KRIVA PALANKA- EASTERN GATE TO EUROPE

(FESTIVAL TOURIST ATTRACTION)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Municipality of KrivaPalanka, 2020

Contents:

1. INTRODUCTION

The Local and Regional Competitiveness Project (LRCP) is a four-year investment operation, supported by the European Union, which uses IPA II funds for competitiveness and innovation in Macedonia. The LRCP is comprised of four components; it is managed as a hybrid fund, and is implemented through the World Bank and the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia. The project will provide funds for investment and capacity building to support growth in the sector, investing in destinations and boosting prosperity in certain destinations. Regarding the regional and local level, this project will support selected tourist destinations in the country throughout a combination of technical assistance to improve destination management, investments in infrastructure and investments in connectivity and innovation. This document, prepared as an Environmental and Social Management Plan refers to the activities planned in the framework of the project "KrivaPalanka - Eastern Gate to Europe (Festival Tourist Attraction)". The Environmental and Social Management Plan covers the description of the project, technical details, scope, place and location, on the basis of which the risks and impacts on the environment and social risks and measures for mitigation of the identified risks and impacts are assessed. The application of mitigation measures and impacts in the plan is mandatory. The implementation of this sub-project offers opportunities for affirmation of the project on the international level.

The implementation of the project "KrivaPalanka - Eastern Gate to Europe (Festival Tourist Attraction)" will increase the attractiveness of this town and bring new potential tourists and in the same time, will give the opportunity to the enthusiasts of the monastery “St. JoakimOsogovski” to enjoy the tourist offer of the town itself. Improvement of the existing situation on the town square will enable creation of a place for cultural competition and elevation of the participants of the folklore, rock, ethno and theater festival. Improving the infrastructure will provide more modern space and equipment, increased number of parking spaces and new urban equipment, where local people will be able to sell their creative products intended for the global tourist. The reconstruction of hotel and hostel facilities around these areas has already commenced, hence the new visitors of the town will be offered new and modern accommodation places. The intention is to turn transit tourists into permanent guests and friends to this town.

2. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The specific disposition of the town and the rapid flow of global tourists in the country that transit through, greatly influence the process of transition and transformation of social circumstances. The large number of tourists who mainly travel to Skopje or Ohrid as major tourist attractions, transiting through KrivaPalanka often visit the local monastery “St. JoakimOsogovski” shortly afterwards, but without entering the town at all. The municipality of KrivaPalanka started to analyze ways to overcome this so-called phenomenon of "by pass" town by implementing activities for development of cultural and sports events and festivals in order to increase the attractiveness of the town. Several traditional festivals have been developed - folklore, theatrical, rock, ethno, etc. which contributed to a sharp increase in the town's attendance in the past few years. In addition, the municipality had been part of various international activities and many partnerships, i.e. twinning of towns from different European countries, whose representatives successfully performed at the festivals. The hospitality and the beautiful reception led to increased attendance of the town by other guests from the same countries, thus the development of tourism itself was imposed as a future mainstream local branch, crucial for ensuring sustainable development.

However, this partial movement of the cultural field and the development of festivals showed all the gaps in the town for creating a sustainable development based on these events. The poor infrastructure and dysfunction of the central part of the town adversely affect the further development of this specific type of tourism. The town square in the central area is ruined, dysfunctional in terms of organizing events and reception of guests and in terms of achieving economic benefits from certain activities on it.

The reconstruction of town square and new arrangement of the city park will completely change the picture with creating plenty of contents that will be more attractive for the potential visitors and will also attract new tourists. The project contains the following activities:

Description of works:

- The reconstruction of the existing stage on the town square, which is ruined, dysfunctional, rather damaged and bumpy, which creates a feeling of discomfort to the visitors of the festival activities. The access around the stage itself is ruined and dysfunctional and is used by locals as a local untidy parking lot, causing traffic jams, especially within the festival days, weekends or holidays, when there is a sharp increase in the number of guests and tourists in the town. The aim of this activity is offering a solution for transformation of the previous stage into a mini amphitheater and creating space for installation on a montage movable scene equipped entirely with light-sounding technique for the needs of the festival

activities. This will directly reduce the costs that the municipality has for the multiple leasing of such items and equipment.

The total space of 1660 m^2 of the square will be reconstructed, of which 1200 m^2 is an amphitheater square, and 460 m^2 represents the area around the square intended for the stage.

- The project envisages reconstruction and arrangement of existing parking spaces around the town square as well as traffic arrangement of additional parking spaces (currently unarranged space used as parking spaces) on 3540 m^2(50 parking spaces for private cars, 6 parking spaces for taxi and 1 bus stop). This is very important in order to provide conditions to solve the large traffic and parking problem. The proposed solution will enable access to this parking from the St. JoakimOsogovski. The proposed bus stopis exclusively for the pupils from the other settlements that are using school bus transport.
- Reconstruction of the parking space will start with preparation works with marking and enclosure of the new-projected features on the terrain and it will continue with removal of the existing asphalt surface (2427 m^2) with its buffer, removal of roadsides and existing concrete surfaces (800 m^2), removal of cobblestones (1158 m^2) and behaton blocks (842 m^2). The reconstruction works of the parking space will begin with ground works and preparing a layer with the adequate gravel (20-30 cm). Further, reconstruction works will continue with mounting of new roadsides and marking of the parking space surface, where after that will be embed asphalt with widthof 70 mm. In order to avoid problems after the reconstruction process and additional excavations, reparation of the existing underground networkson the square will be conducted. There will be reparation of pipes storm water drainage (Ø350, length 492 m), sewage (Ø 100, length 88,29 m), water-supplying installations for the aim of the fountains (1/2" - length 5m, 1"- length 20 m, 6/4"- length 68 m) and electrical connections for the proposed newprojected street lightning.
- Reconstruction of existing asphalt surface, concrete surfaces and old cobblestoneswith pavement on area of about 2200 m^2. The removed cobblestones will be selected and the good ones will be reused while the others will be disposed at a legal landfill. Reconstruction of the surface will start with preparation works with marking and enclosure of the reconstruction site on the terrain and it will continue with removal of the existing asphalt surface with its buffer, removal of existing concrete surfaces, behaton blocks. Reconstruction works will continue with mounting of new behaton blocks (1160 m^2) laid on the gravel layer ($\leq$ 20 cm).
- Reconstruction of the existing unused park space with area of 154 m^2 will provide attractive corner in small amphitheater form for the need of local youth to organize there spare time (poetry reading, small range of music events, etc.)
- Improvement of the lighting infrastructure with replacement of existing metallic halogen lamps (250W) and massive high electric poles with ornate low poles with energy saving lamps, which will significantly improve the visual effect in this area and also reduce the

consumption of electric energy. The project includesinstallation of street lights with the following dimensions:

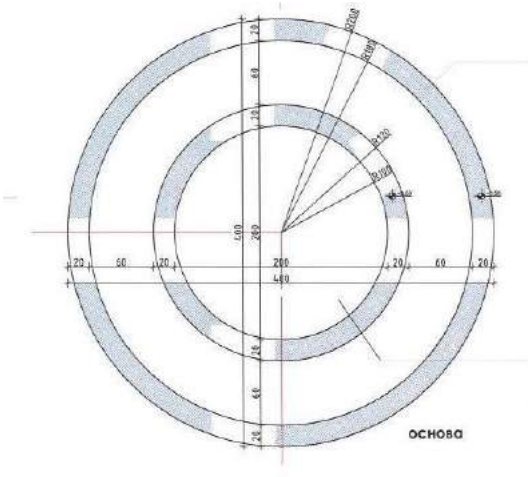
- Steel pole with height H = 8 m– (6 pieces);
- Aluminum pole with height H = 3.2 m and a thickness of 3 mm – (23 pieces);
- LED Pool Lights (Fountain) – (17 pieces);
- LED Bulbs (150W) – (24 pieces);
- LED Bulbs (17W) – (69 pieces);
- Junction box – (1 piece).

