



# Replacement Roads Project - Projekti i Rrugeve Zevendesuese

Contract No. RRD1 - Kontrata Nr.: RRD1

Preliminary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment -  
Vleresimi Paraprak i Ndikimit Mjedisor dhe Social

## Non-Technical Summary - Permbledhje Jo-Teknike

(Replacement Road Banja-Gramsh – Rruga Zevendesuese Banje-Gramsh)

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ITALCONSULT



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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The present Non-Technical Summary relates to the following Project: Design of Replacement Road Banja – Gramsh.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process has been undertaken in compliance with the requirements of Albanian Law, the European Union Directives and the IFC performance standards.

The present summary comprises a brief evaluation of the Design of the Replacement Road Banja - Gramsh and a description of the ESIA procedure.

This document is prepared in the frame of ongoing consultation on the ESIA with statutory authorities. In particular it constitutes the vehicle by which the designer is seeking opinions from planning authorities and other stakeholders to which further planning applications are to be made.

### **2. REASONS FOR PROPOSING THE PROJECT**

The Project is located along the Devoll River, approximately 60-80 km south-south-east of Tirana. By the concession agreement Devoll Hydropower S.A. (DHP) has earned the right to harness the hydrological potential of the Devoll River between 95 m and 810 m above sea level, between Banja and Maliq.

DHP intend to develop, plan, construct and operate two hydropower plants along the Devoll River with total installed turbine capacity of approx. 248 MW. The plants will generate approximately 703 GWh/yearly of renewable, environmental-friendly energy, once they are finished and operating, increasing the electricity production in Albania by 17%.

There are several types of roads in the area and substantial effort will be required to provide new roads and bring existing roads up to standard.

More typically there will be daily movement of heavy vehicles such as trucks, tankers, busses.

## **PERMBLEDHJE JO-TEKNIKE**

### **1. PARATHENIE**

Kjo Permbledhje Jo-Tekniqe lidhet me Projektin: Projektimi i Rruges Zevendesuese Banje - Gramsh.

Procesi i Vleresimit te Ndikimit Mjedisor dhe Social (VNMS), eshte realizuar ne perputhje me kerkesat e Legjisacionit Shqiptar, Direktivat e Bashkimit Evropian dhe standartet e performances se IFC.

Kjo permbledhje permban nje vleresim te shkurter mbi Projektin e Rruges Zevendesuese Banje - Gramsh si dhe nje pershkrim mbi proceduren e VNMS.

Ky dokument eshte percatitur ne kuader te konsultimit vijues me autoritetet perkatese lidhur me VNMS. Ne vecanti, ai perben mjetin me te cilin projektuesi RRD kerkon te marre opinionet nga autoritetet planifikuese dhe palet e tjera te interesuara, tek te cilet do te behen ne vijim aplikimet per planifikimet e metejshme.

### **2. ARSYET PSE PROPOZOHET PROJEKTI**

Projekti ndodhet pergjate Lumit Devoll, rreth 60-80 km ne jug-juglindje te Tiranes. Me ane te mareveshjes koncesionare Devoll Hydropower S.A. (DHP) ka fituar te drejten e shfrytezimit te potencialit hidrologjik te Lumit Devoll midis 95 m dhe 810 m mbi nivelin e detit, pergjate Banjes deri ne Maliq.

DHP synon te zhvilloje, planifikoje, ndertoje dhe operoje dy HEC-e pergjate Lumit Devoll me kapacitet total te instaluar ne turbina prej rreth 248 MW. HEC do te prodhojne rreth 703 GWh/vit energji te rrinovueshme dhe miquesore me mjedisin apo te jete gati per shfrytezim, duke e rritur prodhimin e energjise ne Shqiperi me 17%.

Ne kete zone ka disa lloje rrugesh ku do te kerkohen perpjekje te konsiderueshme per te siguruar rruget e reja dhe per te sjelle rruget ekzistuese ne standart.

Me tipike do te jene levizjet e perditshme te mjeteve te renda sic jane kamionet, autobotet,

Although most activity will be concentrated at the off road construction site there will be some movement also along the public roads.

### **3. EXPECTED BENEFITS**

Expected benefits are: journey time savings, reduction of accidents, reduction of vehicle operating costs and contribution to the improvement of the link between Devoll region and their communities with the rest of Albania.

### **4. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

The process has been undertaken in compliance with the requirements of **Albanian Law, the European Union Directives and the standards of the IFC**.

The legal framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) procedure in Albania is based on Law No. 10440 on Environmental Impact Assessment approved on July 07, 2011. Chapter II of law no. 10440 requires public participation in the process of Environmental Impact Assessment in line with the requirements of the new environmental legislation and the relevant EU directives.

The ESIA system is administered by the Ministry of Environment. This Ministry is also responsible for environmental licensing, inspection, and enforcement of environmental laws and standards.

The Design of Replacement Roads Project has adopted IFC Requirements as an international reference standard for their social and environmental strategies. The ESIA will be structured to meet the requirements of IFC, particularly for the land acquisition and resettlement. Road replacement projects are classified as a Category A project, which will require an Environmental Management Plan to be included in the ESIA Report.

The IFC Performance Standards consist of:

- Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System
- Performance Standard 2: Labour and

autobuzet. Megjithese shumica e aktivitetave do te perqendrohen ne kantierin jashte rruges, do te kete edhe disa levizje pergjate rrugeve publike.

### **3. PERFITIMET E PRITSHME**

Perfitimet e pritshme jane: kursim ne kohen e udhetimit, pakesim i aksidenteve, ulje e kostove operacionale te mjeteve dhe kontribut ne permiresimin e lindhjes se rajonit te Devollit dhe komuniteteve me pjesen tjeter te Shqiperise.

### **4. KUADRI LIGJOR DHE INSTITUCIONAL**

Procesi eshte realizuar ne perputhje me kerkesat e **Legislacionit Shqiptar, Direktivat e Bashkimit Evropian dhe Standartet e IFC**.

Kuadri ligjor per procedurat e Vleresimit te Ndikimit Mjedisor dhe Social (VNMS) ne Shqiperi bazohet ne Ligjin No. 10440 mbi Vleresimin e Ndikimit ne Mjedis te aprovuar ne 07 Korrik 2011. Kapitulli II i ligjit no. 10440 kerkon pjesemarrjen e publikut ne procesin e Vleresimit te Ndikimit ne Mjedis ne linje me kerkesat e legislacionit te ri mbi mjedisin dhe direktivat perkatese te BE.

Sistemi i VNMS administrohet nga Ministria e Mjedisit. Kjo Ministri eshte gjithashtu perjegjese per licensimin mjedisor, inspektimin dhe detyrimin per zbatim te ligjeve dhe standarteve te mjedisit.

Projekti i Rrugeve Zevendesuese ka adoptuar Kerkesat e IFC si një standart reference nderkombetare per strategjite e tyre sociale dhe mjedisore. VNMS do te strukturohet ne menyre te tille qe te plotesoje kerkesat e IFC, vecanerisht per blerjen e tokes dhe zhvendosjen e banesave. Projektet e zhvendosjes se rrugeve klasifikohen si projekte te Kategorise A, te cilat do te kerkojne një Plan Administrimi Mjedisor te perfshire ne Raportin e VNMS.

