

Local and Regional Competitiveness Project

Environmental and Social Management Plan for the sub-project

Struga - Your tourist destination

Municipality of Struga

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INTRODUCTION

The Local and Regional Competitiveness Project (LRCP) is a four-year investment program supported by the European Union using IPA 2 funds designed for competitiveness and innovation in Macedonia. It will be managed as a hybrid trust fund consisting of four components and will be implemented by the World Bank and the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia. The project will provide funding for investment and capacity building to support sector growth, invest in destinations and create prosperity in certain destinations. At the regional and local level, the project will support selected tourism destinations in the country through a combination of technical assistance to improve destination management, infrastructure investment and investment in connectivity and innovation. The investment will be made through a grant scheme for regional tourism stakeholders, such as municipalities, institutions, NGOs and the private sector. The activities will be in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared for the needs of the Local and Regional Competitiveness Project (LRCP).

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is prepared for the activities carried out for the "Struga - Your Tourist Destination" sub-project. The ESMP is an environmental document consisting of a project description, technical details, scope, description of the site-specific environment and location, on the basis of which both environmental and social risks are assessed and their avoidance and mitigation measures are identified and applied.

Implementation of mitigation measures addressing the identified risks and issues as well as a monitoring plan defined in the ESMP is mandatory as is compliance with the national environmental and other regulation, and WB operational policies.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION "STRUGA - YOUR TOURIST DESTINATION"

The main need to be addressed through the implementation of this subproject relates to overcoming obstacles within the limited or inadequate tourism related infrastructure and tourism support services in the City of *Struga* (Municipality of Struga). The implementation of the activities as a whole represents investments for improving the conditions of the visitors in the municipality of Struga, as a tourist destination throughout the year. The main objective of the proposed sub-project is to increase the attractiveness of the proposed destination by improving the conditions for tourism development in the municipality of Struga.

Implementation of the sub-project will create the basis for growth and development of the local economy using the natural and material potentials and development activities of the Municipality of Struga.

The rich natural and cultural heritage in the Southwest region of the Republic of North Macedonia attracts a large number of tourists. The region's numerous features make it attractive to many tourists. These natural features have put the Lake Ohrid region on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The city of Struga is located in the southwestern region of the Republic of Macedonia, extends to the shores of Lake Ohrid and is the seat of the Municipality of Struga.

As a tourist destination where tourists spend their days, in addition to other activities to visit local tourist attractions, it is important to provide adequate infrastructure in order to increase the attractiveness of the proposed destination. More importantly, this activity proposes infrastructure intervention at the tourist destination, the city of Struga.

There is currently a pedestrian path along the shore of Lake Ohrid that runs beside the beaches of Struga and represents a link between the downtown area and the tourist settlement of “Ezerski Lozja”, located 3km east of the city, linking the east with the western part of the city, used for recreational activities by domestic and foreign tourists daily, which is one of the basic preconditions for the development of local businesses (restaurants, cafes, hotels) located in the area, and is likely to this trend to continue in the future, having in mind the detailed and general urban plan for that part of the city.

Enriching new content at this destination with attractions and monuments of nature of particular historical and cultural importance to the state, further enhances its attractiveness values for visitors, as well as enhances the competitiveness of the destination regionally and nationally.

1.1 MAIN OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the subproject is to increase the attractiveness of the proposed destination by improving the conditions for tourism development in the municipality of Struga.

The project activities are divided to several phases and consist construction/reconstruction and adaptation works in several parts along the planned route of the intervention as well promotional activities at the end of the project.

Part 1: Technical preparation

- Establish project board, meetings with the stakeholders, preparation of the tender file, publishing the announcement, selection procedure and decision, presentation of the stages of the project

Part 2: Reconstruction and widening works on the existing sidewalk at str.”Partizanska”stage-1 (km 0+000-km 0+446.54)

Pedestrian and bicycle path are divided into 3 sections (sections) depending on the street profile.

The first section is from the intersection with str. “15tiKorpus” Street to the intersection with str. “Marks Engels” 466.54m in length. The pedestrian and bicycle path are in both sides of the street, with profile 3m for pedestrian path, 2m for bicycle path on the south side of the street, and 2.5m pedestrian, 1.5m bicycle path on the north side of the street. This project activity include expansion in width of the existing pedestrian path for 1 m.

Idle split belt with street Partizanska on the south 2.0 m side (lake side)

Part 3: Reconstruction and widening works on the existing sidewalk at st.”Partizanska” stage-2 (km 0+000-km 0+383.80)

The second section is from the intersection with str. "Marks Engels" to the intersection with the street "JNA" 383.80 m in length. The pedestrian and bicycle path is in both sides of the Partizanska street, with profile 3m pedestrian, 2m bicycle on the south side of the Partizanska street, and 2.5m pedestrian, 1.5m bicycle path on the north side of the Partizanska street.

Pedestrian path 2.5 and 3.00 m =5.5m (reconstruction of the existing path/s on both sides of the street Partizanska)

Bicycle path 1.5m-2.0m=3.5m (reconstruction of the existing path/s on both sides of the street Partizanska in to bicycle path)

Idle split belt 2.0m with street Partizanska on the south side (lake side)

Part 4: Reconstruction and widening works on the existing sidewalk at st."Partizanska stage-3 (km0+000-km 1+563.76)

The third section is from the intersection with the street "JNA" to "Euro Hotel" 1563.76 m in length. The pedestrian and bicycle path are in both sides of the street, with profile 4m pedestrian, 2m bicycle on the south side of the street, and 3m pedestrian path and 1,5m bicycle path on the north side of the street.

All sections of the walking and cycling path will be equipped with benches, waste bins, informational boards. In total 32 benches, 10 waste bins, 5 informational boards and will be installed along the paths.

Part 5: Promotion of the project

-printing of promotion materials

-Organizing promotion event

1.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Specific objectives:

- Upgrading the quality of road infrastructure for visitors and better access to attractive areas (Lake Ohrid coast)
- Improving the quality of life.
- Supporting future private sector investment in tourism
- Increased number of jobs in the field of tourism
- Positive financial income
- Local economic development of the Municipality of Struga
- Increased number of visitors to tourist sites.

Expected results:

- Revitalized existing pedestrian and bicycle paths and improved conditions for tourism development.
- Increased number of tourism employees by 2%.
- Increase the revenue and tax generated by tourism-related activities by 1%.
- New recreational content.
- Security link between restaurants and hotels.
- Increased number of visitors to the site of "Ezerski Lozja".

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

Geographical features of the wider area

At the far southwest of the Republic of Macedonia lies the Ohrid-Struga valley, located between the mountains Jablanica, Belichka Mountain and Mokra to the west; Galicica, Petrina, Plakjenska and Ilenska Mountains to the east; Stogovo and its Karaorman branch to the north and the hilly area of Gora to the south. The valley covers an area of 103.407 ha.

The Municipality of Struga covers an area of 5,073 ha or 1/3 of the total lake shoreline. half of the total area of the Basin. On this area is the city of Struga and 50 settlements (Mislehevo, Draslajca, Moroista, Lozani, Biljevo, Vranista, Dolna Belica, Zagracani, Kalishta, Mali Vlaj, Radolista, Adozda, Frangovo, Shum, Oktisi, Viseni, Gorna Belica , Modric, Globocica, Lukovo, Nerezi, Bezevo, Jablanica, Lakaica, Prisciprina, Burinec, Zbzdi, Lokov, Prisovojani, R'zhanovo, Selci, Brcevo, Bogojci, Tosca, Delogozdi, Koroshista, Livada, Selodo, Misola, Selada Zepin, Borovets, Labunishta, Podgorci, Ashmarunishta, Veleshta, Gorno Tateshi, Dolno Tateshi, Dobovjani).

Configuration of the terrain: Starting from Lake Ohrid and its valley, the flat terrain gradually shifts to a mildly hilly terrain and continues to the surrounding mountains, as follows: Galicica from the east (highest peak 2.265 m), Jablanica from the west (highest 2.259m), and north to Karaorman, and further to Stogovo, Ilinska and Plakenska Mountain.

The Ohrid-Struga field is with an average altitude of about 740 m. The courtyard is situated on a flat terrain and immediately following it to the east, west, and north continues a steeply sloping terrain that quickly crosses the mountain terrain of the Karaorman and Jablanica mountains.

Geo-mechanical characteristics of the terrain

According to previous excavations and drilling at several locations in the city, soil information has been obtained as follows:

- from the ground level to a depth of 0.8 m is a small stone embankment.
- to a depth of 3,0 m extends to low-plastic low-fat sandy clay with organic admixtures;
- thereafter at a depth of 8.0 to 12.0 m fine dust and light sand. The groundwater level is at a depth of 1.20 m in the proximal part of the municipality of Struga.

From an engineering geological point of view, these rocks belong to the class of unbound rock masses. The sites are in the form of a sediment composed of fragments of clayey sand of varying thickness, depending on the intensity of the processes and the morphology of the terrain.

Location of activities

Location of the activities for reconstruction and widening of existing paths, to include walking and biking lanes, is within the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Ohrid – Prespa Watershed as well as within “Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region” UNESCO World Heritage List. Route of

the existing path is in urbanized area of City of Struga and its a part of transitional zone of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Ohrid – Prespa Watershed. These kind of activities are permitted in the transitional zone of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Ohrid – Prespa Watershed. As visible in the figures provided in the Annex 2, the sidewalks and existing road that surrounds it approximately follow the lake shore on one side and on the other side are surrounded by the settlement buildings and agricultural fields.

Activities for reconstruction and construction of the pedestrian and bicycle path will be conducted on following cadastral parcels: CP-2797, 1515, 6637, 2768, 2709, 2767/1, 2804/1, 2428/1, 2428/3, 2430/1, 2527/1, 2805, 2656/1, 2655/1, 2529/2, 2529/1, 2653, 2558/2, 2652/1, 2807/1, 2650/1, 2651/10, 2807/2, 2650/4, 2640, 2687, 2688/1, 2807/3, 2700 / 1- Cadastral Municipality (CM) Struga Republic of North Macedonia (all of them are state owned).No expropriation is needed and planned due to the fact that all of the cadastral parcels are state owned.

Terrain

- According to the relief features the terrain where the pedestrian and bicycle path will be reconstructed and built as part of Partizanska can be treated as plain terrain.
 - According to geological data, the terrain on which the pedestrian and bicycle path stretches as part of Partizanska is composed of earth materials of category III, IV.
 - From the hydrological point of view, it can be estimated that shallow groundwater or permanently wet places were not observed on the terrain where it is planned to reconstruct and widen the pedestrian and bicycle path as part of Partizanska Street.
- In its closest part, the sidewalk and bicycle lanes are 20-30m distance from the lake.

The map with UNESCO borders is given in attachment of this ESMP document

Natural characteristics of the project location and surroundings

Lake Ohrid is one of the oldest lakes in Europe, surrounded by ancient roads and settlements that persist throughout history. The natural and cultural history of this special place mingled over time creating exceptional heritage with its own specifics that count as world heritage and as such should be preserved and passed to future generations. Lake Ohrid has long been known as a superlative natural phenomenon. With geological and biological history of 2-5 million years ago, it is known as the oldest natural lake in Europe and one of the oldest lakes in the world. The basin of the lake supports equally rich and important biodiversity and many endemic species. From a scientific point of view, this aquatic ecosystem is among the most important aquatic ecosystems such as the Lake Baikal and Tanganyika.

