

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE  
PROJECT PROMOTION OF OLD BAZAAR TOURISM IN MUNICIPALITY  
OF CAIR**

**MUNICIPALITY OF CAIR**

**Skopje, May 2018**

## INTRODUCTION

Local and Regional Competitiveness Project (LRCP) is a four-year investment operation, supported by European Union using funds from IPA II earmarked to competitiveness and innovation in Macedonia. LRCP will be managed as a Hybrid Trust Fund and consist of four components, executed by the World Bank and the Government of Macedonia. The Project will provide investment funding and capacity building to support sector growth, investment in destinations and specific destination prosperity. At the regional and local levels, the Project will support selected tourism destinations in the country through a combination of technical assistance to improve destination management, infrastructure investment and investments in linkages and innovation. The investments will be undertaken through a grant scheme for the regional tourism stakeholders such as municipalities, institutions, NGOs and private sector.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) including Management Plan for Cultural Heritage works has been prepared for activities carried out under the Promotion of Old Bazaar based tourism in Municipality of Cair Project. The ESMP presents the project description, technical details, scope, setting and location based on which it assesses environmental and social risks as well as risks related to immovable cultural heritage. Implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures addressing the identified risks and issues defined in the ESMP is mandatory.

### **1. Promotion of Old Bazaar based tourism in Municipality of Cair**

The Old Bazaar, part of the Municipality of Chair, is situated in the center of Skopje, the capital city of Republic of Macedonia, categorized as one of the top touristic attractions in our country, according to the criteria for attractiveness and the frequency of tourist visits. The Old Bazaar with its cultural, historical and spiritual heritage dates from the early 12<sup>th</sup> century presents a vast development touristic potential for the municipality, as well as for the City of Skopje.

Based on typological characteristics, Old Bazaar is categorized as complex bazaars with medieval oriental character. Within the Old Bazar is a great number of profane and sacral monumental objects and it is one of the biggest bazaars in Balkans. Because of its importance and value, the Old Bazaar is protected as monument of culture with decree of Institution for Protection of cultural monuments. Because of criteria that it fulfills such as documentation, age, diversity and integrality, Old Bazaar is categorized as cultural heritage of special importance. The Law for Protection of Old Bazaar prevents activities and impacts that can damage and degrade the cultural monument and insures preservation of its historical, artistic, cultural values. The Old Bazaar meets all conditions according to which the benchmark “touristic place” is defined. It is attractive (reach in cultural and historical monuments and many catering and sale capacities); it possesses communicability (because there is pedestrian and traffic accessibility); and finally, it possesses a high receptivity (because it features or in its vicinity there is an accommodation and a number of other facilities that provide essential services for tourists).

The current situation in the Old Bazaar that is confirmed in the program for revitalization of the Old Bazaar, due to different types of illegal excavation interventions by the users of single

buildings in the bazaar, the arena of the street networks and other open areas is in an extremely degraded condition.

The façade and the windows in a number of shops are worn out or replaced with windows of PVC and aluminum material and thus the authentic character of the Old Bazaar is violated.

Due to the above-mentioned reasons, the Municipality of Chair foresees remediation of part of the main street alley Bit Pazarska cobblestone and rehabilitation of the existing facades through replacement of windows, doors and shop signs of buildings in the Old Bazaar in accordance with Article 7 of Law on for Protection of Old Bazaar. Implementation of sub-project activities (remediation of cobblestone and rehabilitation of facades through replacement of windows, doors and shop signs of stores) will increase the attraction of the Old Bazaar as a tourist destination and contribute to a greater socio-economic development of tourist operators and craftsmen in Old Bazaar.

## **2. Planned activities**

The municipality of Cair is planning activities for remediation (rehabilitation) and replacement of damaged cobblestone pavement at the main street Bit Pazarska and replacement of existing windows of shops in Old Bazaar (conservation of authenticity and uniqueness of the content and properties of Old Bazaar). The project envisages usage of natural stone for cobblestone, same as existing stone. According to the position for sanitation of cobblestone, the stone is 10-20 cm thick. The stone should be first (I) class quality and without cracks. For the reconstruction of existing windows and doors conditions for conservation issued by National Institution Conservation Center foresees usage of massive wood from wooden timber - white pine without nods that impacts on wood deformation. During carpentry, the percentage of humidity must not exceed 11%.

These activities will contribute in enhancement of touristic attraction of Old Bazaar and enhanced socio-economic development of touristic operators and trades in Old Bazaar.

Total surface for rehabilitation (remediation) of cobblestone pavement is 2240 m<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 1 Graphic image of surface pavement



Figure 2 Current situation of cobblestone pavement

The activities for conservation of shops include:

1. Replacement of old windows and doors with metal and aluminum profile with new wooden profile
2. Placement of store signs in the shops
3. Placement of planters around the shops

4. Placement of wooden screens on the shops (shutters on windows/doors)

The selection of shops is based on their degraded situation of shops and expression of interest from owners for replacement of windows.



Figure 3 Current situation of shops in Old Bazaar



Figure 3 Planned design

Furthermore, the main activity will be the virtualization of cultural heritage in Old Bazaar through introduction of new software application for digital platform that will attract many young people and make Old Bazaar greater touristic attraction. During all activities, the municipality of Cair will build touristic capacity of all stakeholders in Old Bazaar and will advance the relations with rest of bazaars in Balkans.

### **Location of activities**

The old Skopje Bazaar, a unique monumental unit, has been proclaimed a cultural heritage of particular importance with the Law for Protection of Old Bazaar (Off. Gazette of RM 130/08 and 179/10). With the proclamation of the Old Skopje Bazaar for cultural heritage, permanent protection of the historical, artistic, architectural, urban, ambient, ethnological, sociological and other scientific and cultural values, as well as authenticity, uniqueness, diversity, integrity, old age and other properties, content, and functions of special importance is enabled.

