

# Environmental and Social Management Framework for Albania

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Third Draft

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This document presents the Environment and Social Management Framework for the Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project. It is a tool for ensuring that the infrastructure sub-projects implemented through the project comply with the existing laws, regulations and practices in Albania, as well as with the World Bank's Operational Guidelines.

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## **1 Abbreviations and acronyms**

ACM – Asbestos containing material

AEO –Authorized Economic Operator

CEFTA - Central European Free Trade Agreement

CGD – Central Grievance Desk

CSO – Civil Society Organization

DOEIA – Department for EIA within the relevant institution

DoPA – Department of Public Administration

EA – Environmental Assessment

EDI - Electronic Data Interchange

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment

ESMF - Environmental and Social Management Framework

ESMP – Environmental and Social Management Plan

EU – European Union

DV – Domestic Violence

GE – Gender Equality

GEE – Gender Equality Employee

GBV – Gender Based Violence

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GHG – Green House Gases

GoA – Government of Albania

IFC – International Financing Corporation

INSTAT – Albanian Institute of Statistics

IPCM - Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments

IPPC – Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

ITS - Intelligent Transport System

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature

JBC - Joint Border Crossing

LG – Local Governments

MoTE – Ministry of Environment

MCTI – Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure

MIE – Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy

MFE – Ministry of Finance and Economy

MP – Member of Parliament

MSWY – Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

NSW – National Single Window

NEA- National Environment Agency

OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OP – Operational Policy

PA – Protected Area

PIU –Project Implementation Unit

PM – particulate matter

PDO – Project Development Objectives

PMO – Prime Minister Office

RPF – Resettlement Policy Framework

SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment

SEETO – South East European Transport Observatory

TA – Tax authorities

WB – World Bank

WB6 – Western Balkan 6

WIM – Weight in Motion

WTO – World Trade Organization

## 2 Executive Summary

The World Bank proposes to support efforts by six Western Balkan (WB6) countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia – to advance their goal of economic integration within the region and with the European Union, as laid out in the Berlin process and agreed in the Multi-annual Action Plan in the Trieste Summit in July, 2017.

The regional project will comprise country-specific projects, which will support the WB6 countries with a combination of equipment and infrastructure investments, results-based financing elements, and technical assistance for the regulatory and institutional reforms anchored in the regional cooperation and integration processes to which all six countries have subscribed.

This regional project aims to promote deeper economic integration within the region and the EU by assisting with the implementation of measures around the following three components tailored for Albania, for about 20 million USD:

### *(a) Facilitating cross-border movement of goods*

- Support for the implementation of a full-fledged National Single Window. This will require a review and simplification of import and export requirements and procedures related to import/export/transit clearance process and border controls. In a second stage, this sub-component will support the upgrading of existing systems to achieve the implementation of a full-fledged National Single Window (NSW) solution. This will help reduce administrative costs to trade, and provide more transparency and predictability for traders through streamlining and automating regulatory obligations. It will also help enhancing national coordination with relevant national authorities, as well as strengthening cooperation, coordination and collaboration of border management agencies at the regional level, through standardized data exchanges, joint risk management, development of trusted trader regimes leading towards AEO compliance consistent with EU accession requirements, and joint border controls.
- The improvements in border crossings in selected trade corridors, such as *the expansion of the Joint Border Crossing (JBC) of Qafe Thana/Kafjasan*, for the freight traffic, through the integration of information flows among border agencies and harmonization of their operational procedures, such as opening hours and shift changes and development of joint border crossing agreements for rail and road traffic, as well as specific equipment and optimized infrastructure.

### *(b) Enhancing transport efficiency and predictability*

The measures under this component are chosen based on the commitments agreed upon by WB6 countries in the context of SEETO. The component will mostly focus on support towards the adoption of an Intelligent Transport System (ITS). Under the SEETO agenda, one of the priorities that could trigger multiple benefits to Albania could be the development of a implementation plan

following the crafting of the existing *guideline* “On rules for implementation of the intelligent systems in field of road transport and connection with other modes of transport”. ITS such as the Vessel Traffic Monitoring System at the Port of Durres have been selected as a priority.

*(c) Enhancing market access for trade in services and investments*

While services liberalization is currently being negotiated in the CEFTA Additional Protocol 6, it is still restricted by domestic regulations. Thus, the growth of services export of Western Balkan countries has been stymied. Services account for only 10 percent of total exports of goods and services in Albania so increasing services trade is an important avenue for further economic growth. Thus, it is important to assess the needs, the comparative advantages, and opportunities for each sector before crafting a consolidated offer on services liberalization (e.g. the liberalization of the railway sector needs to be pursued and analyzed with amendments to the Law to allow market opening for domestic carriers, and the liberalization of services sectors require revising domestic regulations related to firm entry or the mutual recognition of professional qualifications).

The purpose of the ESMF is to ensure that all the activities carried out under the project, address and identify measures to avoid and minimize environmental and social impacts, as much as possible, and where they cannot be avoided, the impacts are adequately identified/assessed and necessary mitigation measures designed and implemented following relevant Albanian environmental and social legislation and the World Bank’s safeguards policies.

The future implementation of projects that are prepared with project funding will be subject to the processes defined in this ESMF. The ESMF defines how safeguards will be taken into account and managed for all project activities that may have safeguards requirements. The project activities with potential safeguard issues will be screened to determine the scope and types of safeguards instruments that would be required.

During the initial assessment of the project the World Bank safeguards policy OP 4.01 was triggered. The initial screening identified that Sub-Project involving civil construction and reconstruction works will take place within the existing property borders. However, subsequent scoping resulted in triggering OP 4.12 because the exact list of investments to be financed by the Project will be determined during implementation and it cannot be ruled out that some of them may entail land acquisition or asset loss. Activities which trigger the OP 4.12 on involuntary land acquisition and resettlement are subject to implementation of adequate mitigation measures. The RPF document is prepared for this eventuality.

The ESMF defines the framework for implementation, monitoring, supervision and reporting of the ESMF requirements. This ESMF includes the specific Environmental and Social Management Plan for Renovation Works at Qafe Thane border crossing structures and inner driveway for the improvement of traffic flow. This ESMF includes also template Environmental and Social Management Plan for any other future sub project under WBTF.

### 3 Introduction

The Western Balkan Trade and Transportation Facilitation Project (WBTTFP) aims to support Western Balkan governments to promote deeper economic integration within the region and the EU by assisting with the implementation of measures aiming at (1) facilitating cross-border movement of goods, (2) enhancing transport efficiency and predictability, and (3) enhancing market access for trade in services and investments.

This document presents the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the WBTTFP. The main purpose of the ESMF is to be a tool for ensuring that the infrastructure sub-projects implemented through the project comply with the existing laws, regulations and practices in Albania, as well as with the World Bank's Operational Guidelines. The sub-projects will not have a lasting adverse impact on the country's population, or on the natural environment or properties of particular cultural or historical value. A summary of the possible environmental issues and mitigation measures is presented in the chapters that follow.

This ESMF aims to provide sufficient guidance in the selection, preparation and implementation of projects in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts, and enhance the environmental and social outcomes of the Project.

The ESMF will fully comply with the provisions of the World Bank Operational Policy 4.01: "Environmental Assessment," and the Pollution and Abatement Handbook (1998) and Disclosure Handbook (December 2002). The ESMF will also provide compliance requirements for future project sites which would satisfy both, requirements of laws in the specific country (Albania, Serbia and FYR Macedonia) and the World Bank. The Project will not consist in developments requiring massive land acquisition and resettlement. Even the initial screening identified that even Sub-Project involving civil construction and reconstruction works that will stay within the right of way. Activities which trigger the OP 4.12 on involuntary land acquisition and resettlement are subject to implementation of adequate mitigation measures. The project will not trigger any additional safeguards. The project will not finance items on the IFC exclusion list. The exclusion list is given in Annex 1. The mitigation measures to avoid minimize or compensate adverse social impacts related to loss of land, assets or access to assets including resettlement is provided in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF provides overarching and binding principles to be applied in all cases of physical resettlement, economic displacement and all other adverse social impact caused by the implementation of the project regardless of the phase. These principles shall govern all actions of the project promoter and its representatives, its PIU, their subsidiaries if any, contractors, all other state and local institutions involved in the Project implementation.

The ESMF describes how the potential environmental impacts of any sub project will be managed during preparation and implementation of the WBTTFP Project. The ESMF incorporates a framework for implementation, monitoring, supervision, auditing and reporting of the ESMF requirements. The ESMF report also includes Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan consisting of Generic Environmental Mitigation Plan and Generic Environmental Monitoring Plan to assist the Sub project Implementation Units in preparation of the necessary environmental specifications and/or sub project specific Environmental and Social Management Plans for integration of impacts

avoidance/prevention/mitigation measures with the design and contract documents of the sub-projects.

The Project has the overall B category as per the World Bank Environmental Assessment safeguard policy. The Project will not finance any activities which would have an irreversible and substantial environmental impact, or correspond to a World Bank Category A Project. This means that the Project will not finance activities for which a Profound Environmental Impact Assessment is required as per the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (Law No. 10440, date 7.7.2011 “for the environmental impact assessment” and Law No. 12.2015 “for some changes” in Law No. 10 440, Date 7.7.2011, “for the environmental impact assessment”).



## 4 Project description and objectives

### Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project

The Program aims to reduce trade costs and increase transport efficiency in the Western Balkans. The key elements in the causal results chain to the achievement of the project objectives are:

- i. facilitating cross-border movement of goods;
- ii. enhancing transport efficiency and predictability; and
- iii. enhancing market access for trade in services and investments.

Achievements in the three areas should result in increased flows in trade for services and investments and increased flows in goods within the WB6 and the EU, which, in turn, should result in increased integration and economic growth. To maximize impact, the program will scale up and expand in terms of scope, for example by including new border crossing points and corridors. It will also aim to improve performance on customs and border agencies and lower border crossing compliance and administrative costs, as shown in Figure 1 below.

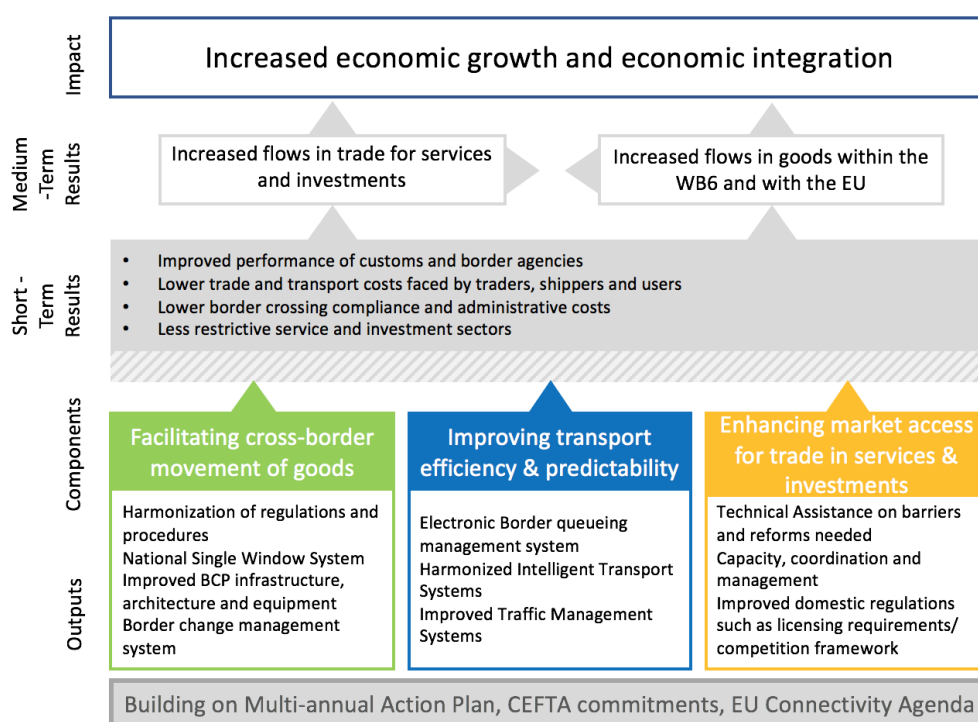


Figure 1: Causal Framework and Storyline to Improve Conditions for Trade in the Western Balkans

Phase 1 of the program (this project as described) is an \$90 million-dollar IBRD financing, covering 3 out of the WB6 countries with the highest level of readiness (Albania, FYR Macedonia and

**Serbia).** Phase 1 will include a combination of investments, technical assistance and regulatory and institutional reforms. It will primarily focus on

1. the adoption of the National Single Window (NSW);
2. the improvements in border crossings in selected trade corridors;
3. the adoption of an Intelligent Transport System (ITS); and
4. the implementation of countries' commitments to improve market access in services and foster regional investments.

### **Project Components**

**Component 1: Facilitate cross-border movement of goods.** This component builds on the commitments in the JAP, as well as the commitments by the WB6 countries in the CEFTA Additional Protocol 5 and as part of the work performed via SEETO.

#### ***Sub-component 1a): Design and Installation of the National Single Window***

In all six Western Balkans state, the National Single Window (NSW) is a common need in their trade facilitation infrastructure and is a commitment made in the AP5 and in the WTO TFA. The key objective of the NSW is to facilitate traders in discharging all the regulatory obligations related to import or export with relevant authorities of their country. These authorities include Customs, Food and Drugs, Quarantine, Ministry of Trade and other agencies that are involved in the import/export clearance process and border control. There are two phases to implementing a NSW – a preparation and design phase and an installation phase – that will generally take 4 to 5 years to complete (corresponding to one Phase under the proposed program). This time framework conforms to the timeline set out under the WTO TFA and the AP5, where the Western Balkans countries have committed to implement one in 3 to 5 years. As such, the NSW is also a medium to long-term goal listed by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo in the JAP. The preparation and design phase will review and harmonize the national and legal regulatory framework that will streamline and improve border crossings of goods. The installation phase involves installing the ICT systems that will help to provide more transparency and predictability to traders.

#### ***Sub-component 1b): Improvements in Border Crossings in Selected Trade Corridors***

**The project will improve physical capacity and working conditions at key border crossings.** This will be achieved through establishing single operational one-stop shop, system and infrastructure upgrade and implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Based on progress made in BCP development by SEETO, the component will focus on upgrading the border crossing infrastructure and improving traffic management of border crossings on key transnational corridors. This component will consist of improvements and repair of selected facilities and accesses on above corridors, as well as provision of equipment to expedite inspection to speed up the flow of goods. These include but are not limited to new parking spaces, upgrade of administrative buildings, construction of one-way carriage ways exclusive for cargo and improvement of traffic flow through the Customs terminal. The construction of new roads is not envisaged. Main benefits will be improved traffic throughput and reduced truck control and freight inspection time, enabled by modern physical facilities that support procedural modernization.