Standartet e Performances te IFC jane:

- Standarti i Performances 1: Vleresimi Social dhe Mjedisor dhe Sistemi i Administrimit
- Standarti i Performances 2: Kushtet e Punesimit dhe Punes

#### Working Conditions

- Performance Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Abatement
- Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Performance Standard 7: Indigenous People
- Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

The application of IFC standards requires also the following processes:

- **Scoping:** a process by which stakeholders are consulted to contribute to the identification of key issues to be investigated as part of the ESIA.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** a comprehensive approach to the communication and consultation with the identified stakeholders throughout the whole project lifecycle.
- **Focus on Social Issues:** whereas the Albanian legislation mainly refers to environmental impacts the IFC approach also focuses on the identification of impacts on the communities.

#### 5. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT

This non technical summary report relates to the replacement of the main road on north shore of Banja Reservoir from Banja to Gramsh.

**Road standards:** The preliminary design has used Albanian Road Design Manual as standards.

**Cross sections:** according to Albanian Standards

**Junctions:** Two types of intersections could be implemented:

- Roundabout (optional);
- T-junction.

The North Shore of Banja Reservoir from Banja to

- Standarti i Performances 3: Parandalimi dhe Pakesimi i Ndotjes
- Standarti i Performances 4: Shendet, Mbrojtja dhe Sigurimi i Komunitetit
- Standarti i Performances 5: Blerja e Tokes dhe Zhvendosja e Pavullnetshme e Banimit
- Standarti i Performances 6: Konservimi i Biodiversitetit dhe Administrimi i Qendrueshem i Burimeve Natyrore
- Standarti i Performances 7: Popullatat Indigjene
- Standarti i Performances 8: Trashegimia Kulturore

Aplikimi i standardeve te IFC kerkon gjithashtu proceset e me poshtme:

- **Ekzaminimin (Scoping):** një process prej të cilin palet e interesuara konsultohen te kontribuojne ne identifikimin e ceshtjeve krye që duhet te investigohen si pjesë e VNMS.
- **Angazhimi i Paleve te Interesuara:** një perafrim gjitheperfshires per komunikim dhe konsultim me palet e interesuara te identikuara gjate ciklit jetesor te projektit.
- **Fokusi mbi Ceshtjet Mjedisore:** ndersa legjislacioni Shqiptar i referohet kryesisht ndikimeve mjedisore, perafrimi i IFC fokuson gjithashtu mbi identifikimin e ndikimeve mbi komunitetet e ndikuara.

#### 5. KARAKTERISTIKAT E PROJEKTIT

Kjo permblehdje jo-teknike i referohet zevendesimit te rruges kryesore ne bregun verior te Rezervuarit te Banjes nga Banja ne Gramsh.

**Standartet rrugore:** Projekti paraprak ka perdorur si standarte Manualin e Projektimit te Rrugeve te Shqiperise.

**Sekcionet e prerjeve tipike:** ne perputhje me standartet shqiptare.

**Lidhjet:** Do te aplikohen dy tipe lidhjesh:

- Rrethore/roundabout (opsional);
- Lidhje ne formen T.

Bregu Verior i Rezervuarit te Banjes nga Banja ne

Gramsh is a national road. Three main alignment alternatives are developed (A coastal shore, B hilly and C mountainous). A detailed analysis for each alternative, as well as a combined evaluation of criteria related to technical features and environmental & social impacts, is provided below.

Gramsh eshte rruge kombetare. Jane trajtuar tre alternativa kryesore per rrugëkalimin (A pergjate bregut, B kodrinore dhe C malore). Me poshtë eshte dhene një analize e detajuar, si dhe një vleresim i kombinuar i kritereve qe lidhen me vecorite teknike dhe ndikimet mjedisore & sociale.

## Overview of proposal Alternatives

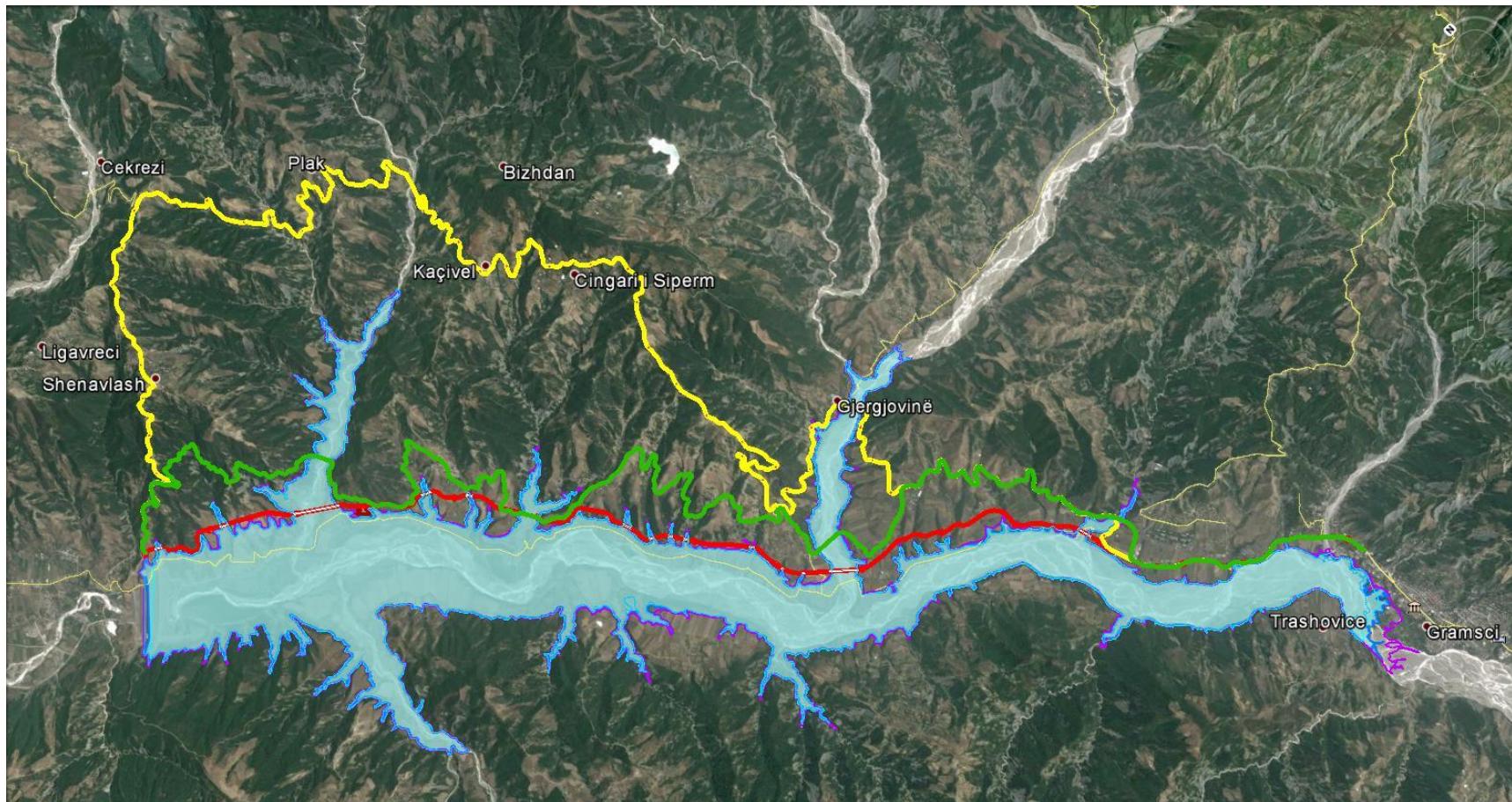
Three alternatives developed during the preliminary design are:

- **Alternative 1** - Red Costal shore;
- **Alternative 2** - Green Hilly;
- **Alternative 3** - Yellow Mountainous.

