

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE PROJECT “REVITALIZATION OF KITINO KALE”**

MUNICIPALITY OF KICEVO

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Introduction

The Local and Regional Competitiveness Project (LRCP) is a four-year investment operation supported by the European Union through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) and designed for competition and innovation in Macedonia. The project is implemented by the Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, and is administered by the World Bank. The main objective of the Local and Regional Competitiveness Project is to strengthen the contribution of tourism to the local economic development and to enhance the capacities of the Government and public institutions in order to boost tourism's development and facilitate the management of the destinations. The LRCP will provide funding for capacity building that will contribute to the further development of the tourism sector, investment in destinations and support their progress. The project will support selected tourist destinations in the country through a combination of technical support in order to improve destination's management, investment in infrastructure and innovation.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), prepared in line with the LRCP ESMF, refers to the envisaged activities within the project "Revitalization of Kitino Kale" in the Municipality of Kicevo. Separate Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) was prepared, as a part of the ESMP, where all of the requirements and mitigation and monitoring measures connected to cultural heritage protection are elaborated. The ESMP includes a description of the project, technical details and a description of the site and the location. Based on these parameters, it assesses environmental and social risks, as well as the risks associated to the immovable cultural heritage. The implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures that identify the determined risks and issues in the ESMP is mandatory. The sub-project "Revitalization of Kitino Kale" must be in line with the ESMF in all phases or implementation.

1. Description of the project "Revitalization of Kitino Kale"

The fortress Kitino Kale is a fortified settlement from Bronze and Iron Age and from the Middle Ages, an archaeological site that has persisted for many years. According to existing records, this is the oldest settlement in the town. The legend says that this hill belonged to the duchess Kita, one of the sisters of King Marko, which is why it was called Kitino Kale, and it is assumed that the town of Kicevo was named after her.

Located on a dominant position in the center of the city, the Kitino Kale is a park complex with paths for recreation, promenades and accompanying facilities that in the past period enabled the quality fulfillment of leisure time and the organization of various parties and events. As a result of the long-standing carelessness of the site, the complex is now ruined, neglected and rarely visited. Recently, the municipality made efforts and provided funds for arranging the paths to the top of the hill, and installation of lighting within the complex. With the reconstruction of the plateau in front of the building (patio arrangement and paving with granite anti-slip tiles for outdoor use), reconstruction of the ruined object (former restaurant) through adaptation into a multimedia center, reconstruction of the existing fountains, arrangement of the access paths (restoration of the paths and replacement of damaged tiles), highlighting the cultural heritage and archaeological remains on the terrain (construction of a metal structure with an assumed look of the towers, close to the present remains), horticultural arrangement (decorative stones and decorative bushed grass), introducing new activities (corner for children with built-in elements for playing, skates and swings, sitting benches and chess set for adults, trim path and fitness equipment for recreation, metal amphitheater construction and summer stage partly covered with tin roof) and by

placing pergola (steel and wood construction, with a beech tree bench), the complex would be integrated into the urban tissue of the city.

The reorganization of the space and the utilization of the connection inside-out and the reconstruction of the ruined object with conversion into a multimedia center will provide diverse offer, such as cafe-bar, cinema projections, concerts, cultural events, seminars, workshops, etc.

The building that is subject to reconstruction in this project is from category B. It was in the past a restaurant that has been active for a long time. The building was later used as a radio station. However, neglected for so many years, today this building is nothing but a ruin. In order to reconstruct and adapt the facility for the needs foreseen in accordance with the planned revitalization of the hill, in accordance with the technical documentation, the following works and activities will be carried out: Phase - water supply and sewerage (a water supply line will be connected to one existing arm of the city water network), Phase - electricity (connection of the facility to the electricity grid), Phase - adaptation and reconstruction of the building (complete renewal and putting into operation). Namely, all phases, according to the technical documentation, include activities such as: preparatory work, pavement works, insulation work, building works, metalworking, tin works, carpentry works, concrete works, ceramic works, painting works and installation of urban equipment. Earthworks are also envisaged. It includes land excavation for water supply and sewage as well as materials for energy empowerment of the building. An elaborate for protection against fires, explosions and dangerous material has been prepared in order to provide a protection of the object.

The summer stage is an open stage which, according to the Project, is placed on the plateau above the Memorial Monument and foresees the paving of the plateau (plateau - the surface at the top that covers a larger part above the memorial monument, excluding the part under which the very monument is located). The memorial monument is a kind of memorial ossuary, built in fifties of the last century. The relics of the fallen fighters are kept in a small room on the eastern part of the monument. During the construction of the monument it was ruined some of the cultural heritage of the existing fortress. Today it is in poor condition caused by atmospheric water, that doesn't have a quality and appropriate treatment despite the efforts to initiate a construction of a drainage canal, a project initiated by the municipality in cooperation with the Conservation Center - Skopje. With the construction of the summer stage, the final protection of the monument will be performed, and the place will introduce new activities in the interest of all visitors. For its revitalization will be carried out ground works, concrete works, reinforcement works and metal - montage works. The project is based on the expert opinion of the Conservation center - Skopje and it includes conditions that indicate no excavation greater than 0.20 m. After completion of the project activities for rehabilitation of the hill, in accordance with the sustainability plan, it is planned to set up cameras as well as a security service in order to provide protection and sustainability. It should be noted that during the performance of all planned activities, both for the object and for the open summer stage, no cutting of trees or ruining of any objects that are under any kind of protection, is foreseen. The nature of places and works is such that there is no disturbance of that kind.

The new look and newly introduced activities, as well as the proximity of the complex to the city center, will enable this location to be a recognizable brand and a part of day-to-day life, which will affect the quality of life and the economic benefit of the municipality.

Kitino Kale represents a great tourist potential, on any basis defined as an existing attraction that has been fully used in the past. Due to the current ruined state, at the moment this location can only be perceived as area with potential. If it undergoes a certain intervention and is put into operation, according to the project envision Kitino Kale will become an attractive destination, a recognizable tourist attraction,

in which enjoyment will find a wide variety of domestic and foreign visitors. The location in the city center provides communication, i.e. pedestrian and traffic accessibility, and from the top of the hill provides a beautiful view of the city and its surroundings. There are a number of catering and shopping facilities that provide various services for eating, entertainment, overnight, etc.

Kitano Kale is a monument of culture, an archaeological site - a smaller fortified castle (opidulum), which has guaranteed protection. By the Republic Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture, a decision was adopted to establish the status of a cultural monument by No. 08-561 from April 25, 1990. Having in mind that it is a protected cultural object i.e. an archaeological site, the activities that will be realized on the location Kitano Kale, will be in accordance with the prescribed conditions in order to ensure the preservation of its values.

Planned activities

Based on the current situation, there are many things that need to be replaced and renewed, but there are several new ideas for designing and implementing in order to reach the main goal of this sub-project for the revival of Kitano Kale and its transformation into a functional and reconstructed complex for recreation and relaxation of visitors. For that purpose, the Municipality of Kicevo is planning activities for full revitalization of Kitano Kale, which would change the current bad situation on the site.

1. The project includes the reconstruction of the plateau in front of the former restaurant building that includes paving with granite plates, installation of urban equipment and horticultural arrangement of promenades with bush grass, decorative stone and seedlings, reconstruction of an existing fountain, as well as reconstruction of existing ruined building (former restaurant) including water supply and sewerage infrastructure. At the given location there are no newly designed installation networks and infrastructure, but for the needs of the facility, it will be provided connection to the existing water supply network. One direction of the water supply network passes through the site (the project location), to the plateau in front of the building, which allows with a small intervention of 100 meters, the building to be connected to the local water supply network. Internally, the facility itself provides water supply through the foreseen water supply installation. As for the faecal sewerage network, wastewater disposal is envisaged to lead to an existing septic tank. From the building to the recipient-existing septic tank, there is a PVC pipe of 150 mm, placed in a ditch on a leveled sand bed and buried with ground (in length of less than 20m). In the building, the PVC pipe enters under the plate on the ground floor, from which a horizontal PVC pipe of 100 mm is separated for connection.

