

Terms of Reference for Social Consultancy Services for PIUTD

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PIUTD

Project of Integrated Urban and Tourism Development

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Social Consultancy Services for PIUTD

REF No: AL-ADF-280298-CS-INDV

Municipality of Berat, Saranda, Permet and Gjirokastra

(Possibly also other municipalities under PIUTD projects)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	Albanian Development Fund
CQS	Consultant Qualification Selection
EA	Environmental Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
MoIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
NLC	National Licensing Center
NRC	National Registering Center
OP	Operational Policy

PIUTD	Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WB	World Bank Group

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development (PIUTD)

The Government of Albania has received a loan from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) which provides EUR 63.8 million to support the Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development (PIUTD). The main objectives of the project are to improve urban infrastructure, enhance tourism assets, and strengthen institutional capacity to support tourism-related local economic development in selected areas in the south of Albania. The project is located on four mayor urban centers of south of Albania: Saranda, Gjirokastra, Berat and Përmet.

The PIUTD has the following components:

Component 1. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement (EURO 44.3 million). This component will finance design and implementation of urban upgrading and municipal infrastructure improvements in four urban centers: Saranda, Gjirokastra, Berat and Përmet. Investments in these selected municipalities would include the upgrading of public spaces (e.g. parks, city squares, pedestrian walkways); street networks, inter-modal nodes and associated infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, street crossings, streetlights, bicycle paths, bus stations); restoration of selected heritage buildings and façade improvement of selected buildings and; touristic sites enhancement (e.g. access roads, visitors' centers, parking, signage).

Component 2. Touristic sites upgrading (EURO 8.4 million). This component will finance investments aimed at improving selected touristic sites along the south of Albania's touristic corridor. Investments would include (a) restoration of selected heritage and cultural assets and creating rest stops or viewpoints; (b) improving supporting infrastructure such as last mile access, pedestrian pathways, visitors' centers and signage in selected touristic sites; (c) preparation of required feasibility studies, site management plans, engineering designs, and, (d) conducting construction supervision.

Component 3. Touristic market and product development (EURO 7.7 million). This component will finance investments aimed: (a) Strengthening the capacity of municipalities to deliver municipal services through: (i) provision of asset management systems, geographic information systems and solid waste collection equipment; and, (ii) establishment of site management capacity to enhance the operation of rehabilitated assets. (b) Carrying out capacity building activities to strengthen the capacity of (i) the Selected Municipalities to promote sustainable tourism growth including: developing and implementing market research and product development strategies, and the establishment of pilot Destination Management Partnerships. (ii) Participating Central Government Agencies to promote sustainable tourism growth including the establishment of a system for tracking sustainable tourism indicators.

Component 4. Implementation Support (EURO 3.2 million). This component will support overall project implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation System.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE WB SAFEGUARD POLICIES

This section presents the Safeguard Policies that are relevant to the PIUTD project and briefly describe their contents. The policies are developed in the two main documents of the program ESMF and RPF disclosed and published at ADF web site:

(<https://www.albaniandf.org/2020/08/10/publikimi-i-dokumentave-te-perditesuara-te-kuadrit-te-menaxhimit-mjedisor-dhe-social-dhe-kuadrit-te-politikave-te-risistemimit/>) , which are the guideline documents of the program.

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

1. screen subprojects,
2. obtain the necessary expertise to carry out EA,
3. review all findings and results of EA for individual subprojects,
4. ensure implementation of mitigation measures (including, where applicable, an EMP),
5. monitor environmental conditions during project implementation.

OP 4.04 Natural Habitats

Projects must avoid, minimize, restore, or offset any activities that cause degradation of natural habitat.

Objectives:

- Promote natural habitat conservation
- Avoid unjustified or excessive damage to natural habitats

Triggered when:

- Potential for significant loss or degradation of natural habitats
- Opportunity for benefit to natural habitats

OP 4.09 Pest Management:

1. Reduce human exposure and health risks
2. Reduce environmental contamination
3. Help develop national capacity for IPM and pesticide regulation/ monitoring.

OP 4.11 Physical and Cultural Resources

This policy sets out general provisions on risks and impacts to cultural heritage from project activities. Objective of this policy are the following:

- To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.
- To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development.
- To promote meaningful consultation with stake-holders regarding cultural heritage.
- To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation.

If this policy will be triggered by projects that are likely to have risks or impacts on cultural heritage, the requirements of OP 4.11 will apply. This will include a project which:

1. Involves excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the physical environment;
2. Is located within a legally protected area or a legally defined buffer zone
3. Is located in, or in the vicinity of, a recognized cultural heritage site
4. Is specifically designed to support the conservation, management and use of cultural heritage.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

Development projects sometimes require that people be involuntarily resettled from areas where they live and work to other locations. Adequate policy and purposive implementation are necessary to minimize and reverse the negative effects of compulsory relocation on individuals and the economy, and to help people become reestablished on a productive, self-sustainable basis.

The primary goal of the involuntary resettlement policy is:

- to ensure that the disruption of the livelihood of people in the project's area is minimized,
- to ensure that when people must be displaced, they are treated equitably, and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement.
- to ensure that the displaced persons receive resettlement assistance so as to improve their living standards,
- to set up a mechanism for monitoring the resettlement process.

OP 4.36 Forestry

This policy facilitates projects that include forest management including logging, planting, reforestation and similar. Activities under this project should not pertain activities that could impact forests. No scenario that could affect forests will be allowed as a rule, but, if removal of individual trees will be unavoidable, a permit from the competent authority would be sought, according Albanian Law.

Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)

This policy facilitates project that include new, existing or under construction Dams. The main objective of this policy is that when a project includes a dam than it requires that the dam be designed and its construction supervised by experienced and competent professionals. This policy is not triggered by projects of this program.

World Bank Group EHS Guidelines

Objectives of this policy are the following:

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances.
- To promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change, in the design and construction of infrastructure, including dams.
- To avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials.
- To have in place effective measures to address emergency events.
- To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities.

3. CONSULTANCY OBJECTIVES

Albanian Development Fund (ADF) has been appointed the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the overall implementation of the Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MoIE) has been appointed in a monitoring and supporting capacity. Henceforth, the Albanian Development Fund (ADF) shall be referred to as “The Client”. The Consultancy Expert to be appointed under this ToR is henceforth referred to as “The Consultant”.

Scope of works and objectives of this consultancy service

Support to ADF carry on social safeguard's responsibility

The Social Consultant will support PIUTD project and ADF on the social safeguards aspects and report to the Project Manager. The Consultant will manage and oversee the implementation of all social aspects as per the Project's ongoing responsibilities for compliance on social safeguards, including implementation of the Resettlement Policy Framework, and other social aspects of the Environmental and Social Management Framework. The specialists will work in close collaboration with the Project's Environmental safeguards consultant and design companies hired for the project and other relevant specialists in the project team, such as engineers and procurement staff (to ensure that bidding documents incorporate social requirements for contractors). The Social Specialist will also cooperate closely with project stakeholders outside PIUTD such as beneficiary institutions: local governments, and others. The consultant will be supported by the ADF internal staff for the purpose of the assignment.

In conducting the social services, the following national and World Bank documents should be taken into consideration as applicable:

- National law and/or regulations on expropriations.
- World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies.
- World Bank Disclosure Handbook (December, 2002).
- European Directives on Social Policies and European Convention on Human Rights and Property Rights.
- World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.

- Relevant documents prepared for World Bank Projects conducted in Albania, specifically in the South Region.

The purpose of this TOR is to obtain the following services.

Principal Functions and Responsibilities

- Prepare a general assessment on the type of impact that might be associated with the different potential subprojects proposed for investment and conduct social screening for all sub-projects (with assistance from ADF specialists) in accordance with the PIUTDs Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).
- Specify Social Guidelines for ESIA of the proposed subprojects that would provide an assessment of potential impacts and generic mitigation measures to be undertaken for identified subprojects in all stages, – from identification and selection, through the design and implementation phase, to the monitoring and evaluation of results; identify the subproject as per category (A, B or C).
- Prepare social sections of ESIA / ESMP / ESMP Checklist documents for each sub-project as relevant as per the ESMF and RPF, and monitor their implementation. Ensure that these documents are disclosed, public consultations conducted, revised and redisclosed with minutes of consultations showing how citizen feedback has been considered.
- Prepare procedures and rules for sub-project level including criteria for social screening for identifying those matching sub-projects that require Abbreviated RAP or Full RAP and conduct screening of all sub-projects for land acquisition, land use

restrictions, and resettlement impacts in accordance with the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). In close cooperation with the Design Consultant and ADF prepare RAPs where applicable, prepare monitoring guides or templates, and monitor their implementation.

- The Consultant will be part in carrying-out the census surveys in terrain and also in the public consultation and disclosure process for the RAP, ESIA, ESMP (with annexes including the Resettlement Policy Framework) to allow public awareness of the selected project investments and the envisaged related environmental and social impacts.
- Ensure that vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are identified, as per ESMF and RPF, and differentiated measures are taken to protect them for being disproportionately affected by the project, as well as ensure their equal participation in project benefits.
- Manage implementation of the procedures and management plans related to socio-economic impacts, gender, GBV, social inclusion, grievance mechanism, community health and safety.
- Conduct regular supervision of project operations and contractors' activities to ensure compliance with the Project ESMF and RPF and relevant site-specific instruments, as well as with applicable national laws, regulations and standards.
- Assistance for preparation in collaboration with the Design Consultant of Tender Documents, ToR's and criteria for works contracts (for environmental, social, health and safety performance) as per World Bank's Procurement Guidelines.
- Ensure that procurement documents include all necessary requirements to be consistent with requirements of ESIA, ESMP and RAPs, where applicable, with special focus on social elements. Specifically, ensure that language on contractors' social responsibilities is included in bidding documents and reflected in project contracts, and that awareness measures are conducted on these measures for contractors (as well as sub-contractors, where relevant).
- Ensure that contractor(s) hired under the Project are compliant with measures as per ESIA/ESMP, and RAPs, where applicable.
- Implement, monitor and report on the implementation of social actions as per ESMF and RPF; contribute to quarterly progress reports to the World Bank on the monitoring activities conducted, and status of compliance with RPF and ESMF.

- Provide corrective actions to social monitoring concerns and findings. Track corrective and preventive actions taken in response to internal and external audit/inspection findings.
- Provide guidance and direction to PIU management and personnel for achieving compliance with applicable social safeguards and requirements.
- Act as PIUTD and ADF representative to communities for social issues.
- Maintain and manage all procedures related to the proper functioning of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), as well as other procedures related to social incidents, including reporting and participation in route/cause analysis, recommendations to address identified issues. Maintain consolidated GRM log of the project.
- Oversee social incident/non-compliance investigations.
- Inform PIUTD management / Project Manager about the need to update ESMF / RPF when/if necessary, in the course of implementation of the Project. As well as in case of the domestic legislation changes the consultant should identify the gaps between

WB safeguard guidelines and Albanian Law and should report in advance the risks that projects might occur during implementation of RAPs, ESIs and ESMPs.

- Ensure that project affected and beneficiary communities and stakeholders, and all actors involved in project implementation (project technical staff, participating financial institutions, local governments, etc.) are made aware of the social requirements of the project under ESMF and RPF. Organize trainings and maintain records of awareness and training sessions provided.
- Review the monitoring checklist that ADF uses during inspection on site for reporting, and prepare a Summary Report of monitoring of all the subprojects for the World Bank to be followed from ADF safeguard inspectors.
- Perform other qualified duties as assigned in this ToR.

The specific objectives to be achieved through this assignment are as follows

The consultant shall prepare the documents and perform the safeguard services and activities for each design contract in the potential areas for investment such as Canina Castle, Borshi Castle, Spille Cave, Viewpoints, etc.

If the Client deemed necessary, the consultant shall revise and improve all the SEP and update the RAPs prepared for the PIUTD sub-projects that are still in design phase.

4. AVAILABLE INFORMATION

1. The consultant should take in consideration World Bank guidelines and Operation Procedures on safeguards, the Citizen Engagement Plans, the ESMF and RPF revised for the PIUTD.
2. The consultant should take in consideration all approved safeguard documents prepared under PIUTD project and improve these documents if deemed necessary.
3. The consultant shall take into consideration the Protected Areas Management Plans in the potential areas for investments, Local Plans for the respective municipalities, National Integrated cross-sectoral plan for the coastline 2015-2030.
4. The consultant shall take into consideration Site Assessments prepared by ADF for the Castle of Canina, Spille Cave and Castle of Borsh.

5. The Consultant in close cooperation with the design team will have all technical data of the project in due time for the preparation of required documents and carry out all the safeguard services and activities.

5. SCOPE OF ASSIGNMENT AND DELIVERABLES

The Consultant will carry out the following main activities for Social safeguards services:

- *Review the existing Social documents for the projects that's are on-going;*
- *Prepare the Social documents for the new upcoming projects;*
- *Monitor the Social component during construction of works for all the projects.*

The activities for safeguards services are expected to be performed through the following tasks upon demand by the Client:

Preparation of Social Screenings

In close cooperation with the design teams the Consultant should prepare Social Screening according the template given in ESMF (annex 1). The Social screening should be prepared for each sub-project that will be eligible for investment. The draft should be submitted to the

ADF, PCU and WB for comments/suggestions. The consultant should revise the documents according the comments and should take the approval of client, PCU and WB.

Deliverables: The consultant shall deliver a specific social screening for each sub-project, based on template of Annex 1 in ESMF.

Assistance for preparation of RAP and support ADF in the process of census survey

Loss of land and non-land private assets should be avoided wherever possible, and minimized if unavoidable. Consultant will take all necessary land acquisition information from the design Consultant and assist for preparation of draft Resettlement Action Plan in line with Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (<https://www.albaniandf.org/en/2020/08/10/publikimi-i-dokumentave-te-perditesuara-te-kuadrit-te-menaxhimit-mjedisor-dhe-social-dhe-kuadrit-te-politikave-te-risistemimit/>). It is noteworthy that, where gaps exist between national legislation and the RPF, including for instance on informal land occupants and buildings without construction permits, provisions in the RPF will prevail.