**Component 2: Enhancing transport efficiency and predictability.** The measures under this component are chosen based on the commitments agreed upon by WB6 countries in the JAP and in the EU Connectivity Agenda. The component will focus on (a) the adoption of an Intelligent Transport System (ITS) and corridor performance monitoring, and (b) the improvement of railway level crossings.

***Sub-component 2a): Intelligent Transport System (ITS)***

The project will introduce ITS on the maritime sector and on selected road corridors and will integrate the existing ITS elements in an overall ITS architecture deployment. In Albania, the deployment of a Vessel Traffic Management Information System (VTMIS) would be key to the monitoring of vessel traffic. Therefore, the combination of VTS/VTMIS is a technical, legal, and institutional setup facilitating systematic monitoring of vessel movements and their physical and information tracking, aiming to increase safety standards and traffic efficiency. The project also envisages implementation of ITS on part of Corridor X with several devices such as: a system for collecting data on traffic flow from inductive loops that are positioned into the carriageway, weight in Motion (WIM), elements to control the height of vehicles that access highway, a system to collect data on weather conditions along the route of the highway and a system to detect the transport of dangerous goods. In Macedonia, the development of an ITS strategy and legal framework for ITS, combined with the deployment of ITS on A1 motorway, part of Corridor X: it is equipped with basic traffic signalization and equipment. The project envisages introduction of ITS on A1 Motorway, part of Corridor X, section Tabanovce - Gevgelija in the length of 175 km. In Serbia, there is a need to draw up a design for the installation of equipment for traffic management as well as the procurement and installation of equipment on the motorway of Corridor 10, as the most frequent road in the Serbia, with the aim of more efficient and safe traffic running. ITS equipment that can be carried out within the first phase is the following: a) a system for collecting data on traffic flow in the form of inductive loops that are positioned into the carriageway; b) Weight in Motion (WIM); c) Elements to control the height of vehicles that access highway; d) A system to collect data on weather conditions along the route of the highway (weather stations).

***Sub-component 2b): The improvement of specific railway level crossings on the network***

**Optimized Railway Level Crossings are crucial to safety, predictability of rail operations, and interoperability of passenger and freight services.** In Serbia, the project will be implanted on 60 LCs and is consisted of 2 parts: a) Raising the level of safety on a complex case of level crossing; and b) Raising the level of safety on a simpler case of level crossing. Project includes: Works and equipment of Traffic Signaling Project; Works and equipment of level crossings; and Works and equipment of interlocking devices and power supply for level crossing.

**Component 3. This component will support the implementation of commitments to improve market access in services and foster regional investments.** Activities under this component will consist of technical assistance and support for the implementation of regulatory and institutional reforms needed in line with the country specific commitments under the AP6.

**Component 4. This component will support project implementation units and provide additional technical support, including for policy coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of the project.**

WESTERN BALKAN TRADE AND TRANSPORT FACILITATION PROJECT

The Western Balkans Trade and Transport Facilitation Project has been classified as a Category B and as such requires:

- an Environmental and Social Framework that will guide the site-specific Assessment of all individual investments that may have associated environmental and social impacts, and
- two site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for the proposed project activities that may include infrastructure reconstruction at border crossing points, railway level crossings or other infrastructure reconstruction or construction.

## 5 Overview of Environmental and Social Requirements in country

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

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

The full table of EU directives and related national legislation is attached in the Annexes Section of this document.

The environmental legislation is governed by the Law on Environmental Protection No. 10431, date June 9, 2011. This Law sets out principles, requirements, responsibilities, rules and procedures to ensure a higher level of environmental protection and includes dispositions for environmental impact assessment as a tool for environmental protection, aiming to identify and define the possible direct and indirect effects on the environment mainly to prevent these effects.

Article 5 of this Law defines the principle of “sustainable development”: *Public authorities, through the development, adoption and implementation of normative acts, strategies, plans, programs and projects within their competence, promote sustainable economic and social development, using natural resources in order to meet current needs and preserve the environment, without prejudice the possibility of future generations to meet their own needs.* This Law establishes national and local policies on environmental protection, requirements for the preparation of environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, requirements for permitting activities that affect the environment, prevention and reduction of environmental pollution, environmental norms and standards, environmental monitoring and control, duties of the state bodies in relation to environmental issues, role of the public and sanctions imposed for violation of the Law.

The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment No 10 440, date July 7, 2011, has approximated the Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of public and private projects on the environment.

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

Furthermore the law defines the guidelines for the environmental impact assessment, the parties that must be involved and the obligation of environmental authorities to make all existing information for the compilation of EIA reports available to project developers. Provisions for trans-boundary impacts are also part of this law.

The EIA Law defines the type and scale of the projects that require an EIA before implementation. The law defines two levels of EIA for projects (1) preliminary EIA and (2) profound EIA.

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

The Law No. 81/2017 “on the Protected Areas” regulates the nomination, conservation, administration, management, sustainable use of environmentally protected areas and their natural and biological resources, based on the principle of sustainable development, to fulfill standard environmental, economic, social and cultural functions in favor of communities, as well as definition of roles and responsibilities of public institutions and private physical/juridical entities on the protection and sustainable administration of PA, through: a) identification, definition and widening of environmentally protected areas; b) guarding, protection, rehabilitation and recovery of ecosystems and natural habitats, species, landscapes within protected areas; c) sustainable use of environmentally protected areas by integrating its elements in strategic planning and decision-making.

The responsible institutions for protected area nomination and administration are the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the National Agency of Protected Areas. Classification of protected areas is in line with the IUCN International classification and criteria.

A summary of protected areas classification:

Protected Areas Categories	Description of the category	Number	Area (ha)
<b>Strict Nature Reserve/ Scientific Reserves (IUCN Cat. I)</b>	Territories bigger than 50 hectares, with special natural value where no intervention is allowed	2	4,800.00
<b>National Parks (IUCN Cat. II)</b>	Wide territories usually bigger than 1000 hectares, representing unique national and international values, where in some parts of it, tourism and recreation are allowed	15	210,501.40
<b>Natural Monuments (IUCN Cat. III)</b>	Natural formation (including special wood), with an area up to 50 hectares, the formation of special geologic/ geomorphologic, a habitat of a rare type and in threat of extinction or with an importance scientific value	750	3,470.00
<b>Managed Nature Reserve/ Natural Park (IUCN Cat. IV)</b>	Territories that represent bio-centers and bio-corridors with regional and local importance or areas with plants, animals that are especially protected	22	127,180.10
<b>Protected Landscape (IUCN Cat. V)</b>	Large territories more than 1000 hectares with a well formed harmonic landscape, with a developed relief, with a variety of ecosystems, sea or land, etc.	5	95,864.40
<b>Protected Area of Managed Natural Resources (IUCN Cat. VI)</b>	Areas that include large areas of territory and relatively isolated and uninhabited, where is difficult to go or regions that are sparsely populated	4	18,245.00
<b>Regional Nature Parks (IUCN Cat. IV of V)</b>	Territories/Areas with natural values and important to the local communities that are under the management of local government, such as forests, grasslands, reservoirs, wetlands, etc.	4	51,383
<b>Total</b>		798	460,060.90

Table 1: Protected areas in Albania 2018

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the National Agency for Protected Areas are responsible for:

Proposing areas to be protected.

Preparing the legal and managerial procedures to propose and establish a protected area.

Draft management plans for protected areas.

On-going monitoring / regulation of management.



## **5.1 The main laws related to environmental protection and assessment**

Law No. 10119/09 "On Territory Planning," amended by Law No. 10258, date 21.04.2010 and Law No. 10315 dated 16.09.2010;

Law No. 9478, dated 16.02.2006 "On the accession of the Republic of Albania to decisions II/14 and III/7, amendments of Espoo for Environmental Impact Assessment in the transboundary context;"

Law No. 9424, dated 06.10.2005 "On the ratification of the strategic environmental assessment protocol;"

Law No. 9010, date 13.2.2003 "For environmental administration of solid wastes" as amended by Law No. 10137, date 11.05.2009 "On Some Changes in Legislation in Force for Licenses, Permits and Authorizations in the Republic of Albania"

Law No. 9115, dated 24.07.2003 "On the administration of polluted waters" amended by Law No. 10448/11 "On Environmental Permits"

Law No. 81/2017, "On protected areas"

Law No. 10463, date 22.09.2011 "On Integrated Waste Management."

Law No. 9048, date 07.04.2003 "On Cultural Heritage;" as amended by Law No. 9592, date 27.07.2006;

Law No. 9882, date 28.02.2008; and Law No. 10137, date 11.05.2009 "On Some Changes in Legislation in Force for Licenses, Permits and Authorizations in the Republic of Albania;"

DCM No. 676, dated 20.12.2002 "On declaring the Albanian Nature Monuments as Protected Areas;"

Law No. 8756, date 26.03.2001 "On civil emergencies" as amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009 "On Some Changes in Legislation in Force for Licenses, Permits and Authorizations in the Republic of Albania;"

Law No. 8093, date 21.03.1996 "On water reserves" as amended by Law No.8375 date 15.07.1998;

Law No. 8897, date 16.5.2002 "On protection of air from pollution";

Law No. 8934, date 5.9.2002 "For the protection of environment";

Law No. 9108, date 17.7.2003 "For the chemical substances and preparations";

Law No. 9115, date 24.7.2003 "For the environmental treatment of polluted waters";

Law No. 9774, date 12.7.2007 "For the assessment and management of the noise in the environment";

Law No. 10237, date 18.2.2010 "For the safety and health at work";

Law No. 10431, date 9.6.2011 "For the protection of environment";

Law No. 10440, date 7.7. 2011 “For the environmental impact assessment”;

Law No. 10448, date 14.07.2011 “For the environmental permits”;

Law No. 81/2017 “on the Protected Areas”

Guidance No. 8, date 27.11.2007 “For the limit level of noise in specific environments”;

Guidance No. 3, date 19.11.2009 “For the methodology of assessment of the report of environmental impact assessment”;

Guidance No. 1037-1, date 12.4.2011 “For the assessment and management of the noise in the environment”;

DCM No. 99, date 18.2.2005 “For the approval of the albanian catalogue for the classification of waste”;

DCM No. 100, date 3.2.2008 “For the definition of the hazardous substances”;

DCM No. 177, date 31.03.2005 “For the allowed norms of the liquid discharges and the criteria of zoning of the receiving water environment”

DCM No. 177, date 6.3.2012 “For packaging and their wastes”;

DCM No. 178, date 6.3.2012 “For the incineration of waste”;

DCM No. 419, date 4.8.2000 “For the hazardous objects”;

DCM No. 435, date 12.9.2002 “For the approval of the norms of discharges into air in the republic of albania”;

DCM No. 453, date 23.6.2005 “For the approval of the list of equipments that use ozone depleting substances”;

DCM No. 803, date 4.12.2003 “For the approval of the norms of air quality”;

DCM No. 824, date 11.12.2003 “For the classification, packaging, labeling and storage of hazardous substances and preparation”;

DCM No. 853, date 28.12.2005; “For the approval of the list of hazardous waste”;

The list of applicable environmental, health and safety regulation in the Republic of Albania is attached to the Annexes section.

## **5.2 International Conventions and Agreements Ratified by Albania**

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)

Convention on Biodiversity (Biological Diversity) (1992)

Bern Convention (1976): Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (2003)

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information (1998), Public Participation in Decision making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)

Bonn Convention or CMS (1979); Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Barcelona Convention (1976); Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution

Kyoto Protocol

UNESCO Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)

Espoo Convention: Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans boundary Context together with amendment and Protocols (1991)

Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

Nagoya Protocol

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Basel Convention

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Protocol on Water and Health

### 5.3 National Gender Structures

In Albania, several institutions and mechanisms exist at different levels in the public administration that in their entirety constitute the national gender machinery. An overview is presented in the figure below.

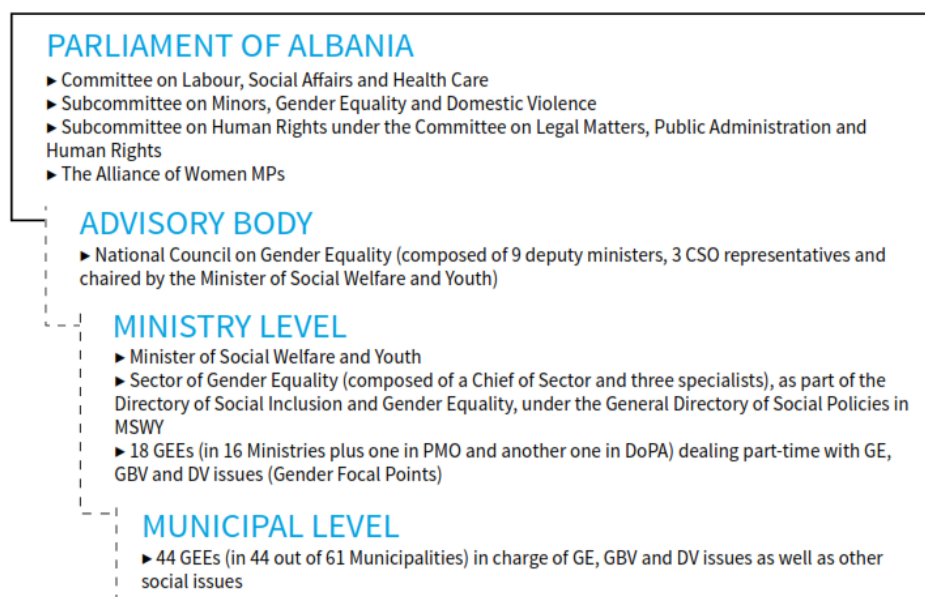


Figure 2: Gender Structures in Albania

CSO – Civil Society Organization

DV – Domestic Violence

DoPA – Department of Public Administration

GE – Gender Equality

GEE – Gender Equality Employee

GBV – Gender Based Violence

MP – Member of Parliament

PMO – Prime Minister Office

In the Parliament of Albania, several committees and subcommittees aim at addressing issues related to, among others, gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence and domestic violence. These include:

- the Committee on Labor, Social Affairs and Health Care, which addresses issues related to GE

and the fight against GBV and DV;

- the Subcommittee on Minors, Gender Equality and Domestic Violence, established in 2013 and chaired by a woman, which monitors government policies in support of women and families and aims at involving Civil Society Organizations in the process; and
- the Subcommittee on Human Rights under the Committee on Legal Matters, Public Administration and Human Rights, which addresses human rights related issues, including gender equality.