This superlative natural phenomenon is characterized by the following Outstanding Universal Value:

- With the largest average depth of 155 meters the Lake Ohrid is the deepest lake not only in the Balkans but also in Europe, and fourteenth in the world.
- It represents the last remnant of an ancient Top regions of the Euro-asian continent before Ice Age and according to its geological and biological history is among the oldest lakes in Europe.
- It represents an extreme hotspot of biodiversity of global importance. With 212 endemic species of flora and fauna and an area of 358.2 km², probably it represents a lake with the greatest diversity in the world in terms of present endemic species per unit area. Living fossils and endemic species developed as a sole result of geographic isolation and the smooth operation of biological activity. This endemism of the lake includes snails, Turbellaria or flatworms, many relics from algae and diatoms, lake sponges, algae, fish, and 87 species of birds. Remains of vegetation are also present

in the marshy vegetation of glacial origin, as the only example in the Balkans, as well as water plants (eg. diatoms).

- In absence of major phases of glaciation in the Pleistocene, conditions were created for specific ecosystems (especially cave and aquatic ecosystems) and elements of fauna that are part of these ecosystems to survive in the course of longer periods. Ancient groups (relict fauna) have dispersed through a process of evolution where out of one species occur two or more genetically independent species (speciation), which resulted in numerous local endemic species.

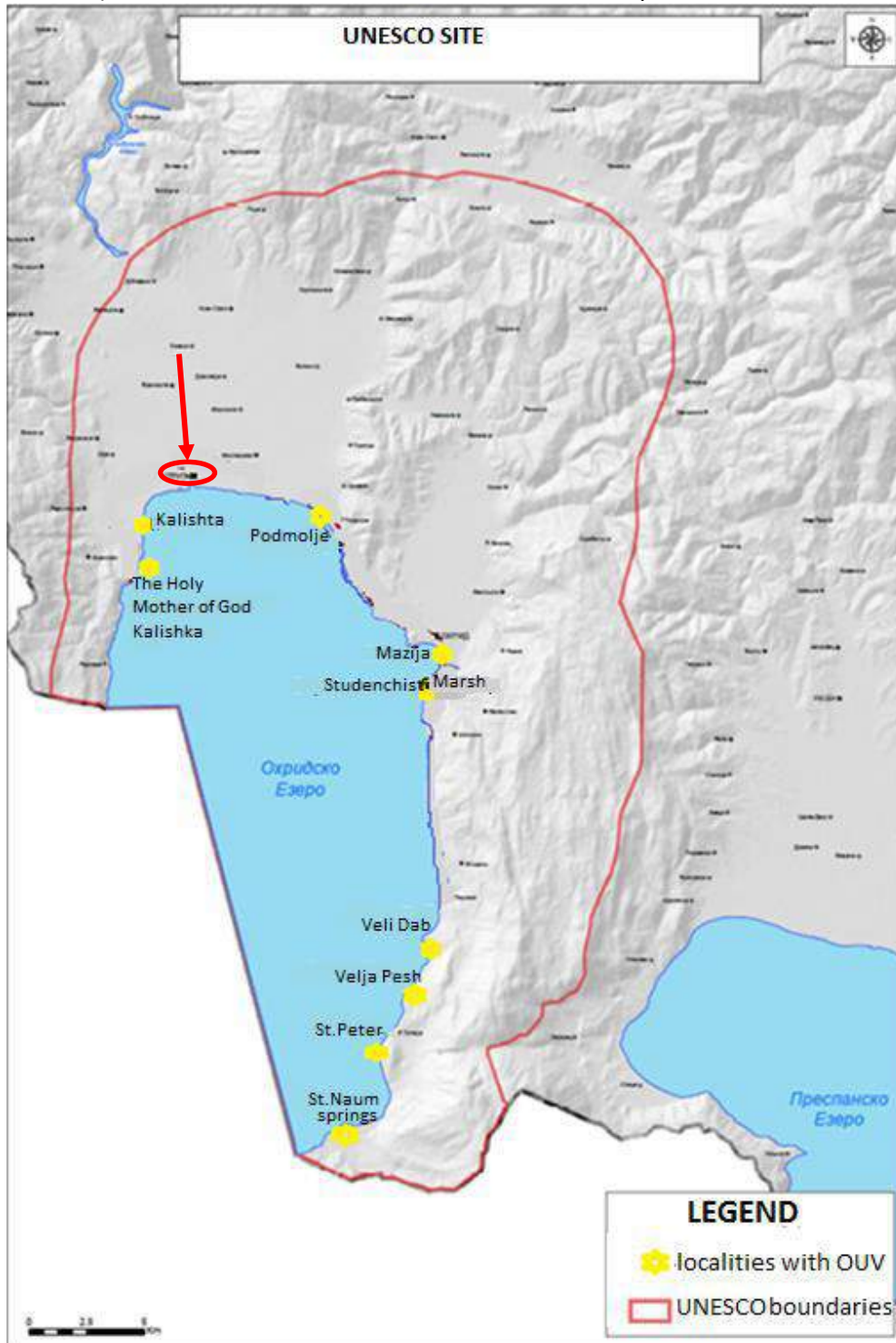


Figure 1: Localities with Outstanding Universal Values of natural heritage in Ohrid Region (Draft Management Plan 2019-2028)-Location of sub-project activities shown with red arrow

World Heritage of the Ohrid region contains multiple natural values that make up the geographical ambient properties in the region that comprises of united motifs of primeval nature, primarily the Lake Ohrid. Particularly important for science are the 212 endemic species, of which 182 are animal species. A number of them are living fossils, almost unchanged from the tertiary period, such as the endemic sponge, the relict species of snails and from fish the Ohrid trout and the Belvica (*Salmo ohridanus*).

The Lake Ohrid with its 212 endemic area of 358.2 km² probably represents a lake with the greatest diversity in the world, taking into account its surface.

The most explicit expression of endemism in Lake Ohrid is registered in groups of benthic fauna where there are whole evolutionary lines: leeches (Hirudinea), crustaceans (Crustacea), mussels (Bivalvia), snails (Gastropoda) and flat worms (Turbellaria). In some of the mentioned groups despite the large biodiversity, a particular feature is even their endemism, which ranges from 54% for class (Hirudinea) to 79% of class gastropods (Gastropoda). One should also consider numerous relict species of algae, among which the most numerous are diatoms.

The recorded taxa in the pelagic zone of the Lake Ohrid belong to the following types of algae: Cyanophyta, Bacillariophyta, Chlorophyta, Chrysophyta and Pyrrophyta. With the largest number of species (but with small numbers) are the green algae, followed by the bluegreen algae and absolutely dominant in their quantitative representation are the endemic diatoms *Cyclotella fottii* and *Cyclotella hustedtii*, which make up just over 40% of the total phytoplankton density. In the littoral zone there is a significantly greater diversity of species in the phytoplankton community. With the largest number of species are represented the diatoms, followed by green algae.

Studies of the zooplankton, as an important constituent in food chains of pelagic aquatic ecosystems play a significant role in determining water quality and stability of aquatic ecosystems. The total quantity of zooplankton and according to biomass dominate the representatives of Copepoda. On the second position according the quantitative representation are the representatives of the type Rotifera, but they have an insignificant share in the total biomass of the zooplankton. Cladocera group accounts for a small fraction of the total zooplankton. However, given their extensive individual biomass, and their quantitative representation, particularly in the summer period when in the zooplankton are present two non-indigenous species: *Diaphanosoma birgei lacustris* and *Leptodora kindtii* (recorded in the last decade), they have an important part in the total biomass of Cladocera, respectively, in the total biomass of the zooplankton.

The Endemic Species of Lake Ohrid are: *Arctodiaptomus steindachneri* Rich, 1897, *Cyclops ochridanus* Kiefer, 1931 and according to Lova and Starobogatov (1982) and larval stages of species *Dreissena (Carinodreissena) stankovici*.

Macrophyte vegetation of the lake is zoned into three zones: the first is the belt of reed (*Phragmites*), the second is the type of lokumica (*Potamogeton*) and the third is the belt.

The flora of the lake is characterized by floristic versatility in three distinctive groups of macrophytes: emergent, floating and submersive (immersed) macrophytes.

Of the total number of registered macrophytes with the biggest percentage of present submersive (immersed) macrophytes (about 75%), then followed by emergent (about 16%) and floating with only 9%.

From the emergent plants dominate the reed, *Phragmites australis* which forms a discontinuous belt around the lake with a total area of approximately 74 ha (0.31% of the total area of the lake) and from the submersive plants dominate the tree covering lokumica, *Potamogeton perfoliatus* (1021,13 ha - 4.28%) and Hara *Chara tomentosa* and other types of hara (1,049.16 ha 4.39%), which together are covering approximately around 2,070.16 ha - ie 8.67% of the total area of the lake.

Within the Lake Ohrid dominate the macrophyte species that are indicators of water from the second category (*Nuphar lutea* (L.) Smith, *Polygonum amphibium* L., *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L., *Muriophyllum spicatum* L., *Myriophyllum verticillatum* L., *Ceratophyllum demersum* L., *Elodea canadensis* Rich. & Michx., *Najas major* All. and *Lemna trisulca* L.).

Typically, the littoral zone is the most densely populated. It is the habitat of most species of benthic fauna excluding the profound forms. Thus, in this area representatives of the following classes are present: Turbellaria, Oligochaeta, Hirudinea, Bivalvia, Gastropoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda and Insecta. In the sublittoral zone quantitatively the most abundant is the species of *Dreissena prespensis*. This area is the home to the following types of macrozoobenthos: *Ochridospongia rotunda*, *Dendrocoelum lychnidicum*, *Pelosclex stankovici*, *Asellus arnautovici*, *Polinskiola polinskii* and others. In the profound zone the following types are encountered: *Criodrilus ochridensis*, *Macedopyrgula wagneri*, *Micropyrgula stankovici*, *Stankovicia baicaliiformis*, *Nimphargus foreli ochridanus* and others.

In terms of percentages of individual categories in total benthic fauna, of the profile CKD-v.Radozhda it was determined that (in all three depth zones), Amphipoda features with the highest percentages, ie 31%. The Oligochaeta 24%, Bivalvia 20%, Insecta 9%, Hirudinea 8%, Isopoda 5%, Gastropoda and 3% Turbellaria least covered with only 1% (Trajanovski, S., 2004).

Because of the long and continuous simultaneous existence of the Lake Ohrid from the tertiary to the present, in a natural, evolutionary way, the exceptional fish fauna is formed and stabilized in its composition. We have to emphasize that most of the species are endemic, that is they exist only here and nowhere else in the world. Among them are the relict species too which are observed as life forms from the time of their settlement in the lake.