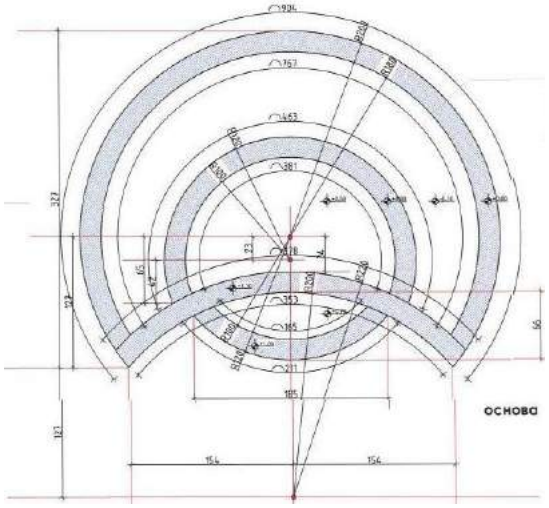
All poles should be galvanized and resistant from rust an moisture. Protection against excessive voltage will be provided with grounding zinc strip 25x4 mm between all the poles. All poles will have a grounding screw on which grounding of it should be done. The string is to be laid in the ground and well compressed due to a covering.

The proposed candelabras will be supply with power through installing of cables (NYY-5x2,5 mm^2 1 kV Cu) and (NYY 3x4 mm^2 1kV Cu), placed underground in rows into a plastic pipe Φ32 due to a mechanic protection. Computer calculating was made for the brightness of lightning and the selected bulbs are with appropriate photo-metric characteristics and satisfied the requirements of the space lightning, as well as energy efficiency and pollution criteria. The power supplying will be provided from existing junction box with protection IP65.

- Construction of 4fountains in the park and city square:

- circular fountain (12,5 m^2) - decorative;
- circular fountain (12,5 m^2) - decorative;
- floor fountain (36 m^2) - decorative;
- drinking water fountain(0,3 m^2).





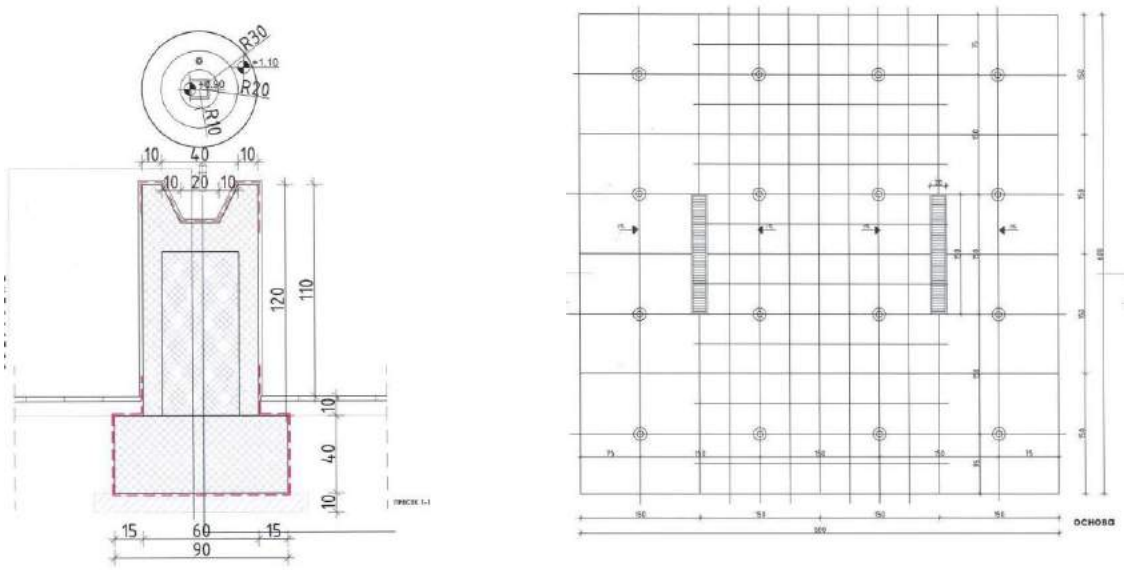


Fig.1 – Designs of the fountains

The decorative fountains will have water circulating pumps to minimize water consumption.

Fig.2 - Current state of the existing street and unformal parking lot across the square (bumpy and destroyed area)

Fig. 3 - Current state of the stage on the square (obsolete, damaged and completely dysfunctional)

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CATEGORY, SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE ESMP INSTITUTIONALFRAMEWORK

Within the Notification for positive opinion and proposal by the Local and Regional Competitiveness Unit, a report on the environmental impact screening is presented, whereby the project is classified in the B + category. According to the established classification, the project is classified as a project with relative small risks and environmental impacts that should be expected during the process of implementation of the project, therefore it is necessary that an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should be made. These expected impacts are not considered significant, which would be of a larger scale or have a longer-term effect.

ESMP is prepared for the activities envisaged under the project of the Municipality of Kriva Palanka "Promotion of tourism in the Municipality of KrivaPalanka". ESMP is consisted of a description of the project, technical details, scope and location, on the basis of which the risks to the living and social environment are assessed. ESMP identify sustainable and effective measures that can reduce potential negative impacts to an acceptable level on the living and social environment and on cultural heritage. Implementation of mitigation measures on identified risks and issues is mandatory. The ESMP consists of a collection of institutional mitigation and monitoring measures during the implementation of the activities in order to eliminate the negative impacts on the living and social environment or to reduce them to an acceptable level. The plan also includes the necessary activities for implementation of these measures. The ESMP gives a description of the technical details of each mitigation measure, including the type of impact along with sketches, description of the equipment and procedures for action, as well as potential appropriate impacts, environmental assessments of these measures, and provides a link to other mitigation plans, mandatory for the project The Municipality of Kriva Palanka enclosed as Annex 1 of this ESMP.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The procedure for the environmental impacts assessment prescribed in the Law on Environment, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia. 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) (Chapter 11 / Article 76-94) where the requirements of the EU Directives for EIA (Directive 85 / 337 / EEC in accordance with the amendments to Directives 97/11 / EC, 2003/35 / EC and 2009/31 / EC) have been transposed.

The procedure starts when the investor (the project promoter) who intends to implement the project submits a Letter of intent, in written and electronic form to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP- Environmental Department), which is the responsible authority

for the entire procedure. The Environmental Department is obliged to give feedback to the specific request whether is necessary to develop or not to develop an SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment), an EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) or an Elaborate for environmental protection.

The screening procedure is a stage during which the MoEPP determines whether a SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment), an EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) or an Elaborate for environmental protection should be carried out. For the development of projects that do not belong to the list of projects for which the EIA procedure (Environmental Impact Assessment) is implemented **(small scale projects),** there is a requirement for the preparation of the an Elaborate for environmental protection (Report on Environmental Impact) **(relevant for projects from the category B under World Bank OP 4.0.1 for Environmental Assessment procedure).**

4.2 NATIONAL PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF SMALL SCALE PROJECTS

During the national EIA procedure (Environmental Impact Assessment) within the screening phase, if the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning decides that there is no need to implement the EIA procedure (Environmental Impact Assessment), the investor should start a procedure for the development of the Elaborate for Environmental Protection. This procedure is mandatory for small-scale projects that cause short-term, minor, negative impacts on the environment when the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, within the framework of the abovementioned decision, has stated that the need for preparing an Elaborate is in accordance with the rulebooks quoted below (e.g. Reconstruction or construction of local streets, roads, construction of local water supply systems, sewage systems and (WWTP) -Water treatment plant for wastewater treatment) with a small scale of less than 10 000 p.e., etc.) .