If there is no land acquisition but façade preparation only and windows than aRAP with proposal of new facades and windows should be consulted and agreed with the PAP. This will be reflected in the aRAP.

If the expropriation has not been avoided than the consultant, in close cooperation with the design teams and ADF, will lead the process of land acquisition/resettlement and according the expropriation plans and based in the RPF, shall assist ADF and coordinate with LGU in preparation of RAP from the beginning to the competition.

RAP must include:

- A list of all land and non-land private assets, without regard to their legal status together with information including but not limited to the following:
 - area of land owned,
 - area of land to be expropriated,
 - existing asset (walls, fences etc.) and vegetation
 - existing structures, their legal status and current usage,
- A list of economic activities conducted within the physical footprint of the investment, including those activities conducted without official license or recognition, and the scale of loss that may be fall upon them as a result of the project;
- A list of other businesses and residents which might be affected by this investment.
- Report(s) on valuation of land and non-land assets that will be affected by the investment by a licensed property evaluation expert. Evaluation methodology should follow provisions in the project RPF.

Based on these reports, the ADF will prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that should be cleared by the World Bank. The consultant will help the client to disclose the RAP after the approval.

The consultant should assist the Detailed Design Consultant in prepare specific Stakeholder and Citizen Engagement Plan for each of sub-projects. The Consultant should assist the ADF in preparing arguments and materials for public consultation and communications with Persons Affected by the project.

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Deliverables: The consultant shall prepare for each sub-project, the RAP. Consultant shall assist ADF in conduction the census survey and to disclose the RAP.

Support the client in the preparation of bidding documents

The Consultant is expected to provide support for Contracting Authority in collaboration with the design consultant for the preparation of specification of works contracts packages related to safeguards requirements. The Consultant should ensure that procurement documents include all necessary requirements to be consistent with requirements of ESIA, ESMP and RAPs, where applicable, with special focus on social elements. Specifically, ensure that language on contractors' social responsibilities is included in bidding documents and reflected in project contracts, and that awareness measures are conducted on these measures for contractors (as well as sub-contractors, where relevant).

Monitoring of Social component during construction works

SUPERVISION/MONITORING

The consultant will do supervision of the Social components only on behalf of the PIU for all on-going projects that works have started and also for all the new projects that will be implemented.

The consultant, periodically once / twice a week will visit the construction site and will observe how the RAP is being implemented. For each visit of the construction site the consultant will prepare a minute of meeting specifying who was present at the supervision visit. In the meetings the consultant will note the observed situation how the mitigation measures are implemented or not. In case of problems (RAP not implemented) recommendation will be noted. In addition, this letter with proposed correction will be sent directly to contractor and also a copy to supervision, ADF and local government.

Deliverables:

Monthly reports from the site visits including frequency of the visits, minutes of meeting for each visit with information about how the measures were applied and recommendations for the observed problems.

The consultant should deliver quarterly reports summarizing the overall progress, the activities meetings and site visits.

6. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Consultant shall conscientiously fulfill, to the highest professional standards, the role that they have been assigned to play. It will be the Consultant's responsibility to ensure that all intended outputs are delivered in the most efficient and effective manner ensuring value for money at all times. The Consultant will ensure that all outputs are delivered on time, within the budget and to the highest standards.
2. The Consultant shall develop all documents based in the national and international guidelines, in order to achieve the highest design standards.
3. The Consultant shall perform *all social analysis and related works* described so far in the TOR, to support the achievement of the defined project objectives and deliverables, and taking into account the requirements of the Client.

The Consultant shall review all available documentation on the project and shall be solely responsible for the analysis and interpretation of all data received, for the conclusions they reach and the recommendations they make.

1. The Consultant in close cooperation with the design consultant shall clearly define the project boundaries and areas of interventions for each selected investment project that will be under the scope of the detailed design and social assessment process.

7. REQUIRED SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

A social expert will be required for the execution of the assignment.

The consultant which will provide the services must testify background in Social consultancy as per below:

Academic Qualifications, Education, Certificates and Licenses:

- Bachelor's degree in Social sciences;
- Sc. in Social sciences will be considered as an asset;

Experience:

- At least 5 years of experience in consultancy and preparation of Social aspects related documents, with international standards (WB, EBRD, KFW, etc).
- At least experience in 3 projects of IFIs – International Financial Institutions
- Past experience in undertaking supervision services as Social expert.

Languages Requirements:

Knowledge of local language and English (excellent writing, editing and communication skills)

Longlisting/Shortlisting Criteria

Qualification criteria	Shortlisting Criteria	Points
Relevant Education Bachelor's degree in Social sciences; M.Sc. in Social related fields will be considered as an asset	General Qualification	25 points
Relevant professional experience. Minimum 5 years of professional experience in preparation of Social aspects documents ARAP/RAPs and performing supervision services.	Adequacy to perform the assignment	65 points
Past experience in at least 3 projects of IFIs – International Financial Institutions (preferably IBRD projects)		
Knowledge local language and English		max 10 points

Evaluation criteria explained**Qualification and Experience (100 points) [evaluation of CV and attached evidences]:**

- General Qualification (25 points);
- Language's knowledge (10 points)
- Experience relevant to the assignment (55 marks);
- Experience of working for projects funded by IFIs (10 marks).

8. TIMEFRAME FOR THE ASSIGNMENT AND THE PAYMENT

The consultant should be Individual Consultant. The selection method to be applied is Selection of Individual Consultant, in accordance with the procedures set out the World Bank's: *Guidelines Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers* (January 2011, revised July 2014).

1. The contract will be for an initial period of 5 months (subject to extension), based on the satisfactory performance of the incumbent's duties and responsibilities.

2. The Social Expert shall be engaged on part time basis with a maximum input of 15 working days per month to be activated as per request of Client. The remuneration will be paid to the Consultant based on the working days for each assignment and submission as requested by the Client.

9. RESPONSIBILITIES AND PENALTIES OF CONSULTANT

1. The Consultant must conscientiously fulfill, to the highest professional standards. It will be the Consultant's responsibility to ensure that all intended outputs are always fulfilled in the most efficient and effective manner. The Consultant will ensure that all outputs are delivered on time and to the highest standards.
2. The Consultant shall develop all social safeguard documents based in the national and international guidelines in order to achieve the highest standards and it is the responsibility of the Consultant to familiarize themselves with all related laws and guidelines documents to carry out its assignment.
3. The Consultant shall perform *all studies and analysis on social and related fields* described so far in the TOR, **to support the achievement of the assignment objectives and deliverables**. The Consultant taking into account the complexity of this assignment shall clearly address through rationale issues and requirements needed to best complete its assignment and fulfill requirements of the Client.
4. The Consultant shall review all available documentations in regard to the project areas and shall **be solely responsible** for the analysis and interpretation of all data received, for the conclusions he/she reach and the recommendations he/she make.
5. The Consultant will be responsible for implementing the integrality of the tasks defined in the scope of the assignment. To respect this aim, the Consultant will bear all the costs under the reimbursable under the contract for mobilization, including travel expenditures and costs of producing, translating, printing and distributing all the information material, documents and reports required to carry out its assignment.
6. No facilities will be provided by ADF. The consultant will be expected to arrange office facilities, as deemed by the project.
7. The Consultant will be solely responsible for the timely and qualitative fulfilment of all matters cited above under this assignment.

10. COORDINATION WITH CENTRAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1. The Social Consultant will work in strict coordination with ADF which is responsible for managing the project implementation, with Environmental Consultant and Design Consultancies on the technical aspects of specific investment projects as well as the overall investment program and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) which will support its implementation.
 2. At central level, the Consultant will also need to interact with the Ministry of infrastructure and Economy (MoIE). Moreover, the Consultant will need to interact with ADF concerning the technical aspects of specific investment projects as well as the overall investment program. The MoIE will facilitate this interaction by introducing the Consultant to the competent officials and participating to key meetings.
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1. At local level, the Consultant will work in strict coordination with the concerned municipalities' authorities and other local stakeholders.
 2. The Consultant shall maintain good cooperation and interaction with The Client during all stages (phases) of the assignment and help if changes are required from the Client for specifications.

11. REPORTING

1. Reporting and all deliverables documents must be submitted to ADF in English and Albanian. Also, the Consultant must possess high-level English Language skills to ensure effective communication with the Client and stakeholders.

2. The above documentation/deliverables shall be provided in electronic copies via electronic communication, CD and 4 printed copies (2Albanian/2English).
3. All submitted deliverables will be evaluated by the key technical staff of ADF, MoIE (PCU), also will obtain comments/feedbacks on the deliverables by the World Bank.
4. The Consultant will submit all reports and deliverables requested under this assignment to ADF for review and approval. ADF will be responsible for sharing the documentation with the PCU (with the MoIE), the World Bank, Cadastral office and with the Local Authorities (e.g. the municipality identified as beneficiary, etc.), and any other interested central and local government authority as deemed necessary.
5. The Consultant should provide translators if required to have good communication with the Client and the Stakeholders during field visits or meetings organized as part of the assignment process.
6. All reports and deliverables developed during this assignment will require World Bank clearance/no objection. ADF will be responsible to make all reports and deliverables available to the World Bank and to manage the Bank's clearance, step by step as defined in the ToR.

12. LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SITE ASSESSMENTS OF BORSH CASTEL, CANINA CASTEL AND SPILLE CAVE

ANNEX 2: THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SPECIFIC PROJECT COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

ANNEX 3: PRELIMINARY SAFEGUARD SCREENING.

ANNEX 4: INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF ESIA

ANNEX 5: INDICATIVE OUTLINE AND TEMPLATE OF ESMP

ANNEX 6: FLOWCHART OF ARAP IMPLEMENTATION

ANNEX 1: SITE ASSESSMENTS OF BORSH CASTEL, CANINA CASTEL AND SPILLE CAVE

SITE ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING

FOR

Borshi Castel reinforcement and conservations project

PROJECT FOR INTEGRATED URBAN AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Touristic site upgrading component

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14. ABBREVIATIONS

PIUTD	Project of Intergraded Urban Development
GoA	Government of Albania
ADF	Albanian Development Fund
RDCH	Regional Directorate of Culture Heritage
MoTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
MIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
DCM	Decision of Council of Ministers
NEA	National Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SMMP	Site Management Maintenance Plan

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development (PIUTD), funded by the World Bank Group, supports the Government of Albania (GoA) to develop the economy and improve living conditions in the South of Albania by financing infrastructure projects in the urban centers of Gjirokastra, Saranda, Berat and Përmeti. The project is focused on four major urban centres of south of Albania: Saranda, Gjirokastra, Berat and Përmet that are of cultural and natural interest and contribute to strengthen their tourism appeal. In particular, Gjirokastra and Berat are well established UNESCO Cultural Heritage cities; Gjirokastra is the southernmost port in the country functioning as the tourism gateway for the region and the UNESCO World Heritage site of Butrint, while Përmet, located in the Gjirokastra County, complements the southern tourism product as the key pivotal link of the South of Albania tourism circuit within the heart of the Balkans.

The PIUTD is composed of four components as outlined below:

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Component 1. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement (EURO 44.3 million). This component will finance design and implementation of urban upgrading and municipal infrastructure improvements in four urban centers: Saranda, Gjirokastra, Berat and Përmet. Investments in these selected municipalities would include the upgrading of public spaces (e.g. parks, city squares, pedestrian walkways); street networks, inter-modal nodes and associated infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, street crossings, streetlights, bicycle paths, bus stations); restoration of selected heritage buildings and façade improvement of selected buildings and; touristic sites enhancement (e.g. access roads, visitors' centers, parking, and signage). Water supply and sewage network rehabilitation will be supported on a case-by-case basis. This Component will also finance preparation of required urban-scale designs, feasibility studies, engineering designs, and construction supervision.

Component 2. Touristic sites upgrading (EURO 8.4 million). This Component will finance investments aimed at improving selected touristic sites along the south of Albania touristic corridor. Investments would include (a) restoration of selected heritage and cultural assets and creating rest stops or viewpoints; (b) improving supporting infrastructure such as last mile access, pedestrian pathways, visitors' centers and signage in selected touristic sites; (c) preparation of required feasibility studies, site management plans, engineering designs, and, (d) conducting construction supervision.

Component 3. Touristic market and product development (EURO 7.7 million). This component will finance investments aimed: (a) Strengthening the capacity of municipalities to deliver municipal services through: (i) provision of asset management systems, geographic information systems and solid waste collection equipment; and, (ii) establishment of site management capacity to enhance the operation of rehabilitated assets. (b) Carrying out capacity building activities to strengthen the capacity of (i) the Selected Municipalities to promote sustainable tourism growth including: developing and implementing market research and product development strategies, and the establishment of pilot Destination Management Partnerships. (ii) Participating Central Government Agencies to promote sustainable tourism growth including the establishment of a system for tracking sustainable tourism indicators.

Component 4 Implementation Support (EURO 3.2 million). This component will support overall project implementation including: (i) contracting of local experts to assist the implementation unit and participating municipalities in the implementation of sub-projects; (ii) the maintenance of the project Monitoring and Evaluation System M&E; (iii) the project related operating costs of the implementing unit including consulting fees, in-country travel expenditure; (iv) training of staff and other persons associated with project implementation; and (v) annual audit of project accounts. Provision of support to carry out Project implementation, including maintenance of the Project monitoring and evaluation system, as well as training and financing of Incremental Operating Costs.

Under the PIUTD project, the Ministry of Culture (MoC) has requested support to investigate the existing safe conditions of the Castle of Borsh to preserve its architectural and structural values which is at high risk of lost due to (a) the presence of cracks on the cliff's slope, causing its instability and likelihood of landslides to the Castle Hill, (b) deterioration of the masonry Castle walls, and (c) significant damage on the Hajji Bendo Mosque located at the entrance of the Castle. The conservation measures and interventions which will be identified and designed with reference to the observed deficiencies on the vulnerable structures within the Castle of Borsh will serve to (a) increase cliff stability, (b) repair the masonry Castle walls, and (c) preserve the Hajji Bendo Mosque. The proposed mitigation measures will be implemented within the project under technical supervision.