2. The arrangement of the 2 existing access paths including rehabilitation of existing parking lot (capacity of 17 vehicles), the substrate and the replacement of damaged tiles or damaged asphalt, as well as the highlighting of the cultural heritage and archaeological remains on the field, through the construction of a metal structure with an assumed tower look, will provide a pleasant visual experience of the complex.

3. Introducing the new activities include: construction of corner for children and retirees (children's corner includes installation of props for playing (slides, skittles, swings), the chess set for older visitors will be installed), as well as a fitness corner, and placing a pergola (the structure with a wooden bench will provide comfort, rest, relaxation and a nice view for the visitors);



Figure 1 and Figure 2 The current state of the plateau in front of the object



Figure 3 Remains of the medieval tower

Figure 4 and Figure 5 Paths towards the former restaurant envisaged for reconstruction and toward the Memorial-Ossuary on the top of the hill

4. Setting a summer stage and a mobile amphitheater, will contribute to the revival of the complex. Urban equipment (benches and garbage bins) will be set on several locations in the complex. The arrangement of a plateau for a summer stage (installation of a partially covered tin roof and a metal structure on which a wooden bench is laid), will provide an opportunity for organizing outdoor events that will contribute to the rich cultural offer in the city, movement of visitors and the dynamics of the space.



Figure 6 Memorial-Ossuary

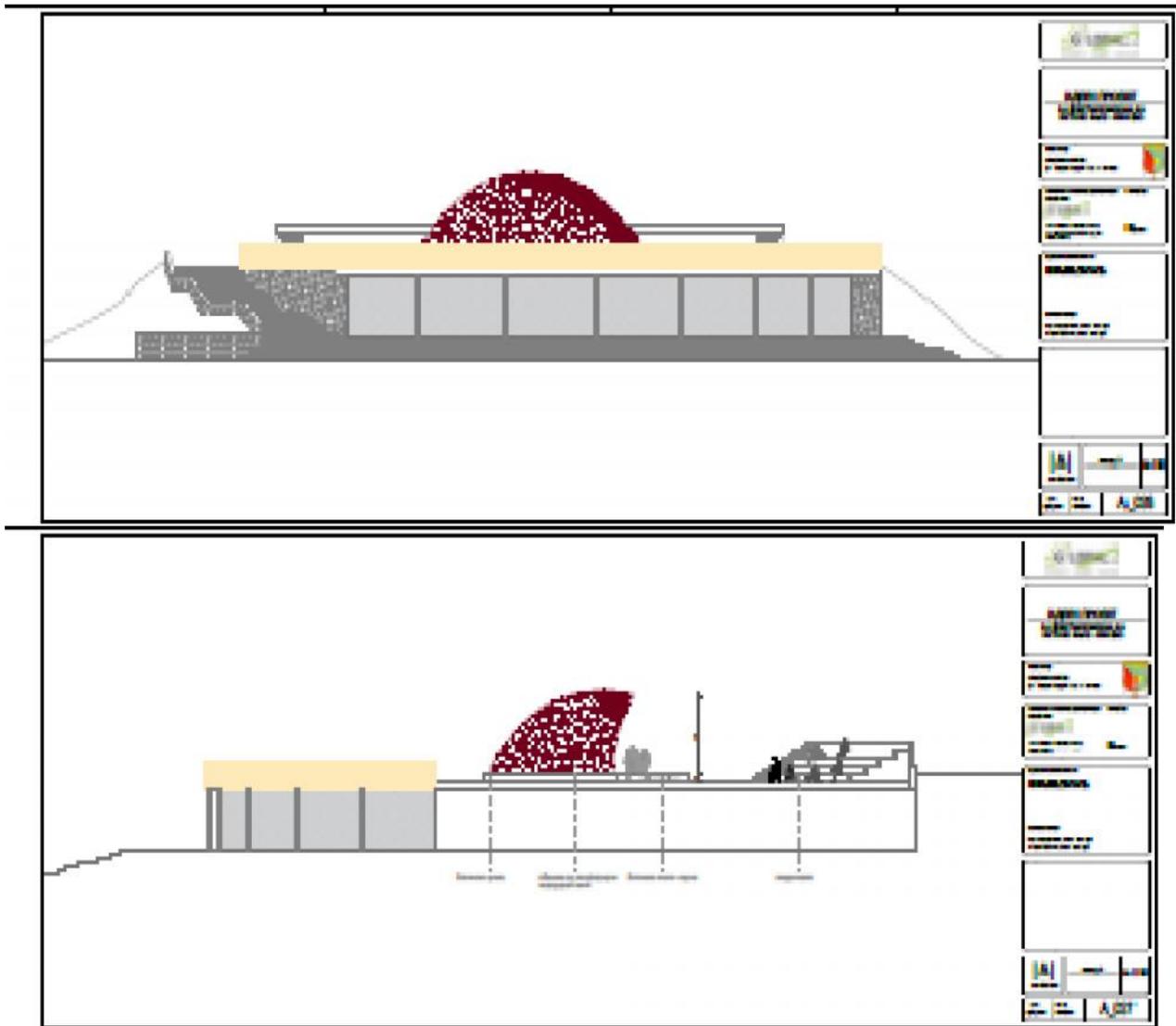


Figure 7 Plateau of the Memorial-Ossuary (anticipated look of the summer stage)

The planned activities for revitalization of the complex Kitino Kale include:

- Construction activities for adaptation/reconstruction of an existing building (former restaurant) and an existing fountain, which includes preparatory work, earthworks, insulation, masonry works, metalworking, concrete works, installation, painting and facade works.
- Rehabilitation of the existing utility infrastructure in the complex Kitino Kale - reconstruction of the restaurant water supply network, fecal sewer, electricity.
- Construction of assembly (public) facilities in the complex (children's corner, pensioners corner, trim path and corner for fitness, sightseeing installation, summer stage), which include preparatory works, construction works for paving, installation of concrete foundations, as well as procurement and installation of equipment (urban equipment, children's playground equipment, fitness equipment).
- Reconstruction of plateau, horticultural arrangement and installation of urban equipment, which includes construction works for landscaping - replacement of damaged concrete tiles, compaction and

placement of new granite anti-slip tiles, installation of decorative grass and decorative crushed stones, installation of concrete foundations and installation of urban equipment.

- Reconstruction of pedestrian and access traffic paths within the existing dimensions, which involves replacement of damaged concrete tiles with new ones upon the pedestrian path and construction works for excavation of dilapidated asphalt, compaction and installation of a new bituminous layer (2 existing access roads/paths with length of 257m and 173m and width of 2,5m).