There are two Regulations that refer to the projects for which the Elaborate for Environmental Protection should be prepared:

A) The Regulation for amending the Regulation on the acts and activities for which it is obligatory to work out an elaborate, and the other for which the competent body completes professional training in the environmental area (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 36/12);

B) The Regulation for amending the Regulation on the acts and activities for which an elaborate is obligatory, and for which approval the Mayor of the municipality, the Mayor of the Town of Skopje and the Mayor of the municipalities in the Town of Skopje (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 32/12) are in charge.

The contents of the Elaborate shall be in accordance with the Rulebook on the form and content of the Environmental Protection Report, the procedure for their approval, as well as the manner

of keeping the Register of approved elaborates (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 123 / 12).

The elaborate contains the main characteristics of the project activities, the main positive and negative impacts on the environment, which are detected when taking into account the basic environmental data specific to the particular location. The simplified Program for Environmental protection consists of various measures that will prevent, mitigate and compensate the negative impact on all elements of the environment is based on national environmental legislation and good international practice. No public consultation is proposed during preparation and acceptance of the Elaborate for the protection of the environment. Figure 20 presents the simplified scheme procedure of the Environmental Impact Assessment, as well as the competent authority for accepting the Environmental Protection Report.

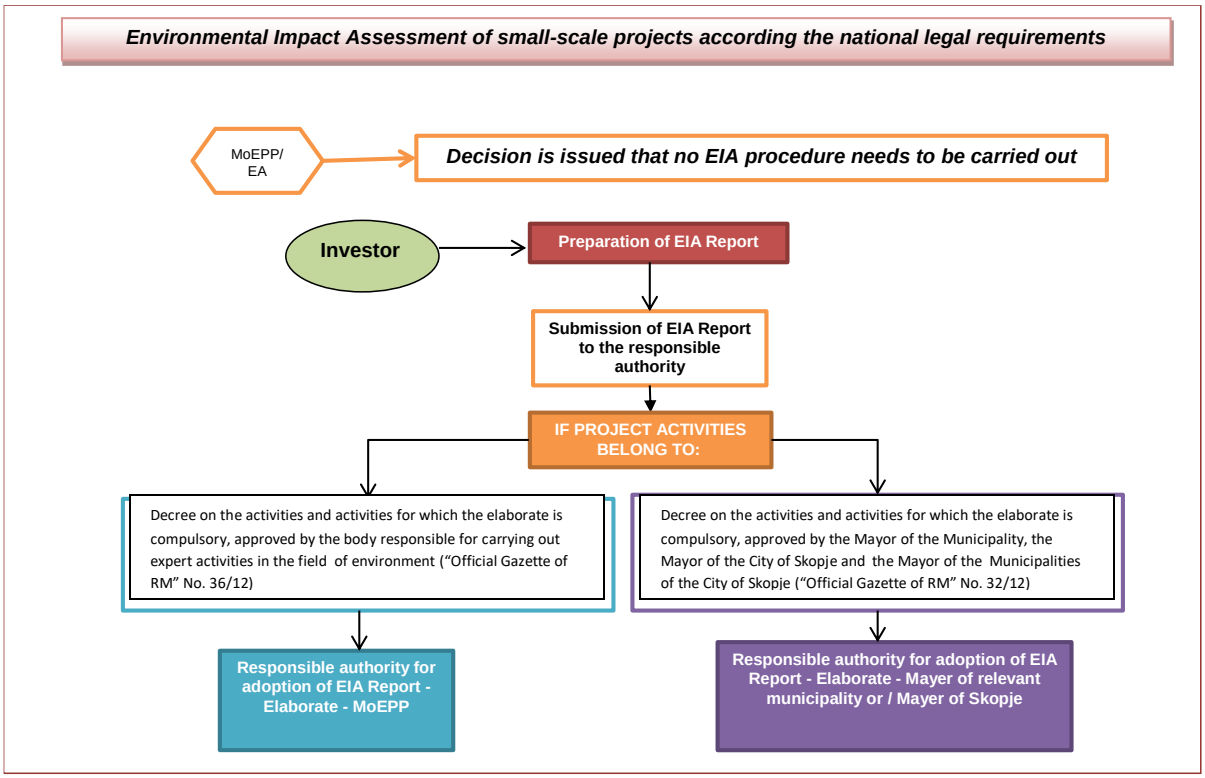


Figure 5 EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) small-scale projects national requirements (Elaborate for Environmental Protection)

The procedure for the environmental impacts assessment is prescribed in the Law on Environment, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia. 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) (Chapter XI / Article 76-94) and where the EU directives on the assessment of the environmental impact are set (Directive 85/337 EEC , 97/11 / EC, 2003/35 / EC and 2009/31 / EC). The procedure begins when the investor (Proposer of the project) who intends to realize a project, submits a Letter of Intent in written and electronic form to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP - Environmental Department), responsible for a complete procedure, which is obliged to give an opinion on the subject whether it is necessary or not to prepare an Environmental elaborate. The checking procedure is a stage in which the MoEPP decides whether or not an Elaborate or Environmental Impact Assessment is required.

Regarding the Letter of intention for performing project that the Municipality of KrivaPalanka has sent to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, official answer stated that no Elaborate for Environmental Protection should be prepared for this project (the opinion is included in Annex 1).

4.3. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROJECT

The prepared Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for this project will be part of the bidding documentation and Contract with the Contractor (along the bills of quantities) who will be obliged for implementation of the envisaged measures according to the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Implementation of the ESMP is mandatory for the Contractor as well as the Applicant (Municipality of KrivaPalanka).

The supervising engineer, hired by the municipality, has an obligation to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the proposed measures within the framework of the monitoring plan and to inform the investor and the project LRCP office (Local and Regional Competitiveness Project) / Municipality of KrivaPalanka. The municipality will report on the state of the environment and the application of the measures for mitigation and monitoring of the regular progress reports on subprojects in the separate Implementation Report of the ESMP on every three months (unless otherwise specified by an environmental expert approved by WB environmental specialist) to the environmental expert.

According to the EMF - Environmental Management Framework, the EMSP must be publicly consulted to final approval of the sub-grant. As soon as the draft ESMP version is approved by the Environmental Expert of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the specialist, it will be published on the website of the PIU/ Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs), the Agency for promotion and support of the tourism, the website of the concerned municipality (municipality of KrivaPalanka) where it will remain available to the public for at least 14 days. A hard copy will be available in the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) / Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia for Economic Affairs

(CDMPEA) and the Municipality of KrivaPalanka. A call for comment and participation of the public consultation meeting (with time and venue) will accompany the ESMP. The public consultation meeting will be held in the concerned municipality at the end of the consultation period. Proactively, the Applicant (Municipality of KrivaPalanka) will inform and invite the major project stakeholders, including local NGOs, concerned communities and municipalities directly and by appropriate means. The submitted comments will be included in the Minutes of the Public Consultations Meeting, which will be part of the final version of the ESMP. In this manner, all comments from the public will be available to the applicants and they will take all relevant comments to cover the responses and comments in the final ESMP.

The ESMP must be publicly consulted in English, Macedonian and Albanian. The implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan will ensure timely undertaking of the proposed measures and contribute to the realization of project activities without significant environmental impacts.

Annex 1 of this ESMP is the Opinion from the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of the Republic of Macedonia.

For the realization of the envisaged project activities, and in accordance with the Law on Construction ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 130/09 and amended Article 97c), the municipality issued a CONFIRMATION for verification of the request for reconstruction of the line facility with technical number 343-18. All infrastructure activities should be performed in accordance with the technical requirements of the project documentation by the Contractor.