Further consultancies and works are also foreseen to be implemented in the Castle of Borsh under the PIUTD project. They are focusing on the following areas: (i) to define the key elements to enhance the tourism experience in the selected touristic sites: Kanina Castle, Borsh Castle and Spille Cave; and (ii) to prepare a site management and maintenance plan (SMMP) that improves visitor experience, site access, visitor safety and site interpretation as well as maintenance.

2. Geographical position and history of Borshi Village

Borshi is a maritime village, in the Albanian Riviera, in the former Lukove municipality, which at the 2015 local government reform it became part of the municipality Himara. The village is inhabited by Muslim Albanians who speak the Lab dialect of Albanian. Despite its small size Borshi has a collection of settlements that stretch from the beach to the mountain side, it has a population of 2500 inhabitant and as the rest of the villages this number is much smaller due to immigration.

The region which Borshi is located was part of the Chaonia of the ancient region of Epirus. The castle remained in use in Roman times and was refortified by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century. Nothing is known of the settlement in the Byzantine era, until it is mentioned as Sopotos in 1258 when it was part of the Despotate of Epirus tha grew out of the failing Byzantine empire. Borsh then went through a period of considerable turmoil, changing hands several times between the Despotate of Epirus and Norman crusades invaders before being taken by the Turks in 1431.

The fortress was renovated by Ali Pasha Tepelena, and it is these fortifications that visitors can view by taking the half-hour walk up to the 'castle rock' the limestone mount clearly visible above the old village. During Ali pasha's reign there were 700 houses at Borsh, and below the castle mount you can see a ruined mosque of Hajji Bendo and madrese (a Muslim theological school), both of which were damaged in Ali Pasha's wars but survived, only to be destroyed by fighting after 1912 when the Turks left the region.

The village is very stable and growing in prosperity thanks to tourism and olive oil production. The thing that makes Borsh very popular is its beach, which is the largest beach in Ionian Sea (7 km).

The tourism has begun to develop a lot thanks to village's beauty and thanks to its friendly people. Continuing in this way Borsh will become soon the best destination for tourists in the South of Albania.

Figure 1. Borsh Coastline

3. The Borshi Castel

Borshi valley is another crossing road linking the coast with the main land, where four fortifications were discovered. The fortress of Sopoti, where the acropolis of the ancient town of Borshi is located, has the perfect natural protection, which has conditioned the establishment of a prehistoric fortification.

The prehistoric wall is preserved near the Acropolis and the entrance to the medieval castle. It was built with the same construction technique as the settlement of Karos Phase I. The prehistoric wall was supported by a residential pottery horizon dating back to the late Bronze Age. A settlement was also found outside the prehistoric wall, which is associated with a dwelling of fortification time. The ceramics found in residential horizons, clay, forms and invoices, is similar to that of Badhra. From the forms of dishes are distinguished, a spherical body with S-shaped profile, with scattered edge, similar to those found in Badhra. Spherical pots, with straight or sloping edges, similar to those of Badhra. The fortress of Sopoti dates back to the late Bronze Age. The castle was heavily damaged during the barbarian invasions of the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., and it was rebuilt in the Middle Ages at which time it took the name of Sopoti Castle. In 1417 the castle was seized by the Ottomans who later restored it in the 18th century.

Figure 2. Photos of Borshi Castel

Figure 3. Map of Protected area of Borshi Castle

Figure 4. Google view with the boundaries of Borshi Castle

The walls of the castle, which follow the ancient fortifications, survive. In the interior, the medieval fortress was divided through a wall in two. Triangular towers were added later, probably during the middle Byzantine period. In the interior of the castle stand ruins of various buildings and cisterns.

Referring to the ToR and based on the geological study compiled by the experts of the Albanian Geological Survey, it is considered necessary to take protective engineering measures as a necessity to stop the process of rock mass detachment. There is an urgent need for the fragmentation of the detached rock masses as well as the improvement of the stability conditions of the slopes on which the Borsh Castle lies, to prevent any disaster where the inhabitants are endangered as well as the stability of the cultural heritage site. Further details will be taken from the study which is annex to Site Assessment and ToR's.

4. Touristic assets

Inside the castle is the 17th-century Hajji Bendo Mosque from Ottoman times. It is used by Muslim believers occasionally.

5. Environmental assets

Borshi Castle is located at an altitude of 250 m and a distance of 3 Km from the sea.

Convenient geographical position with mountains, plains and sea and its numerous waters has favored the habitation of this area since antiquity.

The site is not in any environmental protection area. The closest protection areas are at about 13 km far from this site. The castle itself is surrounded by scarce bushing area.

Figure 5. Distance from environment protected area

Meanwhile the main flora and fauna characteristics of Himara area are:

Flora:

- The vegetation of the Mediterranean pseudo-steppe, dominated by *Brachypodium ramosum* (Assoc. *Brachypodium ramosi*). Degradation caused by overgrazing or fires has resulted in a pseudo-steppe vegetation, which is dominated by grasses, mainly *Brachypodium ramosum*, on limestone rocks. Parts of the meadows are common at altitudes of 0-900 m, along the entire southern coast, including the Himara-Borsh region
- *Phryganea* / *phryganea*. It is composed of low shrubs, about 60 cm high, not very close to each other and dominated by *Phlomis fruticosa* (assoc. *Chrysopogono-Phlometum fruticosae*).
- the floristic composition of this community consists mainly of the species: *Anagyrris feotida*, *Salvia triloba*, *Lotus cytisoides*, *Phlomis fruticosa*, *Glaucium flavum*, *Galium aparine*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Salvia triloba* etc.
- The olive (*Olea europaea*), found traditionally in the Mediterranean, *Citrus* etc.

Fauna:

- Terrestrial fauna is represented by: Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Wild Rabbit (*Lepus europaeus*), Tulip Bride (*Mustela nivalis*), Land Turtle (*Testudo hermanni*), etc. Some species of reptiles such as: *Coluber gemonensis*, *Elaphe longissima*, *Natrix natrix*, *N. tessellate*, *Lacerta trilineata*, *Anguis fragilis*, *Coluber jugularis*, *Elaphe longissima*, *Vipera ammodytes*, *Lacerta viridis* etc. The most common amphibian species are: *Rana graeca* and *Rana balcanica*.
- Among the birds are: Common seagull (*Larus ridibundus*), Sea urchin (*Sterna sandvicensis*), White sea swallow (*S. albifrons*), Mountain partridge (*Alectoris graeca*), Wild pigeon (*Columbia livia*).
- Marine fauna is represented by: Sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), Mediterranean seal (*Monachus monachus*) and a considerable number of fish, etc.

6. Current legal status

Borsh Castle is classified as a Culture Monument, category 1, as a fortress. The Castle is under the administration of the Ministry of Culture but there is not any kind of administration in site.

The property is owned by state and is situated in the Cadastral Zone No. 1253,

Entitle number of the plots are 38/13 and 38/12.

The building area (the Mosque) is 94 sqm.

The total Castel surface is 6042 sqm.

The castle has free access for visitors.

7. Current condition of the cultural monument “Castle of Borshi and the mosque”

Referring to the “Study on the geological-engineering conditions of the land in which the Mosque of Borsh village is an object of cultural heritage in Himara Municipality”, conducted by the Albanian Geological Survey-MIE, dt.13.12.2018 and asked by RDCH in the framework on the restoration plan for this site, the main findings are: Based on the factual situation, the Mosque presents numerous structural problems. Structural fractures and cracks are noticed in the perimeter walls as well as in the dome of the building. These problems obviously come from the demolition of the rock formation on which the Mosque rests, a phenomenon which has been spread over the years (there is a detailed geological-engineering report made by Albanian Geological Services-MIE).

- The main problem is the stratification of the rock formation, impacting its balance and leading to the detachment of the rock masses. This phenomenon is observed across the slope.
- Exactly in the foundation where the foundations of the Mosque are supported, there are significant loss of rock material, breakdown of the formation as well as high probability for further detachment of the formation, which can affect the stability of the building.
- The situation is urgent as the possible detachment of blocks and rock massif poses a high risk not only for the sustainability of the cultural monument, but also for the lives of residents and their homes located at the bottom of the slope.

Figure 6. Current Condition of the Mosque

8. Basic infrastructure and services at the place

- A lighting system – not functional.
- Water System- not available
- Green Cleaning activities – not functional
- Security system – not available
- Solid waste treatment – not available
- There is no management at all from institutions.
- Access and Parking – The fortress is accessed by road and a pedestrian path connecting the Borshi village to the Castle. The road and a parking area link the village road with the pedestrian path leads to gate entrance of the Castle.

Figure 7. Falling stons along the path

Figure 8. Lack of maintenance

Figure 9. The spot of the parking area

Figure 10. The Castle is an abandoned site from Institutions

Figure 11. Photos of the Mosque

Map of Intervation area

9. Screening Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues

Project Information and Contact details	Borshi Castle, Municipality of Himara		
Name of lead screener	Dritan Pistoli, Genti Cupi	Date of screening	December 2020
Name of lead reviewer	Blerta Duro	Date of reviewing	June 2021
Subproject Details: Attach location map (longitude – latitude coordinates (GPS reading) if available):			

Type of activity: What will be done, who will do it, what are the objectives and outcomes	<p>Current Condition of the cultural monument “Castle of Borshi and the Mosque”</p> <p>Based on the factual situation, the Mosque presents numerous structural problems. Structural fractures and cracks are noticed in the perimeter walls as well as in the dome of the building. These problems obviously come from the demolition of the rock formation on which the Mosque rests, a phenomenon which has been spread over the years, which is presented in detail in the geological-engineering report.</p>
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Some of the interventions that can be foreseen are:

- Shredding and removal of rock masses by specialized engineering departments
- Reinforcement of the castle walls and terrain gluing the body of the layer with anchors
- Restoration of the Mosque considering as a Culture monument.
- Safety measures
- Rehabilitation of the path access to the castle
- Improving the parking area
- Creation of the necessary spaces for information
- New lighting system

* Referring to the ToR developed for the Design supervision, the following is the scope:

- i. To develop up-to-date conservation plan for the site, and to agree these plans with relevant stakeholders.
- ii. To perform the desktop studies, physical investigations and surveys required ahead of developing proposed interventions.
- iii. To prepare preliminary concept designs for intervention and monitoring options for short, medium, and long-term conservation at the site.
- iv. To prioritize the preliminary options proposed, considering the impact to heritage value, risks mitigated, costs, and input from relevant stakeholders.
- v. To provide detailed designs for the agreed high priority intervention measures and monitoring implementation.

Estimated Cost:	50,000 Euro
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Proposed Date of Commencement of Work:	4 months after approval of detailed design.
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Expected Completion of Work	Approx. 9 months after commencement of works.
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Technical Drawing/Specifications Reviewed:	N/A
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Physical Data

Subproject Site area in ha	Approx. 0.6
Extension of or changes to existing land use	No changes to existing land use
Any existing property?	State property

Any plans for construction, movement of earth, changes in land cover Not foreseen

Preliminary Environmental Information	Yes/No	Unknown	Detail Notes
Does the proposed activity include new construction and extension of activity?		Unknown	Urban infrastructure
Does the proposed activity include rehabilitation activities?	YES		Project activities foresees rehabilitation of Cultural monument: Mosque
Does the proposed activity belong in Annex I of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (list of Projects for which full EIA is mandatory)?			This project category is subject to preliminary EIA procedure based on national requirements
Does the proposed activity require other type of EA under the national legislation?	YES		ESMP
Does the project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?			It is not expected to have usage of natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply
Do the project activities be performed in or potentially affect archaeological or cultural heritage site?	YES		
Does the project activity generate dust, pollutants or some hazardous, toxic or harmful substances in the air?		Unknown	It is expected to be generated amount of dust during reconstruction and construction activities in small levels which will be mitigated with the measures proposed under the ESMP. No toxic hazardous or harmful sub substances are expected to be generated from the construction activities.
Does the project be source of noise and vibration?	No		Noise and vibration generated from project construction activities are considered to be under the allowed limits
Will the project generate significant quantities of waste (hazardous, nonhazardous, inert waste)?		Unknown	
Does the project will generate additional releases of wastewater?		Unknown	
Are there any activities which will lead to physical changes of the water body?	NO		
Are there any risks of physical changes of the terrain, soil pollution, sediment loads, erosion, etc.?	NO		
Are there any areas on or around the location that are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the Project?	NO		

Will the project be located in or near some sensitive or protected area?	yes		
Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the Project?	YES		The location has features of high landscape or scenic value, which are expected to be improved / restored by the project
Will this project affect some critical habitats (forest, wetlands, marshlands, aquatic ecosystems)?	NO		
Preliminary Social and Land Information	Yes/No	Not Known	Detail Notes
Will the intervention include new physical construction work?	YES		Works for reinforcement of the castle and rehabilitation of access to the castle
Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	NO		
Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use, including those that may exist on public/ state land?	NO		
Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land? Is there any prior use of lands by private entities including public/ state land? If so, please describe them	Yes/		
Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?		Unknown	Maybe it will be necessary to enlarge the surface of parking area
If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?	Yes		
If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?		Not Known	
Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 20% of their land/structure area because of donation?	NA		
Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business/ owning non-land assets (e.g. buildings, fences, etc.) on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work? Is any temporary impact likely?	NO		
Does anyone need to move out, or close businesses, commercial/livelihood activities permanently, or temporarily (during constructions)?	NO		
Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?	NO		
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	NO		

Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired? NO

Initial information taken from the Administrative Unit, says that there was no previous land acquisition occurring on the project area. As there is not any Islamic organization in the area, nevertheless the consultant needs to check the status of the parcel/s where the project will take place.

10. Environmental impact expected for the foreseen interventions

As the interventions foreseen consist of:

- Shredding and removal of rock masses by specialized engineering departments
- Reinforcement of the castle walls and terrain gluing the body of the layer with anchors
- Restoration of the Mosque considering as a culture monument
- Safety measures
- Rehabilitation of the path access to the castle
- Improving the parking area (enlarging it as per request)
- Creation of the necessary spaces for information
- New lighting system

The environmental impact is expected to be minor to moderate as the proposed activities do not require big excavations, change of structures, no hazardous, no toxic pollutants will be generated etc.

The potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the specific project component activities and their mitigation measures are listed below.