The recorded native species belong to four families of bony fish as it follows: Salmidae, Cyprinidae, Cobitidae and Anguillidae. The family Salmonidae (trout) contains two types, ie *Salmo letnica* (Karaman) Ohrid trout and *belvica* - *Acantholingua ochridana* (Steind.). Horse family Cyprinidae (carp) belonging to 12 species, namely: *Cyprinus carpio* (L.) - carp, *Rutilus rubilio ochridanus* (Karaman) – common roach, *Pachyhilon pictus* (Heck. Et Kner) - moranec, *Phoxinellus minutus* (Karaman) – common roach, *Leuciscus cephalus* (Bonap.) - carp, *Phoxinus phoxinus* (L.) – common minnow, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus scardafa n. ochridanus* (Vlad. et Petit) – common rudd, *Chondrostoma nasus ochridanum* (Karaman) – skobal- *Chondrostoma nasus*, *Gobio gobio ochridanus* (Karaman) - mrenec, *Barbus meridionalis petenyi* Heck. - barbell, *Alburnus alburnus alborella* (Filippi) – white bleak, *Alburnoides bipunctatus ochridanus* (Karaman) -whitefin gudgeon).

Family of grab shells (Cobitidae) two types are represented: kamnarot - *Nemachilus barbatulus sturanyi* (Steind.) And eel *Cobitis taenia meridionalis* (Karaman). Anguillidae family is represented by one species, ie eel *Anguilla anguilla* (L.).

In the Lake Ohrid, in addition to indigenous there are several non-indigenous (introduced) fish including: rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Wal.) and its albino form (gold), *Karas Carassius carassius* (L.), *Rhodeus sericeus*, *Lepomis gibbosus* (L.), *Pseudorasbora parva* (L.), and naked carp.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

PREPARATORY WORKS

- Surveying

Marking and securing the route: Covers the alignment of the chain age, surveying measurements, and the maintenance of the rotated markings on the field throughout the period from the beginning of the works to the handing over of infrastructure objects (pedestrian and bicycle path) to the Investor.

- Removal of objects on the ground

This activity includes excavation and dismantling of traffic signs, 3 shafts, dismantling of existing stone pavement structures demolition of existing asphalt, edges and concrete, asphalt and sidewalk removal, green island and concrete wall i separating greenery and transport of waste to a legal landfill of up to 10 km

The excavation and dismantling of traffic signs, banners and other fences, mile markers, etc., will be carried out to preserve all components intact in order to be re-usable.

There will not be removal or cutting of existing trees along the route of the sub- project's sites as well as degradation or fragmentation of the habitats of plants and animals.

- Excavation of humus

The activity comprises surface excavation of humus approximately 30 cm for the bicycle path. The humus is excavated exclusively by machine, and manually only where machinery cannot perform satisfactorily. Excavated humus will it be stored at the site itself for reuse after completion of construction work

Surplus material will be carried to the legal landfill for construction waste.

- Lower layer

This activity consists of compaction, also involving possible digging the natural soil, with a thickness determined by the project and approximately 30 cm.

Once the substrate is constructed, a buffer with a certain granulation is applied, thereby extending the buffer surface over the natural soil, finishing of the pedestrian and cycling lanes.

- Upper layer

Bicycle paths - Supply transport and machine mounting of asphalt AB-11 coat = 5.0cm, on buffer surface.

Pedestrian path - Supply, transport, mounting of D = 6.0cm behaton tiles on fine sand surface with D = 3-5cm. Sprinkling the tiles with fine sand and finishing treatment with a vibrating plate.

3. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The LRCP is supported by the European Union and jointly implemented by the Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government for Economic Affairs, as the Fund Implementing Agency and the World Bank. The LRCP is categorized as a category B project, assuming that a certain level of adverse impact can be expected as a result of the implementation, but none of them as meaningful and long lasting. As a result of this classification, OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment has been activated. Thus, CDPMEA has prepared Environmental and social management framework (ESMF) as a Guide for Environment for sub projects supported by the grant scheme Component 3, and to define the procedures and to verify and assess the environment. All project activities (and sub-projects) should be implemented in accordance with ESMF, World Bank policies, as well as procedures and national regulations (the most rigorous prevailing).

The proposed sub-project is classified as Category B because of the fact that taking into account his nature, size and location, as well as features, its potential adverse environmental impacts are less adverse than those of category A. These impacts are location- specific; several of which are irreversible; and in many cases, mitigation measures can be designed on a ready-made basis than those from sub-projects of category A. The scope of the EA for sub-project B category can vary from one sub-project to another sub- project. In this case, the EA examines the negative and positive impacts of the sub-project and recommends the necessary measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts.

The category to assess any potentially negative impact relates to the proposed sub- project, identifying potential environmental improvements and measures needed to prevent, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts. The scope and format of the EA Report will vary depending on the sub-project, but typically will be lower than the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, usually in the form of ESMP. The scope of ESMP is defined in Annex D of ESMF.

The ESMP is prepared for the foreseen activities within the framework of the project of the Municipality of Struga - Struga - Your tourist destination. The ESMP contains a project description, technical details, scope and location, on the basis of which environmental risks are assessed.

The ESMP identifies sustainable and effective measures that can reduce potential adverse environmental impacts to an acceptable level. Implementation of mitigation measures on identified risks and issues is mandatory. The ESMP consists of a set of institutional mitigation and monitoring measures during the implementation of activities to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, or reduce them to an acceptable level.

The plan also includes activities needed to implement these measures. The ESMP provides a technical description of each mitigation measure, including the type of impact along with the outlines, a description of the equipment and operating procedures, as well as the potential environmental impacts of these measures.

3.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF STRUGA

The project developer is the municipality of Struga, which also appoints the project coordinator, ie Albrim Polozani, an employee of the municipality of Struga. The Municipality of Struga has the human and material capacity to carry out the foreseen activities and will also activate and use all available technical and human resources during the implementation of the project.

Employed in the municipality of Struga: 180 people.

Organizational setting

1. Secretary of the municipality

A. Sector for Legal Affairs and General Affairs

A.1. Department for Legal Affairs and Normative

A.2. Department of General Affairs

A.3. Unit for Cooperation with Neighborhood Communities and Protection and Rescue

B. Sector for Financial Affairs

B.1. Budget Coordination Unit

B.2. Budget Control Unit

B.3. Department of Accounting and Payments

B.4. Tax and Utilities Department

B.5. Department of Public Procurement

C. Sector for Public Affairs

C1. Department of Education and Culture

Department of Sport and Citizens' Associations

C.3. Department for Social, Child and Health Care

D. Mayor Support Sector, Council Work Organization and Information Technology

D.1. Mayor Support Unit and Council Work Organization

D.2. Department of Information Technology

D.3. Department of Protocol and Public Relations

D. Sector for Tourism, Local Economic Development and International Cooperation

E.1. Department of Tourism

E.2. Department of Local Economic Development

E.3. Department for International Cooperation and European Funds

í. Sector for Urban Planning, Communal Services, Traffic and Environmental Protection

Department of Urban Planning, Buildings and Physical Planning

í.2. Department of Communal Infrastructure and Traffic

í.3. Department of Environmental Protection

C.4. Department of Construction Land Management

E. Sector for Inspection-Inspectorate

E 1. Inspection Unit for Communal Services, Buildings, Environment and Traffic

E.2. Department of Inspection Supervision for Public Activities, Catering and Tourism Activity and Taxes

J. Human Resources Management Unit

C. Territorial Fire Department of the municipality

3.2. PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The procedure for assessment of the impact on the environment is prescribed in 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, 39/16 and 99/18 (Chapter XI / Article 76-94) and where EU directives on impact assessments (Directive 85/337 EEC, 97/11 / EC, 2003/35 / EC and 2009/31 / EC). The procedure starts when the developer (Project Proponent) who intends to realize a project, delivers Letter of Intent in written and electronic version to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MEPP - Environmental Department), responsible for a complete procedure. The Environmental Department is obliged to give an opinion on the subject whether it is necessary or not to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Assessment. The checking procedure is a stage in which the MoEPP decides whether an Environmental Elaborate or Environmental Assessment for a specific project is needed. For the development of projects that are not in the list of projects that require Environmental Assessment (small projects), for these projects it is necessary to prepare an "Environmental Impact Assessment Report - Elaborate" (applicable for projects of category B under procedure for Environmental Assessment OAO 4.0.1 of the World Bank).

3.2.1. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE FOR SMALL PROJECTS

During the stage for checking the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, in the event that there is no need for the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, the Investor should prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report - Elaborate. This procedure is mandatory for small projects (e.g. Reconstruction of local streets, construction of water supply systems, sewerage, etc.) that cause short-term and minor negative impacts on the environment. There are two Decrees for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Study: where for the first decree the decision or opinion should be given by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (Official Gazette No. 36/12); and Decree on the list of projects for which an Environmental Impact Assessment Report should be prepared by the Investor and the Elaborate should give a decision or opinion to the Mayor of the municipality or the Mayor of the City of Skopje (Official Gazette No. 32/12). The contents of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report should be in accordance with the Rulebook to amend the rulebook on the form and content of the Report and the procedures for the adoption of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 111/14). The elaborate contains the main characteristics of the activities, the main negative and positive impacts on the environment. The simple Environmental Protection Program consists of measures to prevent, mitigate and compensate for adverse 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 Elaborate there is no need for public debate. **The Municipality of Struga submitted a request for approval of an elaborate to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and received the opinion that there is no need to prepare an elaborate for the activity (attached in annex 2 of this ESMP).**

3.2.2. LIST OF REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED MEASURES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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, 39/16 and 99/18);
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 Ambient 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 Lake Ohrid, Lake Prespa and Lake Dojran** (official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia") No. 45/1977
12. **Law on management of the world natural and cultural heritage in the Ohrid region** (official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 75/10)

3.2.3. WORLD BANK POLICIES - ENVIRONMENTAL CATEGORY

OP. 4.01 Environmental Assessment - All project activities should be carried out in accordance with OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment and Environmental Management and Social Aspects Framework (RULE) as an environmental guide for projects supported by the grant scheme of the Component 3, World Bank policies as well as procedures and national regulations. The proposed sub-project is classified as category B due to the fact that taking into account its nature, size and location, as well as the characteristics, its potential negative environmental impacts are less negative than those of category A. These impacts are location-specific; few, if any, of them are irreversible; and in many cases mitigation measures can be designed beyond those that are in sub-projects of category A. The scope of the impact assessment document for a sub-project of Category B may vary from one sub-project to another sub-project. In this case, the EA examines the negative and positive impacts of the sub-project and recommends the necessary measures to prevent, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts. The category of EA borrowing to assess any potentially negative impact relates to the proposed sub-project, identifying potential environmental improvements and measures needed to prevent, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts. The scale and format of the impact assessment document will vary depending on the sub-project, but typically will be lower than the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, usually in the form of the Environmental and Social Management Plan. For sub-projects of category B +, the user is responsible for the preparation of a complete EIA or in the specific case, reduced EIA or ESMP, which requires a brief description of the impacts and determining well-defined mitigation measures and adopting accepted practices for acting and monitoring). Costs for mitigation measures will be included in the stand alone ESMP or the one that is a part of the EIA and incorporated into the computational calculation.

3.3. PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AND PUBLIC PUBLICATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The objective of the ESMP for the sub-project "Struga- Your tourist destination" of the Municipality of Struga is to timely identify the environmental impacts that will arise from the realization of the planned project activities for which mitigation or minimization measures are proposed aimed at environmental protection and the time period for implementation of the measures, with the responsible persons for the implementation of the Plan and the foreseen costs. The prepared ESMP for the proposed sub-project 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 (the Municipality of Struga and the Local and Regional Competitiveness Project PIU) at least quarterly with written report (unless otherwise agreed with LRCP Environmental specialist).