Gender Equality Employees at the central level (in line ministries) and the local level (in municipalities) are a core element of the national gender machinery. According to Albanian law, GEEs occupy full-time positions within the public administration. However, most line ministries have not taken the required steps to establish and make them operative. Furthermore, over the past two years, there has been a shift from full-time Gender Equality Employees to the nomination of “Gender Focal Points”. According to the MSWY, 18 appointed Gender Focal Points are currently serving in 16 ministries, the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO), and the Department of Public Administration. Their job description has been revised, adding duties and responsibilities in relation to issues of GE, GBV, and DV. Nonetheless, further updating is required to recognize GEEs’ essential role in mainstreaming gender equality into policy, planning, budgeting, and monitoring processes, in line with EU requirements and international obligations. This is of particular importance in view of legal requirements for ministries to engage in gender-responsive budgeting and coherent monitoring of gender-sensitive indicators, as well as in consideration of GEEs’ official role within the new sector governance architecture, particularly the Integrated Policy Management Groups (IPMGs). However, the absence of full-time and adequately skilled formal GEEs poses a challenge to coherent gender mainstreaming across all sectors.

The translation of national gender policies, EU Gender Directives, and international obligations on gender equality to the local level requires dedicated and skilled staff operating within the administration – a process best undertaken by formalized Gender Equality Employees. During this current phase of decentralization and local governance reform, LGUs should consider increasing the number of specialists dealing with social inclusion and social protection issues, in addition to gender mainstreaming and gender equality tasks.

The WBTF provides a good opportunity to improve the capacity of national gender structures to examine barriers from a gender perspective. These efforts are closely aligned with country partnership framework, the EU’s efforts and the South East Europe 2020 strategy to promote gender equality in the WB6 countries in all spheres of life including in the labor market, as well as the World Bank’s Gender Strategy that expects the Bank’s operations to strive towards removing constraints for more and better jobs including improving the conditions for women’s entrepreneurship, as and when relevant.

It is up to the described National Gender Structures to seek opportunities for the implementation of their programmes in the development of this project and related activities.

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At a Ministry level a representative of the Sector of Gender Equality, Directory of Social Inclusion and Gender Equality at the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, should be appointed to follow up all the activities related to the project and coordinate with the relevant structures of the described Gender Structures.

## 6 Overview of the Institutional configuration

The WBTTFP development objective is to reduce the trade costs and increase transport efficiency. The organization's involvement in Albania in regard to this project is as follows:

Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Implementing agency: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy and Ministry of Finance and Economy

The PIU is established under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy.

Projects that require preliminary EIA submit the EIA Report to the National Environment Agency, through the Ministry of Environment.

The National Environmental Agency approves the EIA Report or decides whether a profound EIA is necessary. As it is explained in this ESMF document only the sub-projects that require preliminary EIA are eligible for financing.

The agencies involved by the NEA in the process of evaluation of the preliminary EIA submitted are: the National Agency of Protected Areas, the National Environment Agency, the Regional Environmental Directorate and the State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry.

The role and responsibility of these organizations is as follows:

The Ministry of Tourism and Environment is the institution in charge of regulation concerning the environment, the sustainable use of natural resources, promotion of renewable resources, protection of nature and biodiversity, sustainable development and management of forestry and pastures, and the monitoring of water resources quality.

The other institutions regulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment are:

National Coastline Agency

National Agency of Protected Areas

National Environment Agency

Regional Environmental Directorates

State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry

The National Coastline Agency is the institution responsible for monitoring the implementation of policies and regulations that promote sustainable tourism developments along the coastal region of the country. The Agency is organized at central level by the General Directorate and has four regional branches. Its main objective is to create a system of rules and standards which enable the proper administration of public spaces along the beaches and rural areas of the coast.

The National Agency of Protected Areas is focused on the management, protection, development, expansion and operation of the protected areas in the country, which today account for about 16% of the territory of Albania. Was established on 2015 and took many of the functions and duties of former Forestry Police, which was abolished. It specializes in defending Albanian agro forestry heritage, safeguarding the environment and landscape. It complies with the fulfillment of security services as well as the control of the territory, with particular reference to rural and mountainous areas. This agency has as primary role in safeguarding the wooded areas and also other institutional tasks, which are part of a wider context of protection of the environment and territory, human health, animal protection, flora and landscape, conservation biodiversity. It is also in charge of protection of the Albanian National Parks; marine protected areas and protected areas. It controls the implementation of the law on forests, pastures, protected areas, wild flora and fauna, hunting activities and other activities carried out in the national forest fund by private and public entities, and proposes the revocation of licenses when subjects act in violation of the relevant law. The agency prevents, detects and fights damage, occupation, abuse, alienation, desecration and degradation of forests and forest land, violation of uncontrolled interventions in the forestry fund and in the natural environment. The agency organizes the work on prevention and extinction of fires on protected areas, in cooperation with Fire and Rescue service and General Directorate of Civil Emergencies. It prevents and takes measures in the cases of illegal exploitation and trading of wood material, crime in the forestry sector, pastures, protected areas and forests with special function, wild flora and fauna, medicinal, aromatic and ethereal herbs, forest and non-forest products of national forests fund, as well as any other activity contrary to the law.

The National Environment Agency is a government agency in Albania under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. Before 2014 the agency was known as The Environment and Forestry Agency. This Agency is dedicated to improving, conserving and promoting the country's environment and striving for environmentally sustainable development with sound, efficient resource The National Environmental Agency, together with the State Inspectorate of Forestry and Water Environment was established on 29 January 2014, by abolishing the former *Environmental and Forestry Agency*.

The Regional Environmental Directorates are institutions under the National Environment Agency. These are placed in the territory following the administrative organization of the country. They carry out the tasks of the National Environment Agency at the regional level. They are in charge of issuing and monitoring the environmental permits type C of the activities in their own administrative units.

The State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry is the institution enforcing and monitoring the environmental legislation and requirements. It has a central department working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and regional environmental inspectorate departments that follow the administrative organization of the country. The regional inspectorates



work in close relation with the regional Environmental Directories and often share the same premises.

## 7 Overview of World Bank Environmental Requirements

The objective of WB environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm inflicted during the development process on to populations, their livelihood, and habitat. These policies provide environmental protection and compliance guidelines for WB and Borrowers/Clients in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects.

To this project has been assigned an environmental category B which means, no significant impact to environment is envisaged from the implementation of the project activities, according to World Bank policies. Small-scale civil works and installation works are a part of two project subcomponents.

The following official list of environmental and social safeguard policies was examined at the time of the drafting of this document:

Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

Forests OP/BP 4.36

Pest Management OP 4.09

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11

Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

### **Safeguard Policies**

During the initial assessment of the project the World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.01 was triggered: Subsequent scoping for the Project, resulted in triggering OP 4.12 (please see policy details below).

OP/BP 401 (Environmental Assessment) has been triggered. The policy is triggered mainly for civil works under sub-Components 1.b and 2.b. The possible impacts are projected will be typical, with

few, if any, being irreversible. In most cases mitigation measures can be easily designed. In some cases, the activities may take place in protected areas thus will be considered site-specific and need more individual approach. Contained civil works with small environmental impacts are taking place under the project sub-components. Therefore, solely category B sub projects would be considered for financing under WBTTFP.

This ESMF is prepared for the Project, following WB policies on consultation and disclosure, in advance of project appraisal. The ESMF sets procedures and guides sub project screening and assessment, including preparation of two Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and respective ESMP Checklists in the course of the project. The ESMF eliminates category A and high-risk projects and limits eligible works in the protected areas.

OP 4.04 (Natural Habitats) is not triggered. Works on project infrastructure may take place in protected areas, however, they will be small scale and will use only existing infrastructure and ongoing/planned utility infrastructure projects for integrated placement, so significant impacts are not expected to nature and biodiversity. However, a limited risk forms human presence or/and unfavorable timing of works still exists thus activities allowed under this arrangement will have the following limitations:

- the works in the protected areas will be fully compliant with WB policies, national legislation and having full attention of national competent authorities, including those managing the particular PA;
- no work will be allowed in the endangered habitats;
- no workers' camp or any temporary auxiliary structure will be set in protected areas;
- specific nature protecting measures (to be incorporated to ESMPs) will be requested from competent authorities (NAPA, MoET, NEA).

OP/BP 4.36 (Forests) is not triggered. Forests are protected by a ten years long moratorium. No trees cut will be allowed as a general rule. If unavoidable, a permit from the competent authority for removal of individual trees would be sought.

OP/ BP 4.09 (Pest Management) is not triggered. There are no activities planned that include or require pest control.

OP/BP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) is not triggered. The buildings and all border crossing infrastructure, as well as roads to be rehabilitated/adapted are not cultural heritage therefore this policy is not triggered. As chance findings are possible, an adequate clause will be included to environmental documentation providing management procedures (ESMP Checklists and site specific ESMPs).

OP/BP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples) is not triggered. There are no activities that affect this group of population.

OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) is triggered. The components and sub-components of the project will support reforms and financing that may result in an involuntary acquisition of private lands, loss of private assets or access to assets. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Albania

has been prepared to guide the PIU on how to manage the mitigation measures to avoid minimize or compensate adverse social impacts related to loss of land, assets or access to assets including resettlement.

OP/BP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) is not triggered. Project does not include activities that impact water bodies. While the project will be implemented in a region that include basins of rivers which can be qualified as international waterways, the project type does not “involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways” as per OP 7.50. No water use/absorption or pollution of waters will be generated by the project activities, which would trigger this policy.

The Bank requires Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank support to ensure that they do not have, or mitigate potential negative environmental impacts. The EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental and social impact of the proposed project. The EA evaluates a project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The EA considers the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; social aspects; and transboundary and global environmental aspects. The Borrower is responsible for carrying out the EA and the Bank advises the Borrower on the Bank's EA requirements.

The Bank classifies the proposed projects into three major categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

- Category A: The proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- Category B: The proposed project's potential adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally important areas-including wetlands, forests, grasslands, or other natural habitats- are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases migratory measures can be designed more readily than Category A projects.
- Category C: The proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts

The activities already identified for financing under the WBTFP project fall under Environmental Category B and Category C according to their potential impacts. Category A project will not be financed.

## 8 Environmental Review and Screening Process

Project activities will have similar impacts and relevant mitigation and monitoring measures. All the sub – projects will be related to rehabilitation or reconstruction works on existing structures/buildings. New construction is generally not accepted as works will mainly occur within the existing buildings or structures. For now all the reconstruction / rehabilitation works are related to the existing structures of Qafe Thane border crossing. The works will take place within the existing premises of the border crossing and will consist of improvements related to the functioning of the joint border crossing. The driveway inside the border crossing might be redesigned in order to fit the new organizational traffic flow scheme of the new joint border crossing. Therefore, no large scale impacts are foreseen. The impacts will be mostly related to dust, noise, solid waste, wastewater generation during pre-construction and construction activities etc.

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

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

- This Environmental and Social Management Framework prepared prior to appraisal and approval of the Project, presents the overall environmental and social approach and will serve as basis to follow up overall environmental performance of the Project;
- An initial environmental and social screening of proposed sub-projects for first year and subsequent years of project implementation, will be done in line with specific overall sub project eligibility criteria. These criteria also include environmental and social specific criteria. The projects that do not meet the environmental and social screening criteria, will not be considered for financing.
- As soon as the preliminary designs for the proposed sub project are drafted, PIU will review the documents and advise what type of environmental and social due diligence documents or procedures are required - scoping (if Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plans or EIAs are needed and in which scope based on the World Bank OP 4.01 and Albanian environmental legislation requirements). PIU and the designer will advise beneficiary if consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism is required.
- Specific environmental and social due diligence documents will be prepared by PIU or engaged consultant or designer, in coordination with local government units (Municipalities), including Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, site specific ESMPs or ESMP Checklists for all sub projects, once the preliminary

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designs are completed and technical details are available during project implementation following the guidance established in this ESMF;

- The ESMP that will build on ESIA, stand-alone ESMP or ESMP Checklists will be essential instruments to manage all construction related impacts and will be an appendix to the works contract.

Project activities are expected to be at the level of category B or C, according to WB policies. Each project activity category will be decided based on the magnitude of the impact, sensitivity of the site and the impact significance level. Potential negative environmental impacts may include but are not limited to:

- temporary construction -related effects on noise, dust, and air quality;
- temporary localized water quality impacts resulting from possible drainage and sewage pollution; and
- temporary changes in access to, and the use of, public spaces during construction.

Environmental and Social Screening is the first step in the environmental due diligence process of reviewing the sub- projects. Its purpose is to determine the environmental and social risks associated with the proposed sub-project, reject applications which are unacceptable due to the nature of the proposed activities and/or adverse environmental and social impacts, classify acceptable applications by environmental categories and identify the type of EA that will be required. Results of the Environmental and Social Screening shall be reflected in the environmental screening (Annexes Section – Template Environmental and Social Management Plans; Application of the Environmental and Social Review and Screening Process from ESMF ), completed by beneficiary and submitted to WBTTFP. Based on screening results, WBTTFP will assign the category to the sub projects and define further steps required and type of environmental due diligence.

Depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts, the proposed sub-project should be classified into one following categories.

**Category B**

A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from sub project to sub project; it examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends the measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

Eligible sub-projects include:

Criteria	Due Diligence Documents
Sub projects in nature protected sites, or important natural habitats. Only rehabilitation of the existing structures would be allowed with no widening and no new construction that would require a profound EIA	EIA and ESMP required Preliminary EIA according to the Albanian legislation
New construction however solely if part of improvement of the existing structure or logical continuation or connection. New construction would be allowed just in cases where the premises are indispensable part of the new functioning of the structure.	Preliminary EIA according to Albanian legislation  ESMP
Reorganization of driveways on existing structures	Preliminary EIA, ESMP  Request MoET opinion if preliminary EIA is required

Table 2: Environmental framework requirements

The following steps indicate how the process preparation of environmental due diligence documents will flow:

**Step 1: Screening:** The beneficiary (e.g. MIE, MFE, General Directorate of Customs, Albanian Road Authority, Port authorities etc.) prepares sub-project concept (this might include preliminary design). Following informal discussion with the WBTTFP, in which the WBTTFP alerts the beneficiary of its environmental assessment requirements, WBTTFP assists beneficiary or designer in finalizing the environmental screening process based on which WBTTFP concludes if project is eligible for financing according to ESMF.