Environmental, Social and Health Impact Proposed Mitigation Measures

Air QualityConstruction stage

- Soil/sand and cement loads in transit to be well covered to reduce dust levels rising above acceptable levels.
- Stockpiles of exposed soil and unpaved access roads to be sprinkled with water to regulate dust levels.
- Use of good quality fuel and lubricants in vehicles, equipment and machinery.
- Ensure that heaped sand delivered for construction works is covered with tarpaulin to prevent wind and water transport of soil particles
- Engines of vehicles, machinery, and other equipment to be switched off when not in use.
- Regular scheduled maintenance and servicing to be carried out on all vehicles and equipment to minimize exhaust emissions.
- Construction and civil works to be phased out or controlled to reduce emissions from equipment and machinery in use.

Operational stage

- Adequate road signs to be planted on dust roads to limit vehicular speeds
- Properly designed and constructed speed ramps on access roads

Soil ErosionConstruction stage

- Maintaining a healthy, perennial plant cover.
- Mulching.
- Placing crushed stone, wood chips, and other similar materials in heavily used areas where vegetation is hard to establish and maintain.
- Using other erosion controls that include the use of geo-textile materials or other methods such as sodding or hydroseeding that result in the establishment of permanent cover. These methods work well on steep slopes and heavy traffic areas.

Operational stage

- Adequate road or path signs to be installed on places that may have potential slope erosion

Periodic controls and maintenance of the vegetation

Vibration and NoiseConstruction phase

- Excavation and construction activities to be carried out during daylight hours.
- Concrete mixer and other construction machines and equipment to be located away from sensitive environmental receptors.
- Construction equipment and machinery to be regularly maintained and serviced to reduce noise generation when in use.
- Engines of vehicles, equipment and machinery to be turned off when not in use.
- Earthworks and other construction activities to be phased out or controlled to reduce noise generation during construction
- Neighboring residents and commercial activities to be notified in advance of the project before contractor mobilizes to site
- Work will not be carried out during sensitive times/ periods of day/ year to avoid disturbance to fauna

Operational phase

- Visible signs to be provided at suitable locations to warn tourists of excessive noise which may disturb fauna or other activities
-

**Visual
Intrusion**

- Public to be well informed of upcoming project using appropriate signages and display boards prior to contractor accessing sites;
- Construction activities to be done in sections to reduce impacts of change and visual intrusions to the general public.
- The construction sites to be fenced off from public view.
- Good housekeeping measures, such as regular cleaning, to be maintained at the construction site.
- Ensure an acceptable post-construction site as per provisions in the contract.
- Tourist facilities will be properly designed and constructed to blend with the natural environment

**Water
Resources
Pollution**Construction stage

- Works not to be executed under aggressive weather conditions such as rains or stormy conditions
- No solid waste, fuels, or oils to be discharged into any section of a waterway.
- Construction to be done in sections to minimize impacts and exposure of soil.
- Excavated materials and silt, which cannot be used will be disposed of at appropriate sites as per the Waste Management Plan prepared by contractor and approved by the Assembly.
- Temporary sediment barriers to be installed on slopes to prevent silt from entering water courses.
- Maintenance, fueling and cleaning of vehicles and equipment to take place at off-site workshop with adequate leakage prevention measures

Operational stage

- Adequate sanitary facilities to be provided at tourist sites to avoid discharge of waste into water bodies
 - Host communities to be provided with sufficient toilet facilities and sensitized to use these to discourage open defecation
-

Generation and disposal of waste	<p>Apply the principles of Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Recover for waste management through the following actions:</p> <p><u>Construction phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excavated earth materials will, as much as possible, be re-used for back filling purposes to reduce waste · Excavated solid waste from the drain channel that are unsuitable for backfilling will be collected onsite, allowed to drain and collected for disposal at approved landfill sites. · Ensure that the required amounts of construction materials are delivered to site to reduce the possibility of the occurrence of excess material · Provide bins on site for temporary storage of garbage such as lubricant containers, drinking water sachets and carrier bags/packaging materials. · Ensure judicious use of construction materials such as pipes, laterites, sand, etc. to reduce waste. · Contractor to work according to a prepared and agreed Solid Waste Management Plan. <p><u>Operational phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Waste collection bins to be sited at vantage points to serve the general public · Warning signs to be posted at suitable locations against littering with possible sanctions · Proper arrangement with waste collection companies through the Assembly to regularly collect and dispose of solid waste
Public Health, Safety and Security	<p><u>Construction phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Works on exposed trenches and earth materials will, as much as possible, be completed before new earth dug and trenches are created. · Work areas to be fenced off adequately to avoid inquisitive trespassers especially children. · Warning signs to be posted around work areas to discourage trespassers · Contractors to maintain adequate security at construction sites to avoid pilfering or vandalizing of property · Visibility to be ensured in the night-time by providing adequate lighting <p><u>Operational phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies

Occupational Health and Safety	<u>Construction phase</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage experienced artisans for construction works. All workers should be given proper induction/orientation on safety. The contractors will have a Health & Safety Policy and procedures to guide the construction activities. Regularly service all equipment and machinery to ensure they are in good working condition. Ensure there are first aid kits on site and a trained person to administer first aid provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, reflective jackets, hard hats, hand gloves, earplugs, nose masks, etc. Proof of competence for all equipment/machine operators will be required and established through inspection of valid drivers or operator's license or documents. Comply with all site rules and regulations Apply sanctions where safety procedures are not adhered to. ✓ Site meetings should create awareness on OHS.
	<u>Operational phase</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies

Land acquisition and compensation issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult affected property owners/users/ communities and seek their consent early in the project development process Allow affected persons to salvage their properties (including crops) before mobilizing to site to start work Ensure fair and adequate compensation is paid to all affected persons prior to commencement of construction activities as per the provisions of the RPF Obtain the required developmental permits from the respective Assemblies before start of work
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Natural Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation Unit should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guideline. The EPRP should at a minimum contain information specified in the WBG EHS Guideline. Fire extinguishers should be installed at different locations in the project area Disaster management arrangements should be made for disaster prone areas
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Fire Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a mustering point in event of fire Designated bonfire place at the construction camp Contractor should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guidelines
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Emerging issues and critical challenges to be addressed by the new Integrated Management Plan

According to ToR's Further consultancies and works are also foreseen to be implemented in the Castle of Borsh under the PIUTD project. They are focusing on the following areas: (i) to define the key elements to enhance the tourism experience in the selected touristic sites: Kanina Castle, Borsh Castle and Spille Cave; and (ii) to prepare a site management and maintenance plan (SMMP) that improves visitor experience, site access, visitor safety and site interpretation as well as maintenance.

Some of the key issues concerning Borshi Castle today and that will need to be addressed as a priority include:

- Shredding and removal of rock masses by specialized engineering departments
- Reinforcement of the castle walls and terrain gluing the body of the layer with anchors
- Restoration of the Mosque as a culture monument
- Improving the parking area and access path to the castle

- Creation of the necessary spaces for information
- New lighting system
- View point with telescopes
- Improve safeguards measurement to enhancing visitors experience of the Castle
- A Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Construction and Operational phases are needed

11. Social Safeguards

12. Institutions and planning documents

The institution involved in the cultural heritage sector are:

Ministry of Culture

- National institute of Cultural Heritage
- National Inspectorate for CH protection
- Regional Directorate of Culture Heritage

The institution involved in the environmental and tourism sector are:

Ministry of Tourism and Environment

- National Environmental Agency
- Regional Directorate of Environment Vlore

It is expected that for the proposed interventions, will be required only ESMP. During design phase, this will be confirmed officially from the NEA.

The main laws to be referred related to cultural heritage and museums, environmental protection and to territorial planning:

- Law on Cultural Heritage and Museum – 17.05.2018
- Law 10 440 date 07.07.2011 for Environmental Impact Assessment
- Law 10 431 date 09.06.2011 for Environmental protection
- Law on territorial planning and development 107/2014, 31.07.2014
- Albanian restoration Charter 13.07.2007
- National Strategy Plan-Urban System 2015-2030

13. Stakeholders

- **The ADF**-Implementation Agency of the project.
- **The Consultant** will also be expected to liaise closely with the following organizations
- **Ministry of Culture** is the legal entity responsible for the protection of designated cultural heritage sites and the State Party representative for the World Heritage Site (WHS). There are a number of departments within the **Ministry of Culture**, including the **Institute of Cultural Monuments** and the **Directorate of Tangible Heritage and Tourism**, that will be closely associated with the Integrated Management Plan. The Integrated Management Plan will be approved by the Ministry of Culture in consultation with the Ministry of Education. The final approval is from the Council of Ministers, where all interests will be represented.
- **The Institute of Archaeology**, part of the Ministry of Education, is mainly responsible for collaborations with Albanian and international archaeological missions working at the site (research studies, excavations and post-excavation initiatives). They are also responsible for the storage of archaeological materials at the site.
- **Municipality of Himara**
- **Castle staff, historians, engineers, local people.**
- **Other relevant stakeholders** include various archaeological missions and research centers, NGOs which focus on culture, environment and local development, local community representatives including those working at the site and/or participating in tourism initiatives.

Note: As part of the management planning process the Consultant will be expected to identify all relevant stakeholders, and maintain a dialogue with them throughout the process.

SITE ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING
FOR

Kanina Castle Integrated Management Plan

PROJECT FOR INTEGRATED URBAN AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Touristic site upgrading component

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16. ABBREVIATIONS

PIUTD	Project of Intergraded Urban Development
GoA	Government of Albania
ADF	Albanian Development Fund
RDCH	Regional Directorate of Culture Heritage
MoTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
DCM	Decision of Council of Ministers
NEA	National Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact assessment

ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

14. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development (PIUTD), funded by the World Bank Group, supports the Government of Albania (GoA) to develop the economy and improve living conditions in the South of Albania by financing infrastructure projects in the urban centers of Gjirokastra, Saranda, Berat and Përmeti. The project is focused on four major urban centres of south of Albania: Saranda, Gjirokastra, Berat and Përmet that are of cultural and natural interest and contribute to strengthen their tourism appeal. In particular, Gjirokastra and Berat are well established UNESCO Cultural Heritage cities; Gjirokastra is the southernmost port in the country functioning as the tourism gateway for the region and the UNESCO World Heritage site of Butrint, while Përmet, located in the Gjirokastra County, complements the southern tourism product as the key pivotal link of the South of Albania tourism circuit within the heart of the Balkans.

The PIUTD is composed of four components as outlined below:

Component 1. Urban upgrading and infrastructure improvement (EURO 44.3 million). This component will finance design and implementation of urban upgrading and municipal infrastructure improvements in four urban centers: Saranda, Gjirokastra, Berat and Përmet. Investments in these selected municipalities would include the upgrading of public spaces (e.g. parks, city squares, pedestrian walkways); street networks, inter-modal nodes and associated infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, street crossings, streetlights, bicycle paths, bus stations); restoration of selected heritage buildings and façade improvement of selected buildings and; touristic sites enhancement (e.g. access roads, visitors' centers, parking, and signage). Water supply and sewage network rehabilitation will be supported on a case-by-case basis. This Component will also finance preparation of required urban-scale designs, feasibility studies, engineering designs, and construction supervision.

Component 2. Touristic sites upgrading (EURO 8.4 million). This Component will finance investments aimed at improving selected touristic sites along the south of Albania touristic corridor. Investments would include (a) restoration of selected heritage and cultural assets and creating rest stops or viewpoints; (b) improving supporting infrastructure such as last mile access, pedestrian pathways, visitors' centers and signage in selected touristic sites; (c) preparation of required feasibility studies, site management plans, engineering designs, and, (d) conducting construction supervision.

Component 3. Touristic market and product development (EURO 7.7 million). This component will finance investments aimed: (a) Strengthening the capacity of municipalities to deliver municipal services through: (i) provision of asset management systems, geographic information systems and solid waste collection equipment; and, (ii) establishment of site management capacity to enhance the operation of rehabilitated assets. (b) Carrying out capacity building activities to strengthen the capacity of (i) the Selected Municipalities to promote sustainable tourism growth including: developing and implementing market research and product development strategies, and the establishment of pilot Destination Management Partnerships. (ii) Participating Central Government Agencies to promote sustainable tourism growth including the establishment of a system for tracking sustainable tourism indicators.

Component 4 Implementation Support (EURO 3.2 million). This component will support overall project implementation including: (i) contracting of local experts to assist the implementation unit and participating municipalities in the implementation of sub-projects; (ii) the maintenance of the project Monitoring and Evaluation System M&E; (iii) the project related operating costs of the implementing unit including consulting fees, in-country travel expenditure; (iv) training of staff and other persons associated with project implementation; and (v) annual audit of project accounts. Provision of support to carry out Project implementation, including maintenance of the Project monitoring and evaluation system, as well as training and financing of Incremental Operating Costs.

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15. Geographical position and history of Kanina Village

Kanina is a settlement in the Vlora County, southwestern Albania. At the 2015 local government reform it became part of the Vlora municipality. It is home to the Kanina Castle. Kanina has at about 2000 inhabitants and 700 houses.

Kanina is called “Vlora Balcony” and it is not in vain that it got this name. With a wonderful view over the city and the bay of Vlora, the village of Kanina, with a history of hundreds of years, is a tourist attraction all to be discovered. For history, the wonderful tourist resources it offers but also the special cuisine rich with bio products. Today, the village of Kaninë is one of the places that every year more and more has aroused the interest of foreigners but also local tourists to visit.

Kanine is also famous for its castle. Whoever has climbed the castle has enjoyed the rare beauty from this truly strategic point from where he sees Karaburun peninsula, Sazan island, the bay and the city of Vlora itself in the palm of his hand. This castle is associated with the history of the whole country. This story starts from the Illyrian-Roman wars until the Second World War. It is not just the castle, it is the village with history and traditions. Kanina is included in the Program of the Albanian Government of 100 villages, a development program for villages with high development potential in culture and agro tourism.

Figure 1. Location of Kanina Castle

Figure 2. Photos of the Castle and Kanina Village

16. The Kanina Castle

The Castle of Kanine is located in the village of the same name. 3 km from the bay of Vlora, on a hill 379 metres high. Kanina in the antiquity period is founded as a fortified coastal centre of the Amantes tribal community, which played a strategic role in controlling the Bay of Vlora. In antiquity, the surrounding walls are rebuilt, and gradually in the Middle Ages they are converted into an ecclesiastical-administrative center. It has been part of Byzantine, Norman, Anzhuin and Serbian possession. The last albanian conquerer Rugjina Balasha, after finding the support of the Republic of Venice was forced to leave it in 1417 in the hands of Ottomans, together with the family and the people of the yard.

