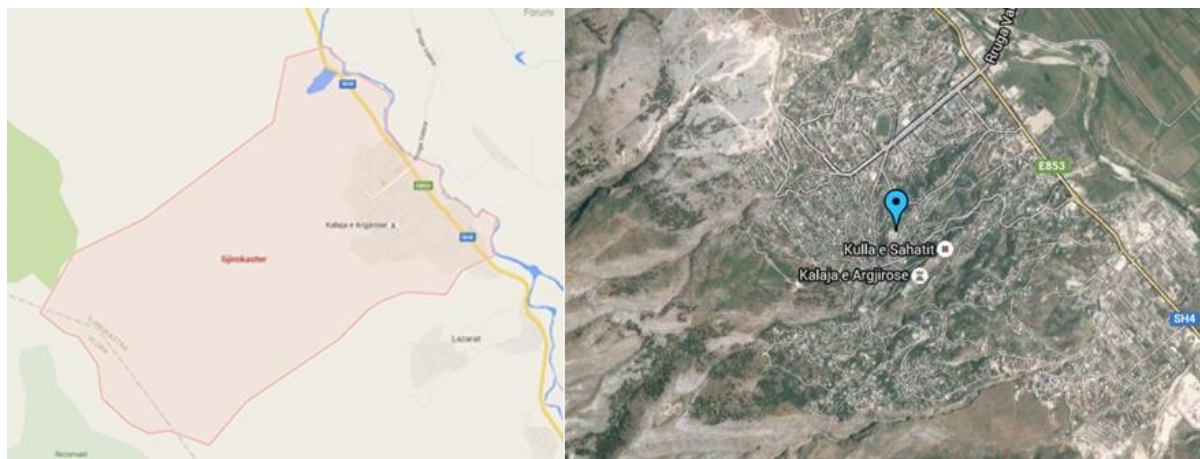
Gjirokastrë is a town and a municipality in Southern Albania. Lying in the historical region of Epirus, it is the capital of Gjirokastrë County. Its old town of Gjirokastrë was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2005, as a rare example of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period.

Gjirokastrë is situated in a valley between the Gjerë Mountains and the Drino, at 300 metres above sea level. The city is overlooked by Gjirokastrë Fortress. Gjirokastrë is the birthplace of notable writer Ismail Kadare.

The present The total of municipality population is 25,301 (2011 census), in a total area of 469.25 square kilometres. The city's walls date from the third century. The high stone walls of the Citadel were built from the sixth to the twelfth century. During this period, Gjirokastrë developed into a major commercial center known as "Silver City" or "Silver Castle".

The novel Chronicle in Stone by Albanian writer Ismail Kadare tells the history of this city during the Italian and Greek occupation in World War I and II, and expands on the customs of the people of Gjirokastrë.

The city is built on the slope surrounding the citadel, located on a dominating plateau. Although the city's walls were built in the third century and the city itself was first mentioned in the 12th century, the majority of the existing buildings date from 17th and 18th centuries. Typical houses consist of a tall stone block structure which can be up to five stories high.



Maps of Gjirokastrë

There are external and internal staircases that surround the house. It is thought that such design stems from fortified country houses typical in Southern Albania. The lower storey of the building contains a cistern and the stable. The upper storey is composed of a guest room and a family room containing a fireplace. Further upper stories are to accommodate extended families and are connected by internal stairs. Since Gjirokastrë's membership to UNESCO, a number of houses have been restored, though others continue to degrade.

Many houses in Gjirokaštër have a distinctive local style that has earned the city the nickname "City of Stone", because most of the old houses have roofs covered with flat dressed stones. The city, along with Berat, was among the few Albanian cities preserved in the 1960s and 1970s from modernizing building programs. Both cities gained the status of "museum town" and are UNESCO World Heritage sites.



Photo: View from old town of Gjirokastra

Gjirokaštër features an old Ottoman bazaar which was originally built in the 17th century; it was rebuilt in the 19th century after a fire. There are more than 500 homes preserved as "cultural monuments" in Gjirokaštër today. The Gjirokaštër Mosque, built in 1757, dominates the bazaar.

Gjirokaštër is situated between the lowlands of western Albania and the highlands of the interior, and has thus a hot-summer Mediterranean climate, though, (as is normal for Albania), much heavier rainfall than usual for this climate type

The city historic areas (both core and buffer) suffers from disparities in level of standard of urban infrastructures, quality of urban environment and tourism pedestrian accessibility between the more developed and touristic part of the Bazar, north of the castle, and the settlements perched on the hills South of the castle.

2.2.Berati, “Town of a Thousand Windows” (41°19’N; 19°27’E)

Berati is located in central Albania and was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2005. It features a castle, locally known as the Kala, most of which was built in the 13th century, although its origins date back to the 4th century BC. The citadel area numbers many

Byzantine churches, mainly from the 13th century, as well as several mosques built under the Ottoman era which began in 1417.



Photo: View from Berati, "Town of a Thousand Windows" (source; www.google.al)

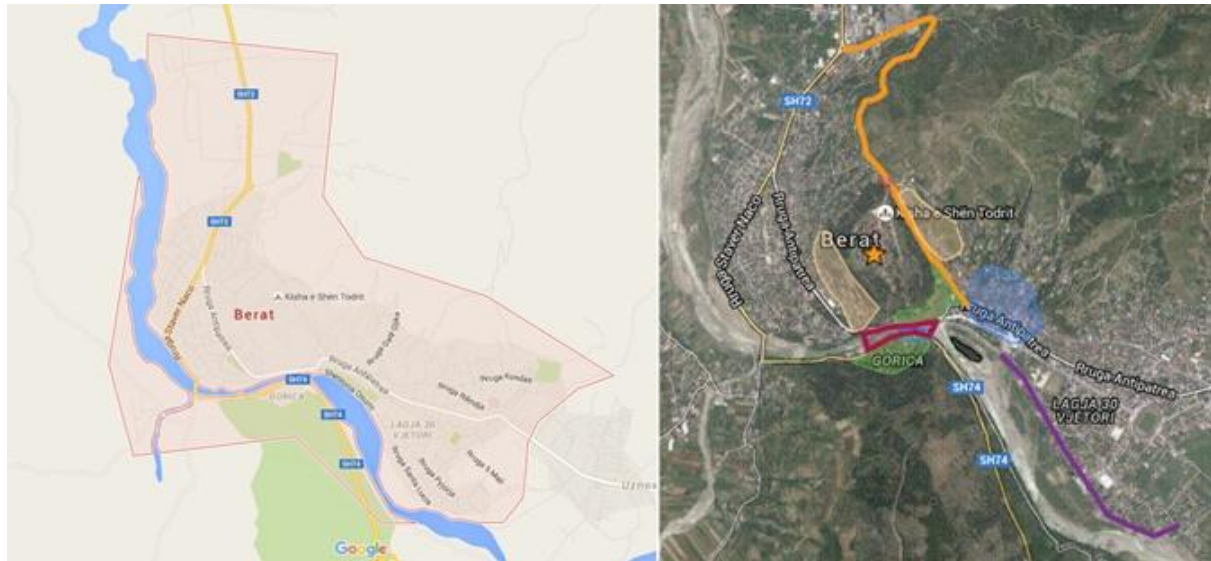
Berat was a fortified but open town, and was over a long period inhabited by craftsmen and merchants. Its urban center reflects a vernacular housing tradition of the Balkans, examples of which date mainly from the late 18th and the 19th centuries. This tradition has been adapted to suit the town's life styles, with tiers of houses on the slopes, which are predominantly horizontal in layout, to make abundant use of the entering daylight.

The Citadel overlooks the river and the modern city as well as the old Christian quarter across the river. It is a well preserved area containing narrow streets, Turkish houses and Orthodox churches. The town is still renowned for its historic architecture and scenic beauty and is known as the "Town of a Thousand Windows", due to the many large windows of the old decorated houses overlooking the town.

The Citadel of Berat in its present state, even though considerably damaged, remains a magnificent sight. The surface that it encompasses made it possible to house a considerable portion of the town's inhabitants. The buildings inside the fortress were built during the 13th century and because of their characteristic architecture are preserved as cultural monuments. The population of the fortress was Christian, and it had about 20 churches (most built during the 13th century) and only one mosque, for the use of the Muslim garrison.