Skopje's Old Bazaar is the biggest bazaar in the Balkans and outside Istanbul. Located on east bank of river Vardar, the Bazaar has been a trading center since XII century. Skopje's Bazaar grew fast and reached its peak during the reign of the Ottoman Turks on the Balkans. Various objects in the Old Bazaar, as mosques, "an" (inns), and other Turkish objects are proof for that.

Although the Islamic architecture dominates in the Bazaar, there are few churches. Archeological proofs found in Kale fortress suggest that Skopje's Old Bazaar has been inhabited since 4.000 BC. The first historical documents refer that the bazaar has been inhabited since VI century BC by the Paeonians. In the VI century BC the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I built Kale fortress on a hill, a place where later the Bazaar started to grow. That area became main center of trade in the XII century. In 1392, Macedonia was conquered by the Ottoman Turks who gave Skopje the name of Üsküp. During reign of the Ottoman Turks the Bazaar reached its peak and became one of the most important economic centers. The town quickly turned into a place with domination of the Muslim population that shaped its new look, building numerous objects as mosques, inns, hammams and other Islamic objects.

The old Skopje Bazaar, which occurred in the period from the 15th to the 20th centuries on an urban structure that dates from the 11th century, as a cultural heritage of special importance is good of general interest for the Republic of Macedonia and enjoys special protection. For the purpose of protection, regulation, revitalization and rational use of the Old Skopje Bazaar and its contact zones, the Chair and Centar municipalities adopt detailed urban plans for the areas within their jurisdiction within the protected area.

Within the Old Bazaar numerous sacral and profane objects protected as individual immovable cultural heritage in accordance to Law on protection of cultural heritage. However none of the listed buildings are in the vicinity of the planned works.

Objects planned (shops) within the activity for conservation of shops are shown in red on figure 4 below. Detailed Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Promotion of Old Bazaar based tourism in Municipality of Cair sub-project is attached as Annex 1 of this ESMP.



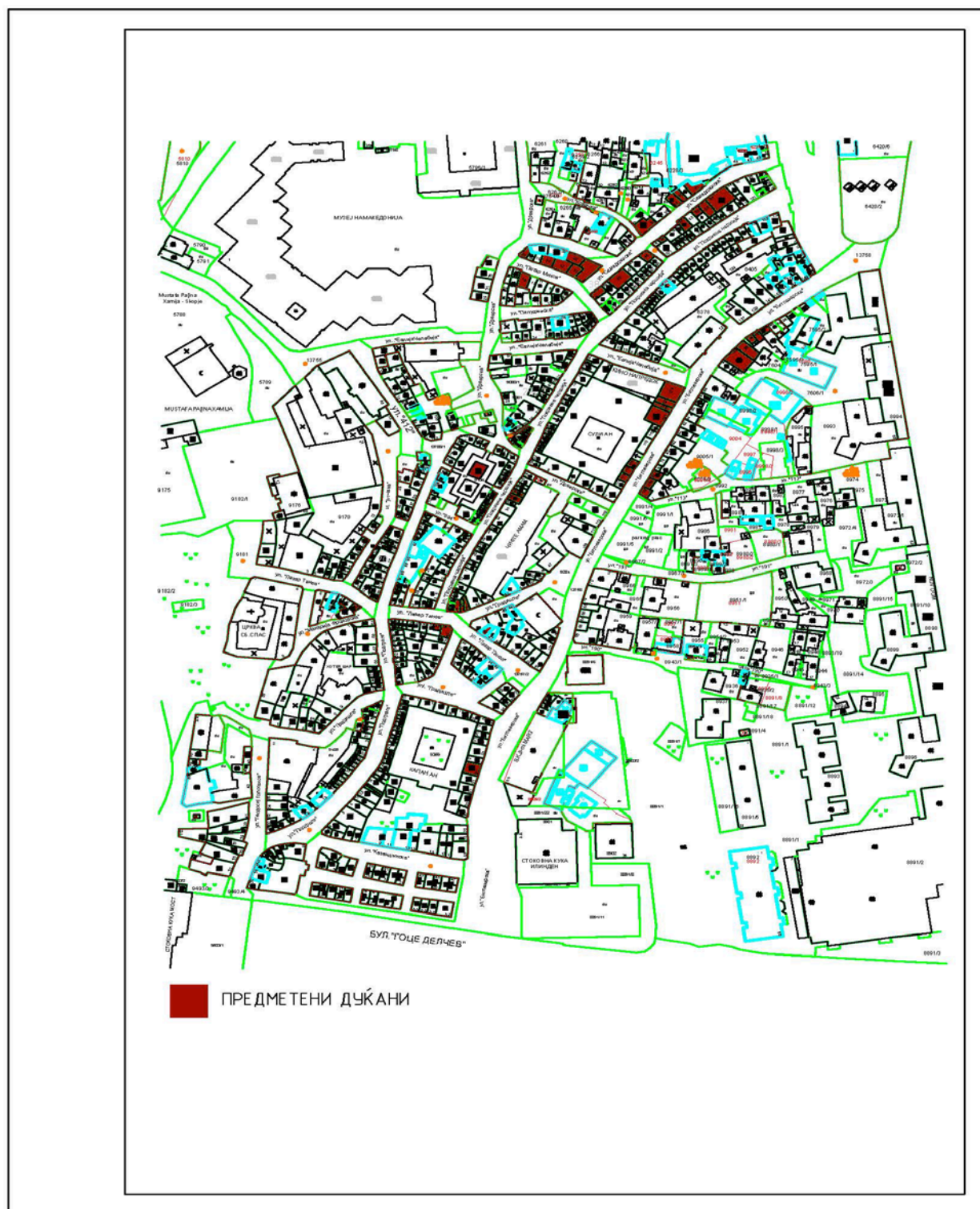


Figure 4 Location of shops in Old Bazaar (shops envisaged for conversation are shown in red)

### **3. Scope and aim of ESMP and Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Institutional arrangements**



This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared for activities carried out under the Promotion of Old Bazaar based tourism in Municipality of Cair sub project. The ESMP and Cultural Heritage Management Plan presents the project description, technical details, scope, setting and location based on which it assesses environmental and social risks. The ESMP and Cultural Heritage Management Plan identifies feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts and impacts on cultural heritage to acceptable levels. Implementation of mitigation measures addressing the identified risks and issues defined in the ESMP is mandatory.