Figure 3. Satellite view with the boundaries of Kanina Castle

During the Ottoman reign in Sultan Sulejman's time Gjegu Sinan Pasha, the founder of the Vlora family dynasty, settled in Vlora and Kanina. The descendent of this family, Ismail Qemali, declared the independence of the Albanian State and raised in their residence the national flag in Vlora on November 28, 1912.

Kanina's perimeter wall follows the natural relief of the hill and encircles a surface of 3.6 ha. Being a fortified centre of antiquity in the Middle Ages, fortification has recognize several stages of construction in accordance with the style and construction technique of the respective periode from the IVth century BC. At the last stage the wall is equipped with towers that have diferent shapes. There were three entrances to the fortification walls of the Castle. The internal organization of the ancient and medieval settlement of Kanina is very little known. The Castle begins to gradually lose its strategic importance in the mid-century XVI after the Skela fortress was buil in Vlora. In the beginning of the ninteenth century the Castle was abandond. Its further destruction was caused by the bombing of Italian Army in World War I and during the War of Vlora in 1920.

Figure 4. Road to Kanina Castle

17. Touristic assets

The castle is open for visitors, Summer season Monday- Sunday 09:00 to 16:00, Winter season 08:00-16:00, with an admission price of 300 Lekë. It offers spectacular views of Karaburun peninsula, Sazan island and the bay and the city of Vlora itself.

Table. Number of Visitors (2017-2019)

Year	Total of visitors	Albanian	Foreigners
2017	666	177	489
2018	1625	490	1135
2019	3920	1000	2920

Municipality of Vlora and Ministry of Culture organize a lot of culture activities in the Castel area.

Figure 5. Photos of Kanina Castel

See also: <https://youtu.be/xt5RbHNbgWM>

Figure 6. Entrance to the Kanina Castle

Figure 7. Folklore Festival and commemoration of the wedding of National Hero Gjergj Kastriot Skenderbeu

18. Basic infrastructure and services at the Castle

- A lighting system – not functional.
- Water System- not functional
- Green Cleaning activities administered by RDCH with around four employees dedicated to the Fortress.
- Security system – not available
- Solid waste treatment is provided by the Municipality
- There are also unused areas that require cleaning and conservation works to serve the public.

- Access and Parking – The fortress is accessed by road and a pedestrian path connecting the Kanine village in two directions to the Castle. The road and a parking area link the village road with the North gate of the Castle. Meanwhile the pedestrian path leads to the ticket check point from the South part. There are some interpretation points in the Castle area.

Figure 7. Unused areas

Figure 8. The lighting system is non-functional

Figure 9. North entrance to the Castle

Figure 9. South entrance to the Castle

19. Current legal status

Kanina historical center and the surrounding areas of the Village, are declared as a monumental protected area by the DCM (Decision of council of ministers) No 581, date 13.10.2017.

Kanine Castle itself was classified in 1948 as a Culture Monument, category 1, as a fortress. The historic center of Kanine Village and the Castle are under the administration of the Ministry of Culture

The activities and maintenance of the fortress territory are managed by the Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage of Vlorë which is subordinated to Ministry of Culture. There are four employees which are engaged with the routine maintenance of the Castle.

Also, in the castle there are some military constructions and equipment's as well a local water reservoir administered by Vlorë Water Company for Kanine village.

Figure 10. Military equipment

Figure 11. Water reservoir

20. Environmental assets

There is not declared any environmental protected area under the project boundaries. The castle is surrounded by a green area with bushes and tall trees and in no case should be affected by project activities.

Note: There are only stones, preserved from old constructions in inappropriate places, that need to be reallocated.

Figure 12. Green area around the Castle

ADF specialists from the Environmental and Social Unit. based on the conducted site visits and investigations done on official web sites, didn't evident any specific flora or fauna presence at these sites. During the design phase, there will be conducted further investigations and a detailed safeguard screening. If any presence of endangered species will be constated in the (wider) project area, further studies and mitigation measures will be developed to avoid/minimize the impacts as much as possible.

21. Screening Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues

Name of lead screener	Dritan Pistoli, Genti Cupi	Date of screening	December 2020
Name of lead reviewer	Blerta Duro	Date of reviewing	March 2021

Subproject Details: Attach location map (longitude – latitude coordinates (GPS reading) if available):

Type of activity: What will be done, who will do it, what are the objectives and outcomes	<p>Some of the interventions that can be foreseen are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consolidation and conservation of Walls. · New lighting system (the existing one is 100% deteriorated) · Creation of viewpoints with telescopes. · Site basic necessary facilities. (Up grading existing lighting system, water supply system sanitation etc.) · Improve safety measures to enhance visitors experience of the Castle. · Involvement of local community for economic opportunities and benefits presented growing tourism interest to the site, but often lack the business skills and know-how to participate. (souvenirs etc...) · Ticket point infrastructure · Improvement of Signage infrastructure · Clearance of sites from restoration works <p>*The interventions are to be detailed from the designer</p>
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Estimated Cost:	660,000 Euro
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Proposed Date of Commencement of Work:	4 months after approval of detailed design.
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Expected Completion of Work	Approx. 6 months after commencement of works.
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Technical Drawing/Specifications Reviewed:	N/A
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Physical Data

Subproject Site area in ha	Approx. 4.7 ha
Extension of or changes to existing land use	No changes to existing land use
Any existing property?	Military asset
Any plans for construction, movement of earth, changes in land cover	Not foreseen

Preliminary Environmental Information	Yes/No	Unknown	Detail Notes
Does the proposed activity include new construction and extension of activity?	YES		Basic facilities such as toilets for visitors, if deemed necessary from the designer
Does the proposed activity include rehabilitation activities?	YES		
Does the proposed activity belong in Annex I of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (list of Projects for which full EIA is mandatory)?	NO		It will be required only preliminary EIA
Does the proposed activity require other type of EA under the national legislation?	YES		
Does the project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?			It is not expected to have usage of natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply
Do the project activities be performed in or potentially affect archaeological or cultural heritage site?	YES		The foreseen project activities are proposed to be performed in Kanina castle which holds the status of Cultural Monument
Does the project activity generate dust, pollutants or some hazardous, toxic or harmful substances in the air?	YES		It is expected to be generated amount of dust during reconstruction and construction activities in small levels which will be mitigated with the measures proposed under the ESMP. No toxic hazardous or harmful sub substances are expected to be generated from the construction activities.
Does the project be source of noise and vibration?	NO	–	
Will the project generate significant quantities of waste (hazardous, nonhazardous, inert waste)?	NO	Unknown	
will the project generate additional releases of wastewater?			If the toilets will be constructed on the site, it is expected to be source of generation of waste water.
Are there any activities which will lead to physical changes of the water body?	NO		
Are there any risks of physical changes of the terrain, soil pollution, sediment loads, erosion, etc.?	NO		
Are there any areas on or around the location that are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the Project?	NO		
Will the project be located in or near some sensitive or protected area?	Yes		

Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the Project?	YES	The location has features of high landscape or scenic value, which are expected to be improved / restored by the project
Will this project affect some critical habitats (forest, wetlands, marshlands, aquatic ecosystems)?	NO	

Preliminary Social and Land Information	Yes/No	Not Known	Detail Notes
Will the intervention include new physical construction work?	YES		Consolidation and conservation of Walls, new lighting system, site basic necessary facilities, ticket point infrastructure etc.
Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	YES		Up grading existing lighting system, water supply system sanitation etc.
Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use, including those that may exist on public/ state land?	NO		
Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land? Is there any prior use of lands by private entities including public/ state land? If so, please describe them			There is a military asset within the castle area. There is also a public water reservoir in castle area.
Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?	NO		
If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?	NO		
If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?		Not Known	
Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 20% of their land/structure area because of donation?			
Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business/ owning non-land assets (e.g. buildings, fences, etc.) on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work? Is any temporary impact likely?	NO		
Does anyone need to move out, or close businesses, commercial/livelihood activities permanently, or temporarily (during constructions)?	NO		
Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?	NO		
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	NO		
Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired?	NO		

22. Environmental safeguards

Life and Fire safety issues.

Life and Fire safety issues are not of the high risk. However, there are not warning signs for visitors' care as well as obstacles to access to the risk areas. A detailed management plan is required to monitor and manage all security measures in the castle.

Structural Integrity.

The stability of the Castle's structure is in an emergency condition. The wall on the south part needs an immediate intervention to prevent the further deterioration of the Castle.

Figure 13. Wall conditions

23. Environmental impact expected for the interventions

The foreseen interventions consist of:

- Consolidation and conservation of Walls.
- New lighting system (the existing one is 100% deteriorated)
- Creation of viewpoints with telescopes.
- Site basic necessary facilities.
- Improve safety measures to enhance visitors experience of the Castle.
- Involvement of local community for economic opportunities and benefits presented growing tourism interest to the site, but often lack the business skills and know-how to participate.
- Ticket point infrastructure
- Improvement of Signage infrastructure
- Clearance of sites from restauration works

The environmental impact is expected to be moderate as the proposed activities do not require big excavations, change of structures, no hazardous, no toxic pollutants will be generated etc.

The potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the specific project component activities and their mitigation measures are listed below.

Environmental, Social and Health Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
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Air Quality	<p><u>Construction stage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil/sand and cement loads in transit to be well covered to reduce dust levels rising above acceptable levels. • Stockpiles of exposed soil and unpaved access roads to be sprinkled with water to regulate dust levels. • Use of good quality fuel and lubricants in vehicles, equipment and machinery. • Ensure that heaped sand delivered for construction works is covered with tarpaulin to prevent wind and water transport of soil particles • Engines of vehicles, machinery, and other equipment to be switched off when not in use. • Regular scheduled maintenance and servicing to be carried out on all vehicles and equipment to minimize exhaust emissions. • Construction and civil works to be phased out or controlled to reduce emissions from equipment and machinery in use. <p><u>Operational stage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate road signs to be planted on dust roads to limit vehicular speeds • Properly designed and constructed speed ramps on access roads
Vibration and Noise	<p><u>Construction phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation and construction activities to be carried out during daylight hours. • Concrete mixer and other construction machines and equipment to be located away from sensitive environmental receptors. • Construction equipment and machinery to be regularly maintained and serviced to reduce noise generation when in use. • Engines of vehicles, equipment and machinery to be turned off when not in use. • Earthworks and other construction activities to be phased out or controlled to reduce noise generation during construction • Neighboring residents and commercial activities to be notified in advance of the project before contractor mobilizes to site • Work will not be carried out during sensitive times/ periods of day/ year to avoid disturbance to fauna <p><u>Operational phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible signs to be provided at suitable locations to warn tourists of excessive noise which may disturb fauna or other activities
Visual Intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public to be well informed of upcoming project using appropriate signages and display boards prior to contractor accessing sites; • Construction activities to be done in sections to reduce impacts of change and visual intrusions to the general public. • The construction sites to be hoarded off from public view. • Good housekeeping measures, such as regular cleaning, to be maintained at the construction site. • Ensure an acceptable post-construction site as per provisions in the contract. • Tourist facilities will be properly designed and constructed to blend with the natural environment

Water Resources Pollution	<p><u>Construction stage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Works not to be executed under aggressive weather conditions such as rains or stormy conditions · No solid waste, fuels, or oils to be discharged into any section of a waterway. · Construction to be done in sections to minimize impacts and exposure of soil. · Excavated materials and silt, which cannot be used will be disposed of at appropriate sites as per the Waste Management Plan prepared by contractor and approved by the Assembly. · Temporary sediment barriers to be installed on slopes to prevent silt from entering water courses. · Maintenance, fueling and cleaning of vehicles and equipment to take place at off-site workshop with adequate leakage prevention measures <p><u>Operational stage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate sanitary facilities to be provided at tourist sites to avoid discharge of waste into water bodies · Host communities to be provided with sufficient toilet facilities and sensitized to use these to discourage open defecation
Generation and disposal of waste	<p>Apply the principles of Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Recover for waste management through the following actions:</p> <p><u>Construction phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excavated earth materials will, as much as possible, be re-used for back filling purposes to reduce waste · Excavated solid waste from the drain channel that are unsuitable for backfilling will be collected onsite, allowed to drain and collected for disposal at approved landfill sites. · Ensure that the required amounts of construction materials are delivered to site to reduce the possibility of the occurrence of excess material · Provide bins on site for temporary storage of garbage such as lubricant containers, drinking water sachets and carrier bags/packaging materials. · Ensure judicious use of construction materials such as pipes, laterites, sand, etc. to reduce waste. · Contractor to work according to a prepared and agreed Solid Waste Management Plan. <p><u>Operational phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Waste collection bins to be sited at vantage points to serve the general public · Warning signs to be posted at suitable locations against littering with possible sanctions · Proper arrangement with waste collection companies through the Assembly to regularly collect and dispose of solid waste

Public Health, Safety and Security	<p><u>Construction phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works on exposed trenches and earth materials will, as much as possible, be completed before new earth dug and trenches are created. • <i>Work areas to be fenced adequately to avoid inquisitive trespassers especially children.</i> Warning signs to be posted around work areas to discourage trespassers • Contractors to maintain adequate security at construction sites to avoid pilfering or vandalizing of property • Visibility to be ensured in the night-time by providing adequate lighting <p><u>Operational phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Provision of Guide Lines regarding Vizitor's safty</u> (Testing the Castle area for Visitor's safety on an annual base) • First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies
Occupational Health and Safety	<p><u>Construction phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage experienced artisans for construction works. • All workers should be given proper induction/orientation on safety. • The contractors will have a Health & Safety Policy and procedures to guide the construction activities. • Regularly service all equipment and machinery to ensure they are in good working condition. • Ensure there are first aid kits on site and a trained person to administer first aid provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, reflective jackets, hard hats, hand gloves, earplugs, nose masks, etc. • Proof of competence for all equipment/machine operators will be required and established through inspection of valid drivers or operator's license or documents. • Comply with all site rules and regulations • Apply sanctions where safety procedures are not adhered to. ✓ Site meetings should create awareness on OHS. <p><u>Operational phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park wardens to be suitably armed for protection against poachers • First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies
Land acquisition and compensation issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow affected persons to salvage their properties (including crops) before mobilizing to site to start work • Ensure fair and adequate compensation is paid to all affected persons prior to commencement of construction activities as per the provisions of the RPF • Obtain the required developmental permits from the respective Assemblies before start of work
Maintaining livelihood	
Stakeholder Involvement	Stakeholder Engagement Plan must be prepared by consultant
Culture Heritage	Cultural Heritage Management Plan must be prepared by consultant

Natural Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Implementation Unit should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guideline. The EPRP should at a minimum contain information specified in the WB EHS Guideline. • Fire extinguishers should be installed at different locations in the project area • Disaster management arrangements should be made for disaster prone areas
Fire Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a mustering point in event of fire • Designated bonfire place at the construction camp • Contractor should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guidelines

Emerging issues and critical challenges to be addressed by the new Integrated Management Plan

Some of the key issues concerning Kanina Castle today and that will need to be addressed as a priority in the Integrated Management Plan include:

- Years of neglect, lack of adequate finances.
- Consolidation and conservation of Wall.
- New lighting system (the existing one is 100% deteriorated)
- Lack of a view point with telescopes.
- Increasing tourist numbers also bring with them associated pressures to the site regarding the necessary facilities.
- Negotiations with authorities for the option to release military area.
- Improve safeguards life to enhancing visitors experience of the Castle.
- Involvement of local community for economic opportunities and benefits presented growing tourism interest to the site, but often lack the business skills and know-how to participate.