## Pamje e pergjithshme e Alternativave te propozuara

Tre alternativat e trajtuara gjate fazes se projekt idese jane:

- **Alternativa 1** – E kuqe, Pergjate Bregut;
- **Alternativa 2** – E gjelber, Kodrinore;
- **Alternativa 3** – E verdhe. Malore.



#### **ALTERNATIVE C (UPPER HILLY ALTERNATIVE)**

Alternative C alignment follows an existing mountainous route. It has a length of 30.31 km and is the longest route of three alternatives with a driving time at 40.92 min. This alternative pass through a forestry habitat of low trees and bushes along its majority route. In addition, due to the break terrain with a lot of streams in between, it is considered with high geological risks and unstable soil.

From the environmental point of view, this alignment might have the highest negative impact of all three alternatives, due to the various impacts that the construction activity of the road will produce on air, water bodies, wild life habitats disturbance, land sliding, etc, and further also in operation phase.

From the social point of view, the route is far from the existing road which means this road could not serve the majority of community that will lose the existing road, subject that could create difficulty in mobility and the perspective of local economy. The driving time is the longest compared with the other two alternatives and it is considered more than double of the current driving time through the existing road.

These considerations were sufficient to consider the Alternative C as the most unsuitable variant for the selection route as Road Replacement solution.

#### **ALTERNATIVE B (PERIPHERAL LOW HILLS ALTERNATIVE)**

Alternative B alignment in its majority route follows existing hilly local traces. It has a length of approx 23.50 km and is consider a driving time along this alignment on around 32 min, which mean 50% more driving time than the current road. It can be considered similar with the Alternative C as regards the type of terrain and type of habitats that this Alternative pass through,

#### **ALTERNATIVA C (ALTERNATIVA KODRINORE E SIPERME)**

Rrugekalimi i Alternatives C ndjek nje rrugë ekzistuese malore. Ajo ka nje gjatesi prej 30.31 km dhe eshte rrugekalimi me i gjate mes te tre alternativave me nje kohe udhetimi prej 40.92 min. Kjo alternative kalon permes nje habitati te ulet pyjor me shkurre per gjate shumices se gjatesise se saj. Ne shtese te kesaj, per shkak te terrenit te thyer me mjaft perrenj midis tyre, eshte konsideruar te jete me rreziqe te larta gjeologjike dhe toka te paqendrueshme.

Nga kendveshtrimi mjedisor, ky rrugekalim mund te kete ndikimin negativ me te larte nga te tre alternativat, per shkak te ndikimeve te ndryshme qe aktivitetet ndertimore te rruges do te prodhojne ne ajer, trupat ujore, shqetesimet ne habitatet e gjallesave te egrra, shkarje te dherave, etj. dhe per me tej gjate fazes se shfrytezimit.

Nga kendveshtrimi social, rrugekalimi ndodhet larg prej rruges ekzistuese qe do te thote se kjo rrugë nuk mund t'ju sherbeje shumices se komuniteteve qe do te humbasin rrugen ekzistuese, ceshtje qe mund te krijoje veshtiresi ne levizje dhe ne perspektiven e ekonomise se komuniteteve locale. Koha e udhetimit eshte me e gjata krahasuar me dy alternativat e tjera dhe konsiderohet me shume se dyfishi i asaj ekzistuese.

Keto konsiderata ishin te mjaftueshme per te mos konsideruar Alternativen C si variantin me te papershatshem per t'u perzgjedhur ne zgjidhje te rrugekalimit per Rrugen Zevendesuese.

#### **ALTERNATIVA B (PERIFERIKE KODRINORE E ULET)**

Rrugekalimi i Alternatives B ne pjesen me te madhe te rrugetimit te tij ndjek gjurmë ekzistuese kodrinore. Ka nje gjatesi prej rreth 23.50 km dhe konsiderohet qe koha e udhetimit ne te eshte perreth 32 min, qe do te thote 50% kohe me shume se ajo e rruges se tanishme. Ajo mund te konsiderohet e ngjashme me Alternativen C per sa i takon tipit te terrenit dhe tipit te habitateve qe kalon permes kjo Alternative, megjithese eshte me

although it is shorter and in a lower altitude. However, the negative impacts produced by this Alternative are more similar to that previously described for Alternative C rather than for Alternative A. Again due to the steep terrain with a lot of streams in between, it is considered with high geological risks and unstable soil.

This alignment passes through three main fjords with high span bridges. However, the speed driving remains at less than 50 km/h for almost 30% of the route.

In brief, from the ESIA point of view, this alignment is not considered the most suitable and could not be considered further as detailed solution since the level of impacts is considered high on soil, water, air etc. As the Alternative C, this Alternative does not fit the local community as a good Replacement Road due to its location far from the majority of communities.

From the environmental point of view, in addition, this alignment might produce high impacts due to the various impacts that the construction activity will produce on air, water bodies, wild life habitats disturbance, land sliding, etc, and further also in operation phase.

From the social point of view, the route is far from the existing road which means this road could not serve the majority of community that will lose the existing road, subject that could create difficulty in mobility is not ranked as the best.

These considerations were sufficient to consider the Alternative B not as the most suitable variant for the selection route as Road Replacement solution.

#### **ALTERNATIVE A (COASTAL SHORE ALTERNATIVE)**

The alignment, in majority of route, follows the lower part of the Banja – Gramsh coastal shore of the coming future Banja Reservoir. It has a length of approx 15.23 km and is considered a driving time along this alignment on around less than 19 min,

e shkurter dhe gjendet ne lartesi me te uleta. Megjithate, ndikimet negative qe prodhohen nga kjo Alternative jane me te ngashme me ato te pershkruara me pare per Alternativen C sese ato te Alternatives A. Perseri, per shkak te terrenit te thyer me mjaft perrenj midis tyre, konsiderohet me rreziqe te larta gjeologjike dhe toka te paqendrushme.

Ndryshe nga Alternativa C ky rrugekalim kalon permba tre fitordeve kryesore me ane te urave te gjata. Megjithate, shpejtesia e udhetimit mbetet me e ulet se 50 km/h per gati 30% te te gjithe rrugetimit.

Shkurt, nga kendveshtrimi i VNMS, ky rrugekalim nuk konsiderohet si me i pershtatshmi dhe nuk mund te konsiderohet per me tej ne zgjidhjen e detajuar perderisa niveli i ndikimeve konsiderohet i larte mbi token, ujin, ajrin etj. Si ne Alternativen C, kjo Alternative nuk i pershtatet komunitetit lokal si ne Rruga Zevendesuese e mire per shkak te pozicionimit te saj larg prej shumices se komuniteteve.