**Step 2: Scoping:** Based on the approved environmental screening, WBTTFP assigns environmental category to sub project (B or C). The Screening Report is completed and the beneficiary is informed on the required due diligence. However, the beneficiary does not prepare the environmental due diligence document, but it is a part of design contract with the WBTTFP, however, the preparation is coordinated with the beneficiary (local government unit). Within this contract, the WBTTFP may need to prepare following: preliminary EIA and ESMP, or request MoET opinion if preliminary ESIA is required. It will be the responsibility of the beneficiary to obtain the appropriate permits and licenses as required by national law in order to facilitate the clearance process with the MoET or other relevant authorities. These requirements are considered separate, but parallel, to those presented here as part of the OP 4.01. Complying with those is the responsibility of the beneficiary.

**Step 3: Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports/Environmental and Social Management Plans:** Drafting Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports will be a part of each WBTFP design contract and will be prepared in line with national legislative requirements for receiving an environmental permit/authorization. EIA will be prepared by a licensed expert on Environmental Impact Assessment (including NLC license and NRC extract). The preliminary EIAs will also comply with World Bank OP 4.01, and Environmental, guidelines. In case optional EIA, the beneficiary will in timely manner request MoET opinion if preliminary EIA is required and inform WBTFP on decision. The WBTFP or WBTFP consultant will proceed with preparation of preliminary EIA.

For any EIA required, the MoET shall inspect the EIA report and the data presented and shall consult with its experts and other appropriate bodies, e.g. cultural heritage, Agency of Protected Areas, National and Regional Environmental Agencies, Local Government etc. It will then prepare, in writing, a recommended decision in favor of approval or refusal of the sub-project, with justification. In the case of approval of the application it shall also propose any environmental conditions, monitoring requirements, etc., to be included in the approval.

An integral part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports will be the Environmental and Social Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan, prepared according to this ESMF.

**Step 4: Clearances:** The PIU will priority review all sub-projects until it is assured that they are in line with the ESMF requirements. received sub projects will be reviewed after this ESMF document is approved.

**Step 5: Public disclosure and consultation:** The beneficiary and the PIU (including designer) will carry out public disclosure and consultation (meeting) for EIA and/or ESMP, prior to bidding of works (and after the approval from the MoE for ESIA). The documents will be disclosed on the website of the beneficiary as well on the municipality website. Upon finalization, the designer will send finalized documents to PIU, for disclosure, with the minutes of consultation. Finalized ESIA will be disclosed at all sites.

**Step 6: Application for the Environmental Permit/Authorization:** Upon clearance from WB and public consultation, yet prior to publication of the Bid Notification, an Investment Agreement will be signed with the beneficiary of the subproject. EIA and/or ESMP is an integral part of sub-project bidding and contracting documentation. Depending on the type of EIA required (or none at all), the beneficiary will pay the tariff for environmental permit/authorization to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism/National Environmental Agency, as well as apply for receiving the environmental permit. The environmental permit must be issued before the works contract signing. Any required modifications/improvements required by the permitting authority, will be the responsibility of the design contractor to reflect.



## 9 Social Review and Screening Process

### Social Screening Procedures

The purpose of screening is to determine the sub-project's eligibility for World Bank funding and to identify, whether the subproject would have the potential to cause significant adverse impacts on the society, consequently the appropriate safeguard instruments and mitigation measures to manage those impacts.

Safeguards screening will consist of checking and identifying social impacts/ risks/ opportunities, as well as identification of measures to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, associated with the proposed sub projects, (Environmental and Social Screening Forms are provided in the Annexes section). The screening results will be used to determine funding eligibility of the individual sub projects under WBTFP.

While preparing any operations or projects for financing, screening will be conducted to look for social impacts and plan any required mitigation measures. The screening process and its findings as well as the proposed mitigation measures will be documented as part of the project/subproject package. The following guidelines, codes of practice and requirements will be followed in the selection, design and implementation of any operations financed under the activities of the Project. Screening of activities will be carried out by the Environmental & Social Specialist at PIU-level. The screening reports will be endorsed by the PIU and submitted to the World Bank.

The screening will rely on the following criteria and will aim to faithfully identify whether the proposed Sub-Project will have adverse impacts on:

- shelter;
- assets or access to assets;
- loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location;
- land
- business
- access to education and health
- vulnerable persons and households
- community health and safety

The screening will identify Persons with formal rights to land and assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country). The screening will also identify Persons who do not have formal rights to land but have a claim to such land and assets at the time of the

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cutoff date. The Screening will not rely on the use and analysis of secondary data readily available, but will require a walk-over survey as a validation that the secondary data provide true, reliable and accurate accounting of the social environment. In cases when after the walkover survey still no conclusive decisions can be made further efforts will be made through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and other adequate methodology. If the screening has found that such Persons as describe above are present on project affected land, a RAP or an abbreviated RAP, as applicable, will be prepare per RPF.

**Monitoring**

Performance Indicators (PI) as defined below shall be used to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of citizen's engagement and social performance:

- The Project information is available for public to comment;
- Actions listed in the ESMF and any further document and Information Disclosure programme are implemented as scheduled;
- The minutes of consultation meetings are recorded and meetings logged in a register;
- Grievances are logged and tracked through to resolution within a timeframe of 20 calendar days from acknowledgement of receipt (evidenced by an up-to-date grievance register);
- Semi-annual Grievance Report to be prepared and made publicly available;
- Any future Contractors progress reports include summary of the grievance mechanism (summary of new grievances recorded and update on the resolution of existing grievances)
- Annual reports on the implementation of the grievance process are made available as part of annual external reporting on the E&S performance of the Project which shall be made publicly available.

The monitoring of Grievance management will be through a set of indicators ensuring effective and timely resolution of grievance. The indicators will be measures within the reporting periods. The indicators are listed below:

1. Number of Grievances received;
2. Number (%) of Grievances acknowledged within the timeframe;
3. Number (%) of Grievances unilaterally decided;
4. Number (%) of Grievances closed within the specified time-frame;
5. Number (%) of grievance related to a same or repeated event and /or location to identify areas most affected by potentially negative impacts of the project.

6. Number (%) of grievance received comparing to the previous reporting period.
7. Number (%) of complainant satisfied with the process (timely, fair)
8. Number (%) of complainant satisfied with the outcome.

## 9.1 Grievance redress mechanism

The GRM is based on and in line with the existing Albanian framework at the time of drafting of this document.

Law No. 44/2015 “Code of administrative procedures in the Republic of Albania”,

Law No. Nr. 139/2015 “For the local government”,

Law No. 119/2014 “For the right of information”

These laws regulate the acknowledgment, addressing, processing and resolution of any complaint raised by the public in the Republic of Albania. They define the administrative procedures and the respective timeframes. The scheme of the complaint resolution is as follows.

1. The complaint is received or redirected to the local government unit. The claimant might present his complaint to any public institution. It is the duty of the public institution to redirect the complaint to the respective local government unit.
2. The local government unit acquires and investigates the complaint. Than it forwards it to the public institution in charge of the subject matter and other parties involved in the complaint.
3. The public institution in charge, the parties involved and the local government seeks the resolution of the complaint within the timeframe and modalities defined in the law of the respective subject matter.
4. The local government keeps record of the practice and informs all the parties of its resolution.

The timeframe of these steps are shown in the table below.

### 9.1.1 Project Grievance Mechanism

The project will have a Specific Grievance Mechanism applicable for all sub-projects. Given the type of activities and their small footprints it is more suitable to have a central mechanism, meeting the objectives of a project specific grievance mechanism in parallel to the existing grievance forum and mechanism made available through various institutions, administrative and judicial features of the legal system. The Project will have a central redress mechanism i.e. the Central Grievance Desk (CGD) with PIU as the main implementing entity. The CGD will be responsible to address grievance received from residents living in the affected municipalities and persons who believe are directly or indirectly affected by the Project.

The CGD shall be established prior to commencement of any activities under the Project. This procedure will help to improve the Project social performance since the number and nature of the received complaints is an indicator of the manner in which the Project is conducted. The Project will aim to build capacity of the system and duplicate lessons learned to try to institutionalize the grievance mechanism even in activities where there is no WB involvement. The transfer of knowledge will be by sharing publicly the Grievance report semiannually, providing access to repositories of information and resources, Publications, Trainings and Consultations that would benefit horizontally within the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy and across sectors to other Ministries. The capacity building is intended to serve the public sector implementing development projects regardless whether they are supported by the WB. Lessons learned on similar and comparable projects have shown that stakeholders react positively to forums and panels, with exercised impartiality and independence from the channels made available under the institutional framework.

The MIE/PIU will be responsible that there is a transparent disclosure of information of the grievance mechanism by communicating the role and existence of the CGD and its function, the contact persons and the procedures to submit a complaint in the affected areas. The PIU shall inform local communities about the CGD during the preparation of specific investments, through the following means:

- by distribution of brochures to affected communities,
- by distribution of notices to be placed on notice boards and frequently visited places of the project areas on the notice boards and websites of respective municipalities once exact location have been identified.

Efforts will be made to adequately inform any vulnerable group or persons ensuring the CGD if needed is easily accessible to such persons.

The CGD shall be designed to be accessible, without cost to the complaint, effective, efficient and not precluding any official administrative or judicial legal remedy available under the law.

Whether adequate dissemination of information has been made will be verified by the Environmental & Social Consultant hired by the PIU through simple feedback questionnaires. The aim of the survey is to assess the effectiveness of information sharing and propose mitigation measures if the results should not show full transparency and accessibility to the CGD.

Effective grievance administration strongly relies on a set fundamental principle designed to promote the fairness of the process and its outcomes.

Any grievance can be brought to the attention of the CGD anonymously, personally or by telephone or in writing by filling in the grievance form by phone, e-mail, post, fax or personal delivery to the address of the PIU which will be known once established. The access points and details on entry points shall be publicized and shall be part of the awareness building once the location of impact has been known and once the PIU has been established. The access points and details on entry points shall be publicized and shall be part of the awareness building process.

The Grievance registration form is provided in Annex 3.

### **9.1.2 Grievance administration by the project**

Any grievance shall follow the path of the following mandatory 7 steps: Receive, Assess and assign, Acknowledge, Investigate, Respond, follow up and close out.

Once logged the CGD shall conduct a rapid assessment to verify the nature of grievances and determine on the severity. Within 3 days from logging it will acknowledge that the case is registered and provide the complainant with the basic next step information. It will then investigate by trying to understand the issue from the perspective of the complainant and understand what action he/she requires. The CGD will investigate by looking into the facts and circumstances interview all parties involved and confer with relevant stakeholders. Once investigated, and depending on the severity and type of grievance, the provisional decision shall be discussed with the complainant in the timeframe of 10 days after logging the grievance. Unilaterally announcement shall be an exception. The final agreement, reached with the grievant should be issued, and grievant be informed about the final decision, not later than 20 days after the logging of the grievance. Closing out the grievance occurs after the implementation of the resolution has been verified. Even when an agreement is not reached, or the grievance was rejected it is important to document the result, actions and effort put into the resolution, close out the case.

If the grievance could not be resolved in amicable endeavor, the grievant can resort to the formal judicial procedures, as made available under the Albanian national legal framework, of which the decision will be the final.

In case of anonymous grievance, after acknowledgment of the grievance within three days from logging, the CGD will investigate the grievance and within 20 days from logging the grievance, issue final decision that will be disclosed on the website of the MIE. Closing out the grievance occurs after the implementation of the resolution has been verified.

**Grievance flowchart**

<b>DAYS</b>	<b>ACTIONS</b>
0	Receive Grievance
3	Acknowledge Receipt
5	Assess and Assign
10	Investigate and discuss with Claimant
20	Decide and inform Claimant
30	Follow up and verify implementation of resolution
32	Close out
N/A	Court decision (in case of judicial procedure)

Table 3: Grievance timeframes

The CGD shall keep a grievance register log that will have all necessary elements to disaggregate the grievance by gender of the person logging it as well as by type of grievance. Each grievance will be recorded in the register with the following information at minimum:

- description of grievance,
- date of receipt acknowledgement returned to the complainant,
- description of actions taken (investigation, corrective measures), and
- date of resolution and closure / provision of feedback to the complainant

The role of the CGD, in addition to addressing grievances, shall be to keep and store comments/grievances received and keep the Central grievance log administered by the Project promoter. In order to allow full knowledge of this tool and its results, quarterly updates from the CGD shall be available on the MIE website.

The updates shall be disaggregated by gender, type of grievances /complaints. In order to have continuous dialogue, quarterly public meetings shall be held to discuss the outcomes of grievances, in general, discuss the grievance/complaints report and inform the community about current Project activities.

## 10 Project Context Description

### 10.1 Description of Environmental Baseline and relevant potential issues

#### Geography

Albania is a small predominantly mountainous country between Southeastern and Southern Europe, facing the Adriatic and Ionian Sea within the Mediterranean Sea. It has a total area of 28,748 square kilometres, bordering with Montenegro to the northwest, Kosova to the northeast, Macedonia to the east and Greece to the south. It lies between latitudes 42° and 39° N and between longitudes 21° and 19° E. Its coastline length is 476 km and extends along the Adriatic and Ionian Seas.

#### Biodiversity

Albania is part of the Boreal Kingdom specifically, part of the Illyrian province of the Circumboreal Region and Mediterranean region within the Boreal kingdom. Albania is divided into three ecoregions including Illyrian deciduous forests, Dinaric mixed forests, Balkan mixed forests and Pindus mixed forests. Further, Biomes in Albania include Temperate broadleaf and mixed forest and Mediterranean forests, woodlands, and scrub, that are all in the Palearctic ecozone. Due to its climatic, hydrological, geological and topographical conditions, Albania is one of the richest in Europe in terms of biodiversity. Almost 30% of the entire flora and 42% fauna in the entire European continent can be found in Albania.

#### Protected Areas

There are 799 Albanian protected areas, which covers a surface of 4,600 square. These include 15 national parks, 5 protected landscape areas, 29 nature reserves, 4 protected resource areas and 750 nature monuments. The national parks cover a surface area of 210,668.48 hectares or roughly 13.65% of the overall territory. The country host also 8 archaeological parks covering a surface area of 1,120 hectares. The largest national park in Albania is the Fir of Hotova National Park, covering a surface area of 34,361 hectares having the largest area of Bulgarian Fir in the Balkans. Other large national parks includes the Butrint National Park, Karaburun-Sazan National Marine Park, Divjaka-Karavasta National Park, Prespa National Park, Shebenik-Jabllanice National Park.

#### Climate

With Albania's coastline facing the Adriatic and Ionian seas, its highlands backed upon the elevated Balkan landmass, and the entire country lying at a latitude subject to a variety of weather patterns during the winter and summer seasons, Albania has a high number of climatic regions for such a small area. The coastal lowlands have typically mediterranean climate; the highlands have a

continental climate. In both the lowlands and the interior, the weather varies markedly from north to south.