The public will be included in the procedure for assessment of the impact of the project by:

- (i) disclosing the ESMP for at least 14 days on relevant web sites (named below) accompanied by the call for comments and contact addresses (postal and electronic) and
- (ii) organizing a public consultation meeting in the premises of the Municipality of Struga.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan for the sub-project will be available in hard copy in the premises of the Municipality of Struga and the LRCP / CDPMEA and will be published on the website of the LRCP, the Agency for Promotion and Support of Tourism and the website of the Municipality of Struga, where it will be available to the public for a period of 14 days. For

consultation with the public, a printed form will be available in the premises of the Municipality of Struga. Together with the ESMP will be a public call for participation in a public debate at the meeting (with time and place). The public debate meeting will be organized at the end of the consultation period. Actively, the Applicant will inform and invite stakeholders including local NGOs, affected communities and appropriate persons. A contact person will be appointed to collect the comments regarding the ESMP and the social aspects submitted during the public inspection period of the Plan, as well as during the public consultation meeting and will include them in a Report which will be part of the Plan. This will make possible the availability of the comments to the applicants and to take relevant comments into account and to incorporate those and the remarks in the final Environmental and Social Management Plan.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Within the sub-project "Struga - Your tourist destination" in the Municipality of Struga there are potential risks and negative impacts identified as:

4.1. ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS

The following impacts have been identified as a result of the activities of the sub-project "Struga-Your tourist destination":

1. Possible negative impacts on the safety and health of the population, drivers and workers (local impacts limited to the locations for carrying out the activities for realization of the sub-project),
- No negative impacts are anticipated on the habitats and protected species due to reconstruction of already existing pedestrian and construction of bicycle trail.
These are short-term, present only during the implementation phase, and may occur due to:
 - Lack of precautionary measures during performance of activities,
 - Injuries to or near the place of work (e.g. lack of equipment and protective clothing and other safety deficiencies),
 - Non-compliance with safety standards and work procedures.
2. It is possible to increase the risks of environmental and occupational safety and health risks of citizens due to inadequate or lack of timely maintenance of vehicles for the supply of materials needed for implementation.
3. Emissions from transport vehicles and air quality impacts
These are local impacts, limited to the location of the activities for realization of the sub-project and present only during the implementation of the activities and may occur due to:
 - Emission of dust from transportation of materials and materials management,
 - Exhaust emissions from heavy mechanization and vehicles and from the traffic, as well as causing changes in the existing traffic circulation.
4. Possible vibrations and noise as a result of transport vehicles through the area (These are mostly local impacts limited to the implementation, and present only in the phase of implementation).
5. Inadequate waste management and untimely collection and transportation of waste.

Possible side-effects of the environment and adverse health effects can arise as a result of generation and management of waste (primarily waste from construction, wood, metal, glass, plastic, hazardous waste, for example paint residues, used oil).

6. Impacts on soil and surface and ground water from leaks, spillage and inadequate construction and management of hazardous waste.

These impacts are local (with the possibility of being regionally dependent on management and the final disposal / processing of sites, limited to the location of the investment. Nevertheless, if adequate waste management is not provided in the operational phase, it is possible that these impacts will be long-term and recurrent).

4.1.1 EMISSIONS INTO AIR

Construction phase:

Generally, air emissions can be categorized as:

- Fugitive emissions. These emissions are not point source emission (released through the chimney, tube, vent or exhaust system). An example of fugitive emission is the evaporation of waste water, emission of dust from the excavated earth, emissions during the handling of construction and other materials, vapor evaporation from open containers / container/ tanks and from incidental leakage. Fugitive emissions are also considered as those of openings in buildings (doors and windows).
- Spot emission sources. These emissions are discharged into the air through single point sources, for example, from a ventilation hole, from a chimney or from an exhaust system.

Sources of fugitive emission will be expected while:

- executing activities on the location such as the delivery of the materials, excavation, waste management.

Although fugitive emissions are expected to occur during the foreseen reconstruction activities, the aforementioned fugitive emissions are expected to increase the emissions of vehicles from the supply of materials and equipment. Wastes produced during reconstruction that will be taken off site will also emit, but it is emphasized that these emissions will be discontinuous and periodic and will be considered for visual observation (given their occurrence) and the same will have an immediate impact on ambient air.

The impact of gases can leave consequences for people who are exposed to them directly and for a long time through direct action (inhalation) and indirectly.

- Smoke, for example, influences mostly the respiratory organs, as well as the skin, and carbohydrate oxides act as strong poisons and antioxidants;
- Particulate matter as the product of combustion is also expected due to reconstruction activities, but classified as a short-term and temporary impact.

Operational phase:

During the operational phase of the pedestrian and bicycle paths on "Partizanska" Street from the intersection with "15th Corps" street to "EURO Hotel", no emissions are expected in the ambient air.

4.1.2. EMISSIONS INTO WATER AND SANITATION

Construction phase:

During the foreseen reconstruction works, large quantities of wastewater are not expected to be generated, but we will mention that sanitary wastewater generated by the workers will be collected in prefabricated mobile toilets (of the type TOI-TOI).

Other types of wastewater are not expected to be generated. Some negative impacts on groundwater and surface waters are possible on the sub-project location as a result of:

- Inadequate storage of building materials;
- Improper disposal of waste from the reconstruction site.

Operational phase:

During the operational phase of the pedestrian and bicycle paths on "Partizanska" Street from the intersection with "15th Corps" street to "EURO Hotel", no emissions are expected in the surface and ground waters as well as in sewerage.

4.1.3. WASTE GENERATION

Generation of waste is also expected during the realization of this sub-project.

Construction phase:

Waste materials that are expected to be created, will mostly be small amounts of excavated earth material.

Another type of waste may occur in the form of mixed communal waste, construction and demolition waste and packaging waste, and small quantities of hazardous waste such as greasy clothes, towels and equipment and packaging waste of grease and oils, while in the operational phase, it is not expected to other types of waste except mixed communal waste and packaging waste.

This impact is assessed as intermediate, local and temporary only during reconstruction activities.

Table 1 - Types of waste

No.	Type of waste	Number of the List of types of waste (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia No. 100/05)	Quantity of waste annually expressed in tons or liters	Manner of treatment of waste (Processing, storage, handing over, removal, etc.)	Name of the legal entity that handles the waste and the site where the waste is disposed (landfill)
1.	Remains of building materials	17 06 04	643.79 m ³	It will temporarily be stored in a specific location, and then be carried	Contractor agreement with a licensed company for handling this type of waste

				to an appropriate landfill	
2.	Mixed materials from building unspecified in 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	17 09 04	Will be determined during the performance	It will be stored temporarily at the site, and then be carried to landfill	Contractor agreement with a licensed company for handling this type of waste
3.	Wood, glass and plastic	17 08 02	Will be determined during the performance	It will be stored temporarily at the site, and then be carried to an appropriate landfill	Contractor agreement with a licensed company for handling this type of waste is recycling is unavailable
4.	Paper and cardboard packaging	15 01 01	Will be determined during the performance	It will be stored temporarily at the site until the moment of handing over to an authorized legal entity	It will be regulated by a separate agreement on a market basis with a licensed legal entity if recycling/recovery is unavailable
5.	Packaging made of plastic	15 01 02	Will be determined during the performance	It will temporarily be stored at the location until the moment of handing over to an authorized legal entity	It will be regulated by a separate agreement on a market basis with a licensed legal entity
6.	Mixed municipal waste	20 03 01	0.002 t / person	It will temporarily be stored at the location until the moment of handing over to an authorized legal entity	Licensed company for handling this type of waste
7.	Packaging of paints and varnishes, greasy towels and other waste		Will be determined during the performance	It will temporarily be stored at the location until the moment of handing over to an authorized legal entity	It will be regulated by a separate agreement on a market basis with a licensed legal entity

Operational phase:

The generation of waste in the operational phase will be the result of all the activities that will be carried out during the stay of tourists on the locations, daily. Impact is assessed as minor, local and continuous.

4.1.4. EMISSIONS INTO SOIL

Construction phase:

Consideration should be given to the fact that reconstruction works will take place at a location where previously an adequate infrastructure have been built, and that during the implementation of the activities, good construction practice is put into practice. Impacts on the soil may arise from inadequate waste water management from mobile toilets, generated waste and exhaust gases from vehicles. During the implementation of the activities, leaking of emulsion, concrete mixture, oil and fuel are not expected. However, if any of the mentioned problems arise, action will be taken in accordance with the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Humus that will be used/laid at the completion of the walking and bicycle paths must be of local origin, part of the site during construction and part of a suitable site near the site, the quantities to be incorporated are described in the bill of quantities and are 276.19 m³

The impact on the soil in the construction phase was assessed as negative but negligible, local and temporal.

Operational phase:

The operation of pedestrian and cycling trails on “Partizanska” Street from the intersection with “15th Corps” Street to “EURO Hotel” will not cause soil pollution.

4.1.5. NOISE, VIBRATION AND NON-IONIZING RADIATION

Construction phase

The performance of the sub-project is related to a range of activities that cause noise. Noise is mainly generated due to the operation of the construction machinery and the equipment to be used. The noise levels will be similar to those typical of construction sites, or similar to activities such as clearing, digging, setting up a buffer layer, etc.

The noise from the reconstruction activities will be local and temporary, and the levels will be uneven and intermittent.

Source of noise	Noise level (dBA) at 15 m from the source
Concrete mixer	85
Truck	84
Pneumatic tools	85
Saw for metal	90
Grader	85

*Source: US Department of transportation, federal Highway Administration - Construction Equipment Noise Levels and Ranges

Impacts on the workforce to be engaged are not expected to be substantial as noise levels during the reconstruction activities will be short-termed.

The impact of the noise in the construction phase will be of medium size, local and temporary.

The limit values are adopted according to the positive legal regulations, (in accordance with the Rulebook on the limit values of the level of noise in the environment, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 147 dated 26.11.2008).

Limit values are as follows:

Area defined by the degree of protection against noise	Noise level expressed in dB (A)		
	Ld (07-19h)	Le (19-23 hours)	Ln (23-07 o'clock)
Area first degree	50	50	40
Second-level area	55	55	45
Area of third degree	60	60	55
Area of the fourth degree	70	70	60

·Legend:

- Ld – daytime; Le – evening; Ln – night;
- First level area is intended for tourism, recreation, close proximity to health and hospital facilities and national parks and nature reserves.
- Second level area is primarily intended for residence or residential area, facilities intended for educational activity, social protection facilities, accommodation for children and the elderly, etc.
- Area of third degree is intended for commercial-residential-business area, or mixed area for craft and similar activities and area intended for agricultural activity, commercial services, catering, etc.
- Area of fourth degree is an area without residential buildings and primarily intended for industrial and craft production activities.

The project activities are located in the third noise protection area.

Operational phase

No major noise impact is expected due to the nature of the activity to be performed in the operational phase of the sub-project.

By the nature of the activity and activities during the operational phase no harmful vibrations will be created.

There are no sources of non-ionizing radiation in the vicinity of the pedestrian path as well as the bicycle path, as well as their immediate location.

4.1.6. BIODIVERSITY (FLORA AND FAUNA)

Construction phase

The project activities are at a variable distance of 20 to 30 meters Lake Ohrid, the area along the lake's coastal zone will be protected by a safety net and will not be accessible.