Some of the potential risks at the site include: potential collapses, trip hazards, exposed electrical, life safety, potential falls from height, insecure walls and structures.

24. Social Safeguards

There are not private land or assets affected by the Project. Also, there is not any income loss as a direct result of the potential project. Referring to screening check list, summarized can be added the most important issues:

The intervention is not likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use, including those that may exist on public/ state land;

There is a military asset which is state owned within the castle area. *There is a public water reservoir in castle area that serves (or doesn't serves – ADF to confirm) the local population living in Kanina.*

25. Institutions and planning documents

The institution involved in the cultural heritage sector are:

Ministry of Culture

- National institute of Cultural Heritage
- National Inspectorate for CH protection
- Regional Directorate of Culture Heritage

The institution involved in the environmental and tourism sector are:

Ministry of Tourism and Environment

- National Environmental Agency
- Regional Directorate of Environment Vlore

As explained in the Annex 1 Screening check list, it is expected to that for the proposed interventions, will be required only ESMP. During design phase, this will be confirmed officially from the NEA. The main laws to be referred related to cultural heritage and museums, environmental protection and to territorial planning:

- Law on Cultural Heritage and Museum – 17.05.2018
- Law 10 440 date 07.07.2011 for Environmental Impact Assessment
- Law 10431 date 09.06.2011 for Environmental protection
- Law on territorial planning and development 107/2014, 31.07.2014
- Albanian restoration Charter 13.07.2007
- National Strategy Plan-Urban System 2015-2030
- DCM No. 581, date 13.10.2017

26. Stakeholders

- **The ADF-Implementation Agency** of the project.
- **The Consultant** will also be expected to liaise closely with the following organizations
- **Ministry of Culture** is the legal entity responsible for the protection of designated cultural heritage sites and the State Party representative for the World Heritage Site (WHS). There are a number of departments within the **Ministry of Culture**, including the **Institute of Cultural Monuments** and the **Directorate of Tangible Heritage and Tourism**, that will be closely associated with the Integrated Management Plan. The Integrated Management Plan will be approved by the Ministry of Culture in consultation with the Ministry of Education. The final approval is from the Council of Ministers, where all interests will be represented.
- **The Institute of Archaeology**, part of the Ministry of Education, is mainly responsible for collaborations with Albanian and international archaeological missions working at the site (research studies, excavations and post-excavation initiatives). They are also responsible for the storage of archaeological materials at the site.
- **Ministry of Tourism and Environment and National Environment Agency**
- **Municipality of Vlora**
- **Castle staff, historians, engineers, local people.**
- **Water Utility of Vlora**
- **Ministry of defense**
- **Other relevant stakeholders** include various archaeological missions and research centers, NGOs which focus on culture, environment and local development, local community representatives including those working at the site and/or participating in tourism initiatives.

Note: As part of the management planning process the Consultant will be expected to identify all relevant stakeholders and maintain a dialogue with them throughout the process.

SITE ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING
FOR

Conservation of Spille's Cave

PROJECT FOR INTEGRATED URBAN AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Touristic site upgrading component

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The PIUTD is composed of four components. The current interventions, is part of component 2.

-

Component 2. Touristic sites upgrading (EURO 8.4 million). This Component will finance investments aimed at improving selected touristic sites along the south of Albania touristic corridor. Investments would include (a) restoration of selected heritage and cultural assets and creating rest stops or viewpoints; (b) improving supporting infrastructure such as last mile access, pedestrian pathways, visitors' centers and signage in selected touristic sites; (c) preparation of required feasibility studies, site management plans, engineering designs, and, (d) conducting construction supervision.

28. Geographical position and history of Himara

The new Municipality of Himara shear borders in the north with the municipalities of Vlora and Selenice, in the east with the municipalities Tepelenë, Gjirokastra and Delvinë, in the south with Saranda municipality and the Ionian Sea in the east. The capital of the municipality is Himara.

Figure 1. Location of Himara City

According to 2011 Census Himara has 7.818 inhabitants. With an area of 571.94 km², the density of population on the basis of census results 13.7 inhabitants. Administrative units composed of: Himare, Lukovë and Hore-Vranisht. Himara and Hore Vranisht belong to Vlora District while Lukova belong to Saranda District. All three units are part of the Saranda District. The new Municipality will have under the administration a city and 24 villages.

Himara is a municipality that extends along the entire coast of the Ionian Sea and the mountains of Labëria in the former municipality Hore-Vranisht. It is a municipality rich in economic resources with a focus on tourism, fishing, farming and olive trees, all products and services with high added value. But despite this, it would be the second city with the lowest density of population in Albania after Dropull due migration of the majority of residents.

Municipality of Himara except major sources of marine tourism possesses vast resources in cultural and nature tourism.

Himara has seven villages: Palasa, Dhërmiu, Vuno (old Albanian for “Vëre”, “Vëne”), Qeparo (old Albanian for “QëParë”), Kudhës (old Albanian for “Kudhra”), Pilur (old Albanian for “Pi Ujë Ulur”), and Ilias. Himara region lies in the south-west of Albania, along the Ionian coast. It is approximately 50 km long and 10 km wide. It is a high landed region characterized by mountains and hills that steep towards the crystal sea, with Mediterranean climate.

Figure 2. Himara Coastline

Figure 3. Image of old Himara coastline

The first buildings in actual urban area date from the end of '800 According the above pictures and several other, the building height vary from 2 to 3 stores, a few of them are found now days as well. From the first line buildings, to sea, a mix of sand and gravel beach lays almost unused. In the after-2nd World War, the city received an increased interest, with the enlargement of the small harbor on what we find today as a very small commercial port that serves the area, along with the military base of Porto Palermo. As a result, the interventions were executed with buildings up to 5 stores and relative services as the kindergarten, the school and the medical center. During this phase, the urban center is reformulated moving from a village like settlement to an urbanized center.

Figure 4. Location of Spille Cave

29. The Cave

The oldest living space in the region is the Spille cave (see asterisk on the map above), from the fourth century B.C., which is located on the eastern most side of the city's main avenue.

The Cave of Spille is a karst cave, with interior dimensions 7.40x28m and 8.50m wide entrance. Its maximum height is 3.60m. This cave, which served as a settlement in the prehistoric period, was originally discovered by exploration conducted in it by the Italian prehistorian Luigi Cardini in 1939 and is excavated again in 2002-2003 by a US-Albanian joint archaeological mission. Archaeological excavation carried out in it discovered lytic object (stone tools) of Mesolithic (10000-7000 BC) and Neolithic (3000-2100) period, as well as fragments of ceramic vessels which pertained to the bronze, iron ages and the classical, Hellenistic one it can be noticed the increased presence of imported pottery, which comes mainly from the center of Greek and Roman world and shows that in these periods Himara has had commercial and cultural contacts with important center of the time. The Cave has not served as a permanent residence because there are not found remnants of sustainable structures, but instead it is used as a shelter for short periods. According to the oral tradition of local residents, it is thought that the cave is related to the Odysseus and Polyphemus myth in Homer's Odyssey.

Figure 5. Photos of the cave

30. The existing situation

Unfortunately, the object after which is named the home of the Cyclops and his brothers, is surrounded by some informal assets. There are falling rocks and electrical wires hanging above the cave. Also, 15 m above the Cave level in the rocky terrain on the north-east direction is developed un new settlement area.

Figure 7. Existing situation of the cave

To talk about **public spaces** in Himara, it must first understand the social character of the city as a place of interaction and exchange at all levels. Saying this, the public space of the town is considered part of people's lives, with the same importance as the private spaces of daily practice activities.

Fortunately, currently these places are improved due to a special attention paid to public spaces in the city, not concentrating it on specific points such as the promenade or park, but by creating conditions to developed everyday life activities where there is the need for it. Part of the master plan proposed for Himara is also the cave of Spile. They are announced natural monuments which exhibit specific natural values connected with tales of mythology, displaying special cultural values. Due to cultural and historical heritage values and its proximity to the city center, this facility carries a special importance.

This is the reason that Himara Municipality want to restore the visibility of the Spille's Caves submitting a project proposal to the ADF for a potential financing.

The proposal consists in a design that is focus not only with the need for recreational space, but above all with the concept of a green axis connecting the park and the cave. Green areas designed in this axis are distributed along the spaces between the residential buildings. This distribution of greenery between residential buildings is done

also for the decentralization of recreational functions in the city, to create livable spaces in every season, for all ages.

The proposed intervention provides the necessary and adequate identification. It consists in redesigning and reorganizing the entrance to the caves, creating the necessary space for information and organized visits. To create the connection with the new promenade of the city, is proposed a new design of the main road in the area, at the same level as the sidewalk and paved with natural stone giving this way priority to pedestrians' access to this cultural monument from the promenade and turning it into an integral part of a walk from the promenade. Intervention and identification of caves Spile has a key role in the revitalization and growth of tourist attractions in the city. Positioned at the end of the promenade, they turn into an important attraction area to visit.

Figure 8. Concept Idea – The proposed design

31. Basic infrastructure and services at the place

The Cave is protected only by a fence, the interpretative table and the plate showing the status of Culture monuments.

32. Current legal status

Spille Cave has been declared a cultural monument by decision of the Rectorate of the State University of Tirana "No.6, dated 15.1.1963-" On the proclamation of cultural monuments.

The property is owned by state

33. Environmental assets

There is no protection area in this site. is not declared any environmental protected area under the project boundaries. The closest protection areas are 16.1 km far away from this site.

Figure 9. Distance from the protected areas

Meanwhile the main flora and fauna characteristics of Himara region are:

Flora:

- The vegetation of the Mediterranean pseudo-steppe, dominated by *Brachypodium ramosum* (Assoc. *Brachypodium ramosi*). Degradation caused by overgrazing or fires has resulted in a pseudo-steppe vegetation, which is dominated by grasses, mainly *Brachypodium ramosum*, on limestone rocks. Parts of the meadows are common at altitudes of 0-900 m, along the entire southern coast, including the Himara-Borsh region
- *Phrygana* / *phrygana*. It is composed of low shrubs, about 60 cm high, not very close to each other and dominated by *Phlomis fruticosa* (assoc. *Chrysopogono-Phlometum fruticosae*).
- the floristic composition of this community consists mainly of the species: *Anagyrris feotida*, *Salvia triloba*, *Lotus cytisoides*, *Phlomis fruticosa*, *Glaucium flavum*, *Galium aparine*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Salvia triloba* etc.
- The olive (*Olea europaea*), found traditionally in the Mediterranean, *Citrus* etc.

Fauna:

- Terrestrial fauna is represented by: Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Wild Rabbit (*Lepus europaeus*), Tulip Bride (*Mustela nivalis*), Land Turtle (*Testudo hermanni*), etc. Some species of reptiles such as: *Coluber gemonensis*, *Elaphe longissima*, *Natrix natrix*, *N. tessellate*, *Lacerta trilineata*, *Anguis fragilis*, *Coluber jugularis*, *Elaphe longissima*, *Vipera ammodytes*, *Lacerta viridis* etc. The most common amphibian species are: *Rana graeca* and *Rana balcanica*.
- Among the birds are: Common seagull (*Larus ridibundus*), Sea urchin (*Sterna sandvicensis*), White sea swallow (*S. albifrons*), Mountain partridge (*Alectoris graeca*), Wild pigeon (*Columbia livia*).
- Marine fauna is represented by: Sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), Mediterranean seal (*Monachus monachus*) and a considerable number of fish, etc.