Inland temperatures are affected more by differences in elevation than by latitude or any other factor. Low winter temperatures in the mountains are caused by the continental air mass that dominates the weather in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Northerly and northeasterly winds blow much of the time. Average summer temperatures are lower than in the coastal areas and much lower at higher elevations, but daily fluctuations are greater. Daytime maximum temperatures in the interior basins and river valleys are very high, but the nights are almost always cool.

#### Hydrography

The country has a dense network of rivers and streams characterized by a high flow rate. They belong to the drainage basins of the Adriatic, Aegean and Black Sea. They mostly rise in the mountainous eastern half of the country and have their mouths in the west along the coasts. They are fed from snowmelt of the snowcapped mountains or from the abundant precipitation that falls at higher elevations.

Eight major rivers, along with their numerous tributaries, make up the river system of the country. The longest river is the Drin, which flows for 285 kilometres within the country. Its catchment area is one of the most biodiverse places in Europe and encompasses the lakes of Shkodër, Ohrid and Prespa. Of particular concern is the river of Vjosa as it is considered as the last remaining wild river in Europe. The country's other rivers are Fan, Ishëm, Erzen, Mat, Seman and Shkumbin.

With more than 250 lakes, the country is home to two of the largest lakes in Southern Europe and one of the oldest in the World. The lakes of the country are mostly of karstic or glacial origin. The largest lake in Southern Europe is the Lake of Shkodër geographically located in the north, shared with Montenegro. One of the oldest lakes in the world is the Lake of Ohrid located in the southeast, shared with Macedonia. The highest positioned lakes in Southern Europe are the Large and Small Lake of Prespa in the southeast, shared with Macedonia and Greece.

The country is also home to many lagoons of different shape, size and structure. They are mostly located along the coast in the west of the country and also in the southeast. They contribute to the overall productivity of the coastal waters by supporting a variety of habitats and ecosystems. The largest lagoon in the country is the Lagoon of Karavasta located between the mouth of Shkumbin and Seman. Another important lagoons are the lagoons of Patoku, Narta, Kunë-Vain and Butrint.

#### Environmental Issues

##### Air pollution

Air pollution is a major environmental issue in the bigger cities of Albania, especially the capital, Tirana. The sharp increase in air pollution in bigger cities resulted from a sharp increase in cars' ownership and decrease of urban greenery. Annual average concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> in Tirana are above the limit values of National Air Quality Standard and World Health Organization.

##### Water pollution



Water pollution in Albania is caused by disposal of trash, and discharge of untreated wastewater and sewage. Two rivers which pass through the capital, Tirana, are two of the most polluted rivers in Albania. Lana and Tirana River are clean at their source, but once they enter Tirana, their water is several times more polluted than allowed standards. Industrial pollution of rivers has been observed in the rivers Shkumbini, Fani, Gjanika and Semani, where toxic organic compounds and metals from mining and industrial activity are heavily affecting these rivers.

#### Waste

The waste management system is composed by a weak collection systems in cities and very little collection systems in rural areas. The Albania's collection coverage is around to 77%. Recycling is done by private companies, which employ poor people to collect plastic, metallic, glass and paper waste which is processed or packed and then sold to other countries. The rest is mostly landfilled. Awareness on waste recycling is low. Littering and dumping trash remains a serious problem for Albania.

#### Deforestation

Illegal logging is the main threat to Albanian forests. The other threat comes from forest fires which in the last years have intensified.

#### Climate Change

Many countries are increasingly vulnerable to destructive weather events - floods, droughts, windstorms, or other parameters. The vulnerability is driven in part by recent extremes in climate variability but also countries' sensitivity to events exarbedated by past practices, socioeconomic conditions, or legacy issues. The degree to which vulnerability to weather affects the countries' economies is driven by their coping or adaptive capacities.

Albania is one of the most vulnerable in the region to changing climate trends. Changing weather patterns have already been observed over the last 15 years with increasing temperatures, decreasing precipitation, and more frequent extreme events like floods and droughts. The snowfall has been less and less and it melts earlier and faster than in previous years. Projections indicate a decline in summer rainfalls of about 10 percent by 2020 and 20 percent by 2050. Two sectors that are acutely impacted by these shifts in climate are energy and agriculture.

## 10.2 Relevant sources of information for Project and Project implementation

The Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT) is the body responsible for ensuring the collection of all statistics in the Republic of Albania. It collects two types of statistics: administrative data and data from surveys. Administrative data are collected by state institutions and ministries according to the National Statistical Program.

The current statistical system is characterized by a significant gap between data and information collected by institutions on the one hand, and indicators required at international level for monitoring on the other. Data are not standardized. Often they are not collected in rigorous and consistent ways, rendering it difficult to monitor the same indicator over time. Furthermore, new policy agendas need to introduce new indicators, including performance indicators, to complement classic indicators currently in use.

*Employment and entrepreneurship.* Since 2007, INSTAT has conducted the Labor Force Survey to measure real unemployment, the number of people working in agriculture, and people working in the private non-agriculture sector. The National Labor Office and Tax Office collect administrative data on employment and unemployment. INSTAT obtains information on women's entrepreneurship through national surveys based on the national register for enterprises and businesses. Data are disaggregated by the sex of owner/administrator, type of business, sector, region, etc.

*Agricultural sector.* The transfer of responsibility for data-collection from the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration to INSTAT in 2011 has negatively affected the data-collection system of the agricultural sector. Due to this transfer, the data-collection system has deteriorated in terms of human and financial resources, donor commitments, and quality. Moreover, the decision not to publish the results of the Agriculture Census (undertaken in 2012) has resulted in a data-collection gap and a lack of tools for monitoring agricultural policies and programs. Recent statistical data on women in agriculture and their employment therein are currently unavailable. Related to the issue of women's engagement and role in agriculture, the Labor Force Survey undertaken by INSTAT can provide important information for gender-sensitive monitoring of the employment strategy and other inter-sectorial strategies addressing gender inequalities.

*Health sector.* Monitoring of health outcomes currently suffers from poor collaboration between various institutions in charge of health sector data, including the Ministry of Health, the Institute of Public Health, hospitals, and other health institutions. This challenge negatively affects the quality, accuracy, and accessibility of administrative data. Health statistics are neither standardized, harmonized, nor sex-disaggregated. Health administrative data are fragmented, and the standards used by the Ministry of Health are different from those used by INSTAT and the Institute of Public Health. Data at the Institute of Public Health are more comprehensive, as they include thematic data and information from the primary health care system as well as from (public) hospitals. Yet, overall,

the main health indicators, including those specifically monitoring the health of women and men, are still to be established.

*Social protection, social insurance.* Administrative data of the social protection system are collected by the State Social Service based on the secondary legislation for economic aid and other social support (e.g. for people with disabilities). Administrative data of the Economic Aid scheme are disaggregated by the sex of the head of household who is eligible for economic aid. The social insurance system collects administrative data in a sex-disaggregated manner for all new beneficiaries of and contributors to the system.

*Poverty.* In 2015, INSTAT piloted the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) methodology in Albania for poverty measurement, which provides data on poverty and exclusion at the level of the individual. Poverty data disaggregated by sex were absent for a long time, since the methodology for poverty measurement collected data at household level in terms of aggregated household consumption. Implementation of the new methodology under the Eurostat guidelines will provide – for the first time – poverty data disaggregated by sex as well as by urban/rural location. In turn, this will provide more comprehensive and accurate insight into poverty, enabling targeted policy responses.

The Government of Albania has made important progress in establishing relevant institutional and policy frameworks for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, in line with international, regional, and national gender equality standards and obligations. Recognizing that ensuring equality between women and men in all spheres, both *de jure* and *de facto* is critical to the sustainable development of societies, facilitating progress towards gender equality is a key component of the European Union's accession agenda in the Western Balkans.

In line with the recently renewed Memorandum of Understanding between the EU and UN Women in Albania, there are initiatives aimed at strengthening the institutional framework for gender equality in Albania, enhancing the implementation of legal and policy frameworks for preventing and combating gender-based violence, improving women's and girls' socio-economic opportunities and access to the formal labour market, promoting women's political and public participation, increasing equal access to justice for women and girls and protecting their sexual and reproductive rights. There are new and emerging sectors that require increased attention, such as disaster risk management, energy poverty, and climate change.

Institutional mechanisms in the sphere of gender equality have been a subject of discussion for several years. The situation remains unresolved, however, and the existing national gender machinery continues to be under-resourced, resulting in limited effectiveness and weakness of influence. Despite national legal obligations, international requirements, and social commitments that gender equality remains among the country's key priorities, concrete actions undertaken by the Government to implement such commitments reveal the Government's limited capacity to correctly address gender equality across all sectors and levels of governance, starting with the absence of a national mechanism solely dedicated to gender equality. Improvements have been achieved primarily in the adoption of policy documents and in the revision of titles of relevant structures, but these structures lack adequate human and financial resources as well as the necessary infrastructure to implement their mandates.

In addition, despite tentative efforts to document the history of the existing multi-functional national mechanism since its creation, there is an increasing danger of institutional memory loss. Clearly, the data-collection as well as monitoring and evaluation capacities related to the mechanism need to be improved. Furthermore, there is no concrete budget line in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth to support the mechanism's mission and objectives, and almost all actions in support of, and undertaken by, the mechanism remain supported primarily by donors and international agencies.

The network of full-time Gender Equality Employees at the central and municipal levels of Albania's public administration requires serious investment and sustainability measures in order to comply with legal requirements. The range of actions that increasingly require expertise in gender mainstreaming demands the hiring of full-time dedicated and skilled individuals, who are equipped with adequate financial resources and infrastructure and supported by guidance and capacity-development measures.

The National Strategy for Gender Equality 2016-2020 and its Action Plan defines specific steps and concrete actions for driving the gender-responsiveness of policies and programs.

### 10.3 Potential environmental and social impacts

The project will provide a combination of technical assistance, support for specific regulatory and institutional reforms and investments to fund infrastructural improvements, upgrade border crossing physical capacity. Overall no significant direct environmental impact is foreseen. The indirect impact through enhanced trade and transport facilitation is likely to be marginally negative. The air quality will be negatively impacted as a result of vehicles increase and greenhouse gas releases. This will be partly offset by improved efficiency of movement of goods and reduction of congestion.

Most of the activities planned under the WBTTFP will vary from medium to small in scale. Consequently the significance of the direct negative environmental and social impacts is likely to be small. All the activities planned under the project will have significant positive environmental and social impacts.

It is expected that small traders will be positively impacted as a result of increase of movement of goods and people that would require more services, inducing a positive input of the demand in the local markets.

The PIU will evaluate the potential negative risks of any specific project. The potential risks will be avoided where possible. If this is not possible than the appropriate mitigation measures should be taken in order to minimize them as much as possible.

There is no estimate of influence on female entrepreneurs at this stage of the project. But it is expected that the local service providers would be positively impacted and the female entrepreneurs would also profit from the increase of demand for services.

In regard to human trafficking this there are two different factors that would have impact on this issue.

1. The increase of movement of goods and people as a direct outcome of the project may cause an increase of human trafficking also. The PIU will liaise with other implementing agencies (e.g. border control, police, emigration office, etc.) providing helpful data and experience in order to tackle the issue. There should be a joint agencies effort for a better result on this topic.

2. The improvement of control systems at border crossings and communication and cooperation between countries may negatively impact any form of trafficking.

The Project is expected to have positive socio-economic impacts by fostering cross-border trade between neighboring countries:

- Existing infrastructure will be improved
- It will increase social interactions between people living near the border
- It will ease border crossing procedures

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- It will create permanent/temporary jobs, and associated revenues, for the population living in the project areas
- Will improve the security due to better services

Since the existing infrastructure, facilities and equipment will be rehabilitated, reconstructed, repaired and replaced, impacts on environment will be a consequence of human presence and construction machines, and the nature of construction works at a location, which are limited to the location of works or its surrounding vicinity.

Impacts on the environment which will occur during the project implementation are a direct consequence of human presence and construction machines, as well as the execution of civil engineering, assembly, construction works at a location. Pollutions that occur in the phase of reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repair are temporary and limited in intensity.

Impact on soil and agricultural land

- Physical damages to soil, as a result of uncontrolled dumping of solid and liquid waste
- Emission of gases, dust, heavy metals from construction machines and transportation vehicles leads to the contamination of surrounding soil,
- Land use for temporary construction sites and temporary roads

Possible Water pollution

- Filling/backfilling of riverbeds with construction material due to contractor's lack of care can cause bed silting up, water contamination, water level rise in the upstream part or even complete clogging of the bed with stone material with watercourse continuing underground movement.
- Discharging diverse waste products from construction site process and construction site complex (liquids, particles and solid waste) on banks or directly into river beds leads to water pollution and pollution spreading along the watercourse.
- Discharging used waters from the construction site (technological and hygienic) into watercourses, or into soil leads to hazardous pollutants and biological agents' diffusion.
- Excavations in the field can cause the cutting – opening of aquifers, i.e. disruption of groundwater (water cycle).
- Fine fractions can be washed away during the execution of construction works under influence of material falls from temporary landfills. This will make surface courses turbid. Material is washed away under the same conditions during transport.
- Waste material, mechanical oil, fuel etc. can be disseminated by malfunctioning construction machines and vehicles or negligent personnel.
- Location of heavy machines, temporary construction material depots near rivers or surface watercourses.

- Possible wastewater releases from the facilities on site, such as the facility under reconstruction

#### Air

An increased concentration of polluting substances, primarily dust and exhaust gases from vehicles is expected as a consequence of construction works. Air quality deterioration will be caused by:

- exhaust gases from trucks and mechanization that will be engaged in the works execution,
- suspended particles (dust) that will rise from the construction site, transport roads when trucks and mechanization pass,
- suspended particles from temporary landfills of stone aggregates.

Dust, as a consequence of transport and execution of works (excavation, loading and unloading of material), exhaust gases emitted by construction machines and motor vehicles can cause a decrease in air quality in the zone of construction works during the works. Impact on air is expected in the area that is several hundred meters away from the location of works. However, a significant impact on local population is not expected, nor violation of allowed concentration of emissions into the air. Thus all impacts are closely related to the location of works, they are temporary with tendency to restore into original condition upon the termination of works.

#### Noise

Noise and vibrations can occur as a consequence of:

- works at the location
- activity of construction workers and
- movement of vehicles and heavy construction machineries

#### Flora and fauna

- Emissions of pollutants from trucks and construction machineries have negative impacts on vegetation around the construction site;
- Disturbance of wildlife and other animals due to increased noise and human presence.