5. BASELINE / DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The activities related to the implementation of the project "KrivaPalanka - Eastern Gate to Europe (Festival Tourist Attraction) " **in the Municipality of KrivaPalanka will be carried out on the territory of the Municipality of KrivaPalanka by the Municipality of KrivaPalanka.**

Municipality of KrivaPalanka is a unit of local self-government that performs its work in accordance with the Law on Local Self-Government. The municipality is a service centerfor citizens in the areas of communal problems, construction, urban planning, taxation, education, environmental protection, culture, sports, etc.

Through the municipal administration, and through the Public Utility Company "Komunalec" whose founder is the municipality of KrivaPalanka, the municipality strives to meet the needs of the residents of the municipality. The main tasks of the Communal

Enterprise are maintenance of water supply, sewerage system in the municipality, waste management, maintenance of communal hygiene, maintenance of local markets, green areas and parks, as well as maintenance of storm sewers and collector system.

The Municipality of Kriva Palanka has the capacity to manage the environment on its territory through the Sector for Urban Planning, Traffic, Environmental Protection and Communal Infrastructure**, as well as through an authorized environmental inspector.**

Municipality of Kriva Palanka is a local self-government unit with seat based in the city of Kriva Palanka.

The municipal authorities are the Mayor, who is the responsible person, representing and representing the municipality, and the Municipal Council, which consists of 19 councilors as the body representing the residents in the municipality. In order to implement the activities that are under the competence of the municipality, the municipal administration consists of 72 employees in accordance with the Systematization Act, organized into two sectors and nine departments:

- Sector for general and legal affairs, financial affairs and local economic development which consists of:

  - Department of legal and general affairs

  - **Department of financial affairs**

  - Department of public affairs, economic development and information technology

- Sector for urban planning, traffic, environmental protection and communal infrastructure which consists of:

  - Department of urban planning, traffic and environmental protection

  - Department for construction and maintenance of communal Infrastructure

- Department of inspection

- **Department of human resources management**

- **Department of internal audit**

- Territorial Fire Brigade of the Municipality of KrivaPalanka

KrivaPalanka is a town located in the northeastern part of North Macedonia. The town of KrivaPalanka is the seat of Municipality of KrivaPalanka.

Municipality of KrivaPalankahas 34 settlements.

According to the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Macedonia, 2002:

Total population: 20820

Households: 6600

Population by nationality:

Macedonians: 19998

Turks: 2

Roma: 668

Vlachs: 3

Serbs: 103

Bosnians: 2

Others: 44

6. SOCIAL IMPACTS AND IMPACTS ON THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

The proposed sub-project foresees improvement of the infrastructure in the central town area in order to strengthen the conditions for development of the tourism in the town, i.e. accepting tourists and enabling conditions for their stay with increased participation in the local economy. The goal is to provide a long-term sustainable development of the local economy and improve the quality of life of the local population. Creating a functional amphitheater instead of the old and non-functional existing stage will contribute for enhancing the quality of festivals and other events, i.e. attracting new tourists. The announcement of the preparation of the sub-project already motivated the reconstruction of the existing hotel in the square, in order to accept more guests and meet the demands of today's tourists. The implementation of the sub-project will cause the construction of new hostels and accommodation facilities, for which documents have been submitted in the municipality, and the sub-project only further encourages and gives them confidence in their investments. The connection with the promenade and the cycling path through the small amphitheater will only additionally increase the attractiveness of the building and will enable the construction of additional contents and facilities for recreation and sale of products and services on the quay itself. The implementation of the sub-project will enable the creation of a complete functional unit with a modern light park, a parking space and a space for holding events ready to accept more guests, where local producers will be able to sell their

products that will become completely accessible to tourists. The implementation of the sub-project from a social perspective is absolutely relevant and positive in this point of view.

At this specified location, there are no objects (buildings, monuments, other facilities, etc.) that are categorized as cultural-historical monuments, therefore the implementation of the proposed sub-project does not envisage and will not have any impact at the cultural heritage. The cobblestones are not a part of the historically or cultural heritage protected area. The removed cobblestones will be selected and the good ones will be reused, the rest will be disposed of at a landfill.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The major impacts on the environment are identified and detailed in this chapter.

Regarding the generation of solid waste, considering the nature of the foreseen construction works, it is expected that inert waste (soil, stone and asphalt / concrete) will be produced in the phase of reconstruction of the existing infrastructure in the town center, especially during the construction of the amphitheater. Smaller impact is expected in the phase of procurement and installation of mobile urban equipment such asduring the installation and setting of the mobile stage for music and festival performances. Also, a certain amount of solid (communal) waste is expected to be produced by the construction workers engaged during the construction process. The impact is classified as low.

In terms of air pollution, dust production is expected during the reconstruction process of the existing infrastructure caused by moving or removing earth, stones, concrete or asphalt, especially when transporting the building material and removing the building rubble and material. According to the planned construction works, the expected emissions are temporary and limited for the construction period.

In terms of soil and water pollution, the process itself requires the engagement of equipment and heavy machinery, which increases the possibility of accidents caused by spills of fuel, oil and lubricants. The possibility is minimal and it can be reduced by applying good construction practice.

In regard tothe noise level, an emission is expectedwhich will be caused by the transportation of the equipment, materials and anticipated construction activities for removal of the existing stage and construction of the amphitheaterand arrangement of the location around the amphitheater (city square). The impact is minimal and the noise emissions are temporarily.

7.1. EMISSIONS INTO THE AIR

During the realization of the project for reconstruction of the town square, air emissions (dust emissions and exhaust fumes) are expected during the construction phase and in the operational phase of the town square.

In the operational phase, the air emissions are expected primarily from the use of the town street which passes directly to the town square, expressed through emission of exhaust fumes, but also dust emissions if the regulated location is not adequately maintained.

• Emissions of dust

Dust emission sources during construction are related to the activities envisaged for clearing of the terrain, planned excavations, concrete works, installation works and parterre (park) arrangement.

Emissions of dust will depend on the manner of performing the activities, the measures applied and the duration of the construction activities.

• Emissions of exhaust fumes

The exhaust fumes in the air will be emitted from the construction machinery and the transportation vehicles by which the construction works will be carried out. The emission of exhaust fumes will depend on the composition of the used fuel, the frequency of the movement of the mechanization and the vehicles and the duration of the construction activities.

7.2. EMISSIONS INTO WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEM

During the reconstruction of the town square pollution of surface and ground water can occur in case of possible leakage of fuel, engine oil, lubricants and other dangerous substances from the vehicles with which the construction activities will be performed. The proper handling of these hazardous substances will lead to no potential pollution.

The atmospheric waters at the town will be collected through atmospheric storm collection system.

7.3. WASTE GENERATION

In the construction phase, most of the generated waste will be inert waste generated during preparatory work and earthworks. The generated inert waste is in the category of non-hazardous waste. It does not negatively affect the environment, but it is necessary to find the appropriate location where it will be delayed.

Also, in the construction phase, communal waste and packaging waste will also be created.

The following table shows the types of waste that will be generated during construction activities.