Nga kendveshtrimi mjedisor, si shtese, ky rrugekalim mund te prodroje ndikime te larta per shkak te ndikimeve te ndryshme qe do te prodhohen gjate aktivitetit te ndertimit mbi ajrin, trupat ujore, shqetesimet ne habitatet e gjallesave te egrra, shkarje te dherave, etj. dhe per me tej gjate fazes se shfrytezimit.

Nga kendveshtrimi social, rrugekalimi ndodhet larg prej rruges ekzistuese qe do te thote se kjo rruga nuk mund tu sherbeje shumices se komuniteteve qe do te humbasin rrugen ekzistuese, ceshtje qe mund te krijoje veshtiresi ne levizje e per kete kjo nuk eshte klasifikuar si me e mira.

Keto konsiderata ishin te mjaftueshme per te konsideruar Alternativen B si variantin jo me te mire per rrugekalimin e perzgjedhur si zgjidhjen e Rruges Zevendesuese.

#### **ALTERNATIVA A (ALTERNATIVA PERGJATE BREGUT)**

Rrugekalimi, ne pjesen me te madhe te tij, ndjek pjesen e ulet te vijes se bregut Banje – Gramsh, qe ne te ardhmen do te perbeje Rezervuarin e Banjes. Ka nje gjatesi reth 15.23 km dhe konsiderohet qe koha e udhetimit neper kete rrugekalim te behet ne

considering that the existing road with 16.75 km is covered in average for approx 22 min. The driving time is calculated to be more stable, which mean that only less than 3% of driving time will be below speed of 50 km/h, instead of the actual around 17% resulting on existing road. It can be considered that this alignment will be an added value for the future constructed landscape architecture of the region, as regards the type of terrain and type of habitats that this alignment pass through. Although the construction structures in this alternative (mainly bridges and other structures) are much more in number and locations, have been selected the best engineering practices to use during design and implementation so to produce minimal impacts into environment and the communities.

This alignment fits much better for the local communities as a Replacement Road, but at the same time provides opportunities for the local businesses and new perspectives on increasing the local incomes through even new activities such as tourism and nature.

As regards the main negative impact that this alignment could have is the loss of few agriculture patches of land. However, define of affected people and activities in early time and following the Albanian legislation and the best IFC principles through the process of ESIA consultation and compensations, it is not expected for this impact any migration trend, while it is expected a minimal impact of short period.

Again due to the low terrain and reusing part of the existing rehabilitated route (parts that are above the buffer zone), it is considered the alignment with low geological risks and unstable soil.

This alignment fits better the local community as a good Replacement Road due to its location the majority of communities.

From the environmental point of view, this alignment might have the highest positive impact with mainly less impact on wild life habitats disturbance, land sliding, vegetation, etc.. Impacts during construction and operation phases will be

me pak se 19 min, duke konsideruar qe ne rrugen ekzistuese prej 16.75 km kryhet per rreth 22 min. Koha e udhetimit perllogaritet te jetë me e stabilizuar, qe do te thote se vetem per me pak se 3% e kesaj kohe udhetimi do te kryhet nen shpejtesine 50 km/h, underkohe qe kjo e tanishmja kap rreth 17% te kohes. Mund te konsiderohet qe shtrirja te perbeje ne te ardhmen nje vlore te shtuar ne peisazhin arkitekturor te ndertuar te rajonit, lidhur me llojin e terrenit dhe te habitateve permes te cilave ajo kalon. Edhe pse strukturat ndertimore ne kete shtrirje (kryesisht ura dhe struktura te tjera) jane me te shumta ne numer dhe vendodhje, jane perzgjedhur praktikat me te mira inxhinierike per t'u perdorur gjate projektimit dhe zbatimit, keshtu qe do te prodhohen ndikime minimale ne mjedis dhe komunitete.

Kjo shtrirje, per komunitetet lokale, perputhet mjaft me mire si nje Rrufe Zevendesuese, por ne te njeften kohe siguron mundesi per bizneset lokale dhe perspektiva te reja per rritjen e te ardhurave lokale permes edhe aktiviteteve te reja sic jane turizmi dhe natyra.

Per sa i takon ndikimit kryesor negativ qe mund te kete kjo shtrirje, eshte humbja e disa copezave te tokes buqesore. Megjithate, percaktimi heret ne kohe i njerezve dhe aktiviteteve te prekura dhe ne zbatim te legjislacionit shqiptar e parimeve me te mira te IFC permes procesit te konsultimit te VNMS dhe kompensimit, nuk pritet te kete tendencia per migrim dhe gjithashtu pritet te kete nje ndikim minimal per nje kohe te shkurter.

Perseri per shkak te terrenit te ulet dhe duke riperdorur pjesë te rruges ekzistuese per rehabilitim (pjeset qe jane mbi zonen buffer), konsiderohet qe Alternativa te paraqes me pak rrezik gjeologjik dhe toka te pastabilizuara.

Kjo shtrirje perputhet mire me komunitetet lokale si nje Rrufe Zevendesuese e mire per shkak te vendodhjes se saj me shumicen e komuniteteve.

Nga kendveshtrimi mjedor, kjo shtrirje mund te kete ndikimin me te larte pozitiv, me shume me pak ndikim shqetesues per habitatet e gjallesave te egra, shkarjet e tokes, vegjetacionin, etj.. Ndikimet gjate fazave te ndertimit dhe shfrytezimit do te

better mitigated in this alignment.

From the social point of view, the alignment is replacing better the existing road which means this road could serve the majority of community that will lose the existing road, subject that could facilitate better the mobility and the perspective of local economy. The driving time is the shorter compared with the other alternatives and it is considered less than the current driving time through the existing road.

These considerations were sufficient to consider this alignment as the most suitable variant for the selection route as Road Replacement solution.

### Alternatives comparison

The main features of the three alternatives are listed below:

Technical Features	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3
Length (m)	15,234	23,478	30,316
Bridges length (m)	2,275	890	279
% alignment with Ds < 50km/h	0.89%	27.97%	33.25%
Traveling time (min)	18.36	31.13	40.92
% Travel time respect existing	-15.5%	43.2%	88.2%
Tortuosity Value	1.08	1.67	2.15
<b>Impacts</b>			
Agriculture Impacts	*	***	**
Villages Impacts	*	***	***
Environmental Impacts	*	**	*
Geological Risks	**	***	*
Construction cost	***	**	*

As shown in the table, the Alternative 1 is the one with the best improvement:

- Shortest length;
- Shortest travelling time;
- Less Tortuosity Value;
- Less agriculture, village and environmental impacts.
- Medium geological risks

and it represents a good solution compared also

jene me mire te zbutura ne kete shtrirje.

Nga kendveshtrimi social, rruga zevendeson me mire ate ekzistuese qe do te thote se kjo rruga mund t'i sherbeje shumices se komunitetit qe do te humbase rrugen ekzistuese, ceshtje qe mund te lehtesoje me mire levizjen dhe perspektiven e ekonomise lokale. Koha e udhetimit eshte me e shkurter krahasuar me alternativat e tjera dhe konsiderohet edhe me e shkurter se koha e tanishme e udhetimit permes rruges ekzistuese.

Keto konsiderata ishin te mjafueshme per te konsideruar kete shtrirje si variantin me te pershatatshem per rrugetimin e perzgjedhur si zgjidhje e Rruges Zevendesuese.