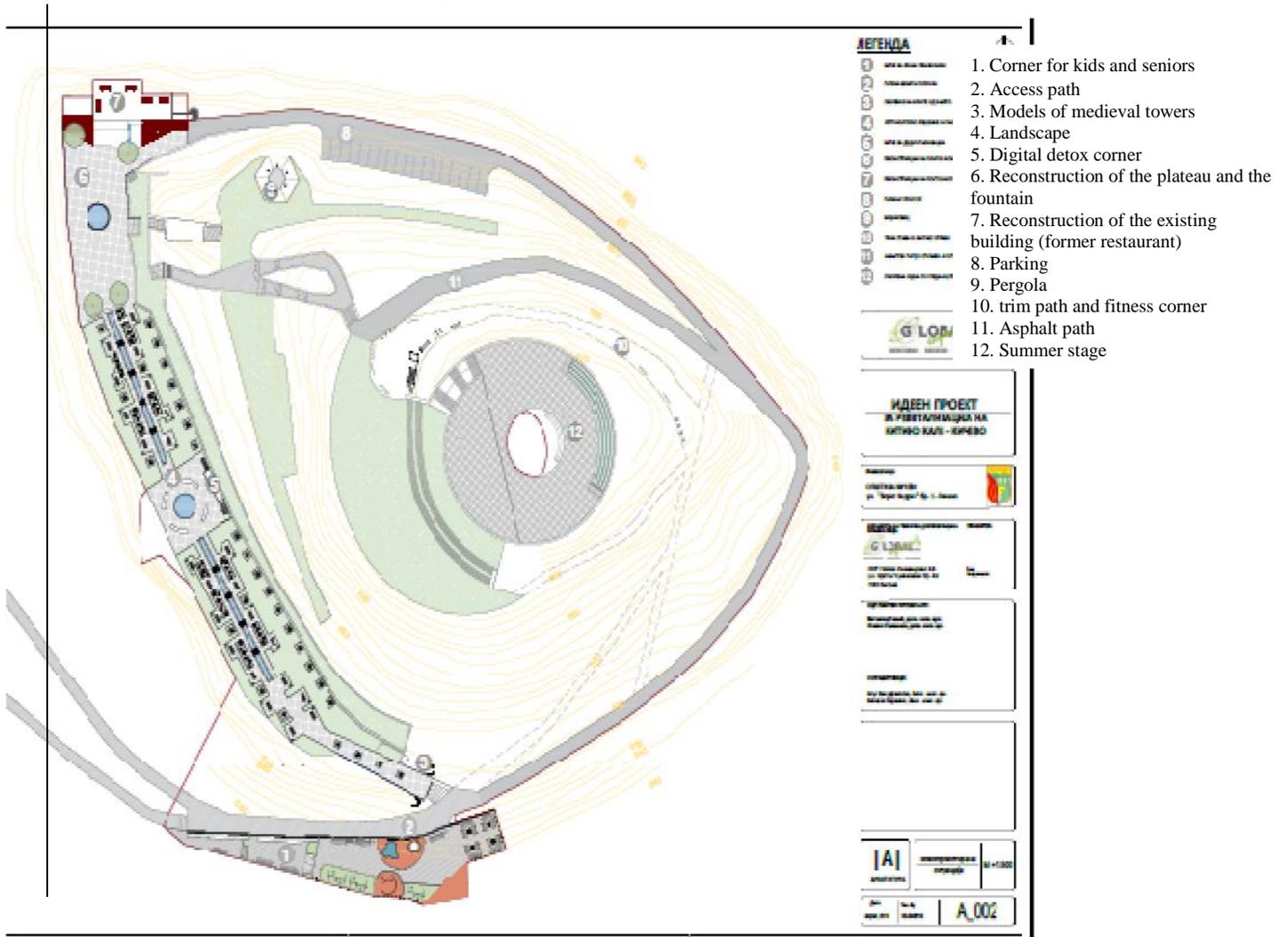


Figure 8 Planned look of the complex Kitino Kale after a project intervention

Location of the activities

Kitino Kale is located on the east of the central part of Kichevo. It is a tentacle with a circular base above, up to 20 m high above the eastern foot and the river Temnica (633 m above sea level). On the west it is connected through a low and wide saddle with the plain, in which river Osojska, river Zajashka and river Temnicabound, forming the river Treska (VelikaReka). Here is the nucleus of the medieval and

today's town of Kicevo. It is currently a park (in a badstate), with a Memorial-Ossuary from the Second World War on the top of the hill.

The location, on which the sub-project will be realized, is situated in the central part of the town of Kichevo, within the destination that covers the region of Reka and its surroundings. Kitino Kale is located in the center of Kicevo and covers a large area with vegetation, as well as a certain infrastructure that is available for visitors. The complex has defined pedestrian paths for recreation, promenades and accompanying facilities that in the past enabled the quality fulfillment of leisure time, organizing parties and various manifestations. Although in the past Kitino Kale was fully operational, in the last two decades it was out of use.

Kitino Kale is a great tourist potential, an existing attraction that has been fully used in the past. Due to the current ruined state, at the moment this location can only be perceived as a prospective area. If it undergoes a certain intervention and is put into operation, according to the project envisions, Kitino Kale will become an attractive destination, a recognizable tourist attraction, in which its enjoyment will find a wide variety of domestic and foreign visitors. The location in the city center provides communication, i.e. pedestrian and traffic accessibility, and from the top of the hill provides a beautiful view of the city and its surroundings. There are catering and shopping facilities nearby, which provide various services for food, entertainment, overnight, etc.



2. Scope of the ESMP and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

The ESMP is prepared for the envisaged activities within the sub-project of the Municipality of Kichevo - Revitalization of Kitino Kale. The ESMP and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan include a description of the project, technical details, location and scope, on the basis of which the environmental risks have been assessed, as well as the social aspects relevant to the case. The ESMP and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan identify sustainable and effective measures that can reduce potential negative

impacts to an acceptable level on the environment and the social surrounding and on cultural heritage. Implementation of mitigation measures on identified risks is mandatory.

The ESMP consists of a collection of institutional mitigation measures and monitoring during the implementation of the activities, in order to eliminate the negative impacts on the environment and the social surrounding or reduce them to an acceptable level. The Plan also includes the necessary activities to implement these measures. The ESMP gives a description of the technical details of each mitigating measure, including the type of impact along with sketches, description of equipment and procedures for action, as well as potential appropriate impacts, environmental impact assessment of these measures and provides a link to other plans for mitigation, which are mandatory for the project (Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the sub-project Revitalization of Kitino Kale in the Municipality of Kicevo in addition to this ESMP).

3. Institutional and legal framework

One of the biggest challenges for environmental policy, is to achieve the balance between the economic and social dimension of development, on one hand, and environmental protection on the other, which provides increased use of economic instruments in direction of environmental protection. Recognizing the harmful effects of environmental pollution that affect the quality of life of the people, the basic principles for environmental protection are set by the state in the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.52/91, 1/92 (Amendments I and II), No.31/98 (Amendment III); No.91/01 (Amendment IV-XVIII), No.84/03 (Amendment XIX); No.3/09 (Amendment XXX)), as the highest legal document in the country. The Constitution stipulates that one fundamental principle of fundamental values is the spatial regulation and humanization and the protection of the environment and nature. Also, one of the fundamental freedoms and human rights is the right to a clean and healthy environment, but it is also an obligation for the citizens to upgrade and protect the environment, while the state is obliged to provide conditions for the realization of this guaranteed right of the citizens.

The key national legislation, EU directives, international standards and policies of the World Bank, relevant for the preparation of the ESMP for the implementation of the sub-project “Revitalization of Kitino Kale”, are presented below.

3.1 The procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment for the development of the project

The procedure for the assessment of the environmental impact is carried out in accordance with Chapter XI/Article 76-94 of the Law on Environment (Official Gazette No.53/05, 81/05 24/07, 159/08 and 83/09; 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 163/13, 42/14, 129/15 and 39/16) and the relevant by-laws, taking into account the EU Directives on impact assessments on the environment (Directive 85/337 EEC, 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/31/EC). The types of projects and the criteria on the basis of which the need for the implementation of the EIA procedure is determined are determined by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia on a proposal from the body competent for the environmental affairs (MoEPP) and in accordance with the Decree on the designation of projects and the criteria on the basis of which the need for conducting an EIA is determined (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.74/05, 109/09 and 164/12).

The procedure starts when the developer (the Proposer of the Project) who intends to realize a project delivers Letter of Intent, in written and electronic version, to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP - Environmental Department) that is responsible for the complete procedure.