A project's environmental management plan (ESMP) consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The plan also includes the actions needed to implement these measures.

ESMP describes with technical details each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate, estimates any potential environmental impacts of these measures and provides linkage with any other mitigation plans required for the project (Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Promotion of Old Bazaar based tourism in Municipality of Cair sub project is attached as Annex 1 of this ESMP).

### **National Environmental Impact Assessment procedure for the project development**

The Environmental Impact Assessment procedure has been prescribed into the Law on Environment Gov. Gazette No. 53/05, 81/05 24/07, 159/08 и 83/09; 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 163/13, 42/14, 129/15 and 39/16 (Chapter XI/Articles 76-94) where the requirements of the EU Directives on EIA (Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by Directives 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/31/EC) have been transposed.

The procedure starts when the Investor (Project Proponent) who intends to implement a project submits a Letter of intent, in written and electronic form to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP – Directorate/Administration for Environment), which is the responsible authority for the entire procedure. The Administration for Environment is obligated to give feedback on the specific request whether they should or shouldn't necessary develop SEA, EIA or Elaborate for environmental protection.

The Screening procedure is a stage during which the MoEPP determines whether an SEA, EIA or Elaborate should be carried out or not for a certain project. For the development of projects that do not belong to the list of the projects for which the EIA procedure has to be carried out (small scale projects), there is a requirement for the preparation of an "Environmental Impact Report-Elaborate" (relevant for the Category B projects under the WB OP 4.0.1 Environmental Assessment procedure).

### **National procedure for environmental assessment of small scale projects**

During the EIA Procedure within the screening phase, if the decision has been that there is no need for EIA procedure to be carried out the investor should consult procedure for development

of Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Elaborate. This procedure is obliged for small scale projects (e.g. Reconstruction or construction of local streets, roads, construction of local drinking water supply systems, sewage systems and small scale WWTPs - less than 10 000 p.e., etc.), causing short-term, minor negative impacts to the environment.

There are two Rulebooks that refer to the projects for which the EIA Report-Elaborate must be prepared:

- Rulebook on the list of projects for which the EIA Report – Elaborate should be prepared by the investor and the EIA Report need to be adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (Official Gazette of RM" No. 36/12);
- Rulebook on the list of projects for which the EIA Report – Elaborate should be prepared by the investor and the EIA Report need to be adopted by the Mayor of the municipality (Official Gazette of RM" No. 32/12) or Mayor of City of Skopje.

The content of EIA Report – Elaborate should be in line with the Rulebook on EIA Report form and content and procedure for EIA Report adoption (Official Gazette of RM No. 123/12).

The EIA Report – Elaborate contains the main characteristics of the project activities, the main positive and negative environmental impacts identified taking into account the site-specific baseline environmental data. Very simplified Environmental Protection Program comprises various measures that will prevent, mitigate and compensate the adverse impact on all environmental elements need to be developed based on the national environmental legislation and good international practice. No public hearing is proposed during the preparation and adoption of the EIA Report-Elaborate (according to the national legislation).

Since activities envisaged in Promotion of Old Bazaar based tourism in Municipality of Cair sub project are not listed in two Rulebooks that refer to the projects for which the EIA Report-Elaborate must be prepared, there is no need for conduction of procedure for preparation of EIA Report-Elaborate.

**List of legal regulations and documentation on which the proposed environmental management measures are based**

1. Law on Environment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 53/05, 81/05, 24/07, 159/08, 83/09, 48/10, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 93/13, 187/13, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15, 192/15 and 39/16)
2. Law on Waste Management ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 68/04, 71/04, 107/07, 102/08, 143/08, 09/11, 51/11, 123/12, 147/13, 163/13, 51/15, 146/15, 156/15, 192/15, 39/16 and 63/16)
3. Law on protection against noise in the environment ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 79/07, 124/10, 47/11, 163/13 and 146/15)
4. Law on ambient air quality ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No.100/12, 163/13, 10/15 and 146/15)
5. Law on nature protection ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 67/04, 14/06, 84/07, 35/10, 47/11, 148/11, 59/12, 13/13, 163/13, 41/14, 146/15, 39/16 and 63/16)

6. Law on packaging management and packaging waste (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No. 161/09, 17/11, 47/11, 136/11, 6/12, 39/12 ,163/13,146/15 and 39/16)
7. Law on safety and health in working of the Republic of Macedonia (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No.92/07, 136/11, 23/13 ,25/13 137/13, 164/13, 158/14, 15/15, 129/15 and 192/15)
8. Law on waters (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No.87/08, 6/09, 161/09, 83/10, 51/11, 44/12, 23/13, 163/13, 180/14 and 146/15);
9. Law for construction (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No. 70/13, 79/13, 137/13, 163/13, 27/14, 28/14, 42/14, 115/14, 149/14, 187/14, 44/15, 129/15, 217/15, 30/16, 31/16 and 39/16)
10. Law on occupational health and safety (“Official gazette of the RM“ No. 92/07, 136/11, 23/13 and 25/13)
11. Law for protection of the cultural heritage ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 20/04, 71/04, 115/07, 18/11, 148/11, 23/13, 137/13, 164 / 13, 38/14, 44/14, 199/14, 104/15, 154/15, 192/15 and 39/16)
12. Law for proclamation Old Bazaar as cultural heritage of special importance (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No 130/08)

Please see Cultural Heritage Plan for more elaborated protection of cultural heritage of Old Bazaar.