### Krahasimi i alternativave

Me poshte jane listuar tiparet kryesore te te treja alternativave:

Vecorite Teknike	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3
Gjatesia (m)	15,234	23,478	30,316
Gjatesia e urave (m)	1,830	890	279
% e shtrirjes me Ds < 50km/h	0.89%	27.97%	33.25%
Koha e udhetimit (min)	18.36	31.13	40.92
% Kohe udhetimi krahasuar me te tashmen	-15.5%	43.2%	88.2%
Vlera e lakimit / perdedhjes	1.08	1.67	2.15
<b>Ndikimet</b>			
Ndikimet ne Bujqesi	*	***	**
Ndikimet ne Fshatra	*	***	***
Ndikimet ne Mjedis	*	**	*
Rreziqet gjeologjike	**	***	*
Kostot e Ndertimit	***	**	*

Sic jepet ne tabele, Alternativa 1 eshte ajo qe ka te dhenat me te mira:

- Gjatesine me te vogel;
- Kohen me te shkurter te udhetimit;
- Vleren me te ulet te Lakimit/Perdredhjes;
- Ndikime me te vogla ne bujqesi, fshatra dhe mjedis
- Rreziqe gjeologjike ne nivel mesatar.

with the existing road.

## 6. POTENTIAL LOCAL SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment will address the following topics:

- *Cultural Heritage:*
  - *archaeology,*
  - *landscape & townscape.*
- *Natural Resources:*
  - *ecology,*
  - *agriculture,*
  - *surface water resources,*
  - *soil & groundwater.*
- *Amenity and Welfare:*
  - *air quality,*
  - *noise & vibration,*
  - *visual amenity,*
  - *traffic & access,*
  - *local community,*
  - *socio-economics.*

## 7. MITIGATION STRATEGY

### Environmental Design Management

A fundamental part of the ESIA process is the feedback of the emerging results into the design and decision-making processes. The most cost-effective way of applying mitigation is by designing it into the project. As potential significant adverse effects are identified these will be fed into the design process so that, where possible, they can be mitigated until the residual effects are deemed to be “as low as reasonably practicable” (ALARP). The iterative “predict-evaluate-mitigate” sequence is at the core of ESIA and design. This sequence can also be applied to the identification of positive opportunities (predict-evaluate-enhance).

The ALARP principle is most applicable in the context of addressing individual effects. Determining what is ‘reasonably practicable’ is

dhe ajo perfaqeson nje zgjidhje te mire krahasuar gjithashtu me rrugen ekzistuese.

## 6. EFEKTET E RENDESISHME POTESHALE LOKALE

Vleresimi i Ndikimeve Mjedisore dhe Sociale do te adresoje tematikat e meposhtme:

- *Trashegimia Kulturore:*
  - *arkeologjia,*
  - *peisazhi natyror dhe i vendbanimeve*
- *Burimet Natyrore:*
  - *ekologjia,*
  - *bujqesia,*
  - *burimet e ujrale siperfaqesore,*
  - *toka dhe ujrat nentokesore*
- *Komoditetet dhe Mireqenia:*
  - *cilesia e ajrit,*
  - *zhurma dhe vibracioni,*
  - *komoditetet vizuale,*
  - *trafiku dhe aksesi,*
  - *komuniteti lokal,*
  - *ceshtjet socio-ekonomike*

## 7. STRATEGJA E ZBUTJES

### Administrimi i projektimit mjedisor

Nje pjese themelore e procesit te VNMS eshte reagimi prej rezultateve te zhvilluara ne procesin e projektimit dhe vendimarrjes. Menyra me me kosto efektive per aplikimin e masave zbutese eshte permes projektimit te tyre ne projekt. Pasi efektet e rendesishme potenciale te kunderta jane identifikuar ato do te jepen per t'u perfshire ne procesin e projektimit keshtu qe, aty ku eshte e mundur, ato mund te zbuten deri sa efektet e mbeturta te konsiderohen si “aq te ulta sa te jene te arsyeshme praktikisht” (ALARP). Vazhdimesia perserite se “parashiko-vlereso-zbut” eshte zemra e VNMS dhe projektimit. Kjo vazhdimesi mund te aplikohet gjithashtu ne identifikimin e mundesive pozitive (parashiko-vlereso-realizo).

Parimi ALARP eshte me shume i aplikuar ne

something that the ESIA team cannot achieve in isolation. Factors such as safety, technical feasibility, constructability and operability all feature in ALARP. The other key factor is cost. In defining ALARP for an impact/mitigation measure, the proportionality of the cost to the benefit must be given proper consideration.

## **8. POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

### **8.1. ARCHAEOLOGY**

There are two major impacts of the new road on the archaeological resources of the study area. One is negative and the other one is positive. The negative impact is the threat of destruction of archaeological remains and the positive impact is the possibility evaluation and integration of this heritage into the future development of the area.

### **8.2. LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE AND BUILT HERITAGE**

Impacts on landscape/townscape character and built heritage will be assessed during construction and during operation.

Impacts on landscape or townscape character and built heritage are likely to occur within those character areas affected directly or indirectly by proposal. Direct impacts may occur as a result of physical changes to landscape, townscape or built heritage features whereas indirect impacts may occur as a result of visual intrusion that could affect the character of the landscape/townscape or the setting of built heritage features. The physical extent over which impacts may occur will therefore be dependent upon the baseline character appraisal as well as the extent of the visual envelope of the proposed works. Impacts will be either temporary or permanent.

### **8.3. ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY**

During the construction phase there are several impacts, such as: temporary loss of ecological resources in urban areas, temporary landtake of construction sites, temporary fragmentation of habitats and creation of barriers to animal

kontekstin e adresimit te efekteve individuale. Duke percaktuar se cfare eshte "praktikisht e arsyeshme" eshte dicka qe ekipi i VNMS nuk mund ta arrije i izoluar. Faktore sic jane siguria, besueshmeria teknike, ndertueshmeria dhe shfrytezueshmeria te gjitha pasqyrohen ne ALARP. Faktori tjeter kyc eshte kostua. Ne percaktimin e ALARP per nje mase ndikuese/zbutese, proporcionaliteti i kostos ne perfitim duhet te jepet me konsideratat e duhura.

## **8. NDIKIME POTENCIALE**

### **8.1. ARKEOLOGJIA**

Rruja e re ka dy ndikime te rendesishme mbi burimet arkeologjike te zones. Nje eshte negative dhe tjetri pozitiv. Ndiqime negative lidhet me rrezikun per te shkaterruar mbetjet arkeologjike, ndersa ndikimi pozitiv lidhet me mundesine per vleresim dhe integrim te ketyre burimeve arkeologjike ne zhvillimin e zones ne te ardhmen.

### **8.2. PEISAZHI DHE TRASHEGIMIA NDERTIMORE**

Ndikimet mbi peisazhin dhe trashegimine ndertimore do te vleresohej gjate ndertimit dhe gjate shfrytezimit.