The Department of Environment is obliged to give an opinion whether the preparation of Environmental Elaborate and Environmental Assessment is needed.

Within the phase of establishing the need for an EIA procedure, the MoEPP determines whether an EIA procedure for the project should be implemented. For the development of projects that do not belong to the list of projects for which an EIA procedure should be carried out, there are requirements for the preparation of the "Environmental Protection Elaborate-Environmental Impact Assessment Report" (applicable for projects of category B under the Environmental Assessment procedure OP 4.0.1 from the World Bank).

3.1.1 National Environmental Assessment Procedure for small projects

Within the EIA procedure, during the examination phase, if a decision is made that there is no need to implement an EIA procedure, then the investment project should start the procedure for preparing the elaborate. This procedure is mandatory for small-scale projects (for example: reconstruction or construction of local streets, roads, construction of local water supply systems, wastewater collection systems and smaller-scale projects) that have short-term, small negative impacts on the environment.

There are two Rulebooks for the preparation of an Environmental Protection Elaborate-Environmental Impact Assessment Report - an elaborate for small projects:

- Rulebook on the list of projects for which an Environmental Protection Elaborate - Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) should be prepared by the Investor and adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (Official Gazette No. 36/12);
- Rulebook on the list of projects for which an Environmental Protection Elaborate - Environmental Impact Assessment Report should be prepared by the Investor and adopted by the Mayor of the Municipality (Official Gazette No. 41/12)

The contents of the Elaborate for environmental protection - Environmental Impact Assessment Report should be in accordance with the Rulebook on the form and content of the Report and in accordance with the procedures for adoption of the Environmental Protection Elaborate- Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.132/12). The Elaborate-EIA Report contains the main characteristics of the activities and the main identified negative and positive impacts on the environment. The simple Environmental Protection Program consists of measures to prevent, mitigate and compensate for adverse and disadvantageous impacts on all elements of the environment that need to be developed in accordance with national legislation and international environmental practices. During the preparation and adoption of the EIA Report/Elaborate there is no need for public debate.

The Municipality of Kichevo, submitted a Notice of Intent No.23-512/1 dated 23.02.2018 for the implementation of the project "Revitalization of Kitino Kale", to the MoEPP - Environmental Department. In relation to this Notice of Intent, an Opinion was submitted by the MoEPP - Environment Department, explaining that for this project, no Environmental Protection Elaborate- EIA Report should be prepared.

List of regulations and documents on proposed environmental management measures

1. Law on Environment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 53/05, 81/05, 24/07, 159/08, 83/09, 48/10, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 187 / 13,42 / 14, 44/15, 129/15 and 39/16);
2. Law on Waste Management (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 68/04, 71/04, 107/07, 102/08, 134/08, 82/09, 124/10, 09/11, 47 / 11, 51/11, 163/11, 123/12, 147/13, 163/13, 51/15, 146/15, 156/15, 39/16 and 63/16);
3. Law on protection against noise in the environment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 79/07, 124/10, 47/11 and 163/13);
4. Law on Air Quality (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 67/04, 92/07, 35/10, 47/11, 59/12, 100/12, 4/13 and 10/15);
5. Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 67/04, 14/06, 84/07, 35/10, 47/11, 148/11, 59/12, 13/13, 163 / 13, 41/14, 146/15, 39/16 and 63/16);
6. Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste Management ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 161/09, 17/11, 47/11, 136/11, 6/12, 39/12, 9/13 and 39 / 16);
7. Law on Health and Safety of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 92/07, 136/11, 23/13, 25/13 137/13, 164/13, 158/14, 15/15, 129/15 and 192/15)
8. Law on Waters ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 87/08, 6/09, 161/09, 83/10, 51/11, 44/12, 23/12, 23/13, 163/13, 180/14 and 146/15);
9. Law on Construction ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 130/09, 124/10, 18/11, 36/11, 54/11, 59/11, 13/12, 144/12, 79/13, 137/13, 163/13, 27/14, 28/14, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15 and 39/16)
10. Law on Protection and Safety at the Workplace ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 92/07, 136/11, 23/13 and 25/13)
11. Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 20/04, 71/04, 115/07, 18/11, 148/11, 23/13, 137/13, 164/13, 38 / 14, 44/14, 199/14 and 154/15);

3.2 World Bank policies related to the project

OP. 4.01 Environmental Assessment

For projects proposed for funding by the World Bank, in order to ensure their sustainability and sustainability in terms of environment and thus improve decision-making, an Environmental Assessment (EA) is needed. EA is a process whose breadth, depth and type of analysis depends on the nature, scope and potential environmental impacts of the proposed project, which assesses the possible risks of the project to the environment, as well as their impacts in the area covered by the project.

According to the World Bank categorization, there are 4 categories of projects of type A, B, C, FI, that the recipient has an obligation to implement the EA. The policy OP/BP 4.01 Environmental assessment is an integral part of the project for local and regional competitiveness. The LRCP is categorized as a category B project, assuming that a certain level of negative impact on the environment can be expected in the implementation phase, but none of them is considered to be neither significant, nor long-term based. Adequately applied policies reduce the risk of harmful impacts either on people or on the environment. As a result of perceiving the effects of the project on the environment or social aspects, the World Bank's protective policies are activated. The scope of the EA for a sub-project of category B may vary from one sub-project to another. The EA examines the negative and positive impacts of the sub-

project and hence the necessary measures to be taken to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse and unfavourable impacts.

All project (and subprojects) activities will be implemented in accordance with the World Bank policies, as well as the procedures and national regulations, whereby stricter rules are applied. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (EMF), which provides guidelines and procedures for in-depth environmental analysis for the overall project, focuses on developing guidelines and procedures for assessing and selecting sub-projects under Component 3. Only sub-projects of categories B and C will be supported, while projects in category A will be exempted. Depending on the size and scope of the sub-projects of category B, additional environmental assessments will be carried out which will result with the ESMP, i.e. the lists of activities for the ESMP for small scale activities.

For B category projects it is mandatory to assess any potentially negative impact associated with the proposed sub-project, identifying the potential environmental improvements and measures needed to prevent, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts. The scope and format of the EA will vary depending on the sub-project, but typically will be lower than the Environmental Impact Assessment, usually in the form of ESMP.

For sub-projects of category B +, the beneficiary is responsible for the preparation of a) complete EIA (depending on the opinion received from the responsible institution, as well as the ESMP or b) simple form of the EIA - a verification report with the EIA which includes, a reduced EIA range, which requires a brief description of the impacts, the definition of the mitigation measures, and the adoption of accepted practices for action and monitoring. Costs for mitigation measures will be included in the EIA or ESMP and incorporated in a feasibility study and later in the bill of quantities. The prepared EA document, depending on the opinion of the responsible institution (MoEPP), will include the annex to the ESMP prepared under OP 4.01 by the World Bank. For subproject to be qualified, all the permits required by national regulations must be obtained and submitted to the authorized institution that will carry out the assessment.

OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

The Physical Cultural Resources Policy is activated when subprojects within sub-component 3- infrastructure, potentially include projects with direct or indirect impact on immovable cultural resources. For sub-projects that activate this policy, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared. This plan may be part of the ESMP or EIA.

This practice refers to the physical resources in the field of culture, defined as movable or immovable objects, structures, groups of structures and landscapes, which have archaeological, palaeontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources can be over or underground or under water. Their cultural significance can be at local, regional or national level or within the international community. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as value for economic and social development and as an integral part of cultural identity. Most of the physical cultural resources are tourist attractions and it is possible that some of them may be locations where potential projects from component 3 of the LRCP can be implemented, and therefore this Regulation OP/BP 4.11 will be considered in the context of further analysis.