Table1: Types of waste

	Type of waste	Number of the List of types of waste (Official Gazette of RM No. 100/05)	Type of treatment of the waste (processing, storage, handing over, removal, etc.)	Name of the legal entity that handles the waste and location where waste is disposed (landfill)
1	Mixed communal waste	20 03 01	Stored at separate and marked location (containers) on site before its removal by licensed company	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka or other licensed company
2	Paper and cardboard packaging material	15 01 01	Stored at separate and marked location (containers) on site before its removal by licensed company	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka or other licensed company
3	Plastic packaging material	15 01 02	Stored at separate and marked location (containers) on site before its removal by licensed company	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka or other licensed company
4	Soil and stones mentioned in 17 05 03	17 05 04	Stored at separate and marked location(containers)on site before its removal by licensed company	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka or other licensed company
5	Mixtures or special fractions of concrete, bricks, and ceramics other than those in 17 01 06	17 01 07	Stored at separate and marked location (containers) on site before its removal by licensed company	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka or other licensed company
6	Bituminous mixtures mentioned in 17 03 01	17 03 02	Stored at separate and marked location (containers) on site before its removal by licensed company	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka or other licensed company
7	Waste from scorched vegetation (biodegradable waste)	20 02 01	Stored at separate and marked location (containers) on site before its removal by licensed company	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka or other licensed company

The exact amount of generated waste will be known after the execution of the construction activities.

7.4. EMISSIONS INTO SOIL

The realization of the foreseen construction activities can lead to potential sources of emissions that can affect the soil. Sources of emissions that can impact soil quality are emissions (generation and discharge) of wastewater, waste, leakages of unwanted fuel leakages, engine oil, lubricants and other hazardous substances from vehicles by which construction activities will be carried out, as well as air emissions settled as sediment, etc. Soil pollution can be direct or indirect - when transferring the pollutants through contaminated water. By the application of proposed mitigation measures expected negative impacts on the soil will be significantly avoided and reduced.

7.5. NOISE, VIBRATION AND NON-IONIZING RADIATION

During construction activities an increased noise level is expected as a result of using the construction machinery. The intensity of the generated noise level will depend on the type of the vehicles and the used equipment.

In the operational phase an increased noise level is expected from the vehicles that use the town street, as well as during the public events.

7.6. BIODIVERSITY (FLORA AND FAUNA)

In the construction phase and in the operational phase no impacts are expected which would have negative impact for the biodiversity as the place is located in the central town area.

8. MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS IN THE AIR

• ***Construction phase***

When carrying out the construction activities it is necessary to apply measures for reduction of the negative impacts in the air, as follows:

- Maintenance of vehicles and covering of vehicles that supply building materials;

- Covering of the vehicles that remove waste from the site;

- Limitation of unnecessary traffic at the location where the construction works are carried out;

- Using quality fuel for vehicles;

- Use of equipment that does not emit high emissions from the exhaust fumes;

- Minimizing the creation of dust during dry periods by water spraying of the site and temporarily stored inert waste.

• ***Operational phase***

In the operational phase it is necessary to carry out regular cleaning and sweeping at the site in order to prevent the formation of dust.

8.2. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS ON WATERS

• ***Construction phase***

When implementing the construction activities it is necessary to apply measures for reducing the negative impacts on the waters, as follows:

- Regular maintenance of vehicles and construction machinery in order to avoid leaking fuel, engine oil, lubricants and other hazardous substances;

- The maintenance and repair of vehicles should be carried out by authorized repairers, in workshops;

- Temporary disposal of construction materials and waste should be ensured in a way that unwanted leakages cannot occur.

• ***Operational phase***

In the operational phase, no adverse impacts on surface and groundwater are expected.

8.3. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS FROM THE WASTE

• ***Construction phase***

When implementing the construction activities it is necessary to apply measures for reducing the negative impacts from the generated waste, such as:

- Signing contracts with authorized waste handlers;

- The generated waste that is temporarily stored at the construction site should be separated and labeled (hazardous / non-hazardous / inert) until the moment of taking-over;

- After the completion of the construction activities no waste should be present on the construction site;

- It is forbidden to burn the waste;

- If possible, part of the generated inert waste will be reused as a construction material, which would implement the principles of integrated waste management;

- The eventual generated hazardous waste should be collected in specially marked containers and be taken over by an authorized company for this type of waste;

- Inert waste should be removed at an inert waste landfill;

- The generated communal waste will be taken over by the PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka or other licensed company and it will be transported and disposed to the town landfill for communal waste;

- Waste management should be in accordance with the national legislation.

• Operational phase

In the operational phase, the location should be equipped with waste containers serviced and emptied by the PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalankaor other licensed company.

8.4. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SOIL

• Construction phase

When carrying out the construction activities it is necessary to apply measures for reduction of the negative impacts on the soil, as follows:

- Careful planning of construction works in order to reduce the negative effects and prevent soil contamination;

- Construction machinery and vehicles should be regularly serviced in order the leakage of fuel, engine oil, lubricants and other hazardous substances be avoided;

- Careful waste management in accordance with the national legislation;

- If during the construction works there is a need of fuel, engine oil, lubricants, etc., they should be kept in appropriate containers, on an impermeable surface and protected from any external influenceand unauthorized use;

- Protection of the building materials and waste in rainy conditions to prevent possible leakage and contamination of the soil and the surface and ground water.

• Operational phase

In the operational phase, waste management is required in accordance with the national legislation.

8.5. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE ADVERSE IMPACTS CAUSED BY NOISE, VIBRATION AND NON-IONIZING RADIATION

• ***Construction phase***

When carrying out the construction activities it is necessary to apply measures for reduction of the negative impacts on the soil, as follows:

- Public information (available for the local inhabitants) prior the start of the construction activities;

- Construction activities should be performed only during the day;

- Usage of equipment that emits a lower noise level;

- Regular maintenance of the equipment;

- Construction activities should be planned to reduce the time of using noise-generating equipment;

- Implementing the best construction practices with particular emphasis on noise levels.

The impact of vibrations is expected to be insignificant and present only at the construction site.

• ***Operational phase***

In the operational phase it is recommended:

- it is necessary to observe the level of noise limit values in accordance with the national legislation during cultural and public events;

- Limiting the noise level of the sound equipment during public events;

- Control of the traffic on the town street.

8.6. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY

• ***Construction phase***

Minimal green surface is to be removed. No trees will be damaged or removed during works.No adverse impacts on biodiversity are expected in the construction phase.

• ***Operational phase***

In the operational phase, no adverse impacts on biodiversity are expected.

9. MITIGATION 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 main mandatory mitigation activities are described in Table 2.

The plan for reducing the environmental impact during reconstruction 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 reporting on ESMP implementation will be quarterly. To assure a degree of leverage on the Contractor's environmental performance an appropriate clause will be introduced in the works contracts, specifying penalties in case of noncompliance with the contractual environmental provisions, e.g. in the form of withholding a certain proportion of the payments until the corrective measures are applied and sub-project in compliance, its size depending on the severity of the breach of contract. For extreme cases a termination of the contract shall be contractually tied in.

Implementation of the ESMP defined measures will be monitored by the supervisor/supervising engineer, the authorized and/or state environmental and communal inspector as well as PIU environmental expert. An acceptable monitoring report from the contractor or site supervisor would be a condition for full payment of the contractually agreed remuneration, the same as technical quality criteria or quality surveys.

The implementation of the measures will be followed before commencing work, during the reconstruction and after its completion.

The beneficiary (Municipality of Kriva Palanka) is obliged to regularly submit quarterly reports on the implementation and monitoring of environmental mitigation measures (e.g. in the form of a tabular overview (tables mitigation plan and monitoring plan) with an additional column giving the status of the measures, observations and comments, and Monitoring of the measure (implemented / not implemented, results, observations, comments, concerns, when, etc.).