Ndikimet ne karakterin e peisazhit dhe trashegimine ndertimore mund te ndodhin ne ato zona karakteristike qe ndikohen direkt ose indirekt nga propozimet. Ndikimet direkte ndodhin si rezultat i ndryshimeve fizike te vecorive te peisazhit apo te trashegimise ndertimore, ndersa ndikimet indirekte mund te ndodhin si rezultat i nderhyrjes pamore qe ndikon ne karakterin e peisazhit apo ne pozicionimin e tipareve te trashegimise ndertimore. Pra shtrirja fizike mbi te cilen ndodh ndikimi do te varet nga vleresimi i karakteristik baze dhe nga shtrirja pamore e punimeve te propozuara. Ndikimet do te jene te perkohshme ose te perhershme.

### **8.3. EKOLOGJIA DHE BIODIVERSITETI**

Gjate fazes se ndertimi ka disa ndikime, sic jane: humbje e perkohshme e burimeve ekologjike ne zonat urbane, marrje e perkohshme e tokes per kantieret e ndertimit, ndarje e perkohshme e habitateve dhe krijimi i barrierave per levizjen e

movement, changes in surface and groundwater hydrology, changes and/or degradation of soil quality due to erosion, deposition of materials at sites, littering or accidental spillage of fuels or materials, dust deposition (e.g. on foliage or soil surface), disturbance of species from noise, vibration and light emissions, non-specific disturbance to species (e.g. birds) due to presence of construction crews and equipment.

During the operational phase the main impacts that will occur are: permanent landtake and loss of habitat due to construction of new structures, habitat fragmentation and creation of barriers to movement of organisms, permanent changes to the hydrology of surface and ground waters, soil degradation due to operational spillage, changes in trackside habitat management, including use of herbicides, loss of access to sites of amenity value because of their nature conservation interest, reinstatement and/or creation of new habitat.

#### **8.4. AGRICULTURE**

The main impacts on agriculture will be: temporary/permanent lost of access to fields, temporary/permanent derivation of access to fields, temporary/permanent landtake, permanent removal of access to livestock drinking point, permanent splitting of the original properties, permanent disturbance of drainage and/or irrigation works.

#### **8.5. SURFACE WATER RESOURCES**

Main impacts associated with the construction phase include: temporary changes to the flow of watercourses; temporary physical interfaces with features/resources, including direct damage to aquatic habitats and watercourses; changes to surface water quantity, including the potential for flooding; changes to surface water quality due to contaminant release; modification of flood defence structures.

During operation, the expected impacts include: permanent changes to surface water, where altered flow conditions could affect sediment

kafsheve, ndryshime ne hidrologjine siperfaqesore dhe nentokesore, ndryshime dhe degradim i cilesise se dherave per shkak te erozionit, depozitimit te materialeve ne zone, ndotja apo derdhjet aksidentale te karburantit e materialeve te tjera, depozitimi i pluhurit (psh mbi gjethe apo siperfaqen e dheut), shqetesim i specieve nga zhurma, dridhet dhe drita, shqetesim jo-specific per specie (psh zogje) per shkak te pranise se punetoreve dhe makinerive te ndertimit

Ndikimet kryesore qe do te shfaqen gjate fazes se shfrytezimit jane: marrje e perhershme e tokes dhe humbje habitati nga ndertimi i strukturave te reja, ndarje e habitatit dhe krijimi i barrierave per levizjen e organizmave, ndryshime te perhershme ne hidrologjine siperfaqesore dhe nentokesore, degradim i dherave prej derdhjeve nga shfrytezimi, ndryshimet ne administrimin e habitatit per gjate rruges, perfshire perdonimin e herbicideve, humbje e perqasjes ne zonat me vlera pamore per shkak te interesit per mbrojtjen e natyres se tyre, rivendosje dhe/ose krijim i habitatit te ri

#### **8.4. BUJQESIA**

Ndikimet kryesore ne bujqesi do te jene: humbje e perkohshme / perhershme e perqasjes tek fushat bujqesore, ndryshim i perkohshem / perhershem i perqasjes tek fushat bujqesore, marrje e perkohshme / perhershme e tokes, largim i perhershem i perqasjes tek pikat ku pi uje bagetia, copezim i perhershem i pronave fillestare, shqetesim i perhershem i punimeve te ujitesh dhe/ose kullimit.

#### **8.5. BURIMET E UJERAVE SIPERFAQESORE**

Ndikimet kryesore qe lidhen me fazen e ndertimit perfshijne: ndryshim i perkohshem i drejtimit te rrjedhave ujore; nderveprim i perkohshem fizik me vecorite/burimet, perfshire demtim direkt te habitateve ujore dhe rrjedhave ujore; ndryshime ne sasite e ujerave siperfaqesore, perfshire mundesine per permbytje; ndryshimet ne cilesine e ujerave siperfaqesore, prej shkarkimit te ndotesve; modifikimi i strukturave mbrojtese nga permbytjet.

Ndikimet e pritshme gjate shfrytezimit perfshijne: ndryshime te perhershme te ujerave siperfaqesore, ku ndryshimet ne rrjedhje mund te prekin erozionin

erosion and deposition as well as aquatic habitats; permanent physical interference with features and resources, including direct loss of or damage to watercourses and aquatic habitats; changes to surface water quality due to contamination, which may result from accidental or routine emissions such as maintenance, and where contaminants could enter ground or surface waters via the carriageway drainage; and permanent disturbing of flood discharge (barrier effect)

## **8.6. SOIL AND GROUNDWATER**

Main impacts during construction include: temporary physical interference with features and resources, changes to groundwater quality and flows, the planned or unforeseen disturbance of contaminated soils, accidental or inadvertent release of contaminated materials during the transport of contaminated spoil off-site.

The impacts associated with permanent landtake and operation will comprise permanent physical interference with features and resources, including direct loss of or damage to abstraction well infrastructure and drains.

There is also some potential for long-term impacts caused by construction that may not become apparent until the operational phase has begun. These impacts might include: the disturbance of contaminated soils, the disturbance and modification of existing migration pathways, and the creation of new permanent pathways for contaminants to affect existing or new receptors.

## **8.7. AIR QUALITY**

Impacts that will be assessed include:

- dust and airborne particulate emissions associated with demolition and construction works sites;
- any changes in road traffic exhaust emissions due to increased journey times resulting from temporary or permanent closure of roads;

dhe depozitimin e sedimenteve, si dhe habitatet ujore; nderveprim i perhershem fizik me vecorite dhe burimet, perfshire humbje direkte apo demtim te rrjedhave ujore dhe te habitateve ujore; ndryshimet ne cilesine e ujerave siperfaquesore prej ndotjes, qe mund te shkaktohet nga emetimet aksidentale apo rutine sic eshte mirembajtja, dhe prej depertimit te ndotesve ne ujerat nentokesore apo siperfaquesore prej kullimit te trasese se rruge; shqetesim i perhershem i shkarkimit te permbytjeve (efekti barriere).

## **8.6. TOSA DHE UJERAT NENTOKESORE**

Ndikimet kryesore gjate ndertimit perfshijne: nderhyrje e perkohshme fizike me vecorite dhe burimet, ndryshimet ne cilesine dhe prurjet e ujerave nentokesore, shqetesimi i planifikuar apo i paparashikuar i dherave te ndotur, leshimi aksidental apo i pakujdeshem i materialeve te ndotura gjate transportimit te dheut te ndotur jashte zones.