Reconstruction activities will not anticipate impacts expressed as biodiversity loss. Since the envisaged sub-project activities are located in urban area no negative impacts on terrestrial flora and fauna are expected. The hole length of the paths is within the boundaries of city of Struga and closest distance to locality with outstanding universal values (aquatic flora and fauna and partially avifauna) is approximately 5km (locality Kalishta) as shown on figure 1. Short-term impacts on biodiversity (as minor disturbance) are possible in terms of site-specific performance of activities (Short-term increase in noise may occur during the performance of activities).

In regards to aquatic flora and fauna, there is a possibility of occurrence of negative impacts from following activities:

- the removal of pavement on existing paths (in the case of mishandling and improper storage of created waste) and
- asphaltting of the bicycle path through due to use of heavy machinery and possibility of leakages of bitumen, lubricants and oil in to soil in relative vicinity of the coastal belt of Ohrid Lake.

These impacts can be assessed as mid term, moderate and local due to the scope and magnitude of the sub-project activities.

Due to the relative distance of Ohrid Lake (20-30m) there is no great risk of spillage which will cause significant impacts of biodiversity of the Ohrid Lake. Nevertheless, the prevention and mitigation measures are included to minimize damage in the case of such incident.

Operational phase

The field of nature protection (natural heritage, natural rarities and biodiversity and landscape) should be harmonized so that, on the basis of the protection regime, a timetable of activities will be organized to comply with the requirements laid down by it, sustainable use of nature and modern conservation treatment.

Particular attention has been given to nature conservation while assessing the manner, type and extent of actions envisaged in these areas to avoid or overcome conflicts and collisions with incompatible functions. To this end, the following principles have been respected:

- Optimal protection of areas of exceptional value;
- Preservation and restoration of existing biodiversity and landscape diversity in a state of natural balance;
- Ensuring sustainable use of natural heritage in the interest of current and future development, without significant damage to natural parts and thus minimizing disturbances to natural balance;
- Prevention of harmful activities of physical and legal persons and disturbances in nature as a result of performing activities, i.e. providing more favorable conditions for nature protection and development.

4.1.7 IMPACT ON THE LANDSCAPE

The sensitivity of the area, the high value of natural and created values of the region implies the need for planning solutions, with particular attention to:

- Promotion and protection of the environment;
- Preservation of ecological values, functions and biological diversity in this region.

The impacts of spatial policy can be significant if uncontrolled and inappropriate maintenance of the area on and off site is performed. Reconstruction activities may cause adverse impacts as a result of land excavation and disposal of excess land at inappropriate locations. Such impacts are expected to be treated as negative impacts, but they would be of limited intensity and duration. Tourism development involves preserving the environment because tourism development is not possible in an environment where ecosystem relations are disrupted.

Tourism must protect the space from other incomplete activities that come in spatial collision, but also from itself, in order to preserve the basic resource on which its development is based. One of the most important ways of controlling the spatial development of tourism is by determining the carrying capacity of the tourist space.

According to the concept and development criteria of managing tourist activity, for the continuous development of the overall tourist offer in this area it is recommended that the future regulations respect the criteria for protection and sustainable economic development.

Performance of this type of reconstruction should generate positive impulses and effects on the whole immediate environment from the point of view of sustainable use, higher organization, infrastructure equipment, higher quality of environmental services, as well as space design based on sustainable principles, development as well as maximum respect for and incorporation of environmental law and standards.

With the implementation of these project activities, no significant impacts are expected on the site location and the wider environment.

4.2 GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

For the purposes of this sub- project there is no expropriation of privately-owned land because all the cadastral parcels are in ownership of the state.

All along the route, the land is owned by the Republic of North Macedonia

On the whole, the realization of this sub-project will result in positive impacts on the socio-economic development, achieved through: improvement of the business climate, opportunity for development of business and trade and creation of new jobs.

The realization of this project is expected to generate positive impulses and effects on the whole immediate environment in terms of more appropriate spatial planning and of course economic effects for the Municipality of Struga as well as for the wider region.

5. MEASURES FOR THE AVOIDANCE, MITIGATION AND REDUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The mitigation measures described in this section are general measures; mandatory detailed mitigation measures are provided in the Mitigation Plan chapter and monitoring.

The measures for avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts and the social aspects of the sub-project will be, but are not limited to, the following:

- On time information to the local inhabitants for the start of the reconstruction activities,
- Proper marking of the location of reconstruction,
- Marking of the location for temporary storage of materials,
- Placement of warning strips, fences and signs (in order to forbid access to the coastal belt of Ohrid Lake of contractors employees and equipment),
- Forbidding entrance into the space marked with warning tape, applying the measures for the safety of citizens,
- Machines will be managed only by experienced and trained staff members,
- Presence of fire extinguishers in case of fire and other damage,
- Permanent wearing of protective equipment and clothing,
- Liquids to be placed and stored exclusively in containers made for that purpose.

The implementation of the measures is mandatory in order to achieve adequate waste management and temporary collection and transportation of waste, avoid risks and mitigate identified impacts on environment, local population, visitors and engaged workforce.

- The surrounding area must be clean, without any waste. Waste should be collected and immediately transported outside the site subject to construction and reconstruction works;
- Site maintenance schedule should be increased due to additional waste from working activities;
- The waste will be classified and managed according to the National Law on waste management (separation on the spot, collection and temporary storage, transportation to the final destination - legal landfill);
- A small amount of grease and oil residues, together with packaging waste, paint, screws and other building materials can be created during the activities and should be managed according to national legislation for handling hazardous waste (collection of hazardous materials in separate containers for that purpose, to be labeled as hazardous waste and surrender to an authorized company);
- The contractor will collect and hand over and / or transport the waste according to the concluded contract.

Identification, classification and separate temporary storage (in separately marked bins / containers at a predetermined location and in sufficient number) for different types of waste generated from the rehabilitation and handling of waste. Waste can be transferred and deposited / processed by licensed companies.

Concerning safety and health at the workplace (including the general safety of the community and visitors), the proposed mitigation measures are as follows:

- Adequate warning tapes and information boards about the facilities during the construction works;
 - For workers: To apply the legally prescribed measures for safety and health, such as:
 - a) Use of personal protective equipment and clothing;
 - b) Purchase and possession of health care supplies - first aid at the location of performance;
- All workers should be aware of all hazards and firefighting measures and must be trained to use fire extinguishers, hydrants and other fire-fighting appliances which must be functional.

To reduce noise, the following mitigation measures should be implemented:

- Because of the location, the noise level should not exceed 50 dB during the day and 40 dB at night;
- It is forbidden construction activities during the evening, construction activities in a location should be limited from 7.00h to 19.00h;

- Use of appropriate material for reducing equipment and tools that reduce the noise level. The noise level must not exceed 50 decibels during the day and 40 decibels in the evening, and works will not be performed at night.

Establishing a special traffic regime for the vehicles of the contractor during reconstruction and construction activities with adequate signalization.

Signing a contract with a company for regular maintenance, replacement parts, preventive fuel change, proper maintenance (exhaust and safety, for example. brakes, tires, etc.) as one of the most important safety features, timely cleaning of vehicles and maintenance of the parking location, **forbidden oil change and refueling on site to avoid pollution of water and soil**, conducting an annual approval test during the annual registration of vehicles.

The implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan will ensure timely undertaking of the proposed measures that will enable the realization of the project activities to have no significant impacts on the environment.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

The Environmental and social management plan (ESMP) is a document that defines the measures, procedures and responsibilities of the involved parties in implementation of the project. ESMP consists of a set of measures for reduction, monitoring and institutional measures that need to be taken during the implementation as well as operations to eliminate the negative environmental and social impacts, their compensation or reduction to acceptable levels.

The mandatory mitigation / mitigation and monitoring activities are described in the following Mitigation and Monitoring Tables.

The mitigation plan for reducing the environmental impact during construction and in the operational phase indicates the measures for reduction, costs and responsibilities in the measures for their implementation. The plan finds better ways to undertake activities to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts.

The project will implement the environmental monitoring plan:

- (i) to check the work of the Contractor during the implementation of the project in order to verify the contractual agreement with the envisaged mitigation measures, and then
- (ii) assess the actual environmental impact of the project in the years following the completion of the sub-project.

The Supervising engineer, engaged by the Municipality, has an obligation to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the proposed measures within the Monitoring Plan and to inform the investor and the LRCP Project Office/Municipality of Struga. The Municipality will report on the state of the environment and implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures in the regular sub-project progress reports and in the separate ESMP Implementation Report on quarterly basis (if not differently arranged with the Environmental Expert, approved by the WB Environmental Specialist) to the Environmental Expert.

Mitigation plan					
Preparatory phase					
Activity	Expected environmental impacts	Mitigation measure	Responsibility for the implementation of the mitigation measure	Period for the implementation of the mitigation measure	Cost related to the implementation of the mitigation measure
1. construction of bicycle paths and expanding existing walking path	Possible negative social and health impacts for local inhabitants and workers as a result of the non-compliance with prescribed security measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning the start of the sub-project activities - The public is informed for the start of sub-project activities; - All necessary permits, opinions and decisions are obtained before starting the works; - The Environmental Inspection Services and all other important services are notified of the work before they start; - Work and work activities are carried out safely and disciplined; - Reconstruction activities should be implemented in accordance with national safety regulations and international best standards and safety standards. 	Contractor; Supervision of municipal staff as well as (municipal communal inspector / inspector of environment).	Before starting the project activities	Included in cost of performance
Phase of reconstruction					
Activity	Expected environmental impacts	Mitigation measure	Responsibility for the implementation of the mitigation measure	Period for implementation of the mitigation measure	Cost related to the implementation of the mitigation measure
1. All activities	Possible negative social and health impacts for local inhabitants and workers as a result of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work and work activities should be carried out safely and disciplined; - Paths will be built in accordance with national safety regulations and international best standards and safety standards. 	Contractor; Supervision of municipal staff as well as (municipal communal	Before starting the project activities	Included in cost of performance

	the non-compliance with prescribed security measures		inspector / inspector of environment and nature).		
2. All activities	Possible negative social and health impacts due to: - Lack of signaling for security measures at the beginning of the reconstruction works; -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information shared by local media for activities related to reconstruction activities - start and end of work for each day and exact location of activities, duration of work; - Ensure the appropriate designation of the working sites by placing an information board on project locations with general project data, and the contractor's name and supervision; - Mounting of signs and signs must not interfere with traffic safety and visibility; - Proper marking of the location for the storage of construction material at the site; - Providing tapes and warning signs; - Prohibition of the entry of unemployed persons - Ensuring pedestrian safety. A special focus on child safety and older people. - Measures to protect workers (first aid, protective clothing and equipment for workers, e.g. helmets, gloves, masks, etc.); - The ambulance equipment will be available on site and workers should be trained to use it; - Construction machines will only be operated by experienced and appropriately trained personnel, - All workers must be aware of the dangers of fire and fire protection measures, and they must be trained to operate fire extinguishers, hydrants and other devices used to extinguish a fire; - Devices, equipment and fire extinguishers should always be functional, in case they need to be used quickly and efficiently; 	Contractor; - Supervision of municipal staff as well as (municipal communal inspector / inspector of environment and nature).	During construction	Included in cost of performance