## **World Bank Policy – Environmental Category**

### **OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment**

LRCP is supported by European Union grant and implemented jointly by Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, as the implementing agency of funds, and the World Bank. LRCP has been classified as Category B project, meaning some level of adverse impact can be expected as a result of its implementation, but none of them significant, large-scale or long-term. As a result of this classification **OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment** is triggered. Subsequently, the CDPMEA prepared Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to guide environmental due diligence of sub-projects supported through the Component 3 grant scheme, define eligibility and procedures for screening and environmental assessment. All project (and sub-project) activities must be implemented adhering with the ESMF, WB operational policies and procedures and national regulation (the strictest one prevails).

A proposed sub-project is classified as Category B due to the fact that its potential adverse environmental impacts are less adverse than those of Category A taking into account their nature, size and location, as well as the characteristics of the potential environmental impacts. 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 sub-projects. The scope of EA for a Category B sub-project may vary from sub-project to sub-project. The EA, in this case, examines the sub-project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

The category requires an EA to assess any potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed sub-project, identify potential environmental improvement opportunities and

recommended any measures needed to prevent, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts. The scope and format of the EA will vary depending on the sub-project, but will typically be narrower than the scope of EIA, usually in form of ESMP. The scope of ESMP is defined in Annex D of the ESMF.

For category B+ sub-projects, the recipient/beneficiary is responsible for preparing a) a full EIA (depending on opinion given by the authorized body (national or local) with an ESMP or b) a pre-EIA (simpler form EIA – screening report) with ESMP that includes, as necessary, a reduced scope EIA, which may simply require brief description of impacts specifying well-defined mitigating measures and adopting accepted operating practices and monitoring. The costs of the mitigation measures would be included in the EIA or ESMP and incorporated in the feasibility study and bill of quantities later.

The EA document prepared, depending on opinion given by the authorized body (Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning), would entail ESMP annex prepared as per World Bank OP 4.01.

#### **OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources**

Physical Cultural Resources policy is triggered since the sub-projects under the sub-Component 3 - infrastructure, are potentially including projects with the direct or indirect impact to immobile cultural resources.

For sub-projects triggering this policy Management Plan for Cultural Heritage Works has to be prepared as a part of due diligence procedures. The Plan can be a part of ESIA or ESMP.

This policy addresses physical cultural resources, which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices.

Most of physical cultural resources are tourist attractions and it is likely that part of them is sites where potential projects under LRCP component 3 can be realized.

#### ***Institutional arrangements***

Cair municipality is one of the ten constituent municipalities of the City of Skopje – the capital of the Republic of Macedonia. It is the smallest municipality within Skopje by area, however belongs to the group of those highly populated. The municipality was formed in 1976 based on the Law on territorial division of the Republic of Macedonia, but with the new Law on Territorial Division of 2005, the borders of the municipality were significantly decreased. Now it covers an area of 3.52 km<sup>2</sup>. The total population of the municipality comprises 64,773 residents which represents 3.2% of the total population of the Republic of Macedonia. Given the municipal territory, the average population density is 18,401 residents per km<sup>2</sup>. The municipality

is multiethnic and multicultural. The majority of the population is ethnic Albanian, followed by the ethnic Macedonian, Turks, etc. According to the Law for Decentralization in Republic of Macedonia, the municipalities are responsible for urban planning, protection of environment, economic development, communal activities, culture, social protection, education, etc.

The vision of municipality of Cair is open municipality with authentic multicultural values and established partnerships that provides sustainable development and quality life of all citizens.

The mission of municipality – Your open, efficient and inspirational partner in function of establishing modern standards.

The municipality of Cair within the administration has employed authorized inspector for environment and is responsible for supervising and protection of environment and waste management. The environmental inspector will actively participate in the project, component protection of environment and waste management.

In addition according to Law for Protection of Old Bazaar (Article 12), responsible institution for supervision of protection of cultural heritage of Old Bazaar, is Ministry of Culture of Republic of Macedonia (Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage). As stated in Cultural Heritage Management Plan, the Ministry of Culture will appoint a person responsible for supervision of protection of cultural heritage of Old Bazaar.

According to Law for proclamation Old Bazaar as cultural heritage of special importance, for any activity in Old Bazaar regarding replacement of windows, doors and the cobblestone, the Ministry of Culture has to issue an approval based on previous approval of the National Institution Conservation Centre – Skopje. The National Institution Conservation Centre has issued the approval and sent it to Ministry of Culture for final approval.

### **Goal of Environmental, Social and Cultural Heritage Management Plan/Public announcement and public consultation**

The goal of Environmental and Social Management Plan for the project “Promotion of Old Bazaar tourism in municipality of Cair” is to identify environmental negative impacts in due time that will occur from the project activities and for this purpose the protection and mitigation measures and time line for realization are proposed, including responsible authorities.

The prepared Environmental Mitigation Plan including Cultural Heritage Plan for the proposed sub-project will be a part of the Agreement with the Contractor responsible for implementation of proposed measures according to mitigation plan. The supervisor is responsible to monitor and evaluate the implementation of proposed measures according the Plan for Monitoring and to inform the investor and Project Office (Municipality of Cair and the Project for Local and Regional Competitiveness).

In the process of evaluation of environmental impact of the project, public opinion will be obtained through a public debate organized in municipality premises. In line with the ESMF, this ESMP must be publicly consulted prior to final approval of the sub-grant. Once the draft ESMP is approved by PIU Environmental Expert and WB Environmental Specialist it will be published on the web site of LRCP PIU (CDMPEA), The Agency for Promotion and Support of Tourism and web site of impacted municipality (Municipality of Cair) where it will remain available to



the public for at least 14 days. A hard copy will be available for public to consult at the reception of the Municipality. A call for comments and call for participation in the public consultation meeting (with time and venue) will accompany ESMP. The public consultation meeting will take place in the impacted municipality, near the end of consultation period. Proactively, the Applicant will inform and invite major project stakeholders including local NGOs, impacted communities and municipalities directly and by appropriate means. During the period of public debate, a contact person for gathering comments and remarks in addition to Environmental Mitigation Plan will be appointed and the remarks/comments will be included in the Report for public debate. Thus, comments and remarks will be taken into consideration and will be part of the Final Environmental Mitigation Plan and Cultural Heritage Plan.