Table 2: Mandatory Mitigation Measures Plan					
Activity	**Expected Environmental Impact**	**Proposed Measure for Mitigation**	**Responsibility for Implementing the Mitigation Measure**	**Period of Implementing the Mitigation Measure**	**Cost associated with implementation of mitigation measure**
Preconstruction Phase					
Design/ Preconstruction phase – All activities	**Possible adverse social and health impacts for the workers and local population as a result of non-compliance with the safety measures**	- Planning of the time for startup of the project activates. - Public is informed of works, before their commencement, through Notification at Municipality Notice Board and web site, radio or/and local newspapers. Affected business owners and residents are informed directly by post or notification boards in buildings. - All needed permits, opinion sand decisions have been obtained before the works commence. - Local and Environmental inspections have been notified of works before they start. - Set up a special traffic regime, approved by the competent authority (e.g. traffic police); - Safety measures for use of urban equipment are included into the design; - Develop Accidental Situation Plan and Procedures with a focus on water contamination risks. - New street-lights and other lighting devices are designed and set to reduce light pollution. - Fountains will use the existing water supply. The decorative fountains will have recirculation system which will minimize the water use. Drinking fountain will have time limitation system controlled by sensor.	Municipality of Kriva Palanka, contractor, supervising engineer	Prior to start of reconstruction works	Included in project budget
Reconstruction phase					

Construction works – all activities	**Possible adverse social and health impacts for the workers and local population as a result of non-compliance with the safety measures**	- Contractor and subcontractors have valid operating licenses; - Implementation of Good construction practices during the reconstruction phase including: - Ensure proper marking of the project locations with tapes and warning signs as well as fencing off part of construction that are dangerous and where necessary for any reason; - Installation of signs for reducing/limiting of the vehicle speeds near the project location - Access of non-authorized personnel within the project locations is not allowed. - Ensure good organization of the site and housekeeping; - Special traffic regime is setup proved by the competent authority (e.g traffic police) for the vehicles of the contractor during the period of construction (together with the municipal staff and police department) and installation of signs to ensure safety, traffic flow and access to land and facilities; - Safe passages are provided for pedestrians; - Set up of vertical signalization and signs at the beginning of the reconstruction site; - Machines should be handled only by experienced and appropriately trained personnel, thus reducing the risk of accidents; - All workers must be familiar with the fire hazards and fire protection measures and must be trained to handle fire extinguishers, hydrants and other devices used for extinguishing fires. - Workers must be adequately trained, certified and experienced for the work they are performing - Devices, equipment and fire extinguishers should be always functional, so in case of need they could be used rapidly and efficiently. - First aid kits should be available on the site and personnel trained to use it. - Procedures for cases of emergency (including	Participants related to the performance of reconstruction activities	During the reconstruction phase of the project activities	Included in the bill of quantities

		spills, accidents, etc.) are available at the site. - Wearing protective equipment and clothes (hardhats, etc.) at all times. - All materials have to be approved by the site engineer.			
All works	**Adverse impacts on the air**	- Cleaning the tires of all vehicles exiting the construction site. - Covering of the vehicles that remove waste from the site and supply building materials to the site. - Limitation of unnecessary traffic at the location where the construction works are carried out. - Use of equipment that does not emit high concentrations of exhaust fumes. - Minimizing the creation of dust during dry periods with water spraying of the site and temporarily scaled inert waste. - Prevent dusting during upload and unload; - Use of proper construction mechanization; - Avoiding work mechanization in the so-called "idle"; - Determining the duration of machine operation; - Residents / sensitive receptors will be informed about construction activities and working hours; - Roads are regularly swept and cleaned at critical points - Keep the topsoil and stockpiles separate. Protect with sheets/fences in the case of windy weather. - Locate stockpiles away from drainage lines, natural waterways and places susceptible to land erosion - Ensure all transportation vehicles and machinery have been equipped with appropriate emission control equipment, regularly maintained and attested. - Ensure all vehicles and machinery use petrol from official sources (licensed gas stations) and on	Contractor, Supervision	During construction	Included in project budget

		fuel determined by the machinery and vehicles producer.			

	Adverse impacts on waters	- Storage of building materials and generated waste on a waterproof surface, at a safe distance from all surface watercourses. - Protection of temporary disposal of construction materials and waste. - Setting a sufficient number of mobile toilets at a safe distance from all surface watercourses and contracting with a company authorized to maintain them regularly. - Carrying out regular maintenance of vehicles and construction mechanization and periodic repairs in accordance with the procedures in order to reduce leakage, emissions and dispersal - The washing, maintenance and repairs to vehicles and construction machinery are forbidden to be carried out at the construction site itself. - The vehicles and construction machinery of the contractor use existing access roads - Careful selection of the location for building materials, warehouses/temporary storage of construction waste; location must be defined/approved by the Municipality. - The excavated earthen material should be adequately enclosed to ensure that it is deposited in the aquatic environment; - No mineral or other waste is to be stored near watercourses; - No water will be released to a natural recipient without a prior treatment; - Prevent hazardous spillage coming from waste (temporary waste storage will be leakage-proof and those for hazardous or toxic waste equipped with secondary containment system ,e.g. double walled or bonded containers). - If hazardous spillage occurs, curb and remove it, clean the site and follow procedures and measures for hazardous waste management. - In the case of any run-off coming from works area possibly contaminated by hazardous	Constructor, Supervision, Municipality of KrivaPalanka	During construction	Included in project budget

		substances shall be collected on site to a temporary retention basin and transported to an adequate licensed waste water treatment plant. - Install/provide and maintain of proper sanitary facilities for workers. The wastewater from these sources should be transported to proper waste water treatment facilities. - Prevent hazardous spillage coming from tanks (mandatory secondary containment system, e.g. double walled or bounded containers), - construction equipment and vehicles (regular maintenance and checkups of oil and gas tanks, machinery and vehicles can be parked (manipulated) only on asphalted or concrete surfaces with surface runoff water collecting system. - Working site run-offs with possible charge with suspended matter should be contained, spillage to natural flows is forbidden. - Water, and other components, in concrete mixture shall be clean and free of harmful chemicals; - Protection of construction materials and stopping reconstruction activities in conditions of heavy rains; - All hazardous materials, such as fuel, lubricants, adhesives, and packaging waste are non-inert waste must be placed in special appropriate containers locked at construction site, protected from extreme weather conditions; - Carry out surface drainage works to divert rainwater that would erode the soil; - Water for the construction will be supplied form the existing sources and there will be no new wells or use of natural water bodies/courses.			

	Adverse impacts from the waste	- Providing contracts only with licensed waste handlers. - Separation, adequate storage and labeling of the waste until the moment of taking-over. - After the completion of the construction activities no waste should remain on the construction site. - If possible, and in line with the national legislation, part of the generated non-hazardous inert waste will be reused as a construction material. Record must be kept of this. - The generated hazardous waste should be collected in specially marked containers and be taken over by an authorized handler for this type of waste as well as disposed or processed only in licensed landfills/facilities. Various types of hazardous wastes will not be mixed. - Inert waste should be removed to a licensed inert waste landfill approved by the Municipality. - The generated municipal waste will be taken over and transported and disposed to the licensed landfill for municipal waste. - Waste management should be in accordance with the national legislation.	Constructor, Supervision, Waste handlers, PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka Authorized waste handlers for hazardous waste	Before and during construction	Included in project budget
	Adverse impacts on soil	- Careful planning of reconstruction works in order to reduce the negative effects and prevent soil contamination. - Restricting the area of construction activities and strict adherence to its boundaries. - Construction machinery and vehicles should be regularly serviced. - Careful waste management in accordance with the national legislation. - Protection of the construction liquids and materials and as well as waste in rainy conditions to prevent possible leakage and contamination of the soil and the surface and ground water. - All hazardous materials, such as fuel, lubricants, adhesives, and packaging waste are non-inert waste	Constructor, Supervision, Waste handlers, PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka, Municipality of KrivaPalanka Authorized waste handlers,	Before and during construction	Included in project budget

		and must be placed in special appropriate containers located on an impermeable surface at the construction site, protected from extreme weather conditions - Protection of building materials and stopping reconstruction activities in conditions of heavy rains. - The area of the reconstruction site should be limited. - All purchase of gravel and sand will be from the companies with valid licenses and concessions., Locations where the excess of the excavated material will be disposed, must possess appropriate permission / approval from the competent authority under the law. There will be no taking mineral material (gravel, sand, stone, etc.) form the surrounding. - In case of occurrence of contaminated soil from the eventual release of oils from the construction mechanization, contaminated soil should be removed and treated as hazardous waste.			
	Adverse impacts caused by noise, vibration and non-ionizing radiation	- Construction activities should be performed only during the day (07-19h). - Informing the local inhabitants about the start of the construction activities. - Introduce a grievance mechanism and inform the public about the possibility of reporting grievances. - Usage of equipment that creates a lower level of noise. - Regular maintenance of the equipment. - Construction activities should be planned to reduce the time of using noise-generating equipment. - Implementing the best construction practices with particular emphasis on noise levels.	Constructor, Supervision , Municipality of Kriva Palanka	Before and during construction	Included in project budget