Contextual description (see map): The protected historic core is composed by three distinct areas: (i) the Castle, well preserved and attracting large number of tourists. The vehicular access to the Castle is narrow and of poor quality asphalt, ending in a dead-end with unorganized and insufficient parking. (ii) Mangalam: at the foothill of the castle, easily

accessible by foot from the promenade of more modern Berat, it is characterized by narrow streets in need of upgrading; and (iii) Gorica, on the South bank of the river Osumit, is located in a more isolated and detached area and characterized by a high level of urban decay (both streets and historic buildings). The buffer areas on the hills on the east and west of the castle are characterized by modern, mostly illegal buildings of poor visual value, affecting the views from the castle. The lower historic expansion of the city center to the west is characterized by a transition area with a mix of vernacular/historic and modern building, hinged around a system of public open spaces that include the “Square of religious coexistence”.

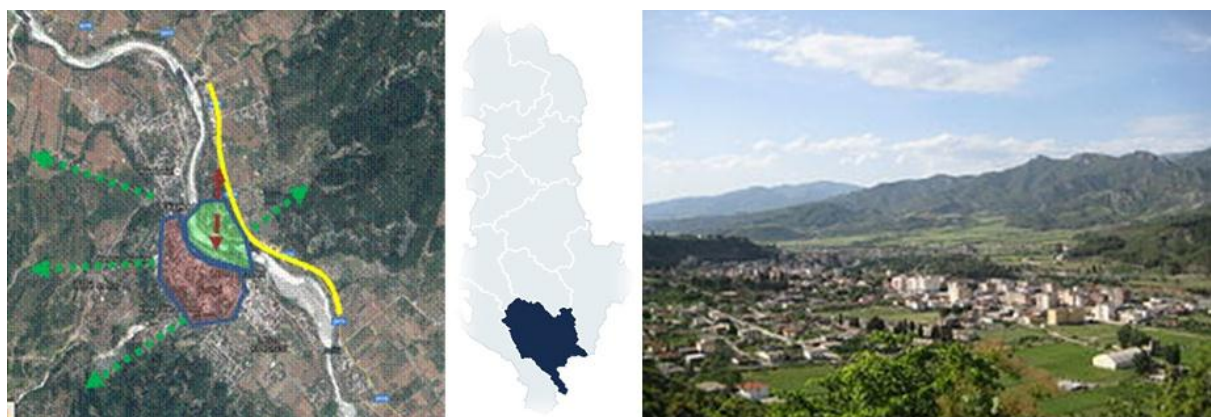


Maps of Berati

Berati experiences a mediterranean climate. Due to its location in a rain shadow of Mount Tomorr the summer in Berati is much warmer than the rest of Mediterranean.

2.3.Permeti (40°14'0"N, 20°21'0"E)

Permeti is a small municipality of a 10,600 people and the entry point to the heart of Balkans. Among all visited towns, it showed a better prospect of becoming a sub-hub. There are many excursion opportunities, including a hot spring, waterfalls and villages.



View from Përmeti

It also has a good potential for trail development. In addition, it could provide an important support for tourism diversification towards eco-tourism.

There is also potential for it to consolidate as an anchor for the cross-border tourism from Zagoria in the future.



Photo from Përmeti region

2.4. Saranda, Albanian tourism Gate (39°52'30"N, 20°0'36"E)

Saranda is a town and municipality in Vlora County, Southern Albania. It is one of the most important tourist attractions of the Albanian Riviera. It is situated on an open sea gulf of the Ionian Sea in the central Mediterranean, about 14 km east of the north end of the Greek island of Corfu. The total population is 20,227 (2011 census), in a total area of 58.96 km². However the population according to the civil offices is 41,173. Near Sarandë are the remains of the ancient city of Butrint, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

2.5. Ksamili (39°46'0"N, 20°0'0"E)

Ksamil is a village in the riviera of Southern Albania, and part of Butrinti National Park. The Coastal village, built in 1966 and is located South of the city of a Saranda. The population at the 2011 census was 2,994.

Photo: View of Ksamili village



Ksamili is one of the most frequented Coastal resorts by both domestic and foreign tourists. Ksamil Beach and Albania's Jonian Coast further north was included in the Guardian's 20 of the best bargain beach holidays for 2013⁴⁰. The main attractions are the nearby Ksamili Islands. The mainland beach is small but clean.

⁴⁰ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/travel/2013/jan/04/20-best-beach-bargain-holidays-2013>

2.6. Butrinti (39°44'46"N, 20°1'13"E)

Butrint National Park (Albanian: Parku Kombëtar i Butrintit) is a national park created in November 2000 and located in Southern Albania.



Photo: Amphitheatre and lagoon of Butrinti

It protects 94.24 square kilometres of historic landscape, archaeology and environment. The park's boundary includes the seaside municipality of Ksamil.

The park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is one of the most important archaeological sites in the country containing different artifacts and structures which date from the Bronze Age up until the 19th century.

A number of major monuments are still extant including the city walls, late-antique baptistery, great basilica, and theatre and Venetian castles. In addition to archaeological remains the site is robed by natural woodland with a complex ecosystem which depends on the nearby freshwater Lake Butrint and Vivari Channel which drains the lake into the Ionian Sea. It is this combination of historic monuments and natural environment that makes Butrint such a unique place, a 'landscape with monuments' as beloved of the Grand Tourists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Albanian Government established the Butrint National Park in 2000. The National Park was also made a UNESCO World Heritage Site during these years as well as a Ramsar Site⁴¹.

B. Touristic sites pre-selected that will benefit from project implementation activities

2.7. Narta Lagoon (40°29'57"N, 19°27'26"E)

Narta Lagoon is located near the Narta village with geographic coordinates 40°29'57"N; and 19°27'26"E. It is the second largest lagoon in Albania referring to size and is located a few kilometres north of the city of Vlora. The lagoon is part of the Narta-Vjosa Protected Landscape and is connected by two short canals to the Adriatic Sea.

In the lagoon are two islands. The larger one is named Zvërnec Island. A wooden footbridge connects Narta to the island, where a 13th-century monastery is located. The Narta lagoon, located in the north of village, home a unique ecosystem.

⁴¹ Ramsar (August 4, 2010). "The list of wetlands of international importance"



Photo: Zverneci Island and Narta Lagoon (source: www.google.al)



Figure : Vlorë Bay and Narta lagoon and Orikum

The Lagoon of Narta has an area of 4180 ha and is one natural ecosystem with possibilities for development of eco-tourism, poultry observation, fishing etc. It represents the second campus in Albania for seabirds. In Narta there are 195 kinds of poultry. During the winter there nest about 48.700 seabirds, 23% of wintrily poultrys that come in Albania⁴². In the same time there arrive white tailed eagles, flamingos, peregrines, black kites etc.

The area of Narta is known for its handicraft produce of high quality wine. In lagoon's waters live different types of fish, but the typical ones are such as eel and Narta's bass. The beauty of Narta Lagoon consists of its rich marine life, the diversity of plant species, the remarkable sand dunes created by the wind, Vjosa River's delta and the 195 kinds of poultrys counted in the area. Narta Lagoon (Laguna e Nartës) is also important for eco-tourism.

Zvërnec Island is an island within the Narta Lagoon in Southern Albania. The island is nearly all covered with tall pine trees and is just east of a much smaller island. It is 430m in length and has a maximum width of 300m. Zvërnec Island is connected to the mainland by a 270m long wooden bridge. The island is a tourist attraction because it contains the well preserved 13th-14th century Byzantine Zvërnec Monastery. Near the island lies the village that bears the same name. The island has an area about 9 hectares.

⁴² <http://www.albania.al>

Monastery of Saint Mary, also known as the Monastery of Zvernec, is an important cultural monument on the Zvernec Island in the Narta Lagoon. The Byzantine church, build in the 13th century is a spiritual oasis for Christians in the area. The Church of holy Mary is a beautiful place of worship, peaceful and surrounded by evergreens.

Vjosë-Nartë is protected landscape areas, rich in wetlands and aquatic birds, situated in Vlora District with current size 19,738.00 hectares. The geographic borders are:

- a) North: River Estuary Vjosë (4357230.70L / 4503383.01V), follows the flow of river Vjosa to the point with coordinates (4374598.35L / 4497984.40V) ;
- b) East: point with coordinates (4374598.35L / 4497984.40V), follows the back hills Three Brotherhood quota 105.0 m, pedestrian path, and the top Cipllakuit (235.1 m), quotes 246.0 m, 221.0 m, 227.6 m, passes near the village Kërkovë, yeast Mutrevës (222.6 m), quotas 196.0- m, village Bestrove, quotes 204.0 m, 202.0 m, 164.0 m, 160.8 m, crossing the roadway Well of the Muezzin (4371353.76L / 4484988.27V) ;
- c) South: Crucifix of roadway Well of the Muezzin (4371353.76L / 4484988.27V), passing near the salt mine, the Kavallonës well to the point of meeting with the Adriatic Sea (4367602.48L / 4484771.87V) ;
- d) West: The point of meeting with the Adriatic Sea (4367602.48L / 4484771.87V) and continues along the Coastline to the mouth of the River Vjosa.