#### **4. Environmental and social impacts**

From realization of planned activities envisaged within “Promotion of Old Bazaar tourism in municipality of Cair” sub-project following potential risks and possible adverse impacts were determined:

##### *Environmental, occupational health and safety risks and impacts*

Possible side effects/impacts on the surrounding environment and adverse health effects may arise as a result of:

***Inadequate waste management*** and untimely collection and transport of waste as well as generating and management of different types of waste (primarily construction waste, wood, metals, glass plastic, hazardous waste, e.g. paint and varnishing residues, spent or spilled engine oil).

These impacts are local (possibly regional depending in the management and final disposal/processing location), limited to the location of conservation (rehabilitation) of stores exterior look and rehabilitation of cobblestone on the main bazaar street, and limited to the rehabilitation phase, without possibility these impacts to be long term with repetitive occurrence.

Some nuisance is expected from ***increased noise level*** due to the location of shops and pedestrian street (in the urban area) and nature of planned rehabilitation activities such as:

- replacement of damaged cobblestone with new authentic one,
- replacement of PVC and bazaar shops metal frames on doors and windows with authentic ones made from wood,
- transport of materials (cobblestone, wooden doors and windows),
- transport of waste from rehabilitation locations within the old bazaar.

Possible adverse ***health and safety impacts to the workers, facility users and general population*** in the community due to:

- Location of facilities in the Old Bazaar
- Non- compliance with national health and safety at work procedures
- Non- compliance with local community safety regulations
- Increased level of noise

- Increased level of dust
- Increased level of air pollution

Again, these impacts are local and limited to the period envisaged for realization.

There is a possibility of adverse safety and health impacts to the workers, due to non-compliance with national health and safety at work procedures. These impacts are local, limited to the locations of conservation (rehabilitation) of stores exterior look and rehabilitation of cobblestone on the main bazaar street, and limited to the rehabilitation phase, without possibility to be long term and with repetitive occurrence.

Certain *emissions of dust* will be generated during rehabilitation of cobblestone on main pedestrian street of old bazaar and conservation of the old bazaar stores exterior (replacement of PVC and metal windows and doors on shops with wooden authentic frames). These impacts are also local, limited to the sites envisaged for conservation (rehabilitation) of shops and rehabilitation of cobblestone on the main bazaar street, and limited to the rehabilitation phase, without possibility to be long term and with repetitive occurrence.

### **Social impacts**

The project will ensure general development of the community in Old Bazaar. The improvement of infrastructure and conservation of the authenticity of Old Bazaar will enhance the number of domestic and foreign tourists in the area that in reverse will provide exchange of different culture traditions and experiences between people living and working in Old Bazaar and tourists.

Moreover, increase of the number of employees is expected, thus, promoting conservation of old trades and securing support for social entrepreneurs a vast group of social category citizens are located in and around specific location in the destination.

No land will be purchased and there will be no conversion of current use of the land or objects with realization of sub-project activities.

Due to the location of stores and main pedestrian street in old bazaar (urban area in the Centre of City of Skopje) possible adverse safety and health impacts from realization of envisaged sub-project activities to the facility owners, users (visitors) and tourists as well as general population in the community of Old Bazaar will include:

- Possible injuries due to ongoing works
- Increased traffic and risks related to use of vehicles for delivery of construction materials and transport of waste
- 

### **5. Measures for avoidance, mitigation and minimization the environmental and social impacts**

Mitigation measures described in this section are the general ones, detailed mandatory mitigation measures are provided in the table in the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan chapter.

Implementation of following measures is a must in order to achieve an adequate waste management and timely collection and transport of waste.

- The surrounding areas must be kept clean, without waste disposed there. The waste need to be collected and immediately removed from the objects to be rehabilitated;
- The eventually broken windows glass must be clean immediately and must be temporary stored in separate adequate clearly marked waste containers;

- The cleaning schedule of the objects should be increased to address the extra dust and dirt created by the replacement works.
- The majority of waste (not in a high quantity) would be classified under the Waste Chapter 17 “Construction and demolition wastes” with the waste code 17 01 – Waste from concrete, bricks, 17 09 04 – Mixed waste from construction site including glass from old windows and manage in accordance with national waste legislation for inert waste (separation at the spot, collection and temporary storage, re-use if it is possible, transport to the final destination – licensed landfill Drisla);
- Very small quantities of glue, paint, packaging waste from paints and glue, aluminum profiles, screws and other construction material could be found after the finalization of the projects and managed in accordance with national HW legislation (collection of hazardous materials, label as hazardous waste and give to the authorized company)
- The contract with the company for waste collection and transportation should be signed for collection and transport of waste/old windows and doors; The materials should be covered during the transportation to avoid waste dispersion.

Proposed measures **avoiding, mitigating and minimizing impacts to cultural heritage:**

- Approval and acting in accordance to project documentation by all relevant institution such as: National Institution Conservatorium Center of Skopje, Ministry of Culture (Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage), Municipality of Chair
- Use of proper wood for carpentry instead of metal or tin and removal of metal and plastic profile of shop facades as per Conservatorium Center conditions approved by Ministry of Culture (Directorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage)
- Creation of proper conditions for sustainment of integrity of objects in accordance to protection and conservation conditions issued by National Institution Conservatorium Center
- Adjustment of image, color and other parameters of objects to be reconstructed with authentic image according to project documentation (detail layouts)
- Adjustment of sideboards with the legislature for Old Bazaar

Regarding occupational health and safety (including general safety of community and visitors) proposed mitigation measures are following:

- Adequate warning tapes and information signs around the objects to be constructed need to be provided and maintained during the civil works;
- Information that the replacement of windows and doors is ongoing should be posted on the entrance doors of the stores (buildings) and on site of rehabilitation of cobblestone works;
- For the workers - the legally prescribed health and safety measures must be applied, like:
  - a) compliance with safety standards and work procedures
  - b) use of proper protective clothing and equipment by employees,
  - c) health and injury protection-first aid kits and medical service on sites need to be provided during the works;
- The renovation related activities should be conducted outside of increased number of tourist and clients;

- Limit the foot traffic between work areas and occupied areas of the buildings and ensure pedestrian safety;
- Limit the path of handling/entering the new windows and taking the old ones out;

Following measures for noise reduction must be undertaken during the conduction of subproject activities:

- As it is a urban residential area (Centre of city of Skopje) the level of noise should not exceed 55dB during the day and evening and 45dB during the night;
- The construction work will not be permitted during the nights, the operations on site shall be restricted from 7.00h to 19.00h (agreed in the permit).
- During the operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible.
- Use of proper equipment is a must.

The municipality of Cair ensured by owners of 72 shops the approval for replacement of windows and doors, placement of side board, horticultural arrangement. In addition, the Municipality of Cair will ensure legal support in case of dispute related to rehabilitation of shops.

Proposed measures:

- Deliverance of project documentation to all relevant institution such as: Conservatorium Center of Skopje, Ministry of Culture, Municipality of Chair for approval of project activities
- Use of proper wood for carpentry instead of metal or tin and removal of metal and plastic profile of shop facades
- Creation of proper conditions for sustainment of integrity of objects
- Adjustment of image, color and other parameters of objects to be reconstructed with existing authentic project documentation
- Adjustment of sideboard with the legislature for Old Bazaar
- **Application of Environmental, Social and Cultural Heritage Management Plans**

The Environmental, Social and Cultural Heritage Management Plan will ensure proper well-timed introduction of protective measures that will ensure implementation of project activities without negative impacts on environment and cultural heritage.

## 4.2 Monitoring

Environmental monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental aspects of the project, particularly the environmental impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the recipient and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows corrective action to be taken when needed. Therefore, the EMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the EA report and the mitigation measures described in the EMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the EMP provides(a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective

actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular additional mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the efficiency, effectiveness, progress and results of mitigation.

The implementation of Environmental Mitigation Plan and Cultural Heritage Plan will ensure timely attainment the proposed measures and will enable implementation of project activities without negative environmental impacts.

The applicant is obliged to submit reports quarterly for implementation and monitoring of environmental and cultural heritage mitigation measures presented in a table (table for Mitigation Plan and Monitoring Plan) with additional column for the status and the monitoring of measures (implemented/not implemented, when, by whom, etc).

## **5. Public consultation**

On June 19, 2018 (from 11:00 to 13:00 hours) a public debate was organized in the premises of Municipality of Cair related to the Environment and Social Management and Cultural Heritage Management Plan within the Project Promotion of Old Bazar Tourism in the Municipality of Chair. Participants were introduced to the goals of the project, main activities, project relevance, the timeframe for implementation as well as possible project negative impacts on the environment and the cultural heritage of the touristic destination (attached please find the attendance list, including the samples of forwarded invitations to civic organizations active in this destination). The debate ended without remarks related to the Environmental and Social Management and Cultural Heritage Management Plan. All attendees welcomed the initiative for presentation of the project documentation for the implementation of the planned activities and expressed their support for the implementation of the project.



**ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN- Municipality of Cair**

Activity	Expected Environmental Impact	Proposed Measure for Mitigation	Responsibility for Implementing Mitigation Measure	Period of Implementing Mitigation Measure	Cost associated with implementation of mitigation measure
<b><i>Pre-construction/Design Phase</i></b>					
Preparation of technical documentation	Avoidance of impacts and risks to Environment and CH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All technical documentation is prepared in line with relevant Cultural Heritage national and local regulation, namely, Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage and Law on Old Bazaar, etc.</li> <li>• Deliverance of project documentation and obtaining approvals, opinions and conditions from all relevant institutions such as: National Conservatorium Center, Ministry of Culture, Municipality of Chair prior to the commencement of activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Cair</li> <li>• Conservatorium Center of Skopje, Ministry of Culture</li> </ul>	Prior to start of public procurement	NA
Preparation of conservation layouts	Avoidance of impacts and risks to Environment and CH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliverance of project documentation to Conservatorium Center of Skopje, and other competent authorities if required by the legislation (e.g. ministry of Culture)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Cair</li> </ul>	Prior to start of public procurement	Included in the budget
Receiving a conservation approval	Avoidance of impacts and risks to Environment and CH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions given with approval are included in tender dossier</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Cair</li> <li>• LRCP PIU</li> </ul>	Prior to start of public procurement process	NA
Receiving a permit	Avoidance of impacts and risks to Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions given with permit are included in tender dossier</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Cair</li> <li>• LRCP PIU</li> </ul>	Prior to start of public procurement	Included in the budget

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	and CH			process	
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
All activities	<p>Possible adverse health and safety impacts to the workers, facility users and general population in the community due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Location of facilities in the Old Bazaar</li> <li>Non-compliance with national health and safety at work procedures</li> <li>-Non-compliance with local community safety regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate warning tapes and information signs around the objects to be constructed need to be provided and maintained during the civil works;</li> <li>• For the workers - the legally prescribed health and safety measures should be applied, like: a)use of personal protective clothing and equipment by employees, c)Health protection-first aid kits and medical service on sites need to be provided during the works;</li> <li>• Limit the foot traffic between work areas and occupied areas of the buildings. Ensure pedestrian safety with safety passages when needed;</li> <li>• Limit the path of handling/entering the new windows and taking the old ones out;</li> <li>• Machines and equipment should be handled only by experienced and appropriately trained personnel, thus reducing the risk of accidents;</li> <li>• All workers must be familiar with the fire hazards and fire protection measures and must be trained to handle fire extinguishers, hydrants and other devices used for extinguishing fires.</li> <li>• Workers must be adequately trained, certified and experienced for the work they are performing (e.g. for works in heights)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor –Bidder</li> <li>• Supervisor</li> <li>• Municipal staff (Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector)</li> </ul>	During the implementation of project	Costs are included in the budget