	Cultural Heritage (chance findings)	In the case of chance findings, the works must be stopped immediately and competent authorities, (Ministry of Culture, Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage – Skopje and Museum of city of Kriva Palanka and National institution -Conservation Centre -Skopje), informed within 24 hours following the national procedures. Works will recommence upon approval of competent authorities.	Participants related to the performance of reconstruction activities	During the reconstructive phase of the realization of the project activities	N.A.
All works	**Negative impacts to biodiversity**	- The working site will take minimal space needed; - Open fires and burning of waste are strictly forbidden - Pouching and other types of disturbance of animals and plants and forest products is strictly prohibited; - 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 rivers 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.	Participants related to the performance of reconstruction activities	During the reconstructive phase of the realization of the project activities	Included in project budget

Operational phase					
Usage of the town square	**Adverse impacts in the air**	Regular cleaning and sweeping the site in order to prevent the formation of dust; Use of water sprayers during the summer (dry) period.	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka	During operation	
	Adverse impacts from the waste	The location will be equipped with waste containers which will be regularly maintained.	PE "Komunalec" KrivaPalanka, Municipality of KrivaPalanka	During operation	
	Adverse impacts on soil	Waste management is implemented in accordance with national legislation.	Waste handlers, PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka; Municipality of KrivaPalanka	During operation	
	Adverse impacts caused by noise, vibration and non-ionizing radiation	It is necessary to observe the level of noise limit values in accordance with the national legislation during cultural and public events; Restraining the power of the audio equipment to be used at public events.	Municipality of KrivaPalanka	During operation	
		Control of the traffic on the town street	MoI– KrivaPalanka	During operation	

Table 2. Mitigation Plan

10. MONITORING PLAN

Pre-construction and Construction phase					
What **Parameter should be monitored?**	**Where** **Is the parameter that should be monitored?**	**How** **The parameter should be monitored (what should be measured and how)?**	**When** **The parameter should be monitored (time and frequency)?**	**By Whom** **The parameter should be monitored– (responsibility)?**	**How much** **is the cost associated with implementation of monitoring**
- Planning of the time for startup of the project activities. - Public is informed of works through Notification at Municipality Notice Board and web site and throughout her means, if needed. - All needed permits, opinions and decisions have been obtained before the works commence. - Local and Environmental inspections have been notified of works before they start. - Set up a special traffic regime, approved by the competent authority(e.g. traffic police); - Safety measures for use of urban equipment are included into the design; Develop Accidental Situation Plan and Procedures with a focus on water contamination risks.	Construction site, Municipality of Kriva Palanka	Public information proof	Before commencing construction activities	Supervision, Authorized Environment Inspector, Municipality of Kriva Palanka	Included in project budget
- Contractor and sub contractors have valid operating licenses; - Implementation of Good construction practices during the	Construction site	Visual observation	During the reconstruction phase of the project activities	Supervision, Authorized Environment Inspector,	Included in the bill of quantities

reconstruction phase including: - Ensure proper marking of the project locations with tapes and warning signs as well as fencing off parts of construction that are dangerous and where necessary for any reason; - Installation of signs for reducing/limiting of the vehicle speeds near the project location - Access of non-authorized personnel within the project locations is not allowed. - Ensure good organization of the site and housekeeping; - Special traffic regime is set, approved by the competent authority (e.g. traffic police) for the vehicles of the contractor during the period of construction (together with the municipal staff and police department) and installation of signs to ensure safety, traffic flow and access to land and facilities; - Safe passages are provided for pedestrians; - Set up of vertical signalization and signs at the beginning of the reconstruction site; - Machines should be handled only by experienced and appropriately trained personnel, thus reducing the risk of accidents; - All workers must be familiar with the fire hazards and fire protection measures and must be trained to handle fire extinguishers, hydrants and other devices used for extinguishing fires. - Workers must be adequately trained, certified and experienced for				Municipality of Kriva Palanka	

the work they are performing - Devices, equipment and fire extinguishers should be always functional, so in case of need they could be used rapidly and efficiently. - First aid kits should be available on the site and personnel trained to use it. - Procedures for cases of emergency (including spills, accidents, etc.) are available at the site. - Wearing protective equipment and clothes (hardhats, etc.) at all times. - All materials have to be approved by the site engineer.					
- Cleaning the tires of all vehicles exiting the construction site. - Covering of the vehicles that remove waste from the site and supply building materials to the site. - Limitation of unnecessary traffic at the location where the construction works are carried out. - Use of equipment that does not emit high concentrations of exhaust fumes. - Minimizing the creation of dust during dry periods with water spraying of the site and temporarily scaled inert waste. - Prevent dusting during upload and unload; - Use of proper construction mechanization; - Avoiding work mechanization in the so-called "idle"; - Determining the duration of machine operation; - Residents / sensitive receptors will be informed about construction activities and working hours;	Construction site	Visual observation	During construction	Supervision, Authorized Environment Inspector, Municipality of KrivaPalanka	Included in project budget

- Roads are regularly swept and cleaned at critical points - Keep the topsoil and stockpiles separate. Protect with sheets/fences in the case of windy weather. - Locate stockpiles away from drainage lines, natural waterways and places susceptible to land erosion - Ensure all transportation vehicles and machinery have been equipped with appropriate emission control equipment, regularly maintained and attested. Ensure all vehicles and machinery use petrol from official sources (licensed gas stations) and on fuel determined by the machinery and vehicles producer.					
- Storage of building materials and generated waste on a waterproof surface, at a safe distance from all surface watercourses. - Protection of temporary disposal of construction materials and waste. - Setting a sufficient number of mobile toilets at a safe distance from all surface watercourses and contracting with a company authorized to maintain them regularly. - Carrying out regular maintenance of vehicles and construction mechanization and periodic repairs in accordance with the procedures in order to reduce leakage, emissions and dispersal - The washing, maintenance and repairs to vehicles and construction machinery are forbidden to be carried out at the construction site itself. - The vehicles and construction	Construction site	Vehicle and machinery maintenance documentation; Visual observation	During construction	Constructor, Supervision, Municipality of KrivaPalanka	Included in project budget

machinery of the contractor use existing access roads - Careful selection of the location for building materials, warehouses/temporary storage of construction waste; location must be defined/approved by the Municipality. - The excavated earthen material should be adequately enclosed to ensure that it is deposited in the aquatic environment; - No mineral or other waste is to be stored near watercourses; - No water will be released to a natural recipient without a prior treatment and no water will be released recipient; - Prevent hazardous spillage coming from waste (temporary waste storage will be leakage-proof and those for hazardous or toxic waste equipped with secondary containment system ,e.g. double walled or bonded containers). - If hazardous spillage occurs, curb and remove it, clean the site and follow procedures and measures for hazardous waste management. - In the case of any run-off coming from works area possibly contaminated by hazardous substances shall be collected on site to a temporary retention basin and transported to an adequate licensed waste water treatment plant. - Install/provide and maintain of proper sanitary facilities for workers. The wastewater from these sources should be transported to proper waste					