2.8.Orikumi (40°20'0"N, 19°28'0"E)

Orikumi (Orikos) is a former municipality in the Vlora County. At the 2015 local government reform it became a subdivision of the municipality of Vlora. It was named after the ancient city Oricum, which was located 4 km west of modern Orikum. The population at the 2011 census was 5,503. Nearby the modern city is located the only marina in Albania.



Photo. Orikum: The archaeological park and the cave of Haxhi Ali

Its geographical position made it an important harbor and a trading center on the Adriatic Coast. Orikum was important to military as well. It was used by the Romans as a defensive base in the wars against the Illyrians as well as in the 3rd century BCE against the Macedonians, who later occupied it in 214 BCE. Julius Caesar used the area as a troop

encampment for several months until Pompeius Magnus took them. Being subject to such varied cultural influences, Orikum became a thriving urban center. This is evident by various archaeological ruins, such as part of an orchestra platform and a small theater with the capacity to hold 400 spectators.

Orikumi is an archaeological site of prime importance. According to some specialists, it may even surpass Butrinti in significance. Orikumi lagoon is located at the Southern end of Dukati (Vlora) bay, in a restricted military zone and is connected to the sea by a canal.

Only about 130 ha of the former larger Orikumi (Pasha-Limani) Lagoon remained in the present days. Some 25 years ago drainage works and the construction of a dike dried up approximately 400 ha of the former lagoon. Many agricultural polders are currently abandoned or used for non-intensive grazing and natural vegetation has invaded considerable part of the formerly cultivated lands.

2.9. Karaburuni Peninsula

The northern and western Coasts are 14 km in length from Cape Karloveci to Cape of Gjuheza, extending up to Bristani Bay.

The slopes of Karaburuni Peninsula are very steep on the western side, culminating in the central part. The western side is characterized by high vertical cliffs diving underwater to great depths, deeply incised by canyons with intermittent sandy beaches. These cliffs are highly subjected to erosion and numerous caves can be seen where freshwater springs often percolate.

The vegetation is dominated by low and sparse shrubs on both sides of the ridge, with some loose patches of conifers and other tree species. The underwater Coastal environment along the western side is quite diversified and relatively abundant and is organized into various descending marine ecological zones. The peninsula's canyons and caves, often inaccessible by land, are ideal habitats for monk seals. The area holds some interests for fishery.

Karaburun-Sazan is a Marine National Park situated in Vlora. The total area of this park is 12 428.00 ha, divided as follows:

The offshore section of the Karaburun peninsula has an area of 9 848.95 hectares. The offshore area near the Karaburun Peninsula, the Cape of St. Basil to the site Langadhës, and about Sazan Island, at a distance of 1 nautical mile, the Coastline has been identified by local experts and foreign as areas high value natural heritage.

This region is rich with variety of underwater landscapes, habitats and species of marine flora and fauna; as shelter, food and breeding a large number of species of national, regional and global. They are also a suitable substrate for the growth of many plant and animal organisms underwater, beginning with marine algae, sponges, molluscs, crustaceans, coral red, reptiles, mammals and habitats possible for the Mediterranean monk seal.

One of the hallmarks of the biodiversity of this area are underwater meadows of Posidonia (*Posidonia Oceanica*), which qualify as the kind of deteriorated, and the Mediterranean Sea. Their scope depends on the nature and composition of the seabed, the water features, such as

transparency, cleanliness, etc. which best met around the Karaburun Peninsula and Sazan Island.

This area is inhabited or visited by species globally endangered, critically, which are listed in the international conventions to which adheres Albania, such as some types of fish, sharks, sea turtles, dolphins and monk seal (*Monachus monachus*).

Digitized boundaries include:

- a. North: Count 1 (offshore), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from Cape Gjuhezes, coordinates 4353018.48 V 4478005.72 L, to the point 2 (sea), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from Cape St. Basil, coordinates 4477378.71 4363780.19 V L;
- a. North: Count 1 (offshore), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from Cape Gjuhezes, coordinates 4353018.48 V 4478005.72 L, to the point 2 (sea), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from Cape St. Basil, coordinates 4477378.71 4363780.19 V L;
- b. East: Point 2 (sea), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from the bay of St. Basil, coordinates 4363780.19 V 4477378.71 L and then continues along the Coastline from Cape St. Basil, Cape Dim Kushtës, cape and breast of St. John, Cape Gjuhezes, follows the western Coastal mountain Karaburun, Gjinarës Coast, on the tail of Mali, the radius of the Channel, the website Langadhës to point 3, coordinates 4449696.28 4379221.15 V L;
- c. South: Count 3, coordinates 4449696.28 4379221.15 V L, to point 4 (offshore), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from the Langadhës, coordinates 4448193.75 4378104.94 of L;
- d. West: Point 4 (offshore), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from the Langadhës, coordinates 4378104.94 and 4448193.75 L and follow izobatin to point 1 (offshore), with distance 1 nautical mile (1852m) from the bay The Gjuhezes, coordinates V 4478005.72 4353018.48 L.

2.10. Karaburuni to Dhermi

The Coastline along Rreza e Kanalit stretches for 30 km, and extends from Bristani Bay to Dhermi. Rreza e Kanalit area is similar to the Karaburuni Peninsula in terms of marine flora and fauna. The area is defined by the considerable height of the Mount Cikes Ridge running directly parallel to the shoreline, with series of coves, cliffs and mixed sand/pebble beaches at the seashore. The Llogara National Park is included in the area. Further along the Coast is Palasa valley, which is an erosion valley and delta created by spring fed rivulets; and Dhermi, characterised by two streams, one intermittent and one spring fed, that have carved two small valleys on the South side of the larger Palasa valley near the sea. The Dhermi stream is spring fed and has cut deeply into the landscape producing a canyon and many cliffs up stream.

On the sea-facing slopes the vegetation is in most places like on the Karaburun peninsula, low, sparse and shrubby, whereas further inland there are areas with maquis-like vegetation and conifers stands.

The Coastal shoreline along the bay area has cultural heritage sites of significant value including: sculpted frescoes from early Christian period, inscriptions from Hellenistic period, and the Gama Bay ancient quarries and inscriptions.

2.11. Dhermi village to Porto Palermo

The Coastal profile from Dhermi to Porto Palermo encompasses several different environments. The Coastal relief is more gentle, sloping to the sea bed, with the exception of few rocky outcrops. The underwater environment is characterized by an important swell adjacent to the Coast composed of alternating pebbles, gravel rock with sand. *Posidonia oceanica* sea grass meadows dominate the shallow areas.

Vunoi Canyon is very impressive; its special habitat has a potentially high biodiversity and prehistoric remains (Iron Age) have been found in a grotto along the canyon. The canyon extends to the sea and into a narrow gorge, culminating in a beautiful secluded pocket beach.

Porto Palermo *is protected landscape areas*, highly attractive as a potential site for tourism and nautical sports. It is a naturally well-sheltered area, where the ancient settlement of Panormis was located, and has a potential as nautical base; Ali Pasha's castle, a museum and some military buildings could be used as information and educational centers. The submarine base with its 800-m long tunnel could be attractive for tourists, as well as the archaeological remains (amphoras) of the II century BC that can be found in this bay.

2.12. Cape Qeparo to Cape Qefali

Cape Qeparo to Cape Qefali encompasses 20 km of shoreline divided between the districts of Vlora and that of Saranda. This part of the Coastline is characterized by the succession of different geological ages producing seven landscapes: (1) The rocky cape of Qeparo; (2) Qeparo; (3) Borshi Plain with the large olive plantations; (4) the narrow Coast of Lukova, with large slanted limestone layers; (5) the wide Coast of Cape Qefali; (6) the beaches of Kakome; (7) and the vertical folded cliffs of the Bay of Pogajetes, north to Cape Qefali.

The white sandy beaches are prominent throughout the region and extend well into the marine environment up to 20m in depth.