#### Impacts on settlements and population

- Uncontrolled positioning of the construction site near residential units can lead to disruption of communication roads:
- Deterioration of life quality during the construction works through increased noise, vibrations, dust.

#### Impacts on habitats and biodiversity

Since reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair of the flood-damaged existing infrastructure, facilities and equipment are implemented, no new infrastructural capacities will be built, which could lead to the occupation of new land, loss of habitat, fragmentation of habitat and thereby a significant negative impact on biodiversity.

#### Impacts on cultural and historic heritage

If cultural and historic values are located in the zone of works, they can be jeopardized with construction works.

If during the works the contractor finds archaeological sites or archaeological objects or natural goods of geological and paleontological or mineral-petrographic origin, which are assumed to have a capacity of natural monument, he is obliged to immediately disrupt works and notify the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments (IPCM) and take measures to prevent the finding from destruction and damages and to keep it in the position where it was discovered.

### **10.3.1 Potential negative Impacts and recommended Mitigation Measures**

Project activities could potentially generate negative environmental and social impacts during the implementation and operation phases. Construction works may have limited and local effects on communities both physically (air and water pollution, nuisance and contamination etc.); and socio-economically (land use, income generation, mobility and community association). Construction activities could also negatively impact drainage, if not well planned.

All the potential pollution (water and air) under WBTTFP might result from border and railway crossing reconstruction activities and waste/water management.

Land degradation (due to soil erosion, drainage, waste management and sanitation practices) may arise due to construction and rehabilitation activities. The environmental and social screening tools will be used to identify and mitigate the potential impacts as they relate to certain types of community investments.



## Summary of main impacts:

Medium	Impact	Comments
Impacts on land use/ settlements	Low	There is not any additional land need for the development of the project in Albanian territory. However the RPF has been prepared in case there will be such need in the future sub - projects.
Ground and surface water	Low	Due to low amount of water usage for the project and subprojects, that can be potentially drained into any river the consequential impact is expected to be minimal to negligible
Air quality	Low	Temporary impact. Local air quality may experience some moderate and temporary deterioration due to dust from construction traffic and elevated levels of nitrogen oxide (NOx) and Sulphur oxide (SOx) from construction equipment exhausts.
Flora and fauna (protected areas and species)	Low	Minimal loss or damage of vegetation and loss and damage or disruption to fauna can occur during works. There will be no negative impacts on protected areas due to nature of works. All the works will be within the boundaries of the existing premises.
Noise and vibration	Low	Only limited temporary impact during the rehabilitation phase. Mitigation measures in form of noise deflecting shields will be placed where there will be higher level of noise. Impact can be mitigated by following a reasonable working time schedule.
Soil quality	Low	Soil contamination can occur from:  drainage of dredged materials, spillage of hazardous and toxic chemicals. Impact can be mitigated by following the correct waste management procedures
Waste	Low	Health hazards and environmental impacts can happen due to improper waste management practices. All contractors should respect the waste

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Medium	Impact	Comments
		management procedures.
Hazardous waste	Medium	Asbestos, mercury containing equipment, used oil from machinery and equipments can be improperly mixed with the non hazardous waste streams. It is contractors responsibility to correctly manage all waste streams.
Cultural and religious issues	Low	Regular rehabilitation activities could, if not properly managed, cause disturbance to the cultural and religious sites. Impact can be avoided by implementing ESMP related measures.
Cumulative impacts etc.	Medium/moderate	Temporary, rehabilitation works may cause a slight increase of noise levels and air pollutants concentrations during the works only

Table 4: Potential Environmental Impacts

### **10.3.2 Public Consultation**

The report on the public consultation will be completed after the Public Consultations takes place.

The public consultation procedure is based on the following Albanian legislation.

Law No. 119/2014 "For the right of information".

DCM No. 247, date 30.4.2014 "For the definition of rules, requirements and procedures for the information and inclusion of public in the environmental decision-making".

The final version of the ESMF will contain:

- Manner in which notification of the consultation was announced: media(s) used, date(s), description or copy of the announcement
- Date(s) consultation(s) was (were) held
- Location(s) consultation(s) was (were) held
- Who was specifically invited (Name, Organization or Occupation, Telephone/Fax/e-mail number/address (home and/or office))
- List of Attendees (Name, organization or occupation, contact details)
- Meeting Agenda
- Summary Meeting Minutes (Comments, Questions and Response by Presenters)
- List of decisions reached, and any actions agreed upon with schedules and deadlines and responsibilities.

### **10.3.3 Implementation Arrangements**

A project implementation unit will be established under the MIE to carry out planning, implementation and monitoring activities, while procurement and financial management will be under the mandate of the MFE. Each operation will include independent safeguards review, assessment, implementation and supervision. The cross-cutting nature of trade and transport facilitation implies that the jurisdictional responsibility does not fall neatly into a specific government ministry or entity and that implementation requires the involvement of different ministries/entities.

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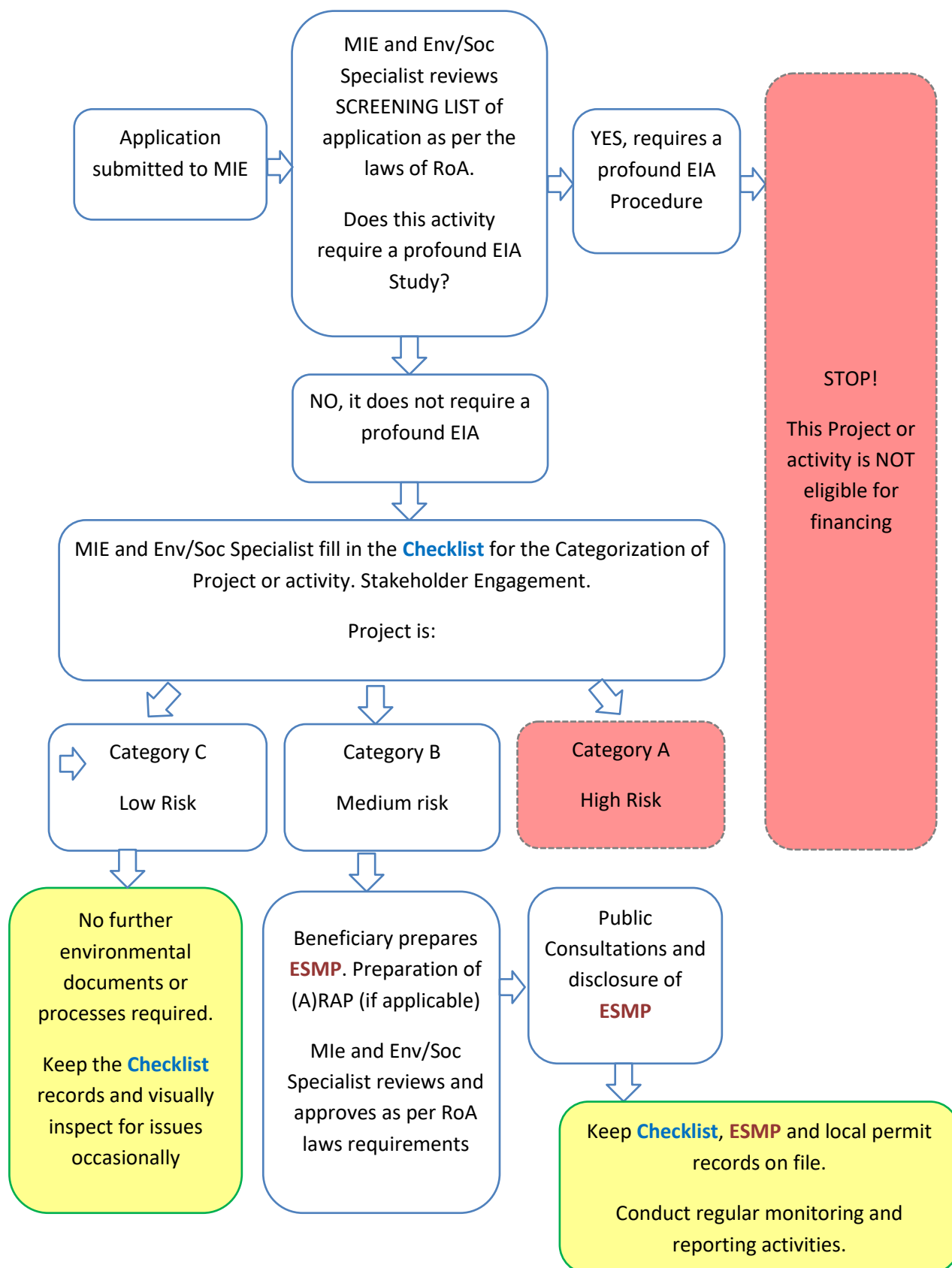
Government agencies involved in the project implementation will include: The Ministry of Finance and Economy, The Ministry of Industry and Energy, General Customs Directorate, The Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

Strong institutional leadership and stewardship at the highest level will therefore be required. Given the multiplicity of agencies and the fact that the bulk of the funds will be disbursed applying the results-based financing instrument, MIE will be the anchor for the PIU.

Fiduciary management including procurement and financial management shall be within the responsibility of the Central Fiduciary Unit - CFU (responsible for procurement and financial management) housed under the MFE.

The institutional capacity for Safeguard Policies of the PIU and public enterprises will be analyzed during project preparation.

## Annexes

**Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Procedure**

## Annex 2: Environmental and Social Screening Check List

	<b>Name of Project (Reference number):</b>			
	<b>City/Municipality:</b>			
	<b>Name of applicant:</b>			
	<b>Contact:</b>			
	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CHECKLIST</b> (must be filled out and filed for every application)			
	<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	Does the proposed activity require a profound Environmental Impact Assessment as per the Albanian Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (list of Projects for which profound EIA is mandatory follows this form)?  If yes, this activity cannot be financed.			
2	Does the proposed activity require a preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment as per the Albanian Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (list of Projects for which preliminary EIA is mandatory follows this form)?			
3	Will the financed works include construction, reconstruction or demolition works?"  <i>If yes, an ESMP needs to be prepared!</i>			

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4	Does the existing enterprise have valid operating permit, licenses, approvals etc.? If not, please explain.			
5	<p>Permits to screen for include: construction permit, operational/use permit, urban permit, water management permit...</p> <p><i>If not, will the financing be used to correct this condition?</i></p>			
6	Does the existing enterprises have a valid environmental permit (or is in the procedure of obtaining an environmental permit as per the Albanian law for the environmental permits) and does the proposed activity fall under those for which this permit was issued?			
7	Does the existing enterprise have a valid water management permit that calls for special investments or measures for the enterprise's wastewater releases (or is in the procedure of obtaining this permit as per the Albanian regulation)?			
8	Does the existing enterprise need to follow specific Albanian environmental regulations regarding air emissions, water use or wastewater discharge and solid waste management?			
9	Are there any significant outstanding environmental fees, fines or penalties or any other environmental liabilities (e.g. pending legal proceedings involving environmental issues etc.)			
10	<p><i>If so, will the financing be used to correct this condition and please explain?</i></p>			
11	Have there been any complaints raised by local affected people or groups or NGOs regarding the			



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12	<p>activity/project?</p> <p><i>If so, will the grant financing be used to remedy these complaints?</i></p>			
13	<p>Will the proposed activity require acquisition of land, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment on private property</li> <li>• Relocation of Project affected persons</li> <li>• Loss of private lands or livelihood</li> <li>• Impacts on livelihood incomes</li> </ul> <p><i>If yes, a site-specific Resettlement/Livelihood restoration Action Plan or Abbreviated Resettlement/Livelihood restoration Action Plan shall be prepared</i></p>			
14	Does the activity affect more than 200 persons?			
15	Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests)			
16	Result in the involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas			
17	Will the proposed activity disrupt access to health and education institutes?			
18	Impact community health and safety?			
19	Will the project affect vulnerable groups by any of impacts identified above?			
20	Have negative impact to informal side road shops, traders or any nomadic type of			

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	commercial activity			
21	Provide the opportunities to improve the informal side road shops, traders or nomadic type of commercial activity			
22	Impact internally displaced persons or refugees			
23	Will the activity generate water effluents (wastewater) that may require special treatment, control or the water management permit?			
24	Will the activity generate air emissions which would require special controls in order to ensure compliance with the legal standards?			
25	<p>Will the activity generate noise levels that would require control measures to ensure compliance with the noise standards?</p> <p>Will the noise levels impact particularly sensitive receptors (natural habitats, hospitals, schools, local population centers)?</p>			
26	<p>Will the activity consume, use or store, produce hazardous materials that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· require special permits or licenses</li> <li>· require licensed or trained personnel</li> <li>· are outlawed or banned in EU</li> <li>· are difficult, expensive, or hard to manage</li> <li>· may cause soil and water pollution or health hazards if adequate control measures are not in place</li> </ul>			

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27	Will the activity generate solid waste that may be considered hazardous, difficult to manage, or may be beyond the scope of regular household waste?  <i>(This may include, but not be limited too, animal carcasses, toxic materials, pesticides, medical waste, cleaning materials, flammables etc.)</i>			
28	Will the activity be located within or close to natural habitats or areas under consideration by the Government for official protection status? Will the activity potentially impact areas of known significance to local, regional or national cultural heritage?			
29	Will the activity involve import of living organisms, e.g. saplings, insects, animals, etc. or works that can impact sensitive environmental receptors?			
30	Has the local population or any NGOs expressed concern about the proposed activity's environmental aspects or expressed opposition?			
31	Is there any other aspect of the activity that would – through normal operations or under special conditions – cause a risk or have an impact on the environment, the population or could be considered as a nuisance (e.g. use of pesticides)?			

**Applicant Name:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date:

\_\_\_\_\_

**Project Implementation Unit**

Form checked by:

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone number:

\_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address:

\_\_\_\_\_

**If any of the boxes 13 - 22 are ticked YES, the OP.BP 4.12 will be triggered and site-specific instruments in line with the RPF will be prepared.**

**If any of the boxes 23-31 are ticked YES, commensurate mitigation measures shall be designed through the site-specific ESMP.**

The applicant is aware of the EIA requirements as per the Albanian Law and certifies that there are no Full Environmental Impact Assessment reports required.

After this step, the flowchart “Environmental and Social Procedure” shown above, should be followed. This checklist and procedure decide whether a preliminary EIA and ESMP must be drafted.