water treatment facilities. - Prevent hazardous spillage coming from tanks (mandatory secondary containment system, e.g. double walled or bounded containers), - construction equipment and vehicles (regular maintenance and checkups of oil and gas tanks, machinery and vehicles can be parked (manipulated) only on asphalted or concrete surfaces with surface runoff water collecting system. - Working site run-offs with possible charge with suspended matter should be contained, spillage to natural flows is forbidden. - Water, and other components, in concrete mixture shall be clean and free of harmful chemicals; - Protection of construction materials and stopping reconstruction activities in conditions of heavy rains; - All hazardous materials, such as fuel, lubricants, adhesives, and packaging waste are non-inert waste must be placed in special appropriate containers locked at construction site, protected from extreme weather conditions; - Carry out surface drainage works to divert rainwater that would erode the soil; - Water for the construction will be supplied form the existing sources and there will be no new wells or use of natural water bodies/courses.					
- Providing contracts with authorized waste handlers. - Separation and labeling of the waste	Construction site	Visual observation	Before and during construction	Constructor, Supervision, Waste handlers,	Included in project budget

until the moment of taking-over. - After the completion of the construction activities no waste should remain on the construction site. - If possible, part of the generated inert waste will be reused as a construction material. - The eventual generated hazardous waste should be collected in specially marked containers and be taken over by an authorized handler for this type of waste. - Inert waste should be removed to an inert waste landfill approved by the Municipality. - The generated communal waste will be taken over and transported and disposed to the town landfill for communal waste. - Waste management should be in accordance with the national legislation.				PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka Authorized waste handlers for hazardous waste	
- Careful planning of reconstruction works in order to reduce the negative effects and prevent soil contamination. - Restricting the area of construction activities and strict adherence to its boundaries. - Construction machinery and vehicles should be regularly serviced. - Careful waste management in accordance with the national legislation. - Protection of the construction liquids and materials and as well as waste in rainy conditions to prevent possible leakage and contamination of the soil and the surface and ground water.	Construction site	Vehicle and machinery maintenance documentation, visual observation	Before and during construction	Constructor, Supervision, Waste handlers, PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka, Municipality of KrivaPalanka Authorized waste handlers,	Included in project budget

- All hazardous materials, such as fuel, lubricants, adhesives, and packaging waste are non-inert waste and must be placed in special appropriate containers located on an impermeable surface at the construction site, protected from extreme weather conditions - Protection of building materials and stopping reconstruction activities in conditions of heavy rains. - The area of the reconstruction site should be limited. - All purchase of gravel and sand, including places where the excess of the excavated material will be disposed, must possess appropriate permission / approval. There will be no taking mineral material (gravel, sand, stone, etc.) form the surrounding. - In case of occurrence of contaminated soil from the eventual release of oils from the construction mechanization, contaminated soil should be removed and treated as hazardous waste.					
- Construction activities should be performed only during the day (07-19h). - Informing the local inhabitants about the start of the construction activities. - Introduce a grievance mechanism and inform the public about the possibility of reporting grievances. - Usage of equipment that creates a lower level of noise. - Regular maintenance of the equipment. - Construction activities should be	Construction site	Visual observation	Before and during construction	Constructor, Supervision , Municipality of KrivaPalanka	Included in project budget

planned to reduce the time of using noise-generating equipment. Implementing the best construction practices with particular emphasis on noise levels.					
In the case of chance findings, the works must be stopped immediately and competent authorities, (Ministry of Culture, Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage – Skopje and Museum of city of Kriva Palanka and National institution -Conservation Centre -Skopje), informed within 24 hours following the national procedures. Works will recommence upon approval of competent authorities.	Construction site	Visual observation	During the reconstructive phase of the realization of the project activities	Authorized Environment Inspector, Municipality of KrivaPalanka	N.A.
- The working site will take minimal space needed; - Open fires and burning of waste are strictly forbidden - Pouching and other types of disturbance of animals and plants and forest products is strictly prohibited; - 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 rivers 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	Construction site	Visual observation	During the reconstructive phase of the realization of the project activities	Authorized Environment Inspector, Municipality of KrivaPalanka	Included in project budget

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.					
Operational phase					
Regular cleaning and sweeping the site in order to prevent the formation of dust.	The town square	Visual observation	Continuously	PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka, Authorized Environment Inspector, Authorized Communal Inspector	
The location should be equipped with waste containers.	The town square	Visual observation	Prior the opening of the town square	PE "Komunalec"Kriva Palanka, Municipality of Kriva Palanka, Authorized Environment Inspector, Authorized Communal Inspector	
Waste management is required in accordance with national legislation.	The town square	Visual observation	Continuously	PE "Komunalec" Kriva Palanka, Authorized Environment Inspector,	

				Authorized Communal Inspector	
It is necessary to observe the level of noise limit values in accordance with the national legislation during cultural and public events; Limitingthe power of the audio equipment to be used at events.	The town square	Controls	If needed	Authorized Environment Inspector, MOI Kriva Palanka	
Control of the traffic on the town street.	The town square	Controls	Continuously	MOI Kriva Palanka	

Table 3Monitoring Plan

Annex 1:New architecturaldesignof the town square

MAP KEY/LEGEND

Annex 2: *Opinion from the MOEPP arch. No. 11-4378/2 of 17.08.2018, regarding Letter of intent for theproject: KrivaPalanka - Eastern Gate to Europe (Festival Tourist Attraction) in the Municipality of KrivaPalanka.*

МКД СЕРТИФИКАТ
МКС ЕН ИСО 9001:2009

РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗА ЖИВОТНА СРЕДИНА
И ПРОСТОРНО ПЛАНИРАЊЕ
Бр. 11-4378/2 од 17. 08. 2018 година
Скопје

ПРЕДМЕТ : Мислење

Во врска со вашето известување за намера со број 11-4378/1 од 20.07.2018 година, кое се однесува за изведување на проект: Крива Паланка – Источна порта на Европа (туристичка фестивалска атракција) во општина Крива Паланка, за потребите на инвеститорот Општина Крива Паланка, Управата за животна средина при Министерството за животна средина и просторно планирање Ви го доставува следното:

Мислење

Согласно Законот за животна средина (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр. 53/2005, 81/2005, 24/2007, 159/2008, 83/2009, 48/2010, 124/2010, 51/2011, 123/2012, 93/2013, 42/2014, 44/2015, 129/2015 и 39/2016), Уредбата за определување на проектите и за критериумите врз основа на кои се утврдува потребата за спроведување на постапката за оцена на влијанијата врз животната средина (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр. 74/2005, 109/2009, 164/2012 и 202/2016), Уредба за изменување на Уредбата за дејностите и активностите за кои задолжително се изработува Елаборат, а за чие одобрување е надлежен органот за вршење на стручни работи од областа на животната средина (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр. 36/2012) и Уредба за изменување на Уредбата за дејностите и активностите за кои задолжително се изработува елаборат, а за чие одобрување е надлежен градоначалникот на општината, градоначалникот на градот Скопје и градоначалникот на општините во градот Скопје (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр. 32/2012), за изведување на споменатиот проект не треба да се изготви Елаборат за заштита на животна средина.

Директор на
Управа за животна средина
Xhezmi Salíu

Изработил: Влатко Цветаноски
Контролирал/Согласен: Дејана Тодоровска