Ndikimet qe lidhen me marrjen e perhershme te tokes dhe me shfrytezimin perbejne nje nderhyrje te perhershme fizike ne vecorite dhe burimet, perfshire humbjen direkte apo demtimin e infrastrukturese se puseve te marrjes se ujit dhe te kullimit.

Gjithashtu, ka nje potencial per ndikime afatgjata qe shkaktohen nga ndertimi, te cilat mund te mos shfaqen derisa te filloje faza e shfrytezimit. Keto ndikime mund te perfshijne: shqetesimi i dherave te ndotur, shqetesimi dhe modifikimi i rrugeve ekzistuese te migrimit, krijimin e rrugeve te reja te perhershme te ndotesve qe te prekin receptoret ekzistues apo ata te rinj

## **8.8 CILESIA E AJRIT**

Ndikimet qe do te vleresoohen perfshijne:

- emetimin e pluhurit dhe pjesezave ne ajer, qe lidhen me punimet e prishjes dhe ndertimit ne zone;
- cdo ndryshim ne shkarkimet e trafikut rrugor per shkak te rritjes se koheve te udhetimit, qe rezultojne nga mbyllja e perkohshme apo e perhershme e rrugeve;

- any increases in exhaust emissions due to increases in operational road traffic;

## **8.7 NOISE AND VIBRATION**

Main impacts during construction are: construction site noise and vibration, construction road traffic noise, and noise impacts due to changes in traffic flow.

During operation phase: noise and vibration from use of new or altered sections of roads and corresponding supporting structures if relevant, noise from changes in road traffic flow, and noise and vibration resulting from changes in service patterns and changes in traffic nature.

## **8.8. VISUAL AMENITY**

Impacts associated to the construction: opening up of new views, blocking of existing views or intrusion into views, change in character or quality of views; intrusion of traffic into views, change in views at night.

Impacts associated to the operation: opening up of new views, change in character and quality of views, intrusion into views including new landmarks and focal points; intrusion into, or screening of, existing views, change in light levels and visual focus at night.

## **8.9. TRAFFIC AND ACCESS**

Impacts that are expected to occur and, therefore assessed, during construction, include: changes in road traffic flows arising from temporary road closures; temporary increases in public road traffic; temporary increases in traffic flows due to construction vehicles crossing roads; temporary changes in the routeing of agricultural circulation; temporary changes to pedestrian routes and footways; temporary loss of safety due to increased traffic and network modifications.

Impacts during operation include: permanent changes in road traffic flow levels; permanent changes the routeing of agricultural circulation; permanent changes to pedestrian routes and footways.

- cdo rritje te shkarkimeve nga marmitat per shkak te shtimit te trafikut gjate shfrytezimit

## **8.9 ZHURMA DHE DRIDHJET**

Ndikimet kryesore gjate ndertimit jane: zhurmat dhe dridhjet ne kantierin e punimeve, zhurma e trafikut te ndertimit te rruges, zhurma si pasoje e ndryshimeve ne rrjedhen e trafikut.

Gjate fazes se shfrytezimit: zhurma dhe dridhjet per shkak te perdorimit te seksioneve rrugore te rinj ose ndryshuar, dhe strukturave mbeshtetese korresponduese, nese ka; zhurma nga ndryshimet ne rrjedhen e trafikut; dhe zhurma e dridhjet qe vijne nga ndryshimet ne tiparet e sherbimeve dhe ndryshimeve ne natyren e trafikut.

## **8.8. KENAQESIA PAMORE**

Ndikimet qe lidhen me ndertimin: hapje e pamjeve te reja, bllokim i pamjeve ekzistuese apo nderhyrje tek pamjet, ndryshim ne tiparet apo cilesine e pamjeve; nderhyrje e trafikut tek pamjet, ndryshimi i pamjeve gjate nates

Ndikimet qe lidhen me shfrytezimin: hapje e pamjeve te reja, ndryshim ne tiparet apo cilesine e pamjeve, nderhyrje tek pamjet, perfshire pikat e reja te referimit dhe ato fokale; nderhyrje tek, apo shfaqje e pamjeve ekzistuese; ndryshime ne nivelet e ndricimit dhe fokusit pamor gjate nates.

## **8.9. TRAFIKU DHE PERQASJA**

Ndikimet qe pritet te ndodhin, pra dhe te vleresohen, gjate ndertimit, perfshijne: ndryshimet ne rrjedhen e trafikut rrugor prej mbylljes se perkohshme te rruges; rritje e perkohshme e trafikut ne rruget publike; rritja e perkohshme e trafikut prej makinerive te ndertimit ne rruge; ndryshimet e perkohshme ne levizjen e mjeteve buqesore; ndryshimet e perkohshme ne levizjen e kembesoreve; humbja e perkohshme e sigurise per arsyte te rritjes se trafikut dhe modifikimeve te rrjetit rrugor.

Ndikimet gjate shfrytezimit perfshijne: ndryshimet e perhershme te niveleve te rrjedhes se trafikut rrugor; ndryshimet e perhershme ne levizjen e mjeteve buqesore; ndryshimet e perhershme ne levizjen e kembesoreve.

## **8.10. LOCAL COMMUNITY**

For all communes/villages situated along the Project, impacts will be evaluated for land use, road infrastructure, water supply network, power supply, health, education, culture and sport facilities as well as agriculture and business.

Moreover, residential accommodation is considered where there is a potential for demolition or temporary loss of groups of properties.

Potential impacts during the construction stage may comprise:

- *temporary landtake from community facilities;*
- *temporary closure and/or displacement of community facilities or groups of residents;*
- *temporary severance or diversion of public rights-of-way or key access routes; and*
- *temporary impacts on local amenity due to noise, dust, traffic and visual intrusion (each will be assessed and reported separately within the ESIA).*

Potential impacts associated with the operation of the scheme may comprise:

- *demolition of, and/or permanent landtake from community facilities;*
- *permanent loss or closure of community resources;*
- *permanent severance or diversion of public rights-of-way or key access routes;*
- *permanent impacts on local amenity due to noise, dust, traffic and visual intrusion (each to be assessed and reported separately within the ESIA);*
- *amelioration of accessibility to the adjacent properties and communities;*
- *reduction of accidents and pollution.*

The assessment will consider both primary and secondary impacts. Primary impacts include demolition of, or landtake from, a facility and

## **8.10. KOMUNITETI LOKAL**

Per te gjitha komunat/fshatrat qe gjenden per gjate projektit, do te vleresojen ndikimet lidhur me perdorimin e tokes, infrastrukturen rrugore, rrjetin e furnizimit me uje, furnizimin me energji, shendetin, edukimin, kulturen dhe sportin, si dhe bujqesine dhe biznesin.

Per me teper, eshte marre ne konsiderate akomodimi per banim aty ku ka nje potencial per prishje apo humbje te perkohshme te grupeve te banesave.