		- Workers must be properly trained, certified and experienced for the work they do.			
	Management and transportation of materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new materials to be used will not contain asbestos or lead-based paints; - The bulk aggregate applied in concrete and used should be in accordance with the requirements for longevity and durability; - The aggregate should be new (not used earlier) and recommended to be locally produced; Mineral resources (aggregate, sand, gravel, etc.) are produced only by licensed companies with a valid concession for extraction / exploitation. 	Contractor; Supervised engineer; - Supervision of the employees of the Municipality as well as the municipal communal inspector / inspector of the environment.	During construction	Included in cost of performance
	Emissions into the air (activities will initiate the generation of exhaust gases and dust from suspended particles: - dust emissions related to reconstruction activities); - Emissions of exhaust gases from mobile sources (NOx, SO ₂ , smoke) to pollution by using reconstruction machinery; - Fugitive dust emission during the removal of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use standardized fuels for mechanization that should not be older than 15 years and exclude motor mechanics when not in use, to reduce emissions from exhaust gases; - Planning of transportation and loading and unloading factor; - Using sprayers that do not contain chemicals, but are based on water; - Stopping work or reducing the volume of reconstruction work if intense dust emission is recorded in order to determine the cause of the emission and take measures to eliminate it; - The speed of movement of vehicles will be limited to 30km/h; - Vehicles transporting gravel, sand, earth and other reconstruction materials must be covered or closed; - Building materials will be stored in suitable places, covered, to minimize dust; - Use of protective masks for workers is mandatory if dust occurs. 	Contractor; Supervision of municipal staff as well (communal inspector / inspector of environment); Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning - MoEPP.	During construction	Included in cost of performance

	<p>concrete and soil removal; -Fugitive emission of dust at loading and transportation of excavated material.</p>				
	<p>Pollution of water, ground water and soil by: - Temporary uncontrolled surface drainage of wastewater due to reconstruction activities; - Pollution of surface and ground waters due to inadequate provision of portable toilets and waste containers, where possible uncontrolled spill / evacuation of liquid and solid waste; - Pollution of surface and ground water due to traffic accidents and accidents; - Pollution of water, groundwater and soil due to leakage of oils and lubricants from</p>	<p>- Contractor is to install mobile toilets for workers who will be cleaned and maintained in a timely manner; - The repair and maintenance of vehicles and mechanization will only take place in authorized mechanical services. Vehicles and mechanization will be parked on impermeable surfaces with a drainage and sewage treatment system; - Tanking of fuel to be carried out at official gas stations; - If supply of on-site fuel is necessary, this will be performed without the possibility of spillage of the derivatives; - In case of storing spare quantities of diesel fuel at the working sites, these will be provided with good quality vessels (with secondary retention sufficient to store all leakage quantity) as per conditions prescribed by the standards for the storage and storage of such substances; - The materials that will be used will be transported to the construction site, as much material as planned for that section, thereby avoiding unnecessary location of the coastline. - In case of oil derivatives spills, the contaminated ground or water will be collected and treated as hazardous waste; - Disposal of any waste and filling of surface watercourses with building materials including</p>	<p>Contractor; Supervision of municipal staff as well (communal inspector / inspector of environment); - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning - MoEPP</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Included in cost of performance</p>

	<p>reconstruction machinery and equipment; - Disposal of construction waste and filling with construction material.</p>	<p>stones, concrete waste, timber, plastic packaging that can be scattered is strictly prohibited; - Water used for reconstruction works and for other purposes (sanitation) will be from existing water supply sources. Other additional water sources will not be used; - The access of construction workers to the river Crn Drim and Ohrid Lake, disposal of construction waste in the river and/or lake and use of water from the river and/or lake is strictly prohibited. The lake will be protected from the surface-runoff from the site. - Construction materials waste or equipment will not be stored near the surface water; - Discharging waste water or other water from the site without prior treatment is also strictly prohibited. No water will be discharged to the Lake. From the project activities of the Lake Ohrid is variable distance and ranges from 15 to 70 meters. No storage for removed asphalt and concrete is planned in the vicinity, it will be disposed at a legal, licensed, landfill. The non-contaminated waste concrete will be pelleted by site to other locations for other project activities with the prior approval of competent authorities and LRCP PIU. Records of reuse (destination) must be kept. - Existing asphalt plant will be used. - Only virgin materials can be used in construction.</p>			
	<p>Waste management Generation of construction</p>	<p>- To ensure the collection and disposal of waste by an authorized waste manager and at a fenced and protected waste storage site. Final collection and</p>	<p>Contractor; Supervision of municipal staff as</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Included in cost of performance</p>

	<p>residues and other non-hazardous waste (Packaging of paper and fibers, plastic packaging, earth and stones, concrete, metal)</p>	<p>disposal will be carried out by a licensed company to a licensed landfill;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of the types of waste that can be created at the site and their classification according to the National Waste List (Official Gazette No. 100/05). The different types of waste will be collected separately; - Special containers are provided in sufficient quantities for each type of waste and they are appropriately placed; - The mineral waste from the excavation and reconstruction works will be separated from the general waste, organic, liquid and chemical waste by sorting on site and it will be temporarily stored on appropriate designated areas safe from spillages in to watercourses and erosion. Depending on the origin and the content, the mineral waste will be returned to its location and re-used; - Release and transport records from the waste will be regularly updated and will be kept as evidence of proper management; - Wherever possible, the contractor will re-use and recycle the relevant and non-hazardous materials with the prior approval of LRCP and competent authorities. Records on content, destination and quantities must be kept; - The reconstruction waste will be quickly removed from the site and reused, if possible. - The incineration of waste at the site (or anywhere else) is strictly prohibited. 	<p>well (communal inspector / inspector of environment); - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning - MoEPP.</p>		
	<p>Generating hazardous waste (oil, lubricants, fuel etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the waste has one or more dangerous characteristics, the creator and / or the holder are 	<p>Contractor; Supervision of municipal staff as</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Included in cost of performance</p>

	<p>and handling hazardous materials</p>	<p>obliged to classify it in the category of hazardous waste and treat it as hazardous waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only small quantities (daily needs) of hazardous liquids can be kept at the site. During the temporary storage of dangerous toxic substances, all will be stored in safe containers containing labels with detailed content, characteristics -and storage information. These vessels will be resistant to leakage. Containers will be equipped with secondary systems such as double walls. Secondary system to be cracks resistant and fast to empty; - Containers with hazardous waste will be closed except when the material is placed or removed. They must not be managed in a way that causes leakage; - Colors, coatings and other agents with toxic content, especially for the aquatic biota, will not be used; - Application of anti-corrosive agents will not be carried out on-site but in a workshop; - Regular control of vessels with hazardous and toxic material; - No flammable or reactive waste can be stored near the boundary of the location; - Providing spill absorbers at the site. In the event of an accident, it is necessary to stop the leakage and repair the site; - Hazardous waste management will be conducted in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheets; - It needs to follow the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) instructions on how to handle and use chemicals. 	<p>well (communal inspector / inspector of environment); - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning MoEPP.</p>		
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	<p>Noise and vibration emissions Noise from reconstruction activities and use of heavy machinery, concrete cracking.</p>	<p>Since it is an area i.e. district of third degree the noise level will not exceed 60decibels during day time and 60decibels during the night; - work is not permitted at night, site activities will be limited from 7.00 am to 7.00 pm; - Use of proper and technically sound equipment and mechanization (using vibrator rollers with low noise machine); - It is necessary to exclude motor vehicles and mechanization at times when there is no need for their operation; - During the activities, the engine, generators, air compressors and other electrical equipment will be closed and located as far as possible from the resident area; - Pumps and other mechanical equipment will be effectively maintained.</p>	<p>Contractor; - Supervision of municipal staff as well (communal inspector / inspector of environment); - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning - MoEPP.</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Included in cost of performance</p>
	<p>Protection of nature</p>	<p>- There will be no wood cutting on the site. The removal of individual trees will be carried out only with written permission from the competent authorities (e.g. Forestry Agency) and written notification to Municipality of Struga. In the case removal is necessary, the removed tree will be replanted or a new one planted. Removal and (re)planting plan will be approved by the LRCP PIU Environmental Specialist; - No invasive or allochthonous species will be used for the green areas. - Pouching and other types of disturbance of animals and plants and forest products is strictly prohibited; - The working site will take minimal space needed; - Open fires and burning of waste are strictly forbidden</p>	<p>Supervision of municipal staff as well (communal inspector / inspector of environment);</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>municipality of Struga</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coatings, wood protection agents (e.g. applied to urban and playground equipment) and other agents applied will not be toxic for the aquatic environments. There will be no anticorrosion measures applied the site. - Discarding waste or other materials or liquids to the Ohrid Lake and Crn Drim river or other natural sources is strictly prohibited - Prevent hazardous spillage coming from tanks (mandatory secondary containment system, e.g. double walled or bunded containers), construction equipment and vehicles (regular maintenance and check-ups of oil and gas tanks, machinery and vehicles can be parked (manipulated) only on asphalted or concrete surfaces with surface runoff water collecting system Thoroughly inspect all holes and trenches before they are filled. -Prohibit the collection of firewood from and around working areas. -Minimal green surface is to be removed. No trees will be damaged or removed during works. There will be no felling. -Fishing is not permitted. - Fencing the hole length of the path closest to the Ohrid Lake from the southern (lake) side. Access of the contractor employees and equipment to costal belt is strictly forbidden. 			
Operational Phase					
Use of urban equipment	Generating communal waste from visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timely disposal of municipal waste by an authorized company; - Develop public awareness through public campaigns, brochures, information materials (primarily for the local population) 	Supervision of municipal staff as well (communal inspector /	During construction	municipality of Struga

			inspector of environment);		
	Safety of the users of the reconstructed site	- Regular maintenance of the urban equipment (benches, waste bins, bicycle parking)	Supervision from the municipality of Struga	During use	municipality of Struga

MONITORING PLAN						
Who should be monitoring?	Parameter	Where this parameter should be monitored?	How should this parameter be monitored (what should be monitored and how)?	When this parameter (time and frequency) should be monitored?	From whom should this parameter be monitored (responsibility)?	What is the cost associated with the implementation of the monitoring?
1. All needed permits, opinions and decisions to be procured prior to the start of works Relevant inspectors and responsible institutions to be informed before the start of construction work		Works sites	Visual check of documentation; All necessary permissions are obtained before beginning of work (including reconstruction and related activities).	At the beginning of the construction work (the first day)	Supervision, staff of the Municipality of Struga as well (Municipal communal inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector)	
2. Setting the protective fence for accomplishment		Around the building site	Visual inspection; The reconstruction site is marked and secured; Information board is placed in the reconstruction site;	Every working day during the project activities	Supervision, staff of the Municipality of Struga as well (Municipal	Included in cost of performance

<p>t is the security of the subject location</p>		<p>Tapes and warning labels a reset.</p>		<p>communal inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector)</p>	
<p>3. Measures for health protection and Occupational Safety (OH & S)</p>	<p>At the location</p>	<p>Visual inspection Hazardous substances are stored in a spill-resistant container. Containers have a secondary one system. Containers with hazardous substances are closed; Provide information to the local population for the scope and timing of the start and duration of the construction activities with the preparation of a Notice to be posted on the bulletin board and on the website of the Ombudsman and other media, if necessary, to ensure that the local population be well informed; The local construction inspector and environmental inspector have been informed of the work before its start; All work activities will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner; Personal protective clothing and equipment of workers is available in sufficient quantities and they are warned / used all the time; An appropriate information board has been provided for marking the site of reconstruction; Marking the temporary storage site reconstruction materials near the site;</p>	<p>Regularly during the project activities, determining the situation with field visits during the implementation of the activities</p>	<p>Supervision, staff of the Municipality of Struga as well (Municipal communal inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector)</p>	