4. Institutional arrangements

The Municipality of Kicevo is located in the western part of the Republic of Macedonia, about 110 km away from the capital city of Skopje and regionally belongs to the southwestern planning region. It is characteristic of this municipality that in 2013, with the new territorial organization, a merger of five municipalities was realized: Kicevo, Drugovo, Vranestica, Zajas and Oslomej, which are now part of the Municipality of Kicevo, with administrative center located in Kicevo. When the number of inhabitants from the previous five separate municipalities is summed up, according to the data from the last census conducted in 2002, the total population in the Municipality of Kicevo is 56,739. The municipality has a multiethnic and multicultural character, with the representatives of all ethnic communities living in the country, the most numerous of which are Albanian and Macedonian. The municipality of Kicevo covers an area of 837 km², with 79 settlements on its territory. Due to the specificity of the area of the settlement's location and with a marked transition from high-mountain to low-valley part, two tectonic units can be separated into the terrain structure: the mountain part and the hilly-valley part. Kicevo valley represents a clearly shaped natural whole, surrounded by high mountains from all sides. Because of the location and the high relief, the settlements lie at an altitude of 620 to 1,150 meters.

The city of Kicevo is an urban and administrative center, towards which gravitates nearby settlements. It is located at an altitude of 620-650 meters. The city of Kicevo is the most densely populated place in the municipality with 52% of the total municipal population. The population density is 615 inhabitants per 1 km².

The Unit of self-government Municipality of Kicevo, as well as other municipalities in the country, is functioning within the competencies given by the Law on Local Self-Government, which refer to: urban and rural planning, environmental and nature's protection, planning and management of local economic development, organization and management of utility infrastructure, development of culture and protection of cultural heritage, development of sports and recreation, organization and construction of facilities for social care and child care, organization and improvement of development, construction and maintenance of a network of organizations and facilities of primary health care, measures for protection and rescue of citizens and material goods from military destruction and natural disasters and fire protection.

The local economic development component is the foundation around which the municipality develops other economic and non-economic activities. Hence, the correct and strategic approach results in improving the economic potential of the municipality that contributes to providing a better life and sustainable development of the local community.

The Municipality of Kicevo has an employed authorized environmental inspector authorized to perform environmental inspection, responsible for performing complex works for monitoring and protection of the environment and waste management. The environmental inspector will actively participate in the period of implementation of the project activities, as well as subsequently, within the project Revitalization of Kitino Kale.

According to the Decision for proclaiming the Kitino Kale as a cultural monument and cultural heritage of special importance, Kitino Kale as a protected area has a provided regime of protection. For the project activities to be implemented in the implementation phase, an approval will be issued from the Ministry of Culture - Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage on the basis of a previous opinion from the National Institution Conservation Center - Skopje. National Institution Conservation Center has

issued an opinion that has been submitted to the Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage that issued a Decision for protection and conservation conditions for a preparation of project design. Issued protection and conservation conditions were integrated within the project design that will be submitted to the Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage with the purpose of issuing the final approval.

5. The purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Plan and Cultural Heritage Management Plan/Publication and Public Consultation

The purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the project "Revitalization of Kitino Kale" is to identify the environmental impacts that will arise from the realization of the project activities on time and mitigation or minimization measures are proposed for environmental protection, as well as the period the implementation of the measures, with the responsible persons for implementation of the Plan and the envisaged costs.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan including the Cultural Heritage Management Plan as well will be part of the Contract with the Contractor who is obliged to implement the envisaged measures in accordance with the Mitigation Plan. The supervising engineer is obliged to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the proposed measures in accordance with the Monitoring Plan and to inform the investors and the Project Office (Kicevo Municipality and the Local and Regional Competitiveness Project (LRCP)).

The public will be included in the procedure for assessing the impact of the project by organizing a public hearing in the premises of the Municipality of Kicevo. The environmental management plan for the sub-project will be available in hard copy in the premises of the Municipality of Kicevo and LRCP, will be published on the website of the LRCP, the Agency for Promotion and Support of the Tourism and the website of the Municipality of Kicevo, and it will be available for the public during a period of 14 days in Albanian, Macedonian and English language. For consultation with the public, a printed form will be available in the premises of the Municipality of Kicevo. A public call for participation in a public debate will also be announced together with the ESMP (the time and venue will be additionally announced). The public debate will be organized within the consultation period. The Municipality of Kicevo will appropriately inform and invite stakeholders (local NGOs, affected communities) to take part with their ideas and comments and to contribute to the public debate. A contact person will be appointed to collect the comments regarding the Environmental Management Plan and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan, published during the public insight period as well as during the public hearing, and will include the comments in the Report of the public hearing that will be part of the Plan. It will provide the relevant comments to be taken into account as well as the incorporation of responses to comments and remarks in the final Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

6. Impacts on the environment and cultural heritage

The project "Revitalization of Kitino Kale" is positive and indispensable intervention, which will contribute to the image improvement of the fortress that will further affect the image of the town. Furthermore, it will enable better economic development and improvement of the quality of life in the community and providing pleasant moments for the foreign visitors. However, there are some negative

impacts on the environment, which are mostly short-term and limited to the period of implementation of the envisaged project's activities.

This chapter is elaborated in order to indicate the possible and potential risks and impacts and harmful effects on the environment, the population and the labor involved in the different phases of the project. The environmental impact analysis takes into account any possible changes, negative or positive, on the biological, physical, chemical and socio-economic aspects of the environment (including health aspects of the population living or working in the project area) which may arise from the implementation of the project. The level of change defines its significance, which is assessed on the basis of the width of the area where the influence is felt, the duration of the event, the possibility of its occurrence and intensity. The overall assessment is mainly focused on significant changes. This document presents the details of the possible impacts of the project and their effects on the main receptors (inhabitants, watercourses, soil etc.). In general, relatively limited adverse impacts will be created in the construction phase of the project, while the positive impacts, especially in the operational phase of the revitalized complex, will be reflected in all recipients and areas of the environment as well as in the overall living.

The impacts are considered from the aspect of several areas and receptors in the municipality: surface and groundwater, soil and geology, air quality, landscape and visual effects, noise and vibrations, waste, social aspects, material goods and cultural heritage. The impacts can occur in the construction phase, during the reconstruction of the fountain and the plateau in front of the building and the Memorial-Ossuary, during the arrangement of the access paths, horticultural arrangement, highlighting the cultural heritage (model of medieval towers by their surface remains), construction of pergola, the arrangement of the new playground for children, corner for seniors, the de-digitization and fitness court, as well as the construction of an open stage and the reconstruction of the existing facility envisaged for a multimedia center. The effects will be local (with the possibility of affecting wider space depending on the location for final transportation), limited to the location where the project intervention will be carried out and limited to the period of project implementation, with no possibility of long-lasting effect and repetition.

Impacts on water and soil

Small negative **impact on water** may occur in the construction phase, whereby the engagement of machinery and equipment opens the possibility of sedimentation of suspended solids as well as of a leakage/incidental loss of grease, oils and gasoline. Impacts on the quality of surface and groundwater may also occur in cases of improper waste management generated during the clearing of the site, communal waste generated by the involved workers, improper management of waste water generated by the workers involved in the construction activities, and improper management with excavated soil, temporarily deposited at the construction site, which can be washed off by heavy rain or blown off by wind and precipitation.

Activities that will be undertaken to clear the site such as removal of grass, bushes and topsoil, the use of heavy machinery and the possibility of uncontrolled storage of waste materials can cause **an impact on the soil** through soil compaction, reduction of the capacity of water infiltration and reduction of soil fertility. Soil quality can be reduced in case of irregular treatment of the wastewater generated by the workers in the construction phase and in case of improper waste storage and management. Leach from storage and disposal of waste, leaking of grease and oils from mechanization, as well as servicing and washing the mechanization on inadequate places can impair the quality of the soil. In the operational

phase, no significant impacts on the quality of the soil are expected, except in case of incidents such as pipe damage or improper waste management.