34. Screening Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues

Project Information and Contact details Spille, Himara City

Name of lead screener	Dritan Pistoli, Genti Cupi	Date of screening	December 2020
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Name of lead reviewer	Blerta Duro	Date of reviewing	March 2021
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Subproject Details: Attach location map (longitude – latitude coordinates (GPS reading) if available):

Type of activity: What will be done, who will do it, what are the objectives and outcomes	<p>Some of the interventions that can be foreseen are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearance and identification of site • Development of a green area around the cave • Improving the entrance to the cave by improving the sidewalk as an integral part of the city promenade • Creation of the necessary spaces for information • creation of three green islands to identify the cave • Improve safety measures • New lighting system • Site basic urban decor <p>*The interventions are to be detailed from the designer</p>
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Estimated Cost:	100,000 Euro
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Proposed Date of Commencement of Work:	4 months after approval of detailed design.
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Expected Completion of Work	Approx. 6 months after commencement of works.
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Technical Drawing/Specifications Reviewed:	N/A
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Physical Data

Subproject Site area in ha	Approx. 0.1 ha
Extension of or changes to existing land use	No changes to existing land use
Any existing property?	NO
Any plans for construction, movement of earth, changes in land cover	Not foreseen

Preliminary Environmental Information	Yes/No	Unknown	Detail Notes
Does the proposed activity include new construction and extension of activity?	YES		Urban infrastructure
Does the proposed activity include rehabilitation activities?	YES		
Does the proposed activity belong in Annex I of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (list of Projects for which full EIA is mandatory)?	NO		This project category is subject to preliminary EIA procedure based on national requirements
Does the proposed activity require other type of EA under the national legislation?	NO		

Does the project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?			It is not expected to have usage of natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply
Do the project activities be performed in or potentially affect archaeological or cultural heritage site?	YES		The foreseen project activities are proposed to be performed in Spille Cave which holds the status of Cultural Monument?
Does the project activity generate dust, pollutants or some hazardous, toxic or harmful substances in the air?	NO		It is expected to be generated amount of dust during reconstruction and construction activities in small levels which will be mitigated with the measures proposed under the ESMP. No toxic hazardous or harmful sub substances are expected to be generated from the construction activities.
Does the project be source of noise and vibration?	NO		Noise and vibration generated from project construction activities are considered to be under the allowed limits
Will the project generate significant quantities of waste (hazardous, nonhazardous, inert waste)?	NO	Unknown	
Does the project generate additional releases of wastewater?		Unknown	
Are there any activities which will lead to physical changes of the water body?	NO		
Are there any risks of physical changes of the terrain, soil pollution, sediment loads, erosion, etc.?	NO		
Are there any areas on or around the location that are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the Project?	NO		
Will the project be located in or near some sensitive or protected area?	NO		
Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the Project?	YES		The location has features of high landscape or scenic value, which are expected to be improved / restored by the project
Will this project affect some critical habitats (forest, wetlands, marshlands, aquatic ecosystems)?	NO		

Preliminary Social and Land Information	Yes/No	Not Known	Detail Notes
Will the intervention include new physical construction work?	YES		
Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	NO		
Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use, including those that may exist on public/ state land?	NO		
Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land? Is there any prior use of lands by private entities including public/ state land? If so, please describe them	NO		
Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?	NO		
If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?	NO		
If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?		Not Known	
Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 20% of their land/structure area because of donation?			
Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business/ owning non-land assets (e.g. buildings, fences, etc.) on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work? Is any temporary impact likely?	NO		
Does anyone need to move out, or close businesses, commercial/livelihood activities permanently, or temporarily (during constructions)?	NO		
Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?	NO		
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	NO		
Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired?	NO		

35. Environmental impact expected for the foreseen interventions

The foreseen interventions consist of:

- Clearance and identification of site
- Development of a green area around the cave
- Improving the entrance to the cave by improving the sidewalk as an integral part of the city promenade
- Creation of the necessary spaces for information
- creation of three green islands to identify the cave
- Improve safety measures
- New lighting system
- Site basic urban décor

The environmental impact is expected to be minor to moderate as the proposed activities do not require big excavations, change of structures, no hazardous, no toxic pollutants will be generated etc.

The potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the specific project component activities and their mitigation measures are listed below.

Environmental, Social and Health Impact Proposed Mitigation Measures

Air Quality

Construction stage

- Soil/sand and cement loads in transit to be well covered to reduce dust levels rising above acceptable levels.
- Stockpiles of exposed soil and unpaved access roads to be sprinkled with water to regulate dust levels.
- Use of good quality fuel and lubricants in vehicles, equipment and machinery.
- Ensure that heaped sand delivered for construction works is covered with tarpaulin to prevent wind and water transport of soil particles
- Engines of vehicles, machinery, and other equipment to be switched off when not in use.
- Regular scheduled maintenance and servicing to be carried out on all vehicles and equipment to minimize exhaust emissions.
- Construction and civil works to be phased out or controlled to reduce emissions from equipment and machinery in use.

Operational stage

- Adequate road signs to be planted on dust roads to limit vehicular speeds
 - Properly designed and constructed speed ramps on access roads
-

Vibration and Noise

Construction phase

- Excavation and construction activities to be carried out during daylight hours.
- Concrete mixer and other construction machines and equipment to be located away from sensitive environmental receptors.
- Construction equipment and machinery to be regularly maintained and serviced to reduce noise generation when in use.
- Engines of vehicles, equipment and machinery to be turned off when not in use.
- Earthworks and other construction activities to be phased out or controlled to reduce noise generation during construction
- Neighboring residents and commercial activities to be notified in advance of the project before contractor mobilizes to site
- Work will not be carried out during sensitive times/ periods of day/ year to avoid disturbance to fauna

Operational phase

- Visible signs to be provided at suitable locations to warn tourists of excessive noise which may disturb fauna or other activities
-

Visual Intrusion

- Public to be well informed of upcoming project using appropriate signages and display boards prior to contractor accessing sites;
 - Construction activities to be done in sections to reduce impacts of change and visual intrusions to the general public.
 - The construction sites to be hoarded off from public view.
 - Good housekeeping measures, such as regular cleaning, to be maintained at the construction site.
 - Ensure an acceptable post-construction site as per provisions in the contract.
 - Tourist facilities will be properly designed and constructed to blend with the natural environment
-

Water Resources Pollution	<p><u>Construction stage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Works not to be executed under aggressive weather conditions such as rains or stormy conditions · No solid waste, fuels, or oils to be discharged into any section of a waterway. · Construction to be done in sections to minimize impacts and exposure of soil. · Excavated materials and silt, which cannot be used will be disposed of at appropriate sites as per the Waste Management Plan prepared by contractor and approved by the Assembly. · Temporary sediment barriers to be installed on slopes to prevent silt from entering water courses. · Maintenance, fueling and cleaning of vehicles and equipment to take place at off-site workshop with adequate leakage prevention measures <p><u>Operational stage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate sanitary facilities to be provided at tourist sites to avoid discharge of waste into water bodies · Host communities to be provided with sufficient toilet facilities and sensitized to use these to discourage open defecation
Generation and disposal of waste	<p>Apply the principles of Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Recover for waste management through the following actions:</p> <p><u>Construction phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excavated earth materials will, as much as possible, be re-used for back filling purposes to reduce waste · Excavated solid waste from the drain channel that are unsuitable for backfilling will be collected onsite, allowed to drain and collected for disposal at approved landfill sites. · Ensure that the required amounts of construction materials are delivered to site to reduce the possibility of the occurrence of excess material · Provide bins on site for temporary storage of garbage such as lubricant containers, drinking water sachets and carrier bags/packaging materials. · Ensure judicious use of construction materials such as pipes, laterites, sand, etc. to reduce waste. · Contractor to work according to a prepared and agreed Solid Waste Management Plan. <p><u>Operational phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Waste collection bins to be sited at vantage points to serve the general public · Warning signs to be posted at suitable locations against littering with possible sanctions · Proper arrangement with waste collection companies through the Assembly to regularly collect and dispose of solid waste

**Public Health,
Safety and
Security**Construction phase

- Works on exposed trenches and earth materials will, as much as possible, be completed before new earth dug and trenches are created.
- Work areas to be hoarded off adequately to avoid inquisitive trespassers especially children.
- Warning signs to be posted around work areas to discourage trespassers
- Contractors to maintain adequate security at construction sites to avoid pilfering or vandalizing of property
- Visibility to be ensured in the night-time by providing adequate lighting

Operational phase

- Encourage community leadership to form watch committees to improve security
- Work with police force to provide police posts at all major tourist sites
- First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies

**Occupational
Health and
Safety**Construction phase

- Engage experienced artisans for construction works.
- All workers should be given proper induction/orientation on safety.
- The contractors will have a Health & Safety Policy and procedures to guide the construction activities.
- Regularly service all equipment and machinery to ensure they are in good working condition.
- Ensure there are first aid kits on site and a trained person to administer first aid provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, reflective jackets, hard hats, hand gloves, earplugs, nose masks, etc.
- Proof of competence for all equipment/machine operators will be required and established through inspection of valid drivers or operator's license or documents.
- Comply with all site rules and regulations
- Apply sanctions where safety procedures are not adhered to. ✓ Site meetings should create awareness on OHS.

Operational phase

- First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies

**Land
acquisition
and
compensation
issues.**

**Maintaining
livelihood**

Natural Hazard

- Project Implementation Unit should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guideline. The EPRP should at a minimum contain information specified in the WB EHS Guideline.
 - Fire extinguishers should be installed at different locations in the project area
 - Disaster management arrangements should be made for disaster prone areas
-

Fire Hazard

- Set up a mustering point in event of fire
- Designated bonfire place at the construction camp
- Contractor should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guidelines

Emerging issues and critical challenges to be addressed by the new Integrated Management Plan

Increasing tourist numbers also bring with them associated pressures to the site.

- Improve safeguards measurement to enhancing visitors experience
- Involvement of local community for economic opportunities and benefits presented growing tourism interest to the site, but often lack the business skills and know-how to participate.

Some of the potential risks at the site include: potential collapses, trip hazards, life safety, potential falls from height.

36. Social Safeguards

There is not private land affected by the Project. Also, the Project doesn't affect any assets of the surrounding area or has negative impact to the inhabitants.

During the concept design must be check the impact to any kind of income loss as a direct result of the project and must be foreseen the mitigation measures.

37. Institutions and planning documents

The institution involved in the cultural heritage sector are:

Ministry of Culture

- National institute of Cultural Heritage
- National Inspectorate for CH protection
- Regional Directorate of Culture Heritage Vlore

The institution involved in the environmental and tourism sector are:

Ministry of Tourism and Environment

- National Environmental Agency
- Regional Directorate of Environment Vlore

It is expected that for the proposed interventions, will be required only ESMP. During design phase, this will be confirmed officially from the NEA.

The main laws to be referred related to cultural heritage and museums, environmental protection and to territorial planning:

- Law on Cultural Heritage and Museum – 17.05.2018
- Law 10 440 date 07.07.2011 for Environmental Impact Assessment
- Law 10431 date 09.06.2011 for Environmental protection
- Law on territorial planning and development 107/2014, 31.07.2014
- Albanian restoration Charter 13.07.2007
- National Strategy Plan-Urban System 2015-2030

38. Stakeholders

- **The ADF**-Implementation Agency of the project.
- **The Consultant** will also be expected to liaise closely with the following organizations

- **Ministry of Culture** is the legal entity responsible for the protection of designated cultural heritage sites and the State Party representative for the World Heritage Site (WHS). There are a number of departments within the **Ministry of Culture**, including the **Institute of Cultural Monuments** and the **Directorate of Tangible Heritage and Tourisms**, that will be closely associated with the Integrated Management Plan. The Integrated Management Plan will be approved by the Ministry of Culture in consultation with the Ministry of Education. The final approval is from the Council of Ministers, where all interests will be represented.
- **The Institute of Archaeology**, part of the Ministry of Education, is mainly responsible for collaborations with Albanian and international archaeological missions working at the site (research studies, excavations and post-excavation initiatives). They are also responsible for the storage of archaeological materials at the site.
- **Ministry of Tourism and Environment and National Environment Agency**
- **Municipality of Himara**
- **Other relevant stakeholders** include various archaeological missions and research centers, NGOs which focus on culture, environment and local development, local community representatives including those working at the site and/or participating in tourism initiatives.

Note: As part of the management planning process the Consultant will be expected to identify all relevant stakeholders and maintain a dialogue with them throughout the process.

ANNEX 2: THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SPECIFIC PROJECT COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

Environmental, Social and Health Impact Proposed Mitigation Measures

Air Quality	<p>Construction stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil/sand and cement loads in transit to be well covered to reduce dust levels rising above acceptable levels. • Stockpiles of exposed soil and unpaved access roads to be sprinkled with water to regulate dust levels. • Use of good quality fuel and lubricants in vehicles, equipment and machinery. • Ensure that heaped sand delivered for construction works is covered with tarpaulin to prevent wind and water transport of soil particles • Engines of vehicles, machinery, and other equipment to be switched off when not in use. • Regular scheduled maintenance and servicing to be carried out on all vehicles and equipment to minimize exhaust emissions. • Construction and civil works to be phased out or controlled to reduce emissions from equipment and machinery in use. <p>Operational stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate road signs to be planted on dust roads to limit vehicular speeds • Properly designed and constructed speed ramps on access roads
Vibration and Noise	<p>Construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation and construction activities to be carried out during daylight hours. • Concrete mixer and other construction machines and equipment to be located away from sensitive environmental receptors. • Construction equipment and machinery to be regularly maintained and serviced to reduce noise generation when in use. • Engines of vehicles, equipment and machinery to be turned off when not in use. • Earthworks and other construction activities to be phased out or controlled to reduce noise generation during construction • Neighboring residents and commercial activities to be notified in advance of the project before contractor mobilizes to site • Work will not be carried out during sensitive times/ periods of day/ year to avoid disturbance to fauna <p>Operational phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible signs to be provided at suitable locations to warn tourists of excessive noise which may disturb fauna or other activities

Visual Intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public to be well informed of upcoming project using appropriate signages and display boards prior to contractor accessing sites; Construction activities to be done in sections to reduce impacts of change and visual intrusions to the general public. The construction sites to be hoarded off from public view. Good housekeeping measures, such as regular cleaning, to be maintained at the construction site. Ensure an acceptable post-construction site as per provisions in the contract. Tourist facilities will be properly designed and constructed to blend with the natural environment
Water Resources Pollution	<p>Construction stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works not to be executed under aggressive weather conditions such as rains or stormy conditions No solid waste, fuels, or oils to be discharged into any section of a waterway. Construction to be done in sections to minimize impacts and exposure of soil. Excavated materials and silt, which cannot be used will be disposed of at appropriate sites as per the Waste Management Plan prepared by contractor and approved by the Assembly. Temporary sediment barriers to be installed on slopes to prevent silt from entering water courses. Maintenance, fueling and cleaning of vehicles and equipment to take place at off-site workshop with adequate leakage prevention measures <p>Operational stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate sanitary facilities to be provided at tourist sites to avoid discharge of waste into water bodies Host communities to be provided with sufficient toilet facilities and sensitized to use these to discourage open defecation