### **Annex 3: IFC Exclusion List:**

- Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), wildlife or products regulated under CITES
- Production or trade in weapons or munitions
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine)
- Production or trade in tobacco
- Gambling, casinos, and equivalent enterprises
- Production or trade in radioactive materials (this does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where the IFC considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded).
- Production or trade in unbounded asbestos fibers. This does not apply to purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.
- Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length
- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitive forms of forced labor/harmful child labor
- Commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest
- Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests
- Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals (includes gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products)
- Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by indigenous peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples

## **Annex 4: Projects subject to profound EIA procedures**

Law No. 10 440 dated 7.7. 2011 On “Environmental Impact Assessment”

1. Crude-oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.

2. — Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 30 megawatts or more, and — nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors including the dismantling or decommissioning of such power stations or reactors (\*) (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).

3. (a) Installations for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel.

(b) Installations designed:

- for the production or enrichment of nuclear fuel,
- for the processing of irradiated nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste,
- for the final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuel,
- solely for the final disposal of radioactive waste,
- solely for the storage (planned for more than 10 years) of irradiated nuclear fuels or radioactive waste in a different site than the production site.

4. Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel;

Installations for the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.

5. Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes of finished products, for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of finished products, and for other uses of asbestos, utilization of more than 200 tonnes per year.

6. Integrated chemical installations, i.e. those installations for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances using chemical conversion processes, in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are:

(i) for the production of basic organic chemicals;

(ii) for the production of basic inorganic chemicals;

(iii) for the production of phosphorous-, nitrogen- or potassium-based fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers);

- (iv) for the production of basic plant health products and of biocides;
- (v) for the production of basic pharmaceutical products using a chemical or biological process;
- (vi) for the production of explosives.

7. (a) Construction of lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports (1) with a basic runway length of 2 100 m or more;

(b) Construction of motorways and express roads (2);

Nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors cease to be such an installation when all nuclear fuel and other radioactively contaminated elements have been removed permanently from the installation site.

(1) For the purposes of this Directive, 'airport' means airports which comply with the definition in the 1944 Chicago Convention setting up the International Civil Aviation Organization (Annex 14).

(2) For the purposes of the Directive, 'express road' means a road which complies with the definition in the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries of 15 November 1975.

(c) Construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length.

8. (a) Inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 1 350 tonnes;

(b) Trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1 350 tonnes.

9. Waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC (1) under heading D9, or landfill of hazardous waste (i.e. waste to which Directive 91/689/EEC (2) applies).

10. Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC under heading D9 of nonhazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day.

11. Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes where the annual volume of water abstracted or recharged is equivalent to or exceeds 10 million cubic metres.

12. (a) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where this transfer aims at preventing possible shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 100 million cubic metres/year;

(b) In all other cases, works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2 000 million cubic metres/year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5 % of this flow. In both cases transfers of piped drinking water are excluded.

13. Waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150 000 population equivalent as defined in Article 2 point (6) of Directive 91/271/EEC (3).
14. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas for commercial purposes where the amount extracted exceeds 500 tonnes/day in the case of petroleum and 500 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day in the case of gas.
15. Dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic metres.
16. Pipelines with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 10 km:
  - for the transport of gas, oil, chemicals, and,
  - for the transport of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) streams for the purposes of geological storage, including associated booster stations.
17. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:
  - (a) 20 000 places for broilers, 10 000 places for hens;
  - (b) 3 000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or
  - (c) 900 places for sows.
18. Industrial plants for the
  - (a) production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials;
  - (b) production of paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 30 tonnes per day.
19. Quarries and open-cast mining where the surface of the site exceeds 25 hectares, or peat extraction, where the surface of the site exceeds 5 hectares.
20. Construction of overhead electrical power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km.
21. Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200 000 tonnes or more.
22. Any change to or extension of projects listed in this Annex where such a change or extension in itself meets the thresholds, if any, set out in this Annex.
23. Storage sites pursuant to Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide (1).
24. Installations for the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> streams for the purposes of geological storage pursuant to Directive 2009/31/EC from installations covered by this Annex, or where the total yearly capture of CO<sub>2</sub> is 1,5 megatonnes or more.



## **Annex 5: Projects subject to preliminary EIA procedures**

### **1. Agriculture, silviculture and aquaculture**

- (a) Projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings;
- (b) Projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes;
- (c) Water management projects for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects;
- (d) Initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use;
- (e) Intensive livestock installations (projects not included in Annex I);
- (f) Intensive fish farming;
- (g) Reclamation of land from the sea.

### **2. Extractive industry**

- (a) Quarries, open-cast mining and peat extraction (projects not included in Annex I);
- (b) Underground mining;
- (c) Extraction of minerals by marine or fluvial dredging;
- (d) Deep drillings, in particular:
  - geothermal drilling,
  - drilling for the storage of nuclear waste material,
  - drilling for water supplies,with the exception of drillings for investigating the stability of the soil;
- (e) Surface industrial installations for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and ores, as well as bituminous shale.

### **3. Energy industry**

- (a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Annex I);
- (b) Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Surface storage of natural gas;

- (d) Underground storage of combustible gases;
- (e) Surface storage of fossil fuels;
- (f) Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite;
- (g) Installations for the processing and storage of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I);
- (h) Installations for hydroelectric energy production;
- (i) Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms);
- (j) Installations for the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> streams for the purposes of geological storage pursuant to Directive 2009/31/EC from installations not covered by Annex I to this Directive.

#### 4. Production and processing of metals

- (a) Installations for the production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting;
- (b) Installations for the processing of ferrous metals:
  - (i) Hot-rolling mills;
  - (ii) Smitheries with hammers;
  - (iii) Application of protective fused metal coats;
- (c) Ferrous metal foundries;
- (d) Installations for the smelting, including the alloyage, of non-ferrous metals, excluding precious metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.);
- (e) Installations for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process;
- (f) Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor vehicle engines;
- (g) Shipyards;
- (h) Installations for the construction and repair of aircraft;
- (i) Manufacture of railway equipment;
- (j) Swaging by explosives;
- (k) Installations for the roasting and sintering of metallic ores.

#### 5. Mineral industry

- (a) Coke ovens (dry coal distillation);
- (b) Installations for the manufacture of cement;

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(c) Installations for the production of asbestos and the manufacture of asbestos-products (projects not included in Annex I);

(d) Installations for the manufacture of glass including glass fibre;

(e) Installations for smelting mineral substances including the production of mineral fibres;

(f) Manufacture of ceramic products by burning, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain.

6. Chemical industry (Projects not included in Annex I)

(a) Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals;

(b) Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paint and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides;

(c) Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products.

7. Food industry

(a) Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats;

(b) Packing and canning of animal and vegetable products;

(c) Manufacture of dairy products;

(d) Brewing and malting;

(e) Confectionery and syrup manufacture;

(f) Installations for the slaughter of animals;

(g) Industrial starch manufacturing installations;

(h) Fish-meal and fish-oil factories;

(i) Sugar factories.

8. Textile, leather, wood and paper industries

(a) Industrial plants for the production of paper and board (projects not included in Annex I);

(b) Plants for the pretreatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerization) or dyeing of fibres or textiles;

(c) Plants for the tanning of hides and skins;

(d) Cellulose-processing and production installations.

9. Rubber industry

Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products.

10. Infrastructure projects

- (a) Industrial estate development projects;
- (b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks;
- (c) Construction of railways and intermodal transshipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Construction of airfields (projects not included in Annex I);
- (e) Construction of roads, harbours and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I);
- (f) Inland-waterway construction not included in Annex I, canalization and flood-relief works;
- (g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I);
- (h) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport;
- (i) Oil and gas pipeline installations and pipelines for the transport of CO<sub>2</sub> streams for the purposes of geological storage (projects not included in Annex I);
- (j) Installations of long-distance aqueducts;
- (k) Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defense works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works;
- (l) Groundwater abstraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes not included in Annex I;
- (m) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins not included in Annex I.

11. Other projects

- (a) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorized vehicles;
- (b) Installations for the disposal of waste (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Waste-water treatment plants (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Sludge-deposition sites;
- (e) Storage of scrap iron, including scrap vehicles;
- (f) Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors;
- (g) Installations for the manufacture of artificial mineral fibres;
- (h) Installations for the recovery or destruction of explosive substances;

(i) Knackers' yards.

12. Tourism and leisure

(a) Ski-runs, ski-lifts and cable-cars and associated developments;

(b) Marinas;

(c) Holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments;

(d) Permanent camp sites and caravan sites;

(e) Theme parks.

13. — Any change or extension of projects listed in Annex I or Annex II, already authorized, executed or in the process of being executed, which may have significant adverse effects on the environment (change or extension not included in Annex I);

— Projects in Annex I, undertaken exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or products and not used for more than two years.

## **Annex 6: List on Locally applicable laws, EU regulations and how they are reflected in Albanian law**

LAW No. 7961, date 12.7.1995 WORK CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

LAW No. 8734, date 1.2.2001 FOR GUARANTEEING THE OPERATIONAL SAFETY OF WORK EQUIPMENTS AND ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

LAW No. 8739, date 12.2.2001 FOR GUARANTEEING THE OPERATIONAL SAFETY OF EQUIPMENTS UNDER PRESSURE

LAW No. 8897, date 16.5.2002 ON PROTECTION OF AIR FROM POLLUTION

LAW No. 8934, date 5.9.2002 FOR THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

LAW No. 9108, date 17.7.2003 FOR THE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS

LAW No. 9115, date 24.7.2003 FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL TREATMENT OF POLLUTED WATERS

LAW No. 9634, date 30.10.2006 FOR THE INSPECTION OF WORK AND THE STATE LABOR INSPECTORATE

LAW No. 9774, date 12.7.2007 FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NOISE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

LAW No. 9887, date 10.3.2008 FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PERSONAL DATA

LAW No. 9959, date 17.07.2008 FOR THE FOREIGNERS

LAW No. 10237, date 18.2.2010 FOR THE SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

LAW No. 10431, date 9.6.2011 FOR THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

LAW No. 10440, date 7.7. 2011 FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

LAW No. 10448, date 14.07.2011 FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

LAW No. 10463, date 22.9. 2011 FOR THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WASTE

GUIDANCE No. 8, date 27.11.2007 FOR THE LIMIT LEVEL OF NOISE IN SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTS

GUIDANCE No. 3, date 19.11.2009 FOR THE METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENT OF THE REPORT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

GUIDANCE No. 1037-1, date 12.4.2011 FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NOISE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

DCM No. 73, date 28.1.2008 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE TECHNICAL REGULATION “FOR KEY REQUIREMENTS AND ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY OF EQUIPMENTS UNDER PRESSURE”

DCM No. 99, date 18.2.2005 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE ALBANIAN CATALOGUE FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE

DCM No. 100, date 3.2.2008 FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

DCM No. 107, date 9.2.2011 FOR THE STRUCTURE, REGULATION OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EMPLOYERS

DCM No. 108, date 9.2.2011 FOR THE SKILLS TO BE POSSESSED BY THE EMPLOYERS, PERSONS AND SPECIALIZED SERVICES WHO DEAL WITH ISSUES OF SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

DCM No. 169, date 28.3.2007 FOR THE PROCEDURE OF CONSIGNMENT OF THE INSPECTION ACT AND THE ELEMENTS OF ITS CONTENT

DCM No. 177, date 31.03.2005 FOR THE ALLOWED NORMS OF THE LIQUID DISCHARGES AND THE CRITERIA OF ZONING OF THE RECEIVING WATER ENVIRONMENT

DCM No. 177, date 6.3.2012 FOR PACKAGING AND THEIR WASTES

DCM No. 178, date 6.3.2012 FOR THE INCINERATION OF WASTE

DCM No. 207, date 9.5.2002 FOR THE DEFINITION OF DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS WORKS

DCM No. 359, date 25.3.1996 FOR THE REGULATION OF THE WORKING AND REST TIME OF GUARDS AND OTHER EMPLOYERS THAT CARRY OUT SIMILIAR FUNCTIONS

DCM No. 384, date 20.5.1996 FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS AT WORK

DCM No. 397, date 20.5.1996 FOR THE PARTICULAR PROTECTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND MOTHERHOOD

DCM No. 419, date 4.8.2000 FOR THE HAZARDOUS OBJECTS

DCM No. 435, date 12.9.2002 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE NORMS OF DISCHARGES INTO AIR IN THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DCM No. 453, datë 23.6.2005 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE LIST OF EQUIPMENTS THAT USE OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

DCM No. 461, date 22.7.1998 FOR THE REGISTER KEPT BY THE EMPLOYEEER FOR THE ACCIDENTS AT AT WORK AND PROFESSIONAL ILLNESS.