		<p>Fixing warning tape, fences and proper warning signaling for hazards, key rules and procedures to be followed;</p> <p>Prohibited access to unemployed persons with warning tapes and fences when / where necessary; Machinery should be managed only by experienced and appropriately trained personnel, which reduces the risk of accidents; All workers should be familiar with the dangers of fires and fire safety measures and should be trained to handle fire extinguishers, hydrants and other devices used to extinguish fires; Devices, equipment and fire extinguishers should always be functional, so in case of need they can be used quickly and efficiently; First aid kits should be available at the location and employees should be trained to use and use; Emergency procedures (including leaks, accidents, etc.) should be available at the site;</p> <p>Mounted toilet should be installed on the construction site and maintained by a certified company; Purchased equipment will be edited and used with respect to all safety measures and best practices prescribed by the equipment manufacturer.</p>			
4.Air pollution	At the sites foreseen for the performance of project activities	<p>Visual monitoring to determine whether the legal provisions on environmental protection are complied with;</p> <p>The construction site, the transport routes and the material handling sites should be sprayed with water on dry and windy days;</p>	Regularly in the period of project activities, determining the situation with field visits during the implementation of the activities	Supervision, staff of the Municipality of Struga as well (Municipal communal inspector and	Included in cost of performance

		<p>Building materials should be stored in suitable places covered to minimize dust; The load on vehicles that can produce dust should be covered; Restriction of the speed of the vehicle to the construction site; Included in the cost of performance the reconstruction site should be regularly cleaned at critical points; Keep the upper layers of soil and stocks separately; Protect them with fences in case of windy weather; Keep supplies away from drainage lines, natural waterways and places susceptible to land erosion; All soil loads are covered when taken from the removal site; Ensure that all transportation vehicles and machinery are equipped with appropriate emission control equipment, regularly maintained and attested; Ensure that all transportation vehicles and machinery use fuel from official sources (licensed gas stations) and fuel determined by the vehicle manufacturer and mechanization; There should be no excessive idling of construction vehicles on the site.</p>		environmental and nature protection inspector)	
5. Emissions into waters and soils	At the works site	<p>Visual monitoring to installation and maintenance of adequate sanitary facilities for workers. Waste water from these sources should be transported to appropriate wastewater treatment facilities;</p>	Regularly during the project period activities, determining the situation with field visits during the	Supervision, staff of the Municipality as well (Municipal communal inspector and	Included in cost of performance

		<p>All chemicals and potential hazardous materials should be located at least 50 m from all surface water (Lake Ohrid and River Crn Drim);</p> <p>Prevent dangerous leakage from tanks (compulsory secondary restraint system);</p> <p>Spills in the workplace with the possibility of filling with suspended solids should be filtered out prior to the discharge into the recipient;</p> <p>Water and other components in the mix of concrete should be clean and free from harmful chemicals.</p>	implementation of the activities	environmental and nature protection inspector)	
<p>6. Waste Management</p> <p>The initial selection and classification of Generated waste (communal waste, inert waste, reconstruction waste, hazardous waste) on the reconstruction site</p>	At the works site	<p>Visual monitoring and Document verification - identification of the type of waste according to the List of waste of the Republic of North Macedonia;</p>	Regularly in the period of project activities, determining the situation with field visits during the implementation of the activities	Supervision, staff of the Municipality as well (Municipal communal inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector)	Included in cost of performance
<p>7. Generating hazardous waste from Liquid fuels (oils, oil, etc.);</p>	At the works site	<p>Visual monitoring and control of occasional storage of hazardous waste or toxic substances whether it is in safe containers with labels with detailed content, features management information;</p>	Regularly in the period of project activities, determining the situation with field visits during the	Supervision, staff of the Municipality as well (Municipal communal	Included in cost of performance

		<p>Are containers containing flammable or reactive waste located at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the boundary of the site;</p> <p>Containers for each identified category of waste are provided in sufficient quantities and are set accordingly;</p> <p>Waste collection and disposal trails and licensed landfills / plants for selection and processing of all major types of waste expected from demolition activities and construction works will be identified;</p> <p>Waste from mineral (natural) raw materials and waste from the reconstruction will be separated from general waste, organic, liquid and chemical waste by sorting in the field and temporarily stored in appropriate containers. Depending on its origin and content, the mineral waste will be reused in its original location or reused;</p> <p>The entire construction waste will be collected and disposed of appropriately by licensed collectors and licensed landfills (or licensed processing plants);</p> <p>The record of the removed waste will be regularly updated and will be kept as evidence of proper management, as it is designed;</p> <p>Whenever possible, the Contractor will use appropriately reused, recycled and sustainable materials;</p> <p>The disposal of any waste (including organic waste) or waste water to the surrounding nature or water bodies is strictly prohibited;</p>	<p>implementation of the activities</p>	<p>inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector)</p>	
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		<p>Collection, transportation and final disposal / processing of communal waste will be carried out by a licensed company; Construction waste should be immediately removed from the site and re-used if possible; Burning of any type of waste at the site or in non-licensed factories and locations is strictly prohibited.</p>			
8. Monthly transportation report storage and storage of waste	At the construction site	Review of Documentation / Identification of the Waste List	After fulfilling the task of collection, transport, temporary storage and final storage of various types of waste	Supervision, staff of the municipality as well Municipal communal inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector	municipality of Struga
9. Emissions of noise and vibration - The noise level should not exceed 50 decibels during day time and 40 decibels at night; Work on the location is limited from 7 am to 7 pm	At the construction site	<p>Visual monitoring to determine whether the legal provisions on environmental protection are complied with; In cases of exceeding the permitted limits measurement of noise level with appropriate equipment from a licensed organization for performing measurements; Because it is an urban residential area (driving around the city to the location) the level of the noise should not exceed 60dB during the day and evening and 60dB at night; Construction activities are not allowed at night; site activities should be limited from 7 am to 7 pm (in accordance with the permit);</p>	If necessary, if there are any complaints, determine the situation with site visits during the implementation of the activities and measure the noise level with Sound Pressure Meter.	Supervision, staff of the municipality as well Municipal communal inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector	Included in cost of performance

		During operations, generator motors, air compressors and other mechanical equipment must be turned off when not in use and equipment should be placed as far away as possible from populated areas; Pumps and other mechanical equipment should be properly and effectively maintained.			
10 Nature protection	At the construction site	<p>Visual monitoring to determine whether the legal provisions on environmental protection and ESMP mandatory mitigation measures are implemented including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no wood cutting on the site. If any removal of individual trees is carried out only with written permission from the competent authorities (e.g. Forestry Agency) and written notification to Municipality of Struga. In the case removal is necessary, the removed tree will be replanted or a new one planted. Removal and (re)planting plan will be approved by the LRCP PIU Environmental Specialist; - No invasive or allochthonous species are used for the green areas. - Pouching and other types of disturbance of animals and plants and forest products is strictly prohibited; - The working site takes minimal space; - Prohibition of open fires and burning of waste is respected. - Coatings, wood protection agents (e.g. applied to urban and playground equipment) and other agents applied are not toxic for the 	Continuously in phase of preconstruction and construction	Supervision, staff of the municipality as well Municipal communal inspector and environmental and nature protection inspector	Included in cost of performance


		<p>aquatic environments. There are no anticorrosion measures applied the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discarding waste or other materials or liquids to the Ohrid Lake and Crn Drim river or other natural sources is strictly prohibited - Prevent hazardous spillage coming from tanks (mandatory secondary containment system, e.g. double walled or bunded containers), construction equipment and vehicles (regular maintenance and check-ups of oil and gas tanks, machinery and vehicles can be parked (manipulated) only on asphalted or concrete surfaces with surface runoff water collecting system <p>Thoroughly inspect all holes and trenches before they are filled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prohibit the collection of firewood from and around working areas. -Minimal green surface is removed. No trees are damaged or removed during works. There will be no felling. -Fishing is not permitted. - The hole length of the path closest to the Ohrid Lake from the southern (lake) side is fenced. No access of the contractor employees and equipment to costal belt is strictly forbidden. 			
Operational phase					
1. Management of communal waste from employees and visitors	Municipality of Struga	Waste is properly collected and delivered to the authorized company;	During visits and walks by visitors to the site	Communal inspector Licensed company / Public communal	municipality of Struga

Environmental and Social Management Plan
sub-project Struga - Your tourist destination

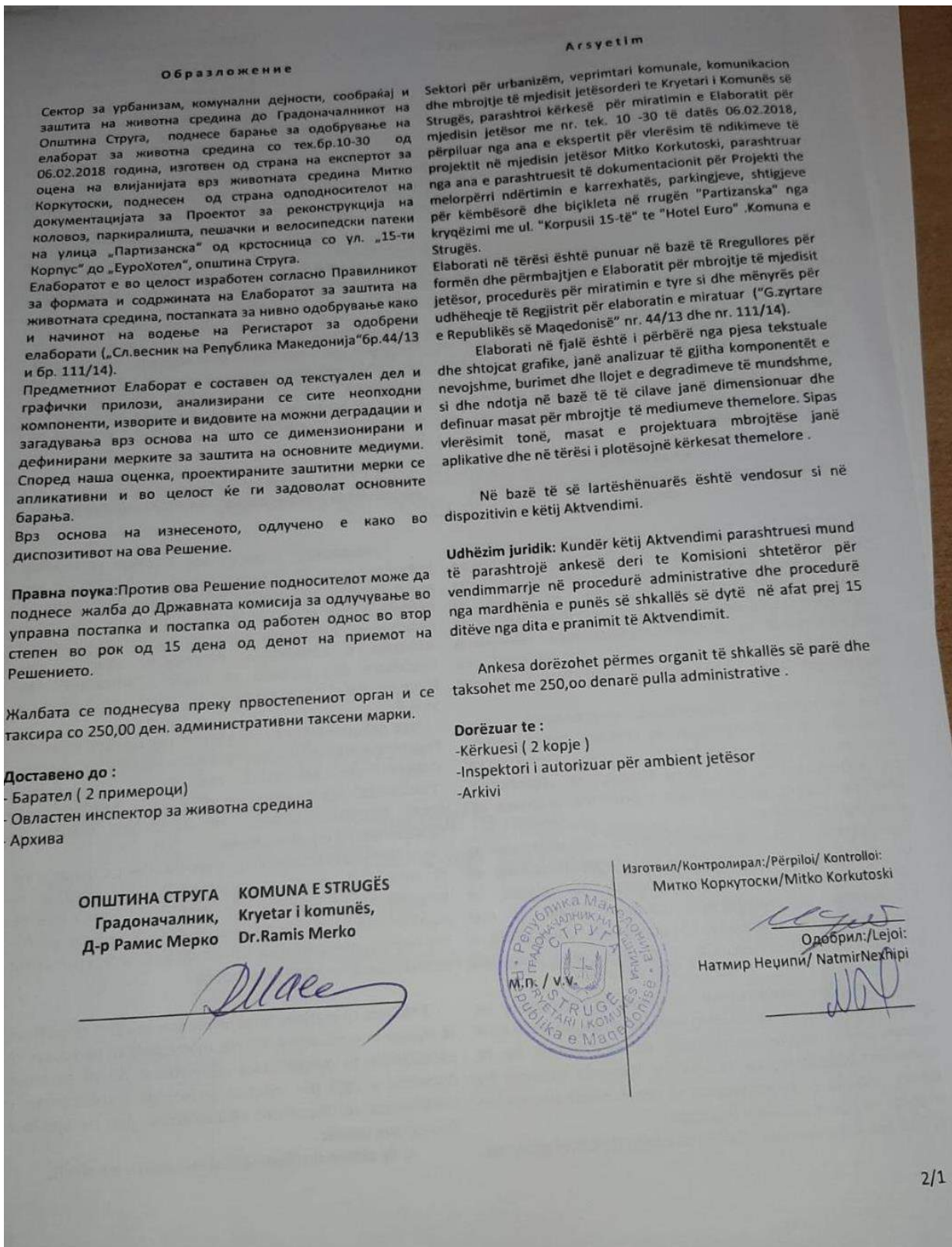
				enterprise PE of the municipality	
2. Safety and health of the beneficiaries	Municipality of Struga	The equipment is regularly maintained	During the use	municipality of Struga	municipality of Struga