2.13. Cape Qefali to Cape Stillo

The Coastline profile from Cape Qefali to Cape Stillo is not as spectacular as the adjacent regions. The Coastline can be divided into several sections: (from Cape Qefali to Saranda, the cliffs are low and inclined enclosing small gravel beaches; (2) the area including the town of Saranda; (3) the area South of the town of Saranda; (4) the abandoned citrus plantations and deforested areas in the vicinity of Ksamil; (5) Ksamili Islands, with small sandy beaches, wind sculpted maquis forests; (6) the cape of Shkalla with low rocky cliffs and small pocket beaches; (7) the area of Lake Butrinti and the delta plain is one of the richest nurseries and breeding habitats along the Southern Coast; (8) the rolling hills South of Lake Butrint, with small river beds, pocket beaches and wetlands; and (9) the pristine and rocky island of Stillo.

2.14. The Blue Eye (39°55'25"N, 20°11'34"E)

The Blue Eye is a water spring and natural phenomenon occurring near Muzinë in Vlora County, Albania. A popular tourist attraction, the clear blue water of the river bubbles forth from a stunning, more than fifty-metre-deep pool. Divers have descended to fifty metres, but it is still unclear what the actual depth of the karst hole is⁴³.

⁴³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Eye,_Albania

This is the initial water source of Bistrice river, 25km long, which ends in the Ionian Sea South of Saranda. The source is a nature monument and it has a discharge rate of 18400 l/s. The immediate area (180 ha) *is a nature reserve* and is characterized by oak and sycamore trees. In summer 2004, the source was temporarily dried up.

Annex 4. Example of an « Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan for Berat Cobblestone road »Mihal Komneno » »

Phase	Issue	Mitigating measure	Cost (in EUR)		Institutional responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
<u>Pre-construction</u>	<i>Cleaning up of the work site from inert materials, dirt; Removal of existing antenna and abandoned building</i>	In consultation with the Municipality of Berat, provide an appropriate method for recycling construction materials and scrap metal materials.	NA	7,413	ADF/Municipality of Berat	Contractor	As provided in BOQ
<u>Pre-Construction</u>	<i>Materials supplied from illegal or unauthorized sites may exert pressure on the natural resources</i>	use existing and licensed stones quarries; requirement for official approval or valid operating license	NA	NA	stone quarry	Contractor to obtain all permits	No asphalt will be used during the reconstruction activity Specific stones will be used according to the technical project
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Dust generated during transport of stone or aggregate materials</i>	wet or covered truck load	NA	70/month	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	To be specified in bid documents
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Dust generated during construction works</i>	water construction site and material storage sites as appropriate	NA	100/month	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	To be specified in bid documents.
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Air pollution and noise from machinery on site, transport and combustion on site</i>	Do not allow vehicles or machinery to idle on site Use attested and proper equipment No open burning or combustion of any sort allowed on site	Minimal	Minimal	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Noise disturbance to humans and animals</i>	Check that noise emitted during rehabilitation of the pedestrian road does not exceed the national norms set out in regulations (85 dB for urban environment, outside)	minimal	50/month	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	To be specified in bid documents.
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Traffic that may create noise, vehicle exhaust, road congestion on and around the site</i>	Arrange for material transport at hours of minimum traffic. Use alternative routes to minimize traffic congestion. Works to be performed alternatively on half of the road length in order to allow pedestrians to pass	NA	minimal	Construction Contractor: Transport manager and Truck operator	Construction Contractor: Transport manager and Truck operator	

Phase	Issue	Mitigating measure	Cost (in EUR)		Institutional responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Traffic disruption</i> during construction activity	Traffic management plan with appropriate measures to redirect traffic and is easy to follow; in cooperation with the local authorities, include traffic police	as specified in bidding documents	minimal	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	Measures to be included in the Traffic management Plan (Bid documents)
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Vehicle and pedestrian safety</i>	Appropriate lighting and well defined safety signs. Timely announcement in the media when construction will take place	as specified in bidding documents	minimal	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Water and soil pollution</i> from improper material storage, management and usage of construction machines	organize and cover material storage areas; reuse soil for covering up the drainage system, isolate wash down areas of concrete and other equipment from watercourse by selecting areas for washing that are not free draining directly or indirectly into watercourse; Install leak control equipment Ensure proper waste management on site in order to prevent pollution Have a leak control mechanism in place and emergency interventions to control spills	as specified in bid documents	50 / month	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	It is recommended that stones and other materials that will be removed, to be reused and recycled at the advice of the Institute of Cultural Monuments and the municipality.
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Water and soil pollution</i> from improper disposal of waste materials	Dispose waste material at appropriate designated location protected from runoff, in cooperation with the municipality of Berat. For temporary, short storage of wastes, select an area on impermeable surface, away from	minimal	100/month of the additional 3,840 EUR foreseen in BOQ	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	Most of the waste generated can be recycled.

Phase	Issue	Mitigating measure	Cost (in EUR)		Institutional responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
		any potential leaking into the watercourse. Collect and adequately manage all wastes in a timely manner, including dredged material that can only be disposed of at locations approved by the municipality					
<u>Construction</u>	<i>Potential contamination of soil and water from improper maintenance and fueling of equipment</i>	proper handling of lubricants, fuel and solvents by secured storage; ensure proper loading of fuel and maintenance of equipment; collect all waste and dispose to permitted waste recovery facility. In the case of leakage the contaminated soil should be collected and as hazardous waste disposed. The waste should be collected in separate containers. Have a leak control mechanism in place and emergency interventions to control spills	minimal	minimal	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	The municipality of Berat must provide a written permission for an appropriate waste disposal site before the construction works may commence
<u>Construction</u>	Interruption of surface and underground drainage patterns during construction, creating of standing water.	In line with approved design, maintain natural drainage pattern.	minimal	minimal	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	
<u>Construction</u>	Workers health and occupational safety	provide workers with safety instructions and protective equipment (glasses, masks, helmets, boots, et ; safe organization of bypassing traffic; medical kit present at the site		minimal	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor	
<u>Construction</u>		The clearing of vegetation shall be	NA	According	Construction		

Phase	Issue	Mitigating measure	Cost (in EUR)		Institutional responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
	Impacts on vegetation, trees, meadows, etc.	kept to a minimum, with replacement planting planned and conducted, and shall be done in coordination with the measures for protection of habitats and river banks.		to the national environmental regulations, for 1 tree that is cut, 3 must be planted	Contractor; Forestry Directorate,		
<u>Construction</u>	Chance finds items of cultural/historical interest.	In case of any chance finds during excavation and general works, the works will cease immediately, the area will be secured and the relevant authorities will be informed within three days of said finds. The authorities will have fifteen days to respond and indicate what measures need to be taken to proceed with the works.	NA	In case of chance finds, the project owner will pay for all required investigations	Construction Contractor, ADF, municipality of Berat		Albanian legislation details necessary actions in case of chance find items.
<u>Construction</u>	Labour and working conditions	a) Preventative health examinations for workers, training	As specified	minimal	Contractor, ADF	Contractor	It is a legal requirement to provide protective equipment for

Phase	Issue	Mitigating measure	Cost (in EUR)		Institutional responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
	a)Disease prevention and health examinations b)Creation of additional workplaces c)Workforce accommodation d)Workers safety on site	on disease prevention, provision of education/ information and health related to reduce sexually related disease. b) Informing of local population on vacancies. Maximum possible involvement of local labour c) Accommodation needs will be assessed in all worker camps. Ensure standard for accommodation d) provide workers with safety instructions and protective equipment (glasses, masks, helmets, boots, etc); b)Provision of construction workers training c) Grievance mechanism for workers to raise reasonable workplace concerns (comments or complaints)	in BOQ				safety at work
<u>Operation / Maintenance</u>	Noise disturbance to local population and workers caused by regular and scheduled maintenance works on the road, the lighting system and the panoramic point.	Limit activities to daylight working hours (as agreed with local authorities.)	Minimal minimal	minimal minimal	Maintenance Contractor/LGU	Maintenance Contractor/LGU	to be specified in maintenance contract documents-Technical Specifications for realization of maintenance works, in cooperation with the Institute of Cultural Monuments. It is recommended that maintenance works by authorities in charge, as decided in cooperation with the ICM, to

Phase	Issue	Mitigating measure	Cost (in EUR)		Institutional responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
							commence after the heavy rain period.