Impacts on the air quality

In the construction phase, the main **impact on the air quality** are expected as a result of emissions of fugitive dust and waste gases that will result from the site-cleaning activities, from excavation and removal of soil, stone, concrete, asphalt, handling construction materials (loading, unloading), transport activities and use of mechanization, construction activities for connecting the infrastructure networks. The operation of construction machinery and vehicles will generate exhaust gases. The emission rate and the impact potential will depend on the number of used machines and vehicles, the quality of the fuel and the condition of the engines, or the level of their maintenance. It is expected that these emissions will not result in high concentrations that will have long-term environmental effects in the project environment and beyond. The total amount of dust generated by the realization of the activities is difficult to estimate. What is important is that under normal meteorological conditions, the impact of dust will be limited within a few meters of the area where the construction activities are carried out. Near the location where the construction activities will take place, sensitive receptors, who may be affected by the degraded air quality, are the construction workers and the local population.

Noise impacts

Noise, as an unwanted sound that can cause anxiety in the environment of sensitive receptors can occur when transporting equipment and materials and during construction and assembly activities. The effects of the noise will depend on the time of realization of the activities, which will be limited within a reasonable period of time, the type of machinery and equipment to be used and the topography of the terrain. The most sensitive receptors of the noise will be workers that will be engaged in the construction phase, as well as the local population. No significant vibration effects are expected due to the type of construction work that will be performed on the ground.

Waste management impacts

Certain quantities of inert waste (soil, stone, concrete residues), biodegradable and recyclable waste (wood, metal), as well as solid waste that will be produced in the construction phase, may have a negative impact if managed inadequately and if it is not taken away in a timely manner. Quantities of waste will be generated during the implementation of site cleaning activities, construction activities, the use of mechanization and building materials, and certain quantities of waste will be created by the engaged workers in construction activities. The waste that would be created during the project intervention is classified as non-hazardous, which, depending on the way it is handled, can become hazardous. Improper waste management can have an impact on the quality of water, soil and biodiversity. The envisaged maintenance plan encompasses regular cleaning, arrangement and maintenance of the site, which is why no significant impact of waste is expected in the operational phase.

Any hazardous waste created from conduction of envisaged activities such as: containers of protective coating, glues, dyes, light bulbs etc. will be separately stored in sealed containers as per type of hazardous waste and later will be lifted and transferred by company authorized for such activities.

During the operational phase, litter bins will be used for the solid communal waste from the tourists/campers. Waste from the bins will be collected on daily base and placed in the containers that are regularly cleaned by the Municipal communal waste management company.

Social aspects

Given the location of project intervention and its immediate vicinity to the urban part and the center of the town, during the performance of the envisaged activities, there is a **potential safety risk for the local people** living near the site, due to possible injuries during the construction works. The increased intensity and volume of traffic and the increased presence of heavy goods vehicles is an additional risk due to the potential danger of road accidents, especially in the summer period when there is a greater movement of people and vehicles in the town.

There are several reasons that can endanger **the health and safety of the workers**. Sometimes, contractors do not possess the appropriate qualified workforce for the realization of project activities and engage unskilled and/or low skilled workers, which pose a potential threat to the project implementation process, a threat to people who are in the immediate vicinity (colleagues, people, random passers-by), as well as for the environment. There is a certain risk for the eyesight of the workers because of the potential injury to their eyes, which may occur due to contact with solid particles. Furthermore, the use of rotary and mobile equipment may cause injury to workers if unexpected movement occurs unexpectedly during operations. Poorly trained or inexperienced drivers of industrial vehicles pose an increased risk of accidents with other vehicles, pedestrians and equipment. Extreme weather conditions, especially high summer temperatures, can cause worsening of working conditions, resulting in a worsening of labor efficiency and endangering the health and life of the workers.

Apart from the potential negative impacts that may occur in the construction phase, the implementation of the project "Revitalization of Kitino Kale" as well as the positive changes that will be caused after the completion of the activities, are going to have a positive effect on the general development of the local community. Project activities that will be undertaken for arrangement of the complex will have a positive visual effect on the area that will acquire the desired characteristics that are appropriate for such a location. Improvement of the infrastructure and introducing new activities and contents located in the Kitino Kale complex will increase the number of domestic and foreign visitors in the city and the surrounding area and will enable familiarization of different culture and exchange of experiences between the local population and external visitors.

7. Measures for avoiding, mitigation and reduction of impacts on the environment and the cultural heritage

Measures for reducing the impacts from the realization of the project activities shall mean removal, reduction or control of the negative impact of the project on the environment, as well as the restoration or undertaking of other actions for compensation of the damage caused by the impact. To mitigate the identified impacts, measures are proposed to eliminate or reduce them. In order to harmonize the measures, the competencies and the timeframe for their execution, this Environmental and Social Management Plan has been prepared, and it will ensure that the proposed mitigation/reduction measures

are implemented. The plan includes a monitoring program to assess the extent of project implementation and the effects of implementing mitigation measures. Implementation of measures is mandatory in order to achieve adequate management of negative environmental impacts and elimination of potential negative social impacts.

The general measures for avoiding, mitigating and reduction of the impacts on the environment, local population and engaged workers include:

Health and safety measures

Appropriate marking of the site for reconstruction, marking the appropriate location for temporary storage of the construction material on the site, providing warning strips, fences and markings, prohibiting entry of unemployed persons into the warning strips, applying the safety measures to citizens, machines to be run only from experienced and trained personnel, constant presence of fire extinguishers in case of fire or other damage, wearing protective equipment and clothes at all times, fixing scaffolds, and other H&S measures, flammable liquids can be placed and stored exclusively in vessels designed for that purpose.

All workers must be aware of the dangers of fire and firefighting measures and must be trained to deal with fire extinguishers, hydrants and other devices used to extinguish fires that need to be functional.

Establish a special traffic regime for the vehicles of the contractor during the period of rehabilitation, with appropriate signaling.

Signing a contract with the service company for regular maintenance, replacement of spare parts, preventive lubricant oil changes, proper maintenance (exhaustion fumes and safety e.g. breaks, tires, etc.) as one of the most important safety function, etc, regular washing of the vehicles and keep the parking site clean, forbidden replacement of motor oil at the parking site to avoid the oil and pollution of waters and soil, perform regular annual approval test during the annual registration of the vehicles.

Environmental measures

The mitigation measures described in this section are general, and the detailed compulsory mitigation measures are provided in a table in the respective chapter on the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

The Contractor must agree to all the requirements in order to eliminate the potential for injuries to employees and other occupational, health and safety issues, local population and tourists.

During construction and reconstruction activities following preventive measures will be implemented in order to minimize identified negative impacts

Air

- The material will be covered during transportation to avoid wastage and dust emissions;
- Carefully determined period for works on the the location;
- Limiting unnecessary traffic on the site where the construction works are implemented;
- Use of quality fuel for the vehicles (according to the national standards);
- Using personal protective equipment by the employees;
- Providing measures for the protection of vehicles and equipment - in particular, measures for maintenance of the exhaust pipes installation, the engine oil filters, and regular servicing of the equipment and construction mechanization in order to reduce leakages and emissions.