Generation and disposal of waste	<p>Apply the principles of Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Recover for waste management through the following actions:</p> <p>Construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excavated earth materials will, as much as possible, be re-used for back filling purposes to reduce waste · Excavated solid waste from the drain channel that are unsuitable for backfilling will be collected onsite, allowed to drain and collected for disposal at approved landfill sites. · Ensure that the required amounts of construction materials are delivered to site to reduce the possibility of the occurrence of excess material · Provide bins on site for temporary storage of garbage such as lubricant containers, drinking water sachets and carrier bags/packaging materials. · Ensure judicious use of construction materials such as pipes, laterites, sand, etc. to reduce waste. · Contractor to work according to a prepared and agreed Solid Waste Management Plan. <p>Operational phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Waste collection bins to be sited at vantage points to serve the general public · Warning signs to be posted at suitable locations against littering with possible sanctions · Proper arrangement with waste collection companies through the Assembly to regularly collect and dispose of solid waste
Public Health, Safety and Security	<p>Construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Works on exposed trenches and earth materials will, as much as possible, be completed before new earth dug and trenches are created. · Work areas to be hoarded off adequately to avoid inquisitive trespassers especially children. · Warning signs to be posted around work areas to discourage trespassers · Contractors to maintain adequate security at construction sites to avoid pilfering or vandalizing of property · Visibility to be ensured in the night-time by providing adequate lighting <p>Operational phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Encourage community leadership to form watch committees to improve security · Work with police force to provide police posts at all major tourist sites · First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies

Occupational Health and Safety	<p>Construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage experienced artisans for construction works. All workers should be given proper induction/orientation on safety. The contractors will have a Health & Safety Policy and procedures to guide the construction activities. Regularly service all equipment and machinery to ensure they are in good working condition. Ensure there are first aid kits on site and a trained person to administer first aid provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety boots, reflective jackets, hard hats, hand gloves, earplugs, nose masks, etc. Proof of competence for all equipment/machine operators will be required and established through inspection of valid drivers or operator's license or documents. Comply with all site rules and regulations Apply sanctions where safety procedures are not adhered to. ✓ Site meetings should create awareness on OHS. <p>Operational phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park wardens to be provided PPEs for protection against dangerous animals Park wardens to be suitably armed for protection against poachers First aid facilities to be available at all sites with suitable arrangements with local health facilities to deal with emergencies
Land acquisition and compensation issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult affected property owners/users/ communities and seek their consent early in the project development process Allow affected persons to salvage their properties (including crops) before mobilizing to site to start work Ensure fair and adequate compensation is paid to all affected persons prior to commencement of construction activities as per the provisions of the RPF Obtain the required developmental permits from the respective Assemblies before start of work
Maintaining livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure appropriate compensations are paid to PAPs as defined in the RPF Employment and other opportunities to be given to local communities as much as possible.
Natural Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation Unit should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guideline. The EPRP should at a minimum contain information specified in the WB EHS Guideline. Fire extinguishers should be installed at different locations in the project area Disaster management arrangements should be made for disaster prone areas
Fire Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a mustering point in event of fire Designated bonfire place at the construction camp Contractor should develop an emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) following the WB EHS Guidelines

ANNEX 3: SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES

Project Information and Contact details Location

Name of lead screener Date of screening

Name of lead reviewer Date of reviewing

Subproject Details: Attach location map (longitude – latitude coordinates (GPS reading) if available):

Type of activity: What will be done, who will do it, what are the objectives and outcomes

Estimated Cost:

Proposed Date of Commencement of Work:

Expected Completion of Work

Technical Drawing/Specifications Reviewed: Yes/No

Physical Data

Subproject Site area in ha

Extension of or changes to existing land use

Any existing property?

Any plans for construction, movement of earth, changes in land cover

Preliminary Environmental Information

Yes/No Unknown Detail Notes

Does the proposed activity include new construction and extension of activity?

Does the proposed activity include rehabilitation activities?

Does the proposed activity belong in Annex I of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (list of Projects for which full EIA is mandatory)?

Does the proposed activity require other type of EA under the national legislation?

Preliminary Environmental Information	Yes/No	Unknown	Detail Notes
Does the project will use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?			
Does the project activities will be performed in or potentially affects archaeological or cultural heritage site?			
Does the project activity generate dust, pollutants or some hazardous, toxic or harmful substances in the air?			
Does the project will be source of noise and vibration?			
Will the project generate significant quantities of waste (hazardous, nonhazardous, inert waste)?			
Does the project will generate additional releases of wastewater?			
Are there any activities which will lead to physical changes of the water body?			
Are there any risks of physical changes of the terrain, soil pollution, sediment loads, erosion, etc.?			
Are there any areas on or around the location that are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the Project?			
Will the project be located in or near some sensitive or protected area?			
Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the Project?			
Will this project affect some critical habitats (forest, wetlands, marshlands, aquatic ecosystems)?			
Preliminary Social and Land Information	Yes/No	Not Known	Detail Notes
Will the intervention include new physical construction work?			
Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?			
Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use, including those that may exist on public/ state land?			
Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land?Is there any prior use of lands by private entities including public/ state land? If so, please describe them			
Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?			
If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?			
If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?			
Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 20% of their land/structure area because of donation?			
Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business/ owning non-land assets (e.g. buildings, fences, etc.) on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work? Is any temporary impact likely?			

Preliminary Social and Land Information	Yes/No	Not Known	Detail Notes
Does anyone need to move out, or close businesses, commercial/livelihood activities permanently, or temporarily (during constructions)?			
Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?			
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?			
Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired?			

ANNEX 4: INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF ESIA

An ESIA report for a subproject focuses on the significant environmental and social issues of a project.

The report's scope and level of detail should be commensurate with the project's potential impacts. The report submitted to the Bank is prepared in English. The ESIA report should include the following items (not necessarily in the order shown):

- (a) Executive summary. Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.
- (b) Policy, legal, and administrative framework. Discusses the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the EA is carried out. Identifies relevant international environmental agreements to which the country is a party.
- (c) Subproject description. Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, ecological, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required. Normally includes a map showing the project site and the project's area of influence.
- (d) Baseline data. Assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Also considers current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project. Data should be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. The section indicates the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data.
- (e) Social Assessment. Assessment of the social context, including the presence of Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with OP4.10. It will include a description of the subproject and potential issues or impacts relating to communities (and identifying where some communities or subgroups may be affected differently); identification of relevant communities and other key stakeholders to be consulted; baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, economic and political characteristics of relevant communities; assessment of the potential adverse impacts and benefits likely to be associated with the project based on consultation; and summary of preferences and concerns of communities relating to project objectives, access and cultural appropriateness of project benefits, mitigation of any adverse impacts, and project implementation arrangements.
- (f) Environmental and social impacts. Predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement and improvement of the welfare and livelihoods of affected people. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.
- (g) Analysis of alternatives. Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed subproject site, technology, design, and operation—including the “without subproject” situation—in terms of their potential environmental impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. States the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.

(h) Environmental and social management plan (ESMP). Covers mitigation measures, monitoring, and institutional strengthening; see outline in Annex 5.

ANNEX 5: INDICATIVE OUTLINE AND TEMPLATE OF ESMP

Mitigation

The ESMP identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. The plan will include compensatory measures, if applicable.

Specifically, the ESMP:

- (i) Identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement);
- (ii) Describes *with technical details* each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;
- (iii) Estimates any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures; and
- (iv) Considers, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural heritage).

Monitoring

The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type and period of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides:

a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions;

monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

Capacity development and training

- To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level.
- Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).
- To strengthen environmental and social management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

Implementation schedule and cost estimates

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

Integration of ESMP with project

The Borrower's decision to proceed with a project, and the Bank's decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the ESMP will be executed effectively. Consequently, each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified, including the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and actions and the institutional responsibilities relating to each, and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

The ESMP table below serves as guide and can be adapted to make it more specific to a particular project. This is the minimum of measures that need to be considered for small construction activities.

Phase	Topic	Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure/ Frequencies and Budget
Preparation (conception, planning)	E&S Risk Management & Project siting	<p>Define and assign Environmental & Social (E&S) requirements and responsibilities for the construction project</p> <p>Make sure that the Contractor has experience in dealing with E&S management. Give authority for stop of works if non-conformities are identified</p> <p>Plan the project to avoid</p> <p>Environmentally sensible areas, such as wetlands, and places near protected areas (buffer zones)</p> <p>Known areas of historical/cultural/archaeological interest</p> <p>Land acquisition or impact on livelihoods</p> <p>Consider all associated facilities throughout the E&S risk management activities, such as:</p> <p>All sources of materials, such as quarries for backfill material, sand, gravel etc.</p>			

Project design	<p>Identify and comply all applicable laws, permitting requirements and regulations against national legislation and World Bank's Environmental, Health & Safety standards</p> <p>Adjust this ESMP to the specific project, define the frequency of the monitoring procedure and identify if further Management Plans have to be prepared</p> <p>Include provisions for maintenance of roads and drainage system. The maintenance requirements should be doable in the local context (either by authorities or by communities).</p> <p>Finalize maintenance agreements with local communities before beginning construction</p>
Project design	<p>Ensure local communities are informed prior to the project implementation.</p> <p>The residents on the project area must be priorly informed In case there is a potential risk that during project construction activities may cause interruption of water supply/ Sewerage service.</p> <p>If materials and competences are available locally, they should be sourced locally provided it does not disturb local economy.</p>
Project design	<p>Engage with communities and authorities at the earliest stage to understand the land ownership and land use situation.</p>
Indigenous People & Stakeholder Engagement	<p>Engage/ communicate with communities and plan sufficient time for participation.</p>
Grievance Mechanism	<p>Document all grievances from workers, communities and other stakeholders formulated on a register along with the responses given.</p> <p>Anonymity, if required, shall be guaranteed.</p>

	Occupational Health & Safety	<p>Ensure that all workers, suppliers and possible subcontractors are familiar and comply with the requirements and specifications of this ESMP</p> <p>Ensure reporting of incidents and accidents</p>
Implementation / Construction	Grievance Mechanism	<p>Ensure that all direct and indirect workers have access to and are aware about the Grievance Mechanism where they can raise workplace relevant complaints anonymously</p> <p>Document all grievances from workers, communities and other stakeholders formulated on a register along with the responses given.</p>
	Occupational Health & Safety	<p>Provide H&S training to contractors and workers on the main risks on workers' health and safety related to work place, the safe work practices, the emergency procedures and the requirement of incident reporting.</p> <p>Ensure the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) tailored to the condition's workers are exposed to.</p>
	Biodiversity and Natural Habitats	<p>Limit vegetation clearing to areas within the site boundary where it is absolutely necessary to reduce habitat disturbance</p>
	Emissions (dust, noise, gases)	<p>Reduce source of dust emissions at construction sites by watering of transportation roads during dry and windy conditions.</p> <p>Using equipment and vehicles in appropriate technical conditions.</p> <p>Ensure vehicles and equipment are switched off when not in use.</p>
	Noise and vibration impacts	<p>Reduce noise and vibration impacts during construction. Avoid vehicle movements at night.</p> <p>Use of modern, state-of-the-art technology and limit the number of machines operated simultaneously.</p>

	Soil and groundwater contamination	Identify and store appropriately all material or hazardous substances like fuel or chemicals and provide solutions to remediate unforeseen leakage and spills. Collect and segregate wastes and ensure safe storage and in line with legal requirements.
	Soil Management	Implement best practices for soil management Ensure appropriate storing of topsoil removed. After construction, topsoil will be used as backfill. Reinstate the construction working area to the best possible after construction activities are completed
	Water Resources Protection	Implement best practices for water management Reuse wastewater wherever feasible. Restrict excavation activities during periods of intense rainfall.
	Community Health & Safety	Implement good practices for traffic safety Schedule traffic activities to avoid peak hours on local roads if feasible.
	Community Health & Safety	Restrict access to construction sites to non-authorized persons Prevent physical access to the site fencing and/or guarding Use appropriate signage
	Cultural Heritage	If possible, avoid excavation in the ultimate neighbourhood of a chance find, fence the chance find and await instructions from the competent authority
Operation	Community Health & Safety	Ensure that a Grievance Mechanism is in place were the workforce or the community can raise relevant complaints anonymously
	Waste Management	Implement relevant waste management procedures

ANNEX 6: SCOPE OF WORK FOR RAP PREPARATION

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Consultant company where necessary will prepare RAPs and follow up implantation of every aspect of RAP.

An Abbreviated Resettlement Plan is prepared when the impacts of the entire displaced population are minor (if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost), or fewer than 200 people are displaced. (Paragraph 25 OP4.12)

An abbreviated plan covers the following minimum 6 elements:

Element	Evaluation (S,A,U)	Comments	Action
1 Census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;			

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| 2 | Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided; |
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| 3 | Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives; |
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| 4 | Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress; |
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| 5 | Arrangements for monitoring and implementation; |
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|---|-----------------------|
| 6 | Timetable and budget. |
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S = Satisfactory / A = Acceptable / U = Unsatisfactory

The following aspects are highly recommended to be included, although they are not listed in the OP 4.12 Annex:

Element	Evaluation (S,A,U)	Comments	Action
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1 *Description of the project and potential impacts*
General description and identification of the project area.

Identification of:

- (a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
- (b) the zone of impact of such component or activities;
- (c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and
- (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

2 (g) *Legal framework*
The findings of an analysis of the legal framework covering:

- (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
- (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
- (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- (d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
- (e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
- (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims t

o legal rights to land—including claims that derive from customary law and traditional.

- (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
 - (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
 - (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
 - (d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
 - (e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
 - (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land—including claims that derive from customary law and traditional.
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- 3 *Socioeconomic studies* . The detail of these studies could vary according to the type of impact (i.e. physical displacement, economic displacement, etc.))
- (a) the results of a census survey covering:
- (i) current occupants of the affected area;
 - (ii) characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
 - (iii) the magnitude of the expected loss—total or partial—of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
 - (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made;
 - (v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.
 - (vi) land tenure rights;
 - (vii) patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
 - (viii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected;
 - (ix) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
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- 4 *Monitoring and evaluation*
- Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

S = Satisfactory / A = Acceptable / U = Unsatisfactory