Annex 5: Example of an Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for Berat Cobblestone road to castle, Mihal Komneno

Phase	What activity/impact is to be monitored?	Where will be monitored?	How is to be monitored?/ type of monitoring equipment	When is to be monitored? (frequency of measurement or continuous)	Why is the parameter to be monitored? (optional)	Indicators	Cost		Institutional responsibility	
							Install	Operate	Install	Operate
Pre-Construction	possession of official approval or valid operating license for stone quarries and other material supply subjects	on location of stone quarry	inspection of all necessary documents	before work begins	to ensure sustainable use of materials	possession of official approval or valid operating license	NA	NA	Quarry Operator	Quarry Operator
Construction	Covering or wetting down transported materials that can generate dust, such as stone, sand or gravel	job site – each vehicle	supervision	continuously	ensure minimal disruption to air quality	Covered truck load Report from the supervising engineer	NA	minimal	ADF	Supervision Contractor Supervision Contractor
Construction	Congestion on site, disruptions to traffic patterns, complaints on traffic management	On the site	Visual supervision	regularly by supervision	To ensure minimal disruptions to the local traffic	Number of complaints received		minimal	a) ADF	Supervision Contractor
Construction	Damage to soil structure, landslides and slips, embankments	job site	supervision	unannounced inspections during work, after heavy raining	To ensure minimal impacts on soil	land slips, erosion, damaged embankments	NA	minimal	ADF	minimal
Construction	Noise disturbance to human and animal population, and workers on site	job site; nearest homes	noise meter and analyzer, inspection	once for each machine and equipment when works start and on complaint	b- assure compliance of performance with environment, health and	Nr of grievances recorded	minimal	minimal	ADF	Supervision Contractor
Construction	Air pollution parameters of dust, particulate matter	At and near job site	Sampling by authorized agency	Upon complaint	To ensure no excessive emissions during works	Nr of grievances recorded, reports of REA	minimal	100/month	ADF	Supervision Contractor
Construction	water and soil quality (suspended solids, oil and grease	At and near job site (upstream and downstream)	Sampling by authorized agency Visual inspection of leaks or runoff	Upon complaint or spill/leak into the river	To ensure no excessive emissions during works	Nr of grievances recorded, reports of REA	minimal	minimal	ADF	Supervision Contractor
Construction	Safety signage in place	At and near job site	Visually by supervisor	Regularly	To ensure clear posting of safety signs	Number of signs	minimal	ADF	Supervision Contractor	minimal

Construction	Disposal of waste materials at authorized site	On site for timely collection and disposal on final disposal site	Through official designation of the commune, visually	Before start of works and regularly	To ensure proper waste management	Designation from municipality, amounts of waste removed	minimal	ADF	Supervision Contractor	minimal
Construction / Workers safety	Protective equipment (glasses, masks, helmets, boots, et ; organization of bypassing traffic.	job site	inspection	unannounced inspections during work		number of on-job accidents recorded	NA	minimal	Supervision , ADF	Supervision Contractor
Construction/ Destruction of crops, trees meadows etc	loss of/impact on vegetation	job site	Supervision, photographic reports	during material delivery and construction		Reports of frequent visits on site by the Env. Expert	NA NA	minimal minimal	Supervision Contractor, ADF	
Construction/ Chance find items	<i>Cultural properties</i>	Job site	Expert visits from Institute for Cultural Monuments, regular supervision	continuous		Catalogue of items found, including photographic and textual documentation	Should be part of the regularly scheduled activities	minimal	Supervision Contractor, ADF, ICM	Supervision Contractor, Cultural Directorate, ADF
Operation Vehicle and pedestrian safety when there is no construction activity	visibility and appropriateness	at and near job site	observation	once per week in the evening		Number of warning signs installed, number of accidents recorded	minimal	minimal	LGU	maintenacne Contractor

<i>Increase of domestic solid waste due to increased number of visitors to the site</i>	Visual impact	At or near job site	visits on site and communication with local authorities	Once per every two days by the LGU for maintenance reasons	For aesthetical reasons	Lack of waste on the ground, empty waste bins	Should be part of the regularly scheduled activities by the LGU		LGU	LGU
<i>a)Disease prevention and health examinations</i>	1) Health examinations for workers, 2) training on disease prevention, including STD	At or near job site	visits on site and communication with workers and community	Once a week by ADF	To ensure proper implementation of health and safety requirements	Knowledgeable workforce on procedures, Equipped with safety equipment	Should be part of the regularly scheduled activities	Minimal	ADF, supervisor, contractor	supervisor, contractor
<i>b)Creation of additional workplaces</i>	1)Informing of local population on vacancies 2)Involvement of local labour									
<i>c)Workforce accommodation</i>	1)Accommodation needs will be assessed 2)standard for accommodation									
<i>d)Workers safety on site</i>	1)safety instructions and protective equipment (glasses, masks, helmets, boots, etc); safe 2)organization of bypassing traffic 3)Availability of grievance mechanism and grievance focal point									

Annex 6. Social Screening Process

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Table

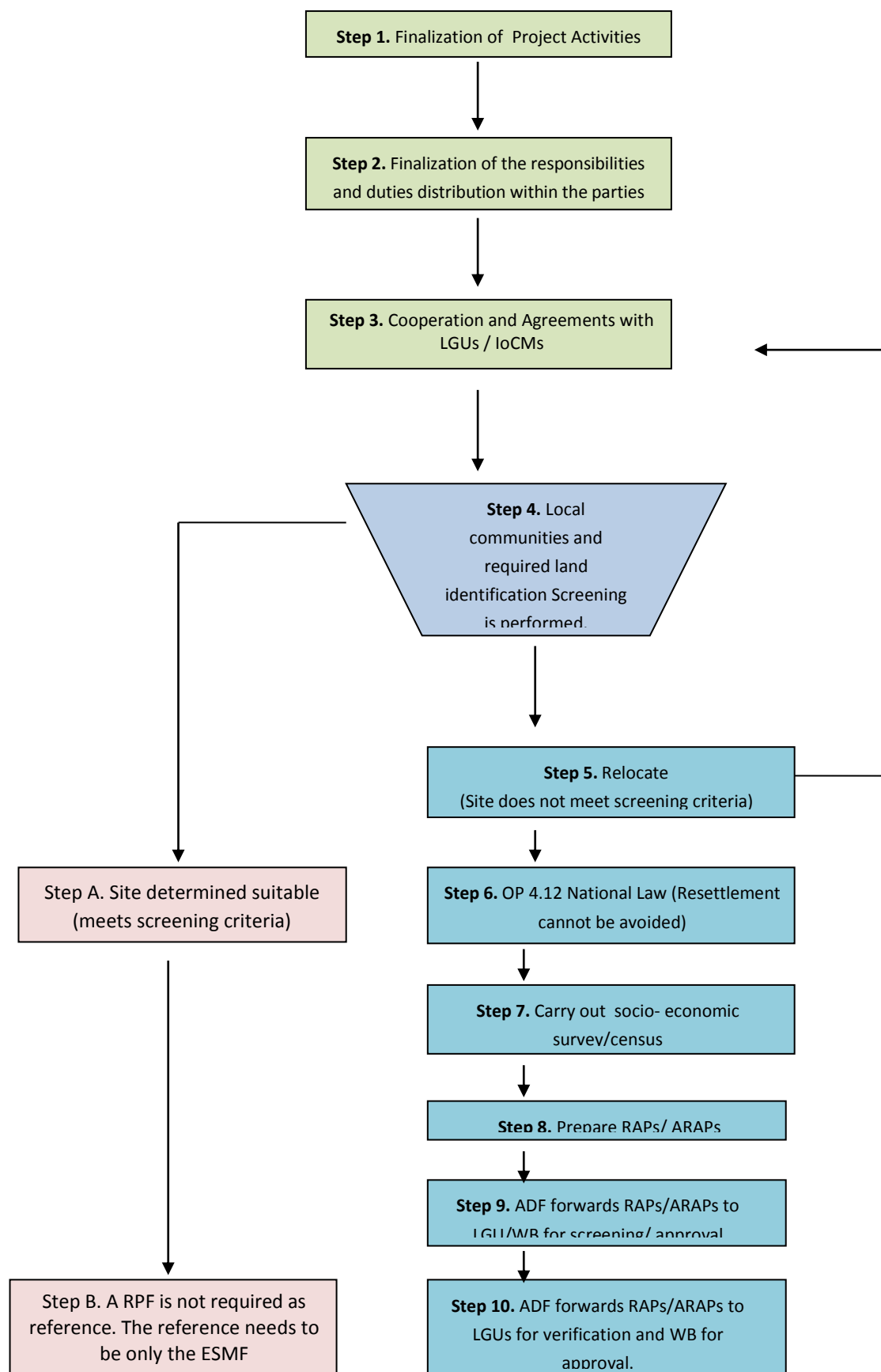
No	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Questions	Yes/No	Not Known	Details/Notes
1	Will the intervention include new physical construction work?			
2	Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?			
3	Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?			
4	Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land?			
5	Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?			
6	If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?			
7	If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?			
8	Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this sub-project?			
9	Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 20% of their land/structure area because of donation?			
10	Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot (Right of Way)?			
11	Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work? Is any temporary impact likely?			
12	Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/commercial/livelihood activities of persons during constructions?			
13	Is there any physical displacement of persons due to constructions? Does this project involve resettlement of any persons? If yes, give details.			
14	Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?			
15	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?			
16	Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?			
17	Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired?			