Water & Soil

- Regular maintenance of the vehicles and construction mechanization and periodic repairs in accordance with the procedures and in order to reduce leakage, emissions. The maintenance and repairs of the vehicles and construction machinery are not allowed to be carried out at the construction site;
- Contractor vehicles and construction mechanization to use existing access roads;
- Careful selection of the location for storage construction material, disposal of the construction waste to the licensed landfill (approved by the Municipality of Karbinci);
- The excavated soil will be adequately stored on the location;
- All of the hazardous materials and hazardous waste are separately stored and labeled in containers with secondary containment system.
- Protection of construction materials and stopping of construction activities in conditions of heavy rains;
- The area of the construction site will be limited and properly marked;
- All borrow pits from where gravel and sand will be borrow, and landfills where excess of excavated material will be disposed must possess' appropriate permits/approvals;

Waste

- The surrounding area will be clean, without the deployment of waste. Waste will be collected and immediately transported outside the repaired locations/facilities;
- The location cleaning schedule will be increased due to additional waste from working activities;
- Most of the different types of waste are classified according to the waste chapter 17 "Construction and demolition" with the waste code 17 01 - brick and concrete waste, 17 09 04 - Mixed waste from the construction site, including glass of old wooden windows and management according to the National Law on Inert Waste (separation on the spot, collection and temporary storage, transportation to the final destination);
- With the adhesive residues, paints, together with the waste from packages of glue and paint, wooden profiles, screws and other construction material that will be created during the project, will be managed according to the national legislation for handling hazardous waste (collection of dangerous materials in separate containers for that purpose, labeled as hazardous and conveyed to an authorized company);
- Identification, classification and separate temporary storage (in separate clearly marked waste bins/containers on separate pre-defined location on site and in sufficient number) of different types of waste that could be generated from rehabilitation and proper waste treatment. Waste can be transported and landfilled/processed only by licensed companies.

Noise

- The construction activities will be adequately planned in order to reduce the time of use of the equipment that generates noise with significant intensity;
- During the operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment will be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible;
- Use of best construction practices with particular emphasis on noise levels.
- The noise level will not exceed 55dB during the day and 45dB at night. The construction work will not be performed overnight.

Social measures

- Providing approval and acting in accordance with the project documentation of all relevant institutions;
- Respecting the given recommendations from the Conservation Center and approved by the Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage;
- Creating favorable conditions for maintaining the integrity of the complex;
- Undertaking adequate measures for safety and health of the population and workers
- Installation of appropriate warning signs and putting information tables around the location, during the construction;
- Information that construction works are under way for the revitalization of the Kitino Kale complex;
- Application of the legally prescribed measures for the safety and health of workers, including the use of personal protective equipment and clothes, as well as purchase and possession of health care accessories - first aid at the location of performance;
- Implementation of the envisaged activities in the period from 07 - 19 hours and a ban on performing construction activities during the evening hours;
- Taking appropriate measures for noise reduction (because the works are performed in the immediate vicinity of the urban area (the center of Kicevo), the noise level will not exceed 55 dB during the day;
- Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan as well as the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Mitigation measures described in this section are the general ones, detailed mandatory mitigation measures are provided in the table Mitigation Measures:Plan given below.

8. Monitoring of the application of measures for avoiding, mitigation and reduction of impacts on the environment and the cultural heritage

Environmental monitoring during implementation of project activities provides information on key environmental aspects, in particular the environmental impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This information provides the recipient and the World Bank with an evaluation of the success of the mitigation as part of the monitoring and allows the undertaking of proper action. For that reason, the Environmental and Social Management Plan identify tracking objectives and determine the type of monitoring. The Monitoring Section of the Mitigation and monitoring Plan shall provide a) a

specific description and technical details of the monitoring measures, including the measurement parameters, the methods to use, the measurement frequency, the detection limits where appropriate and the definition of the boundary that will signal the need for repairs; and b) monitoring and reporting procedures in order to ensure early detection of conditions that require additional mitigation measures, as well as providing the information on the effectiveness, progress and results of mitigation measures.

The implementation of the ESMP and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan will ensure well-timed mitigation measures that will enable the realization of the project activities to have no significant adverse impacts on the environment. The applicant is obliged to submit quarterly reports on the implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures for the environment and the cultural heritage in the form of a tabular overview (Mitigation Plan tables and Plan for monitoring the measures) with an additional column giving the status of the measure and the monitoring of the measure (implemented/not implemented, when, by which entity, etc.).

Mitigation Plan

Construction Phase					
Activity	Expected Environmental Impact	Proposed Measure for Mitigation	Responsibility for Implementing Mitigation Measure	Period of Implementing Mitigation Measure	Cost associated with implementation of mitigation measure
All works	General requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning of the time for startup of the project activates; - Public is informed of works through Notification at Municipality Notice Board and web site of the company and through other means, if needed; - All work will be carried out in safe and disciplined manner; - All needed permits, opinions and decisions have been obtained before the works commence, including the EIA approval; - Local, Environmental and occupational, health and safety (OHS) inspections have been notified of works before they start; - Set up a special traffic regime, approved by the competent authority (e.g. traffic police); - Machines will be handled only by experienced and trained personnel, thus reducing the risk of accidents; - All employees must be familiar with the fire hazards and fire protection measures and must be trained to handle fire extinguishers, hydrants and other devices used for extinguishing fires; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal inspector) 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget

All works	Light pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Choice/design of lamps will minimize possible light pollution . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal inspector) 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget
All works	Chance findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The procedures will follow the national legislation for chance findings In the case there would be chance findings works will be stopped and authorized competent authority (Ministry of Culture and regional museum and institute) informed - The contractor will further follow competent authorities' instructions and the works will recommenced upon their approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal inspector) 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget
	air pollution (emissions of fugitive dust and exhaust gases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - during dry periods, spraying of sitethat is the subject to emissions of fugitive dust with technical water and rational use of it - regular cleaning of access roads and site for soil and sand removal - covering and stabilizing the containers with construction material and waste - appropriate procedures for the handling of construction materials - implementation of good construction practice - limitation of the speed of vehicles, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal inspector) 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget

		<p>especially in settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - termination of engine operation of vehicles when they are not used - regular maintenance of vehicles - covering the transport vehicles during transport of waste and building materials - cleaning the wheels of the vehicles after leaving the construction site 			
	<p>impacts on the surface and underground waters (sedimentation of suspended material, disturbance of the regime and the quality of the waters from excavation activities, improper management of the excavated soil and its storage, incidental oil and gas spills, improper waste management, improper management of waste water generated of workers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoiding the execution of construction works under aggressive weather conditions (rain, winds) - using special construction techniques on steep areas - storage of construction material and construction waste at an appropriate distance - application of good construction practice during the reconstruction of the water and sewage network and hydraulic solutions - regular servicing and maintenance of the machinery to be used - parking mechanization on waterproof ground - in case of incidental leakage, containers for collection, absorbent material and fire fighting equipment to be provided - placing mobile toilets at the site for collection of waste faecal and sanitary water and their regular maintenance and discharge according to prescribed standards - existing cesspool will be tested and impereability guaranteed. - Prevent hazardous spillage coming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal inspector) 	<p>During the preparation and implementation of the activities</p>	<p>Included in the budget</p>

