

Environmental and social management plan for the sub-project

„STRENGTHENING OF ALTERNATIVE TOURISM IN RURAL AREAS OF POLOG”



**Center for Development of the Polog Planning Region in partnership with
Municipality of Jegunovce, Mountaineering Club “Ljuboten” Tetovo and Public
Utility Enterprise “Tetovo” Tetovo**

2020

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1. Introduction

The Local and Regional Competitiveness Project (LRCP) is a four-year investment operation funded by the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance II (IPA II) and co-financed by the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia. The project is administered by the World Bank through a Trust Fund (Trust Fund for Local and Regional Tourism Competitiveness), applying appropriate World Bank environmental and social management guidelines and procedures, financial management, procurement support and implementation.

LRCP comprises of four components with sub-components, including:

- ***Component 1: Technical Assistance for Tourism Development (World Bank Executed);***
- ***Component 2: Strengthening Destination Management and Enabling Environment***
 - *Sub-component 2.1: Central Level Capacity, Coordination and Policy*
 - *Sub-component 2.2: Destination Management*
- ***Component 3: Investment in Tourism-Related Infrastructure and Linkages at Destinations***
 - *Sub-component 3.1: Infrastructure Investments*
 - *Sub-component 3.2: Linkages and Innovation Sub-grants)*
- ***Component 4: Strengthening Project Management***

The project will provide financial investments and capacity building to support sector growth, destination investment and destination specific development. At the regional and local level, the Project will support to selected tourism destinations in the country through a combination of technical support to improve destination management, infrastructure investment and innovation investment. The investments will be realized through a grant scheme for regional tourism stakeholders such as municipalities, institutions, NGOs and the private sector.

Expected results of the project are:

- ✓ Additional private sector investment generated in tourism-related activities at beneficiary destinations;
- ✓ An increase in the number of tourism-related jobs created at beneficiary destinations;
- ✓ Reforms implemented that were identified through a consultative public-private dialogue destination management process.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared for the foreseen activities under the sub-project "Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog". The ESMP is providing a sub-project description with technical details of the foreseen activities, a description of the area and location where the implementation of the activities is envisaged, on the basis of which a risk assessment and potential environmental and social impacts have been identified. According to the identified impacts and risks, the Mitigation Plan (Chapter 6) foresees measures to reduce and / or eliminate them and to monitor the success of the implementation through the prepared Monitoring Plan (Chapter 7). Implementation of measures in the Mitigation Plan within Chapter 6 of this ESMP as well as activities given in Monitoring Plan (Chapter 7) is mandatory.

The sub-project "Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog" envisages improvement of the Polog infrastructure, improvement of waste management, as well as

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development of tourism infrastructure and promotion of Polog services and amenities through an online tourism management information system.

The implementation of the foreseen activities will result with the strengthening of the alternative tourism, especially in the rural areas of the Polog Planning Region, improving the local competitiveness and improving the capacities of the local companies.

2. Scope and purpose of the ESMP

This ESMP has been prepared for the foreseen activities under the Center for Development of the Polog Planning Region (CDPPR) sub-project "Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog". The ESMP contains a project description with technical details of the foreseen activities, a description of the location and the area where the activities are planned to take place on the basis of which the identified risks and impacts on the environment and social aspects are identified. The plan also includes impact mitigation measures and a monitoring plan that will monitor the extent to which they are successfully implemented. The ESMP identify sustainable and effective measures that can reduce potential adverse impacts to an acceptable level on the environment and social environment. Implementation of mitigation measures according to the identified risks and impacts is a mandatory and is in compliance with the national environmental and other regulation, and WB operational policies.

2.1 Institutional frame

CDPPR has been established on 14th of December 2007 according to the Law on balanced and regional development (Official Gazette of RM No. 63/07, 187/13, 43/14 215/15 and 64/2018). The Polog region is one of the eight regions that comprises the following nine municipalities: Tetovo, Gostivar, Mavrovo and Rostuse, Zelino, Tearce, Bogovinje, Vrapciste, Jegunovce and Brvenica. CDPPR is granted for the role of a lead applicant for its extensive, strategic engagement in development of local and regional tourism in Polog. Namely, it has created core studies for development of the tourism in the region, constructed innovative frameworks for sustainable and long-term utilization of tourism potentials, and has already implemented a part of the projects foreseen with these documents. Moreover, it has shown the capacity to program/implement and monitor complex, multilayered projects in terms of planning, human resources, and financial management. As such, the genuine role of CDPPR is to lead and oversee the project through all its stages, into successful implementation.