Environmental Management Plan
For the Struga sub-project - Your tourist destination

ANNEX

 <p>РЕПУБЛИКА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА REPUBLIKA E MAQEDONISESE VERIUT ОПШТИНА СТРУГА KOMUNA E STRUGES</p>	<p>СТРУГА / SHESHI "NENE TERLZA" P.N. 6330 STRUGË / Tel. +389 46 781 335, 781 223, 782 015, Факс/Факс 781 434 web: struga.gov.mk, e-mail: kryetari@struga.gov.mk, info@struga.gov.mk</p>
<p>Сектор: / Sektori: Сектор за урбанизам, комунални дејности, сообраќај и заштита на животна средина / Sektori p/u urbanizem, veprimtari komunale, komunikacion dhe mbrojtje të mjedisit jetësor</p> <p>Одделение: / Njësia: Одделение за заштита на животната средина / Njësia për mbrojtje të mjedisit jetësor</p>	<p>Бр./Nr. 10-30</p> <p>07.02.2018</p> <p>СТРУГА / STRUGË</p>
<p>Врз основа на член 24 став 7 од Законот за заштита на животната средина ("Сл.Весник на Република Македонија" бр. 53/05, 81/05, 24/07,159/08,83/09, 48/10, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 192/15, 39/16 и 99/18), а во врска со член 2 од Уредбата за дејностите и активностите за кои задолжително се изработува елаборат, ("Сл.Весник на Република Македонија" бр.32/12), постапувајќи по Барањето на Сектор за урбанизам, комунални дејности, сообраќај и заштита на животна средина, Градоначалникот на Општина Струга, донесе</p>	<p>Нë базë të nenit 24 paragrafi 7 nga Ligji për mbrojtje të mjedisit jetësor ("G.zyrtare e Republikës së Maqedonisë" nr.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, 192/15,39/16dhe 99/18), kurse në lidhje me nenin 2 nga Rregullorja për veprimtari dhe aktivitete për të cilët detyrimisht përgatitetelaborate ("G.zyrtare e Republikës së Maqedonisë" nr.32/12), duke vepruar sipas Kërkesës së Sektori për urbanizem, veprimtari komunale, komunikacion dhe mbrojtje të mjedisit jetësor, Kryetari i Komunës së Strugës solli</p>
<p>РЕШЕНИЕ</p> <p>за одобрување на елаборат за заштита на животна средина</p> <p>СЕ ОДОБРУВА Елаборатот за заштита на животната средина со тех.бр.10-30 од 06.02.2018 година, изготвен од страна на експертот за оценка на влијанијата врз животната средина Митко Коркутоски, поднесен од страна на подносителот на документацијата за Основен проект за реконструкција на коловоз, паркиралишта, пешачки и велосипедски патеки на улица „Партизанска“ од крстосница со ул. „15-ти Корпус“ до „Еуро Хотел“, општина Струга.</p> <p>1.Од доставената документација констатирано е дека Проектот за реконструкција на коловоз, паркиралишта, пешачки и велосипедски патеки на улица „Партизанска“ од крстосница со ул. „15-ти Корпус“ до „ЕуроХотел“, општина Струга, нема да има значителни влијанија врз животната средина.</p> <p>2.Инвеститорот се задолжува, целосно и без исклучоци да се придржува кон пропишаните мерки и режим за заштита предвидени во Елаборатот за оценка на влијанието врз животната средина, како и кон дополнителните решенија во колку низ изградбата и работата се покаже потреба од зголемен обем и вид на превенција.</p> <p>3.Во случај на неизвршени мерења, надминување на дозволените нивоа на емисии или со непридржување на пропишаните мерки пропишани во елаборатот ќе се применат одредбите на Законот за животна средина во делот на Делокругот на надзор на овластениот инспектор и делот на Прекршочните одредби.</p> <p>4. Ова решение влегува во сила со денот на донесувањето.</p>	<p>АКТВЕНДИМ</p> <p>пër miratimin e elaboratit për mbrojtje të mjedisit jetësor</p> <p>MIRATONET Elaborati për mbrojtje të mjedisit jetësor me nr.tek.10-30 nga data 06.02.2018, përpiluar nga ana e ekspertit për vlerësim të ndikimeve të projektit në mjedisin jetësor Mitko Korkutoski, parashtruar nga ana e parashtruesit të dokumentacionit për Projekti the melorpëri ndërtimin e karrexhatës, parkingjeve, shtigjeve për këmbësorë dhe biçikleta në rrugën "Partizanska" nga kryqëzimi me ul. "Korpusii 15-të" te "Hotel Euro,"Komuna e Strugës.</p> <p>1.Nga dokumentacioni i dorëzuar është konstatuar se me Projekti the melorpëri ndërtimin e karrexhatës, parkingjeve, shtigjeve për këmbësorë dhe biçikleta në rrugën "Partizanska" nga kryqëzimi me ul. "Korpusii 15-të" te "Hotel Euro", Komuna e Strugës, nuk do të ketë ndikime të rëndësishëm në mjedisin jetësor.</p> <p>2.Investuesi obligohet, tërësisht dhe pa përjashtime t'i respektojë masat e përcaktuara për mbrojtje të parashikuara në Elaborat për vlerësimin e ndikimeve në mjedisin jetësor, si dhe ndaj aktvendimeve plotësuese nëse me ndërtim dhe punim në objekt shfaqet nevoja për vëllim të zmadhuar dhe lloj të preventivës.</p> <p>3.Në rast të matjeve të parealizuara, tejkallim të niveleve të lejuara të emisioneve ose me mosrespektim të masave të përcaktuara të parashikuara në elaborat do të zbatohen dispozitat e Ligjit për mjedisin jetësor në Fushëveprimin e mbikëqyrjes së inspektorit të autorizuar dhe në pjesën e Dispozitave penale .</p> <p>4. Ky aktvendim hyn në fuqi me ditën e miratimit.</p>

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Annex 2

Parts of the project for the reconstruction of paths on "Partizanska" Street from the intersection with "15th Corpus" street to "EURO Hotel":

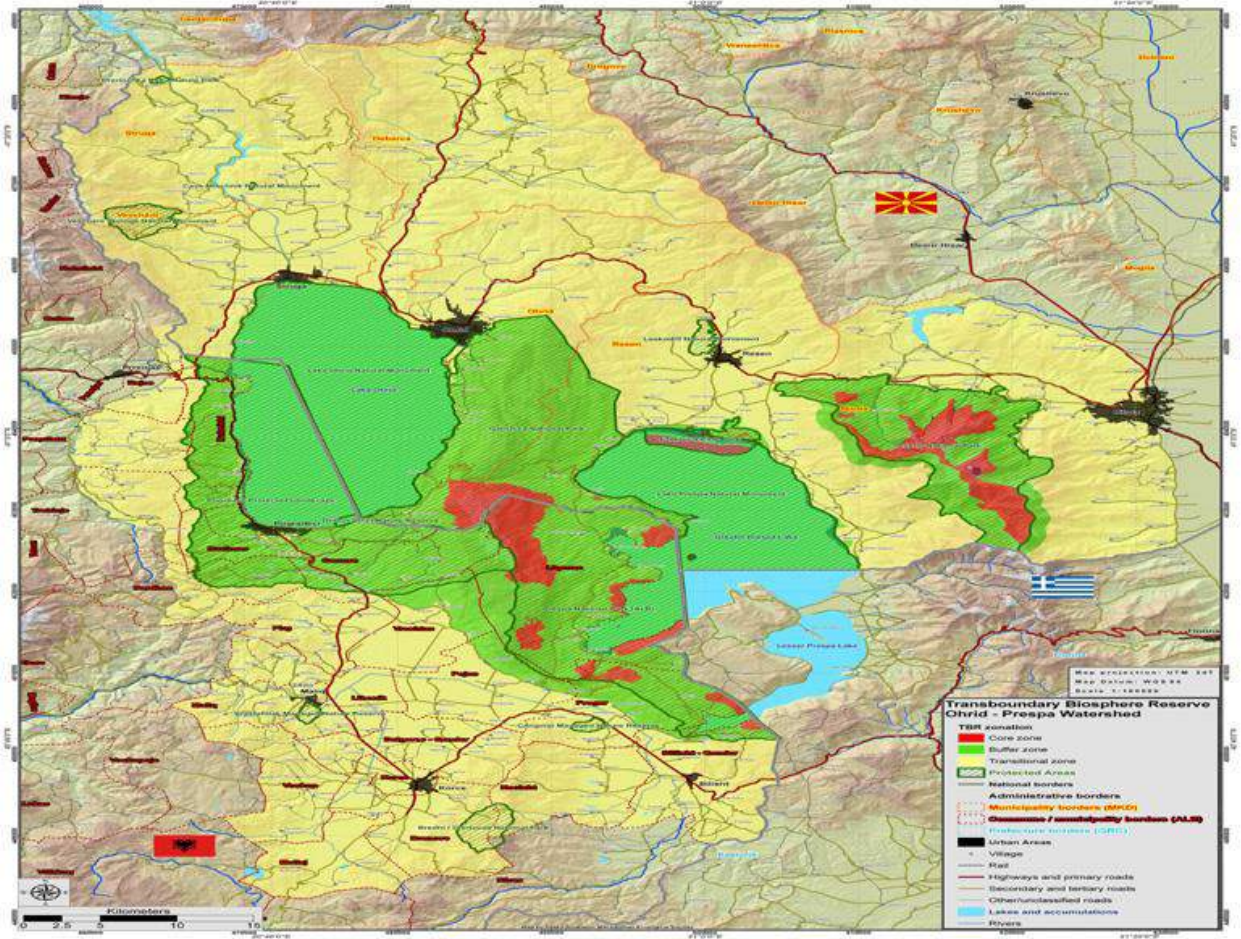
Map of UNESCO border

"Natural and Cultural Heritage in Ohrid Region"



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Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Ohrid – Prespa Watershed



Google Map - a snapshot of the route's location.

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