DCM No. 513, date 30.7.2004 FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACTIVITY AND FOR THE DOCUMENTATION AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ISSUING OF THE PERMIT BY THE WORK INSPECTORATE, BEFORE THE START OF ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

DCM No. 541, date 25.9.1995 FOR THE DUTIES OF THE MINISTRIES, INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONS

DCM No. 594, date 22.12.1997 THE REGISTER KEPT BY THE EMPLOYEEER FOR HIS EMPLOYEES

DCM No. 613, date 7.9.2011 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE TECHNICAL REGULATION “FOR THE KEY REQUIREMENTS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CONFORMITY OF THE EQUIPMENTS IN OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT IN REGARD TO NOISES EMISSION”

DCM No. 692, date 13.12.2001 FOR PARTICULAR MEASURES OF SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF HEALTH AT WORK

DCM No. 742, date 6.11.2003 FOR SOME ADDITIONS AND CHANGES OF DECISION NO. 692. DATE 13.12.2001 OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS “FOR PARTICULAR MEASURES OF SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF HEALTH AT WORK”

DCM No. 788, date 14.12.2005 FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE ACCIDENT AT WORK OR BECOUSE OF THE WORK

DCM No. 803, date 4.12.2003 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE NORMS OF AIR QUALITY

DCM No. 824, date 11.12.2003 FOR THE CLASSIFICATION, PACKAGING, LABELING AND STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PREPARTATION

DCM No. 853, date 28.12.2005; FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

DCM No. 1012, date 10.12.2010 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE REGULATION FOR THE SIGNS AT CONSTRUCTION YARDS AND WORKPLACE

DCM No. 1022, date 15.12.2010 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE LIST OF ALBANIAN HARMONIZED STANDARDS, THAT SERVE AS REFERENCE FOR THE PRESUMPTION OF CONFORMITY OF THE PERSONAL PROTETIVE EQUIPMENTS

DCM No. 1096, date 4.11.2009 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE TECHNICAL REGULATION “FOR THE KEY REQUIREMENTS AND ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY OF THE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENTS”

DCM No. 1216, date 3.9.2008 FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE TECHICAL REGULATION FOR THE KEY REQUIREMENTS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CONFORMITY OF THE MACHINERY



**Annex 7: EU directives and related national legislation**

	Council Directive 2006/7/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM No.797, dt.29.9.2010 "On the approval of the sanitary regulation "For the bathing water quality management"
	Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency,	Transposed (partially) through:  Law no.27/2017 on chemicals management
		DCM No. 489 of 29.6.2016 "On approval of the list of substances of very high concern (SVHC), criteria's for inclusion of substances in the list of SVHC and issuing of a conditional authorization in order to continue using the SVHC"
		Draft-DCM "For restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain chemicals and certain dangerous articles"

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	Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM No. 246, dated 30.4.2014 "On the environmental water quality norms"
	Air Quality Framework Directive 2008/50/EC	Transposed (fully) through:  Law 162/2014 "On protection of ambient air quality"
		DCM No. 352, dated 29.4.2015 "On ambient air quality assessment and the requests on certain related pollutants"
	Council Directive 86/278/EEC on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture, as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC and Regulation (EC) No. 807/2003 and (EC)219/2009	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no.127 dated 11.02.2015 "On the requirements of the use of sewage sludge in agriculture"

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	DIRECTIVE 2013/39/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 August 2013 amending Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EC as regards priority substances in the field of water policy	Transposed (partly) through:  DCM No. 267, dated 7.5.2014 "On the approval of the priority substance lists in the aquatic environment"
	Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment, as amended by Commission Directive 98/15/EC and Regulation (EC) No. 1882/2003	Law No. 9115, dated 24.7.2003, "On environmental treatment of wastewater".  DCM No. 177, dated 31.03.2005, "On allowed rates of liquid discharges and zoning criteria of hosting aquatic environments"
	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste	Transposed (partially) through:
		Law No.10463, dt.22.09.2011 "On integrated waste management" amended
		DCM no. 967, dated 25.10.2013 "On the organization and functioning of integrated waste management committee"
		DCM no. 229, dated 23.4.2014 "On the approval of rules for non hazardous waste transfer and the information that should be included at the transfer note"

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		DCM no. 371, dated 11.6.2014 On the approval of rules on the consignment of hazardous waste and their consignment note
		DCM no. 418, dated 25.6.2014 "On segregated waste collection at source"
		DCM no. 608, dated 17.9.2014 "On the definition of the necessary measures for the collection and treatment of bio waste and the criteria and deadlines for their reduction"
		DCM no.798, dated 29.9.2010 On the approval of regulation "On hospital waste administration"
		DCM no.575, dt.24.06.2015 "on the approval of requirements for inert waste management"
	The Habitats Directive Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora amended by Directive 97/62/EC, Directive 2006/105/EC and (EC) Regulator 1882/2003, as well as Directive 2009/147/EC "On wild bird conservation".	Transposed (fully) through:  Law no. 9587, date 20.7.2006 "On protection of biodiversity"
		Law No. 37/2013 "On some amendments in the law no.9587, dated 20.7.2006 "On the protection of biodiversity" as amended"
		Law no. 68/2014 dated 3.7.2014 "On some additions and changes to the Law no.9587, dated 20.7.2006 On biodiversity protection"

		Law (2017) "On protected areas"
		DCM No. 866 of 10.12.2014 "On the approval of natural habitat types, plants, animals and birds of interest for the European Union"
	<p>European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC</p> <p>on packaging and packaging waste, Directive 2004/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste; Statement by the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament and Directive 2005/20/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2005 amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste</p>	<p>Transposed (fully) through:</p> <p>DCM no.177, dt.06.03.2012 "On packaging and packaging waste"</p>

	European Parliament and Council Directive 94/63/EC on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 1882/2003	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM No. 1075, dated 23.12.2015 “On the measures for VOC emission control resulting from Storage and Distribution of Petrol from terminals to service stations”.
	Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of PCBs and PCTs as amended by Regulations (EC) 596/2009	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no. 387, dated 6.5.2015 “On the approval of rules on controlling the pcb-s disposal, decontamination or disposal of equipment containing PCBs and/or the disposal of waste from used PCBs”
	Ambient Air Quality Directive (framework) Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	Transposed (fully) through:  Law 162/2014 “On protection of ambient air quality”
		DCM No. 352, dated 29.4.2015 “On ambient air quality assessment and the requests on certain related pollutants”

	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein as amended (CITES)	Transposed (fully) through:
		Law no.9021, dated 6.3.2003 "On the adhering of the RoAto the "Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)
		Law no. 9867, date 31.1.2008 "On the rules and procedures for international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora"
		Law No. 40/2013 "On an amendment to the Law No. 9867 of 31.01.2008 "On the rules and procedures of international trade of endangered species of wild flora and fauna"
		Law No. 5/2015 of 12.02.2015 "On an amendment to the Law No. 9867 of 31.01.2008 "On the rules and procedures of international trade of endangered species of wild flora and fauna"
		Law No. 5/2015 of 12.02.2015 "On one amendment to the Law No. 9867 of 31.01.2008 "On the rules and procedures of international trade of endangered species of wild flora and fauna"
		Draft Order of Minister, "On approval of registration form" based on Law no. 9867, date 31.1.2008 "On defining the rules and procedures for international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora".

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	Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC, as amended by Directive 2000/71/EC53, Directive 2003/17/EC54 and Regulation (EC) No. 1882/2003	Transposed (partially) through:  DCM no 147, dt.21.03.2007 “On the quality of petrol and diesel fuels”
		DCM no dt. 30.07.2008 “On the quality of diesel produced through domestic crude oil refining”
		DCM no.52, dated 14.01.2009 “On the quality of diesel fuel produced through the refining of crude oil extracted from the territory of RoA and marketed for the road vehicles and power generators”
	Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 1882/2003	Transposed (partially) through:  DCM no.379, dated 25.05.2016 On the approval of the regulation “On the quality of drinking water ”
	Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe.	Transposed (fully) through:  Law 162/2014 “On protection of ambient air quality”
		DCM No. 352, dated 29.4.2015 “On ambient air quality assessment and the requests on certain related pollutants”



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	Council Directive on the landfill of waste (99/31/EC)	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no. 452, dated 11.7.2012 "On landfill of wastes"
	Council Directive 1999/32/EC relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 1882/2003 and Directive 2005/33/EC	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no.781, dt. 14.11.2012 "On the quality of certain liquid fuels for thermal, civil, industrial and water transport use (sea, river and lake).  (Ministry of Industry and Energy)
	Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of-life vehicles as amended by Commission Decision 2002/525/EC 109, Commission Decision 2005/437/EC 110 , Commission Decision 2005/438/EC 111 and Council Decision 2005/673/EC	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no. 705, dated 10.10.2012 "On end of life vehicle waste management"
	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327/1 of	Transposed (partially) through:  Law 111/2012, dt. 15.11.2012 "On integrated management of waterresources"

	22.12.2000), as amended by Decision 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy	DCM No. 352, dated 29.4.2015 "On ambient air quality assessment and the requests on certain related pollutants"
	Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no. 178, dated 6.3.2012 "On waste incineration"
	Regulation (EC) no.1005/2009 of the European Parliament and European Council, date 16 september 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.	Transposed (Partially) through:  DCM No.453, dated 23.6.2005, "On approval of the list of equipment, using ozone depleting substances, which are prohibited to be produced and imported, as well as the rules and procedures for substitution of the ozone depleting substances in existing equipment"

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		DCM nr.290, dated 28.04.2010 "On some changes and additions to DCM No.453, dated 23.6.2005" "On approval of the list of equipment, using ozone depleting substances, which are prohibited to be produced and imported, as well as the rules and procedures for substitution of the ozone depleting substances in existing equipment"
		DCM 353, dt. 29.04.2015 "On certain changes to the DCM no.453, dated 23.6.2005 "On the approval of the list of equipment that use ODS which are forbidden to be produced or imported and rules and procedures for the replacement of ODS in the existing equipment" changed
	Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms	Draft DCM On the deliberate release into the environment of LMOs. Prepared by UNEP-GEF biosafety project
	Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) Text with EEA relevance	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no. 957, dated 19.12.2012 "On electric and electronic equipment waste"

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	Heavy Metals in Ambient Air Directive Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air	Transposed (fully) through:  Law 162/2014 “On protection of ambient air quality”
		DCM No. 352, dated 29.4.2015 “On ambient air quality assessment and the requests on certain related pollutants”
	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 519/2012 of 19 June 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants as regards Annex I	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no 360, dt. 29.04.2015 “On approval of the list of Persistent Organic Pollutants and determining measures on manufacturing, import, placing on the market and their use”
	Council Directive 2006/7/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM No.797, dt.29.9.2010 “On the approval of the sanitary regulation “For the bathing water quality management”

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	Directive 2013/39/Eu Of The European Parliament And Of The Council of 12 August 2013	Transposed (partly) through:  DCM No. 267, dated 7.5.2014 "On the approval of the priority substances list in the aquatic environment"
	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste (in force as of 12 December 2010)	Transposed (partially) through:
		Law No.10463, dt.22.09.2011 "On integrated waste management" amended
		DCM no. 967, dated 25.10.2013 "On the organization and functioning of integrated waste management committee"
		DCM no. 229, dated 23.4.2014 "On the approval of rules for non hazardous waste transfer and the information that should be included at the transfer note"
		DCM no. 371, dated 11.6.2014 On the approval of rules on the consignment of hazardous waste and their consignment note
		DCM no. 418, dated 25.6.2014 "On segregated waste collection at source"
		DCM no. 608, dated 17.9.2014 "On the definition of the necessary measures for the collection and treatment of bio waste and the criteria and deadlines for their reduction"

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		DCM no.798, dated 29.9.2010 On the approval of regulation “On hospital waste administration”
		DCM no.575, dt.24.06.2015 “on the approval of requirements for inert waste management”
	Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC	Law No. 10 304, date 15.7.2010 For minerary extraction in the Republic of Albania.
	The Batteries Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC	Transposed (fully) through:  DCM no. 866, dated 4.12.2012 “On batteries, accumulators and their waste”

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	The Groundwater Directives Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration	Transposed (partly) through:  Draft Decision of the NWC “On The Content, Development and Implementation of National Water Strategies, of River Basin District Management Plans and of Flood Risk Management Plans”
	Regulation (Eu) No 517/2014 Of The European Parliament And Of The Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006	Transposed (partially) through:  DCM Nr. 865, dated 10.12.2014 “On the reduction and stabilization of the fluorinated GHGs”
	Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, as amended by regulations (EC) 1379/2007, (EC) 669/2008, (EC) 219/2009 and (EC)308/2009 and Directive 2009/31/EC.	Transposed (partially) through:  DCM no. 641, dated 1.10.2014 “On the approval of rules for waste export and transit of non hazardous and inert waste”
	Directive 2010/75/Eu Of The European Parliament And	Transposed (partially) through:

	Of The Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Recast)	DCM No. 908, dated 21.12.2016 “On the measures for the limitation of the VOC emissions from the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations”
		Draft law “On environmental permitting”, (2018)
		DCM No. 419, dated 25.6.2014 “On approval of the special requirements for the review of environmental permit applications of Type A, B and C, for the transfer of permits from one subject to another, the conditions for the respective environmental permits, as well as detailed rules for their review by the competent authorities until the issuance of these permits by NLC”.
		Draft Ministerial Order on the Format to be used in preparing reports on the implementation of the Law “On Environmental Permitting” as regards Class A Environmental permits.
		Draft DCM (2018) “On waste from the titanium dioxide industry” has been planned under the Waste Law. No deadlines determined for its preparation and/or approval.
		Draft DCM (2018) on Large Combustion Plants



## Annex 8: Environmental and Social safeguard applicable to WBTTFP

The Bank requires Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank support to ensure that they do not have, or mitigate potential negative environmental impacts. The EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. The EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The EA considers the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; social aspects; and transboundary and global environmental aspects. The Borrower is responsible for carrying out the EA and the Bank advises the Borrower on the Bank's EA requirements.

The Bank classifies the proposed projects into three major categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

- Category A: The proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- Category B: The proposed project's potential adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally important areas-including wetlands, forests, grasslands, or other natural habitats- are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases migratory measures can be designed more readily than Category A projects.
- Category C: The proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts

**The activities already identified for financing under the WBTTFP project fall under Environmental Category B and C by virtue of their potential impacts. Category A projects may have potential and highly significant or irreversible environmental impacts and therefore cannot be financed by this project.**

**Table : Summary of Safeguard policies on WBTTFP**

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	X	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		X

Forests OP/BP 4.36		<b>X</b>
Pest Management OP 4.09		<b>X</b>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		<b>X</b>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		<b>X</b>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	<b>X</b>	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		<b>X</b>
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		<b>X</b>
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		<b>X</b>

Detailed overview of WB Safeguard policy OP/BP 4.01 and OP/BP 4.12 is presented on WB web site (<https://policies.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/090224b0822f7384.pdf>).

## Annex 9: Grievance Form

Reference Number		
Full name (optional) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I wish to raise my grievance anonymously.</li> <li>• I request not to disclose my identity without my consent.</li> </ul>		
Contact information  Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By Post: <i>Please provide mailing address:</i>            _____            _____            _____</li> <li>• By telephone:            _____</li> <li>• By E-mail</li> </ul>	
Preferred language of communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albanian</li> <li>• Other: _____</li> </ul>	
Description of Grievance	Describe here the motive of your complaint, the place, the date and the subjects involved	
Date of Grievance		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time incident/grievance (date _____)</li> <li>• Happened more than once (how many times? _____)</li> <li>• On-going (currently experiencing problem)</li> </ul>
What do you expect from this process?	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Please return this form to:*

Project Implementation Unit at MIE

Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

## **Annex 10: Template Environmental Mitigation Plan**

			Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
Pre-construction / Design							
Construction							
Construction							
Construction							
Construction							
Operation							

			Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
Operation							
Decommissioning							
Decommissioning							

## **Annex 11: Template Environmental Monitoring Plan**



						Cost		Responsibility	
Phase	What <i>parameter is to be monitored?</i>	Where <i>is the parameter to be monitored?</i>	How <i>is the parameter to be monitored/ type of monitoring equipment?</i>	When <i>is the parameter to be monitored- frequency of measurement or continuous?</i>	Why  Is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
Baseline									
Baseline									
Construct									
Construct									
Operate									

						Cost		Responsibility	
Phase	What <i>parameter is to be monitored?</i>	Where <i>is the parameter to be monitored?</i>	How <i>is the parameter to be monitored/ type of monitoring equipment?</i>	When <i>is the parameter to be monitored- frequency of measurement or continuous?</i>	Why  Is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
Operate									
Decommission									