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devices, equipment and fire extinguishers should be always functional, so in case of need they could be used rapidly and efficiently. First aid kits should be available on the site and personnel trained to use it.</li> <li>Procedures for cases of emergency (including spills, accidents, etc.) are available at the site.</li> <li>Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (obligatory wearing of hardhats at all times, masks and safety glasses as needed and prescribed, harnesses and safety boots).</li> <li>The working site will be organized in a safe manner.</li> <li>The cleaning schedule of the buildings should be increased to address the extra dust and dirt created by the replacement work.</li> <li>The majority of waste (not in a high quantity) would be classified under the Waste Chapter 17 "Construction and demolition wastes" with the waste code 17 01 – Waste from concrete, bricks, 17 09 04 – Mixed waste from construction site including glass from old windows and manage in accordance with national waste legislation for inert waste (separation at the site, collection and temporary storage, re-use if it is possible, transport to the licensed landfill or licensed processing plant);</li> <li>Very small quantities of remains of glue, paint, packaging waste from paints and glue, aluminum profiles, screws and other construction</li> </ul>			
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## Environmental and social management plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased level of air pollution (Increased level of dust)</li> </ul>	<p>material could be created during the project activities and should be managed it in accordance with national HW legislation (collection of hazardous materials, in separated containers and labeled as hazardous waste and give to the authorized company, transport to the licensed HW landfill or licensed processing plant);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contract with the company for waste collection and transportation should be signed for collection and transport of waste/old windows and doors;</li> <li>Hazardous waste, temporarily stored, will be kept in a leak-proof containers, inaccessible to unauthorized persons and protected from the weather.</li> <li>Hazardous waste will be separately collected and collected, transported and disposed/processed of all waste types by a licensed company.;</li> <li>Construction site, transportation routes and materials handling sites should be water sprayed on dry and windy days.</li> <li>Construction materials should be stored in appropriate places covered to minimize dust</li> <li>Vehicle loads likely to emit dust must be covered.</li> <li>Restriction of the vehicle speed to the reconstruction location.</li> <li>Roads are regularly swept and cleaned at critical points.</li> <li>Keep the topsoil and stockpiles separate. Protect with sheets/fences</li> </ul>			
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## Environmental and social management plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased level of noise</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>in the case of windy weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate stockpiles away from drainage lines, natural waterways and places susceptible to land erosion.</li> <li>• All loads of soil are covered when being taken off the site for disposal.</li> <li>• Ensure all transportation vehicles and machinery have been equipped with appropriate emission control equipment, regularly maintained and attested.</li> <li>• Ensure all vehicles and machinery use petrol from official sources (licensed gas stations) and on fuel determined by the machinery and vehicles producer.</li> <li>• There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.</li> <li>• Use of proper equipment for noise reduction</li> <li>• As it is a urban residential area the level of noise should not exceed 55dB during the day and evening and 45dB during the night</li> <li>• The construction work will not be permitted during the nights, the operations on site shall be restricted from 7.00h to 19.00h (agreed in the permit).</li> <li>• During the operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible.</li> <li>• Pumps and other mechanical equipment should be effectively</li> </ul>			
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# Environmental and social management plan

		maintained.			
All activities	Hazardous materials management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the temporary storage on site all hazardous or toxic substances will be kept in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information. These containers should be leak-proof in order to prevent spillage and leaking. The containers will be equipped secondary containment system such as bunds (e.g. bunded-container), double walls, or similar. Secondary containment system must be free of cracks, able to contain the spill and be emptied quickly.</li> <li>• The containers with hazardous substances must be kept closed, except when adding or removing materials. They must not be handled, opened, or stored in a manner that may cause them to leak.</li> <li>• Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used.</li> <li>• Application of anticorrosive agents will preferably not be performed on site, but workshops. In the case it is applied on site, measures preventing dripping, leaking and spilling and water and soil contaminations must be applied.</li> <li>• Regular checks of containers containing toxic and hazardous solids and liquids should be performed.</li> <li>• Hazardous materials will be managed in line with the Material Safety Data Sheets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>		Included in the budget
All activities	Pedestrian safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing and placement of signs for the performance of construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>		Included in the

## Environmental and social management plan

		<p>works should be visible and clear to all pedestrians;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrict access to unauthorized persons in the construction zone;</li> <li>• Cover and mark open holes and channels on construction site for plumbing, gas and electric installation;</li> </ul>			budget
All activities	Water and soil management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent hazardous spillage coming from tanks (mandatory secondary containment system, e.g. double walled or bunded containers), construction equipment and vehicles (regular maintenance and check-ups are mandatory), machinery and vehicles can be parked (manipulated) only on asphalted or concrete surfaces with surface runoff water collecting system (this water can then be either collected to retention basins and transported to a proper water treatment facility or the water collecting system has to include oil separator and sedimentation tank).</li> <li>• In the case of leakage, the contaminated water or soil will be collected and treated as hazardous waste.</li> <li>• Installation and regular maintenance of proper sanitary facilities for workers is carried out.</li> <li>• Water used for construction and other purposes (e.g. sanitary) is taken from the existing water supply sources. No additional water sources are engaged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>		Included in the budget
All activities	Prevention of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicles and machinery manipulation and movement space will be clearly marked.</li> <li>• If the works disrupt regular traffic,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>		Included in the budget