Summary Table of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

No	Measures of Impact	Activity 1
1	Private land required In Sq. m.	
2	No of Land owners losing more than 20% of Land Area	
3	Governmental land required in Sq. m.	

4	Forestland required in Sq. m.	
5	No of houses affected	
6	No of shops affected	
7	No of other structures affected	

Annex 7. Steps Leading to Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan



Annex 8. Possible Outline and Contents for the RAP/ARAP

8.1. Contents for Resettlement Action Plan

A Resettlement Action Plan will include as by the *Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan* the below listed chapters and subchapters. Along with the main structure is explained the content needed in each chapter.

Introduction

- Briefly describe the project.
- List project components including associated facilities (if any).
- Describe project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement; give overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement.

Minimizing Resettlement

- Describe efforts made to minimize displacement.
- Describe the results of these efforts.
- Describe mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation.

Census and Socioeconomic Surveys

- Provide the results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys.
- Identify all categories of impacts and people affected.
- Summarize consultations on the results of the various surveys with affected people.
- Describe need for updates to census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, if necessary, as part of RAP monitoring and evaluation.

Legal Framework

- Describe all relevant local laws and customs that apply to resettlement.
- Identify gaps between local laws and World Bank Group policies, and describe project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts.
- Describe entitlement policies for each category of impact and specify that resettlement implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RAP.
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets.
- Prepare entitlement matrix.

Resettlement Sites

- Does the project require community relocation sites? Have affected people been involved in a participatory process to identify sites, assess advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites?
- Have the affected people been involved in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement? Will new housing be constructed/allocated?
- Does the project involve allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland? Have the individual households that will be allocated lands been involved in identifying potential new sites, and have they explicitly accepted the selected sites?
- Describe the specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages, and selecting sites.
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites, including natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites.

- Demonstrate that the land quality and area are adequate for allocation to all of the people eligible for allocation of agricultural land. Provide data on land quality and capability, productive potential, and quantity.
- Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.
- Describe mechanisms for: 1) procuring, 2) developing and 3) allotting resettlement sites, including the awarding of title or use rights to allotted lands.
- Provide detailed description of the arrangements for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
- Have the host communities been consulted about the RAP? Have they participated in the identification of likely impacts on their communities, appropriate mitigation measures, and preparation of the RAP? Do the host communities have a share of the resettlement benefits?

Income Restoration

- Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams for each category of impact? What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Briefly spell out the restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their institutional, financial, and technical aspects.
- Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income restoration.
- How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?
- Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation.
- How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?
- Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures.
- Describe any social or community development programs currently operating in or around the project area. If programs exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities for the project proponent to support new programs or expand existing programs to meet the development priorities of communities in the project area?

Institutional Arrangements

- Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan.
- State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where resettlement is spread over a number of jurisdictions or where resettlement will be implemented in stages over a long period of time.
- Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?
- Describe the external (no project) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions.
- Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement.
- Describe mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely fashion.

Implementation Schedule

- List the chronological steps in implementation of the RAP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.
- Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule (using a Gantt chart, for example) of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation.
- Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components.

Participation and Consultation

- Describe the various stakeholders.
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning.
- Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring.
- Describe the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress.

Grievance Redress

- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes.
- Describe the mechanism for appeal.
- Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Describe the internal/performance monitoring process.
- Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring.
- Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.
- Define methodology for external monitoring.
- Define key indicators for external monitoring.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.
- Describe arrangements for final external evaluation.

Costs and Budgets

- Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.
- List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.
- Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget.
- Identify resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule.
- Prepare an estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.

- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.
- Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
- Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.

Annexes

- Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other research tools
- Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees.
- Examples of formats to be used in monitoring and reporting on RAP implementation.

8.2. Contents for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

This is a Template for an Abbreviated RAP (ARAP):

1. Census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;

(List of affected people and how they are affected. What are they losing concretely and valuation?)

2. Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;

(self-explanatory: what is being given and how they are helped)

3. Consultations with project affected persons (PAP) about acceptable alternatives;

(report on consultation)

4. Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress

(who does what? and when?)

5. Arrangements for monitoring and implementation

6. Time table and budget

(timing for each step and the costs)

7. Simple socio-economic study

(In addition to the census of the individual PAPs, the survey would list all their assets and livelihood factors in order to be able to assess the magnitude of impact.)

It is important to emphasize that according to OP 4.12 “On Involuntary Resettlement”, Annex A, Article 22⁴⁴ an abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- a. a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- b. description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- c. consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- d. institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- e. arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- f. a timetable and budget.

⁴⁴ OP 4.12, Annex A:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL/0,,contentMDK:20066696~menuPK:64701637~pagePK:64709096~piPK:64709108~theSitePK:502184,00.html>

Annex 9. Resettlement Linkage with Specific Activities of PIUED

A preliminary linkage of the activities with the resettlement procedures is presented below. This table and the specifications if a RAP will be undertaken for the project are subject to further updates.

Region/City	Berat		Saranda	Gjirokaster	Himara
Pre-RAP and RAP Activity	Cobblestone road to castle "Mihal Komneno"	Vehicle ⁴⁵ access road to castle "Muzak Topia"	Rehabilitation of city centre stairs	Street lighting city-centre	Himara transfer station equipment
Project Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-Involvement of Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Census of project affected persons and valuation of assets.		✓			
Consultations with not affected people in the area of the activity / or consultation with PAPs about acceptable alternatives	✓	✓	✓		
RAP Preparation		✓			
Compensation/Resettlement		✓			
Post RAP Activities		✓			

Despite the implementation project activities in Sranda, Himara and also in “Muzak Topia”, Berat and two remaining projects will not have any land acquisition triggered activity or policy and therefore no RAP will be produced.

Legend

Activities for this implementation project activity are in their final version	Blue Font
Activities for this implementation project activity are not in their final version	Red Font
Activity to be tentatively performed	✓

⁴⁵ Detailed designs and exact footprint for this activity is not yet known. Upon full information the engagement in the listed RAP activities will be updated.

Annex 10. Procedures in the Framework of a RAP implementation

10.1. Notification, Valuation Procedures and Entitlements

Notification of Land Acquisition/Resettlement

The MoUD by public notice to be published in the Daily Newspapers (for one month), will inform the public of its intention to land acquisition for the project activities to be implemented under the project. A copy of such notice shall be served to each owner, occupier and person or agent having an interest in the land thereof. The names and addresses of the owners, occupiers and agents shall be readily ascertainable.

The notice shall clearly state the below mentioned information:

- Government's proposal to acquire the land;
- The public purpose for which the land is requested;
- That the proposal or plan may be inspected at the MoUD or in the Office of the LGUs/ADF Project Unit, during working hours;
- That any person affected may, by written notice, object to the transaction of expropriation, land acquisition or resettlement giving reasons for doing so.

Possible Mechanisms of Valuation

General Financial (Cash) Compensation

The compensation method, as per Albanian legislation in force to be applied for this expropriation procedure is cash compensation. The option "land-for-land" is not provided⁴⁶ by the Albanian legislation to private owners. Cash compensation need to be fully sufficient to compensate the acquired land/property and will consider some main criteria:

- Compensation rates will be calculated in consultation with representatives of affected populations to ensure that rates are fair and adequate;
- Compensation for land will be sufficient to enable affected people to restore their standard of living after the expropriation;
- All compensations will be included in the RAP. In case of any event, after the time of RAP preparation, it must cover full replacement cost *exclusive of depreciation* and inclusive of all fees such as construction permits and title charges and labor costs;
- Compensation payments must be made before any acquisition of assets or physical expropriation takes place unless those payments are staggered to enable affected people to begin preparation of new sites;
- Compensation for dismantled infrastructure or disrupted services must be paid to affected communities, or to local institutions as appropriate, at full replacement cost, before civil works begin;

⁴⁶ The only case when "land for land" compensation method could be applied, is when the affected entity is the commune itself and a communal property is being expropriated. The Council of Ministers gives another property in compensation to the affected commune. In every other case, as per basic principle, for expropriation is provided a fair compensation (constitutional principle) in Cash and not in kind. However, this is a practice which is not yet implemented by the GoA.