		<p>from waste (temporary hazardous materials storage, including waste, will be leakage-proof and those for hazardous or toxic waste equipped with secondary containment system, e.g. double walled or bunded containers);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If hazardous spillage occurs, remove it, clean the site and follow procedures and measures for hazardous waste management; - In the case of any run-off coming from working area possibly contaminated by hazardous substances shall be collected on site to a temporary retention basin and transported to an adequate licensed waste water treatment plant; 			
	<p>impacts on the soil (site cleaning, use of heavy machinery and possible uncontrolled storage of waste materials, possible compaction of the soil and reduction of the possibility of water infiltration and reduction of its fertility, improper treatment of waste waters that will be generated by workers, improper storage and management of waste, soil contamination from infiltration of waste from waste and construction material, leakage of grease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate removal of low vegetation in order to minimize soil degradation - restoration of vegetation - good construction practice - appropriate procedures for the storage of materials and waste - Limit the earthworks to a dry season - application of water protection measures - Application of storm-water management during and after works. - parking of vehicles on waterproof base - maintenance, fueling and washing the vehicles on places provided for that purpose, outside the complex - Storage of fuels and oils in appropriate packages and on adequately secured places, and in case of incidental leakage, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal inspector) 	<p>During the implementation of the activities</p>	<p>Included in the budget</p>

	and oils from mechanization, servicing and washing the mechanization on inadequate place)	<p>provision of containers for collection, absorbent material and fire fighting equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper maintenance and cleaning of construction equipment and mechanization - ensure soil stability prior and during the works and apply appropriate soil stability measures (especially before using heavy machinery or allowing heavy vehicles). - in the case of risks from landslides, geotechnical testing/research and measures will be taken. 			
	increased noise level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limitation of vehicle speed, especially in populated areas - all construction equipment will be in compliance with the noise emission standards - construction works will be performed only during the day, that is, from 07-19 h - regular maintenance of the construction machinery and the equipment - avoiding the use of strong sound signals, in order to reduce the disturbance of the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal inspector) 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget
	possible negative impacts from generating different types of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying different types and quantities of waste, which can be generated at construction site - selecting and classifying different types of waste and conveying to authorized companies; - Disposing waste to licensed landfills/processing plants - hazardous waste is managed, collected and disposed by companies licensed for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget

		<p>hazardous waste management and at licensed landfills/processing plants for such waste types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of a waste management procedure - containers and locations for waste storage - defining the time for collecting and transporting the generated waste from the construction site - reuse of soil and construction waste as much as possible - reuse of other types of waste - the estimated value of the waste that can be used, reused or recycled - recording the type and quantities of waste that will be generated - monitoring the undertaken waste management measures - a plan for collecting waste in case of incidental leakage of waste with hazardous characteristics - proper waste treatment - appointing a person responsible for waste management 	inspector)		
	social aspects and impacts on the population and the workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fencing, marking and securing of construction site. <p>All dangerous locations at the working site (holes, trenches, etc.) are marked and safely covered or fenced off.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - special mode of traffic in certain affected populated areas depending on the needs for loading, unloading and transport - adequate traffic signalization at all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision (environmental inspector, communal 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget

		<p>critical points in the construction phase and limiting the speed that is appropriate to the conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - checking the qualifications and experiences of the workers and organizing additional training for safety and security - use of personal protective equipment - using machines that ensure limb safety under normal working conditions (on the place that the machine has a movable part, it is fitted and protected by a shield or other device that prevents access to the moving part) - trained and licensed operators for safe handling of industrial vehicle - mobile equipment with marked visibility and equipped with audible signals - one-day training for personal health, organized by the contractor - regular medical examinations - keeping flammable substances away from sources of sparks and oxidizing materials. - workers are adequately trained and experienced (and certified, if applicable) work the work they are performing. 	inspector)		
	Nature protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no logging is allowed - Thoroughly inspect all holes and trenches before they are filled. - Prohibit the collection of firewood from and around working areas. - Disturbance of animals and collection of plants in the area is prohibited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Kichevo - Selected contractor - Supervisor - Municipal staff for supervision 	During the implementation of the activities	Included in the budget

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimal green surface is to be removed. - No trees will be damaged or removed during works. - only native plants will be used of greening. 	(environmental inspector, communal inspector)		
All works	Safety	Installation of childrens playground, fitness equipment and other streetfurniture will be in line with the national or/and international safety standards (stricter prevailing) and best practices.	Contractor, Supervisor, representatives from the municipal administration	During construction	Included in the budget of the sub-project
Operation Phase					
Operation of the present content in the complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no environmental hazards are expected - positive impact is expected due to a better organized place, regular maintenance of the facilities present on the site, improved access to facilities and regular security service - improved image of the site, maintenance of the cleanliness of the whole complex and better reception of the visitors is expected - proper waste management of tourist complex Kitino Kale is introduced and maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the municipal council brought the decision for adoption of the Maintenance Plan, which will enable continous maintenance of the place if following its directions - The Maintenance Plan provides long-term sustainability of the complex Kitino Kale - Proper waste management and disposal to the licensed landfill 	- Municipality of Kichevo		Provided in the budget of the Municipality of Kicevo

	Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular check for safety and maintenance of children playground and fitness equipment - warning that they use the playground on their own responsibility - directions on the way of use and to what age can the props be used 	- Municipality of Kichevo		Provided in the budget of the Municipality of Kicevo
	Water	Cesspoll will be regularly emptied, tested and maintained. When emptied, the content will be discharged to municipal wastewater treatment plant. Direct discharge to nature recipient without prior treatment is prohibited.	- Municipality of Kichevo		Provided in the budget of the Municipality of Kicevo

Table 23

Monitoring Plan

Construction Phase					
What <i>Parameter is to be monitored?</i>	Where <i>Is the parameter to be monitored?</i>	How <i>Is the parameter to be monitored (what should be measured and how)?</i>	When <i>Is the parameter to be monitored (timing and frequency)?</i>	By Whom <i>Is the parameter to be monitored– (responsibility)?</i>	How much <i>is the cost associated with implementation of monitoring</i>
Providing all necessary permits, opinions and decisions prior to commencement of construction works, as well as informing relevant inspectors and responsible institutions	Relevant institutions	Visual control of documentation	Prior to the commencement of construction work	Municipality of Kicevo, Contractor, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
Review of the submitted certificates and licenses for the acquired qualifications and experience of the workers that	Premises of contractor	Document review	Prior to the commencement of construction activities	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project

will be involved in the realization of the construction activities					
Informing the public about the timeframe of construction activities	Review of documents and press releases, media archive, on the field	By photographing and document review	At the beginning of the construction phase	Municipality of Kicevo, Contractor, Supervisor,	Provided in the budget of the project
Implementation of regulations and measures for safety and protection	On the project location and immediate surroundings	Visual inspection (the construction site is marked and secured, information board is installed, a speed reduction sign is set	Every working day for the duration of the project activities	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
State of water and soil in terms of engineering and geological processes	On site	Monitoring of measures and recommendations and visual monitoring during the construction phase. Impermeability of the cesspool.	Daily, in the construction phase, during preparatory and construction activities and immediately after heavy precipitation	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
Quality and condition of the soil	Places for storage of chemicals, fuel and waste as well as construction materials	Visual control	Daily, during the construction phase	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
Dust and exhaust gases in the air	At the boundaries of the construction site and its surroundings	Visual control of working conditions and used construction practices on the site of construction	Everyday visual control	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project

Level of noise and vibration	At the location and around it	With appropriate measuring equipment	According to the legislation (once a month); if, after two consecutive measurements, it is shown that the noise does not exceed the values for generated noise from the machines and vehicles involved, the measurement will be done as required in accordance with the requirements of the inspector	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
Characteristics of the landscape and visual effects (construction activities, land piles, material storage and waste)	On site	Visual control	Daily, during the construction phase	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
Management of generated waste	On site	Visual control	Daily, during the construction phase	Municipality of Kicevo, Supervisor, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
Operation Phase					
Maintenance of the complex Kitino Kale	Review of the Maintenance plan adopted by the Council of the Municipality of Kicevo and review of the Programme for maintenance of the public area of the communal enterprise Komunal ec -Kicevo. Waste management	Document review, Visual control	Quarterly, Annual report	Municipality of Kicevo, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project

	Safety of children playgournd, fitness equipment safety	Document review, Visual control	Quarterly, Annual report	Municipality of Kicevo, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project
	Cesspool regular emptying and testing/maintenance	Document review, Visual control	Quarterly, Annual report	Municipality of Kicevo, Inspector of Environmental Protection and Communal Inspector	Provided in the budget of the project

Table 24