## Environmental and social management plan

		<p>the contractor will establish safe temporary road regulation with appropriate signalization. Prior to such works all necessary permits would be obtained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All accidents will be reported on.</li> <li>• Scaffolds will be installed in compliance with the legislation and best safety practices.</li> <li>• Procedures in the case of accidental situations or incidents will be developed and available at the site.</li> </ul>			
1.Placement of wooden windows	Risks on safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information that the replacement of windows and doors is ongoing should be posted on the entrance doors of the buildings;</li> <li>• The renovation related activities should be conducted outside of increased number of tourist and clients;</li> <li>• The eventually broken windows glass should be clean immediately in separated containers;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor –</li> <li>• Supervisor</li> <li>• Municipal staff (Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector)</li> </ul>		
2.Replacement of store signs	Risks on safety (The eventually residual elements of store signs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information that the placement of store signs should be posted on the entrance doors of the buildings;</li> <li>• The eventually residual elements of store signs should be clean immediately in separated container</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor –Bidder</li> <li>• Supervisor</li> <li>• Municipal staff (Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector)</li> </ul>	During the implementation of project	Foreseen in the budget for construction works
3. Placement of planters around the shops	<p>-Location of facilities in the urban areas</p> <p>-Possible injury to people and facility users due to ongoing works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information that the placement of planters should be posted on the entrance doors of the buildings;</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor –Bidder</li> <li>• Supervisor</li> <li>• Municipal staff (Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector)</li> </ul>	During the implementation of project	

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4. Reconstruction of existing pavement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Location of activities in the urban areas</li> <li>-Possible injury to people and facility users due to ongoing works</li> <li>-Non-compliance with national health and safety at work procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post signs indicating "REMOVAL OF PAVEMENT – NO ADMITTANCE" on the workplace;</li> <li>• The pavement should be reconstructed during the non working days in bazaar or in decreased numbers (frequency) of tourist;</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor –Bidder</li> <li>• Supervisor</li> <li>• Municipal staff (Communal Inspector/Environmental Inspector)</li> </ul>	During the implementation of project	
<p>Operation Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No environmental risks are expected</li> <li>• Positive impact is expected (energy efficiency) with the thermo insulation of the objects</li> <li>• Improvement of external view of shops and pavement in Old Bazaar</li> </ul> <p>Placement of wooden sideboards</p>					

**Monitoring Plan**

<b>What</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>How</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>By Whom</b>	<b>How much</b>
<i>Parameter is to be monitored?</i>	<i>Is the parameter to be monitored?</i>	<i>Is the parameter to be monitored (what should be measured and how)?</i>	<i>Is the parameter to be monitored (timing and frequency)?</i>	<i>Is the parameter to be monitored–(responsibility)?</i>	<i>is the cost associated with implementation of monitoring</i>
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
All needed permits, opinions and decisions have been obtained before the works commence.  Environmental, nature protection and other relevant inspections and competent authorities have been notified of works before they start.	On the project sites	Visual check review of documentation and permits	At the beginning of the reconstruction work (first day)	Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/  Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspectors)/	Foreseen in the budget
The community safety regulation and protection	Around the project sites (primary school and two	Visual checks  Construction site is marked and	Every working day during the	Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/	Foreseen in the budget

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measures applied	kindergartens)	secured  Information Board is set on the project locations  signs for reducing / limiting of the vehicle speeds installed	project activities	Municipal staff and (Communal Environmental Inspectors)/	
The OH&S protection measures applied for the workers at the sites	On the project sites	Visual checks  Hazardous substances are kept in a leak-proof container Containers possess secondary containment system such as bunds, double walls, or similar (free of cracks, able to contain the spill, and be emptied quickly).  Containers with hazardous substances are kept closed. They arent handled, opened, or stored in a manner that may cause them to leak  The containers holding ignitable or reactive wastes are located at least 15 meters from the facility's property line	Every working day during the project activities	Municipal staff (Labor Inspector)	Foreseen in the budget
Primary selection and classification of the waste streams (communal waste, inert	On the project sites	Review the documentation – identification of the waste type according the List of waste in RM  No waste and waste water are discarded in surrounding nature	Regularly (at the begging and at least monthly during the works)	Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/  Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspectors)/	

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waste, construction waste) at the project sites		Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances (including wastes) is in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information			
Collection transportation and final disposal of the wooden windows and doors	On the sites and around the sites	Visual monitoring and reviewing the transportation  (Wastes are collected by licensed collectors  Records of waste disposal are regularly updated and kept as proof)	After the collection and transportation of the waste from old wooden windows and doors by a licensed company	Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/  Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspectors)/	
Construction site, transportation routes and materials handling sites should be water sprayed on dry and windy days  Construction materials should be stored in appropriate places covered to minimize dust  Vehicle loads likely to emit dust must be covered.  Restriction of the	On the sites and around the sites	Visual monitoring and reviewing the transportation	Every working day during the project activities	Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/  Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspectors)/	

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<p>vehicle speed to the reconstruction location.</p> <p>Roads are regularly swept and cleaned at critical points.</p> <p>Keep the topsoil and stockpiles separate. Protect with sheets/fences in the case of windy weather.</p> <p>All loads of soil are covered when being taken off the site for disposal.</p> <p>Ensure all transportation vehicles and machinery have been equipped with appropriate emission control equipment, regularly maintained and attested.</p> <p>Ensure all</p>					
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vehicles and machinery use petrol from official sources (licensed gas stations) and on fuel determined by the machinery and vehicles producer.					
Fulfilled Annual Report on transportation and disposal of waste	Local self-government administration	Review of documentation – Identification waste List	After the accomplishment the task of collection, transportation, temporary disposal and final disposal of different type of waste	Municipality of Cair	
As it is a urban residential area (the site is within the centre of Skopje) the level of noise should not exceed 55dB during the day and evening and 45dB during the night  The construction	On the sites and around the sites	Visual monitoring and measurement of noise level in case of complaints	Every working day during the project activities	Contractor - Bidder /Supervisor/  Municipal staff (Communal and Environmental Inspectors)/	

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<p>work will not be permitted during the nights, the operations on site shall be restricted from 7.00h to 19.00h (agreed in the permit).</p> <p>During the operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible.</p> <p>Mechanical equipment should be effectively maintained.</p>					
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