- Compensation for lost earnings must be paid to proprietors and employees for the duration of work stoppages resulting from the relocation of enterprises.

Land Compensation: The evaluation method for estimating the compensation will consider all the available sources of information in order for the proposed value for compensation to reflect the market value / replacement value of the land. Main assumptions to be taken into consideration in the methodology frame could be related with the current regulatory framework for land expropriation and its recent amendments; financial analysis on net income stream on the sites and its neighborhoods; eventual transactions (sales and leasing) on the region. Below you can find the auxiliary overview tables to be used in the phase of compensation.

Table 1. Template table calculation of prices for financial compensation of the land

No.	Commune/Municipality	Min Price (ALL)/m2	Max Price (ALL)/m2	Average Price (ALL)/m2
1.	The prices for the agricultural lands/areas as by the price list of the GoA ⁴⁷			
2.	The prices for the previous land expropriation			
3.	The prices for the agricultural lands/areas as by the price list of the informal transactions on wells area			
	The recommend price for the expropriation area:			

Agricultural Crops and Trees Compensation: The evaluation method for estimating this compensation is based on the Directive No. 1, dated 10.05.2000, “On the technical criteria for calculating the value of fruit trees that are expropriated for public interest in cases where purchasing indicators are missing”⁴⁸. The technical criteria in this directive are used in case of lack of transaction indicators declared by the Office of Immovable Property Registration Office (IPRO).

By destination fruit trees plants are:

- Fruit trees plants cultivated for their fruit production;
- "Parent" fruit trees plants cultivated to get materials to increase their multiplication;
- Genetic valued fruit trees plants registered as such in the Gene Bank at the State Institute of Seeds and Seedlings or/and at the Institute of Arboriculture;
- Fruit trees plants cultivated in order to produce their fruits and improve the resident or business activity environment;

⁴⁷ As by DCM 514, Date 31.07.2014 "On the approval of property values per each district of the Republic of Albania" Official Bulletin No.118, Year 2014. http://www.qbz.gov.al/botime/fletore_zyrtare/2014/PDF-2014/118-2014.pdf (page 3-150) This documents changes every year through a DCM and is issued in the Official Gazette/Bulletin.

⁴⁸ Directive No. 1, dated 10.05.2000, “On the technical criteria for calculating the value of fruit trees that are expropriated for public interest in cases where purchasing indicators are missing”, <http://www.qbz.gov.al/doc.jsp?doc=docs/Udhezim%20Nr%201%20Dat%C3%AB%2005-10-2000.htm>

- Seed plot with all planting and multiplying materials and structures of fruit trees.

The calculation of the value of fruit trees and crops as by the “replacement cost” method for investments and activity costs done, taking into account the values of living labor, instruments and materials that are at the time of evaluation. A template table on the noted for the evaluation of trees and plants is presented below.

Table 2. Table for Prices Used to Compensate for Loss of Trees

Type of plant tree/Age	Age of Tree/Year of Production of Plants			Additional Losses	Total
	New/Small	Medium	Large		
Orange Tree					
Lemon Tree					
Olive, ... etc.					

The World Bank applies as well the "Replacement cost" valuation method of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. What differs from the above mentioned technique is that the WB uses the current market price of the plants and production as per fair substitution and as does not take into consideration the depreciation of structures and assets⁴⁹. That is why; the considered values will be calculated without deducting depreciation of any structure or asset. For crops the estimated value is calculated based on the expected yield and market unit price, considering also the cost of the investment for initiation, land usage, improvement of land etc. In overall, the value of lost trees is the cost of replacement root stock / seedling, land preparation, and the lost production from the tree based on the tree's age and productive life over the time it takes for the new seedling to mature and reach a production level equal to the lost tree. A similar evaluation is done for the crops.

Procedures for Payment of Compensation

Compensation payments will be made before any project use of land, loss of assets, or physical resettlement takes place unless those payments are staggered to enable affected people to begin preparation of new sites. The overall responsibility for payments on expropriation claims for the Project is under the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is responsible for issuing the expropriation decision and authorizing the funds required. The land acquisition transfer must be fully completed, and payment made, before any Works can be executed on the expropriated property. Each PAP will receive the compensation payable into a bank account opened by the owner for purposes of the expropriation. Such sums will be approved by a DCM and the funds will be passed to the bank account of each PAP(s), according to the banking documentation provided by them. The PAPs will be individually informed by the bank within upon the transfer of compensation into the account. Any cost associated with account opening and maintenance will be covered by will be covered by the Ministry and the banking service will be offered free of costs to each PAPs. The transfer of payment will be made after the publication in the Official Gazette of the Decision of Expropriation. The Decision of the Council of Ministers for expropriation

⁴⁹ OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement, Required Measures Dec 2001 (Revised April 2003)

is effective (enter into power) immediately and is published in the Official Gazette. In the event of an appeal in the Court, when no agreement is reached, if the compensation payable is not agreed upon between the government and the land owner, such compensation shall be determined by the Court. In these conditions the person gets the money from the bank, but depending on judicial decision he is entitled to receive an additional benefit.

10.2. Budgetary Implications and Funding

In general, the cost burden of compensation will be borne by the executing agencies such as government ministries, NGO's and the private service providers as may be appropriate. Costs for the implementation of the RAP include three categories: (a) technical support, (b) expropriation procedure, and (c) land acquisition.

- a) *Technical assistance* of the RAP implementation cover the monitoring and preparation of the expropriation case application file. For the implementation of these projects will be will used World Bank loans to cover the costs of technical assistance.
- b) The overall responsibility for *resettlement and expropriation* for the Project is under the Council of Ministers. The financial responsibility for the expropriation procedures, including the compensation to be paid, resettlement costs, etc., lies with the Ministry of Urban Development. Costs for the expropriation procedures are managed by the MoUD budget for the functioning of the special expropriation commission for covering the costs of any fees for the registration of new ownership titles and issuing of Certificates of Ownership for all PAPs.
- c) The *land acquisition* will be financed by the GoA budget. The Council of Ministers is responsible for issuing the expropriation decision and authorizing the funds required, which will be delivered to owners as soon as the CoM Decision publishes in the Official Gazette. The land acquisition transfer must be fully completed, and payment made, before any Works can be executed on the expropriated property.

The estimate of the overall cost of resettlement and compensation will be determined during the socio-economic study. Disbursements based on budgetary requirements, established by the RAPs in consultation with PAPs and local chiefs, will made through the relevant District Administration.

Annex 11. Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the Resettlement and/or Land Acquisition Procedure

Steps	Institution	Description of responsibilities	Timing	Remarks
RAP Planning				
Step I	ADF (or Consultant on behalf of ADF)	Identification of PAPs, public information, calculation of RAP value		Information on project effects, needs on RAP, evaluation and verification of PAPs
Step II	ADF (or Consultant on behalf of ADF)	PAP Consultation		Explanation on assets to be affected, identification of the best way for compensation, explanation of time of compensation, main actors on implementation process, procedures to be undertaken and the rights for Grievances
Step III	ADF (or Consultant on behalf of ADF)	Preparation of final RAP report		Preparation of RAP Report considering comments of WB and MoUD
Step IV	ADF, WB, MoUD	Submit RAPs to WB Task Team for review and no objection before implementing. Approval of final report		No objection from World Bank experts for the RAP. Formalizing the RAP report and including at project implementation ToR
Step V	ADF (or Consultant on behalf of ADF)	Grievance Committee Creation		The Grievance Committee needs to be formalized and specific contacts need to be given to the PAPs.
RAP Implementation				
Step VI	ADF MoUD	Request for expropriation for public interest	tbd	Fulfill of criteria provided by law, especially the necessary documents that prove the expropriation needs
Step VII	MoUD	Expropriation Commission at MoUD has to examine the request and documents	tbd	Raising of Expropriation Commission, verification of documentation on proprieties, calculation and verification of compensation value
		If the legal criteria are fulfilled the MoUD starts the expropriation procedures.		
		If not, the request will be rejected.		
Step VIII	ADF, Grievance Committee	Ensure that the Expropriation Commission decisions are based in Albanian Legislation and WB guidelines and considers PAPs requests	tbd	Evaluation of compliance between interested part requests