Ndikimet potenciale gjate fazes se ndertimit do te permbajne:

- *marrje te perkohshme e tokes prej strukturave te komunitetit;*
- *mbyllje dhe/ose zhvendosje te perkohshme te strukturave te komunitetit apo grupeve te banoreve;*
- *ndarje apo devijim i perkohshem i te drejtes se publikut per te kaluar apo i rrueve kyc te perqasjes; dhe*
- *ndikime te perkohshme mbi komoditetet lokale per shkak te zhurmes, pluhurit, trafikut dhe nderhyrjeve pamore (secila do te vleresohet dhe trajtohet vecmas ne VNMS).*

Ndikimet potenciale qe lidhen me fazen e shfrytezimit te skemes do te permbajne:

- *prishjen dhe/ose marrjen e perhershme te tokes prej strukturave te komunitetit;*
- *humbje apo mbyllje e perhershme e burimeve te komunitetit;*
- *ndalimi/devijimi i perhershem i te drejtes se publikut per te kaluar apo hyre ne rruget kyc;*
- *ndikime te perhershme mbi komoditetet lokale per shkak te zhurmes, pluhurit, trafikut dhe nderhyrjeve pamore (secila do te vleresohet dhe trajtohet vecmas ne VNMS);*
- *permiresim i qasjes tek pronat dhe komunitetet ne afersi;*
- *reduktim i aksidenteve dhe ndotjes.*

Vleresimi do te marre ne konsiderate si ndikimet paresore, ashtu dhe ato dytesore. Ndikimet paresore perfshijnë prishjen apo marrjen e tokes

severance/diversion of a public right-of-way or key access route. Secondary impacts can arise from the accumulation of primary impacts e.g. displacement of residents due to temporary loss of habitable space or the general impairment to amenity by noise, visual intrusion or traffic. The cumulative effects of different impacts will also be considered.

The significance of an effect will be based on the magnitude of the impact and the nature of the resource/receptor, taking into account the availability of alternative resources in the locality.

### **8.11. SOCIO-ECONOMICS**

Potential impacts during the construction stage to be considered will be:

- *temporary or permanent displacement or disruption to businesses due to temporary landtake or other construction effects;*
- *direct changes in the demand for construction employees;*
- *indirect changes in the demand for employees due to the purchase of materials or services and the spending of incomes associated with construction of the project.*

Potential impacts associated with the operation of the Replacement Roads Project will be related to employment and regeneration issues.

Employment impacts will consist of:

- *displacement or disruption of existing businesses and / or provision of new businesses directly due to permanent landtake;*
- *indirect changes in the demand for employment due to reductions in spending associated with the displacement of businesses by the project;*
- *direct changes in the demand for employment associated with the operation of the new services;*
- *indirect changes in the demand for employment due to the purchase of materials and services and the spending of incomes*

nga nje strukture, si dhe humbjen e te drejtes se publikut per kalim ne nje rruge kyc. Ndikimet dytesore mund te vijne nga grumbullimi i ndikimeve paresore, dmth zhvendosja e banoreve per shkak te humbjes se perkohshme te banimit, ose demi i komoditetit prej zhurmës, nderhyrje pamore, ose trafikut. Do te merren ne konsiderate dhe efektet kumulative te ndikimeve te ndryshme.

Rendesa e nje efekti do te mbeshtetet tek madhesia e ndikimit dhe natyra e burimit/receptorit, duke marre ne konsiderate disponibilitetin e burimeve alternative ne zone.

### **8.11. CESHTJET SOCIAL-EKONOMIKE**

Ndikimet potenciale qe duhen marre ne konsiderate gjate fazes se ndertimit do te jene:

- *zhvendosje apo nderprerje e perkohshme apo e perhershme e bizneseve, nga marrja e perkohshme e tokes dhe efektet e ndertimit;*
- *ndryshimet e drejtperdrejta ne kerkesen per punetore ndertimi;*
- *ndryshimet e terthorta ne kerkesen per punetore per shkak te blerjes se materialeve apo sherbimeve dhe shpenzimit te te ardhurave qe lidhen me ndertimin e projektit.*

Ndikimet potenciale qe lidhen me shfrytezin e Projektit te Rrugeve Zevendesuese do te lidhen me ceshtjet e punesimit dhe te rigjenerimit.

Ndikimet ne punesim do te perbehen nga:

- *zhvendosje apo nderprerje e bizneseve ekzistuese dhe/ose hapje direkt e bizneseve te reja nga marrja e perhershme te tokes;*
- *ndryshime indirekte ne kerkesen per punesim, nga reduktimi i shpenzimeve, qe lidhet me zhvendosjen e bizneseve nga projekti;*
- *ndryshime direkte ne kerkesen per punesim, qe lidhet me funksionimin e bizneseve te reja;*
- *ndryshime indirekte ne kerkesen per punesim, per shkak te blerjes se materialeve apo sherbimeve dhe shpenzimit te te ardhurave qe lidhen me funksionimin e Projektit te Rrugeve*

*associated with the operation of the Replacement Roads Project.*

Regeneration impacts of the Replacement Roads Project will be assessed in terms of significant changes in accessibility to major sources of employment in the areas linked by the scheme by residents of areas identified in relevant policy guidance documents as having a high priority for additional job opportunities.

The socio-economical evaluation will be facilitated using questionnaires, on community stakeholders and representatives opinion on road building or providing accessibility, changes on land use and possible changes on economical activity vectors.

## **9. NEXT STEPS**

Following the first public consultation, the next steps on the process will be:

- Keeping the minutes of the first consultation, particularly considering the “Questions & Answers” section and addressing all questions/isues in a timely and professionally manner;
- Conduction of the consultations in the terrain regarding all the mentioned issues that are related to the road construction impacts;
- Preparation of the final draft of ESIA and its consultation with the public;
- Receiving all the comments/opinions provided by the public, their evaluation and addressing in the final ESIA;
- Preparation of the final ESIA, including the Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) and Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP).

*Zevendesuese.*

Ndikimet e Projektit te Rrugeve Zevendesuese ne rigjenerim do te vleresozen ndaj ndryshimeve te rendesishme tek perqasja e banoreve te zonave te identikuara ne dokumentet udhezuese te politikave si zona me prioritet te larte per mundesi shtese punesimi, ndaj burimeve kryesore te punesimit ne zonat e lidhura nga skema.

Vleresimi socio-ekonomik do te kryhet me ane te pyetesorve mbi opinionin e perfaquesuesve e paleve te interesuara te komunitetit, mbi ndertimin e rruges, mbi perqasjen ndaj saj, ndryshimet ne perdonimin e tokes dhe ndryshimet ne drejtim te aktiviteteve ekonomike.

## **9. HAPAT VIJUES**

Ne vijim te konsultimit te pare me publikun, hapat vijues te procesit do te jene si me poshte:

- Mbajtja e minutave te konsultimit te pare, me konsiderate te vecante sektionin “Pjetje & Pergjigje” dhe adresimi i te gjitha pyetjeve/ceshtjeve ne kohen e duhur dhe ne menyre profesionale;
- Realizimi i konsultimit ne terren per te gjitha ceshtjet e permendura qe lidhen me ndikimet nga ndertimi i rruges;
- Hartimi i draftit final te VNMS dhe paraqitja e tij ne publik;
- Marrja e te gjitha komenteve/opinioneve te shprehura nga publiku, vleresimi i tyre dhe reflektimi ne VNMS finale;
- Pergatitja e VNMS finale, perfshire dhe Planet e Vepprimeve per Risistemimin (RAP) dhe Planin e Menaxhimit dhe Monitorimit te Mjedisit (EMMP).