Step IX	Local Authority/ MoUD /PAPs	Compile the agreement considering pretends of any parts and legislation	tbd	Give solution and incite agreements supporting PAPs requests upon legislation
Step X	MoUD	Agreement with PAP's about expropriation.	tbd	Important: the fair evaluation of the properties
		Publication of the notice for the expropriation – Declamation		The procedure must be followed carefully and respecting the right of the third persons to prevent the complaint to the Court
		Examine the suggestions and the complaints of persons affect by the process		The expropriation it will be done for the persons who will accept to be compensated with the conditions published.
		Prepare the draft decision for Council of Ministers.		Preparation of DCM on PAP compensation
Step XI	Council of Ministers	Approve the decision of the expropriation for public interest;	tbd	DCM shall be implemented 1 month after declaiming on official newspaper
		Or		
		Reject the proposal to MoUD with the suggestion to review, if it is not in conformity with the law. Pay the compensation to persons affected by the project		
Step XII	ADF (or Consultant on behalf of ADF) /Grievance Committee	Assistance on relationship between PAPs and Local and Governmental authorities, verifications, and supervision of RAP implementation	tbd	Verification of compatibility of the agreement between interested parts.
Step XIII	ADF (or Consultant on behalf of ADF) /Grievance Committee	If needed, assistance of PAPs on grievance procedures for administrative bodies, RAP procedures, compensation values etc and support PAPs grievances on the Court	tbd	If PAPs will have grievances
Step XIV	PAPs	Opening a Bank Account and reporting it at the MoUD	tbd	Institutional support of the compensation process
Step XV	MoUD	Pay the compensation to persons affected by the expropriation before the civil works begin	tbd	Ensure that compensation are done in respect (amount and time) of agreements signed by interested parties and before starting the project implementation
Step XVI	ADF (or Consultant on behalf of ADF)	Ensure that the process implementation has considered all pretends by both interested parties	tbd	Ensure that compensation are done in respect (amount and time) of agreements signed by interested parties
Step XVII	ADF	Prepare the final report on RAP implementation	tbd	Considering that compensations will be finished before

				starting the project implementation.
Step XVIII	MoUD, PAP, ADF	Assignment of the disclosure process according the interested parties demands and in respect of DCM	tbd	Ensure a signed document that shows the RAP is finished and the compensation is done.
			tbd	This document also will verify that in the future the expropriate lands are ownership of MoUD

Annex 12. ESMF Public Consultation Meeting – Minutes of Meeting

Republic of Albania
Ministry of Urban Development
Albanian Development Fund

ADF office, dt.06 / 07/ 2016

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE “PROJECT FOR INTEGRATED URBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”

The World Bank funded “Project for Integrated Urban Economic Development” is expected to be implemented by the Government of Albania (Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Finance, Albanian Development Fund) upon approval.

The public consultation meeting discussed the expected results that this project can bring to the environment and the social aspects through the Environmental and Social Management Framework, Draft . In this meeting were also presented two Environmental and Social Management Plans for two subprojects: “Rehabilitation of the Saranda staircases”, Draft and “Rehabilitation of the Cobblestone road to castle "Mihal Komneni" and the Panoramic View Point “Tabja”, Draft.

The document was uploaded on the official website of the Albanian Development Fund, the Ministry of Urban Development and shared through social media (Facebook), on June 21, 2016. Details can be checked at the following website:

http://www.albaniandf.org/english/publikime/Pages/Publikime_te_tjera.html
<https://www.facebook.com/albaniandf/>

The public consultation took place at the Albanian Development Fund, on July 6, 2016, at 09:30.

Participants were representatives of:

Line ministries (Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs,
NGO's,

World Bank

(List of participants is attached at the end of this document)

Public information

The participants were informed on:

- The venue of the project
- The type of interventions foreseen during the project
- The Environmental and Social Safeguards document outline
- Foreseen environmental and social impacts of the PIUED project
- Measures for mitigating environmental and social impacts

Summary of comments, feedback and recommendations of the participants

The meeting was opened by Mr. Nertil Jole, representative of the Ministry of Urban Development, who presented the PIUED project in general, background and main components. Mrs. Anni Kallfa, Head of Environmental Unit of the Albanian Development Fund, presented in detail the social and environmental components of the project, as well as mitigation measures of the environmental and social impacts. She made a presentation of the most important legislative tools the project will be based on, including the Credit Agreement that will be signed between World Bank and the Government of Albania, which will serve as the main legislative basis of reference. The presentation was also focused on resettlement issues and respective procedures, in case it will be necessary during the implementation of subprojects.

After the presentation there were several questions from the participants, which were answered by the respective representatives, as follows:

1. Question. Ms Sabina Cenameri, specialist at the Ministry of Environment.

Which is the timeframe of the project implementation and when are the first works foreseen to be started?

1. Answer. Mr. Nertil Jole, Ministry of Urban Development

The first works to be implemented within the framework of this project are expected to begin after the approval of the credit fund or approximately at the beginning of 2017 and will continue for 5 years.

2. Question. Mr. Pal Coku, environmental expert at the Albanian Development Fund
Do the Local Government Units participate financially with a certain percentage in the investment?

Who will cover the cost of expropriation that may rise during the implementation of the projects?

Answer

3. Answer: Mr. Blendi Bushati, ADF: Municipalities don't participate in the investment because the project will be financed with funds from World Bank. In regards to expropriations that may come up during the project design and implementation, they will be covered by the Albanian Government.

4. Question: Ms. Sabina Cenameri, specialist at the Ministry of Environment. How will the maintenance be organized after the realization of works?

4. Answer: Mr. Blendi Bushati, Director of the Regional Development Department
The ADF ahead of start of the sub-project, will sign an Investment and Maintenance Agreement with respective Municipalities that will benefit the investment. In this agreement, right after the end of the defect and liability period will be transferred to the respective Local Government Unit that will cover the cost of maintenance.

PHOTODOCUMENTATION



LISTA E PIESEMARRIESE NE KONSULTIMIN ME PUBLIKUN NE LIDHJE ME PROJEKTIN "PER ZHVILLIM TE INTEGRUAR URBAN DHE EKONOMIK"
ASPEKTET MUESORE DHE SOCIALE (KUADRI I MENAXHIMIT MUESOR DHE SOCIAL, PLANET E MENAXHIMIT MUESORE DHE SOCIALE)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSULTATION MEETING FOR "PROJECT FOR INTEGRATED URBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"

Tirane, 06. 07. 2016

FSHZH/ADF

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Annex 13. Proposed Indicators for Social Monitoring Plan⁵⁰

No	Issues / activities to be monitored	Indicators
1	General success/acceptability of the compensation/resettlement process	Outstanding (unsigned) individual compensations/resettlement contracts as a percentage of total compensation/resettlement contracts
		Ratio of PAPs remaining supportive of the project against those not supportive
		Level of public consultation measured as ratio of those that acknowledge to have been
		Consulted vs. those that were not consulted. This ratio can be determined by random sampling.
		Actual time of completing resettlement compared to planned time
2	Project acceptance (or not) by the community	Number of complaints as a percentage of total PAPs
		Number of grievances successfully resolved as a percentage of total number of grievances
3	Acceptance (or not), of PAPs by host community	Number of conflicts between PAPs and host community
4	Restoration of areas temporarily disrupted by construction	Area of land restored to cultivation as a percentage of total area of land disrupted
5	Replacement of grazing land permanently displaced by access roads and building construction	Area of new land opened up for cultivation/grazing as a percentage of total original land area cultivated/grazed
6	Quality of life compared with that before compensation/resettlement	Number of larger houses of better quality provided as a percentage of total number of houses in the original settlement
		Number of individuals and families able to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, land and crops or other alternative incomes, as a percentage of total PAPs
		Pre-project income of vulnerable affected individuals/groups versus their present income
		Number of people participating in project activities compared to total PAPs
		Trends in environmental diseases such as malaria, diarrhea, coughs etc
		Trends in respiratory diseases
		Trend in HIV/AIDS statistics in comparison with pre-settlement statistics
		Mortality rates after resettlement compared with pre-settlement rates
		Number of PAPs with access to potable water compared with total PAPs
7	Productivity	Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land).
		Post project production per affected household/homestead compared with pre- project income.
		Wildlife conservation and eco-tourism activity on acquired land as per plan,

⁵⁰ Note: These are only some of the indicators that will be used. Specific indicators will need to be developed taking into account site specific conditions.