Municipality of Jegunovce (MoJ) has been assigned as a Municipality on 18th of December 1996. The responsible person in the Municipality is the Mayor. Within the Municipality are working: the Municipal council, Council for costumer protection and different divisions and departments. Within the Municipality there are Environmental Inspectors which are part of the Department of Urban Planning, Communal Affairs, Environmental Protection, Roads and Streets and Local Economic Development. MoJ is expected to aid implementation of the infrastructural activities to be undertaken in its territory. It will provide its direct contribution in administrative procedures, as well as on-site, aiding and overseeing construction activities.

Mountaineering Club Ljuboten (MCL or Ljuboten) has been established on 23th of March 1925. The club has around 600 memebers per year. According to the Statute there are authorities of MC Ljuboten as the Assembly, the President, Executive board, Secretary, Treasurer, Supervisory Board and the Court of Honor. MC Ljuboten will value-add the implementation in activities related to the reconstruction of the Ljuboten hut, and in trail marking/mapping. Namely, Ljuboten boasts extensive expertise in trail marking and mapping and thus its assistance in defining standards of marking/mapping and assisting/overseeing implementation is of crucial importance. MC Ljuboten is part of a large network of mountaineering club in the country, and internationally. It is also member of Federation of mountaineering sports in Macedonia. All these professional linkages will be used to promote the results of the project and thus attract active tourists.

Public Utility Enterprise Tetovo (PUE Tetovo) was established by a decision of the Council of the Municipality of Tetova, no. 08-5739/1 from 12.12.1989, established as a Public Enterprise for Public Utilities and the same by decision No. 1977/1989 from 29.12.1989, is registered in the Commercial Court in Skopje in accordance with the Law on Public Enterprises and the Commercial Register. The municipality of Tetova is the founder of the company and has all rights and obligations under the law. PUE TETOVO - Tetovo was established for the purpose of performing public services of public interest for the Municipality of Tetovo. The PUE Tetovo has crucial role in implementing activities related to waste management. Namely, it will provide its technical expertise in compiling adequate ToRs, and monitor implementation of corresponding activities.

2.2 Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure for Project Development

The procedure for environmental impact assessment is prescribed in the 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, 39/16 and 99/18) (Chapter XI) and EU Assessment Directives of environmental impact, Directive 85/337 EEC, supplemented by Directives 97/11 / EC, 2003/35 / EC and 2009/31 / EC.

The procedure begins when the Investor (Project Proponent) intending to execute a project submits a Notice of intent to implement a project in written and electronic version to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP - Directorate for Environment, Impact Assessment Unit), responsible for the complete procedure. Based on the submitted Notice of intent for project implementation, the MoEPP determines the need for or not to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure of the project activities envisaged. If the need to conduct an EIA is determined, the Authority defines the scope and content of the Environmental Impact Assessment Study. The EIA procedure is a step in which the MoEPP decides whether an Elaborate for environmental protection or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a particular project, is required. For the development of projects not specified in the Decree defining the projects and the criteria on the basis of which the need for conducting an environmental impact assessment procedure is determined (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 74/05, 109 / 09, 164/12 and 202/16), "Elaborate for environmental protection" (applicable to Category B projects under the Environmental Assessment Procedure OP 4.0.1 of the World Bank) is required.

2.3 National Environmental Assessment Procedure for Small Projects

In the process of determining the need for environmental impact assessment, the MoEPP may issue an opinion that the project activity does not need to conduct an environmental impact assessment procedure. The next step is to determine the need to develop an Elaborate for environmental protection from the project activities. If environmental impacts are identified for the Project, in accordance with national legislation, the Investor is required to prepare an Elaborate for environmental protection.

Under national legislation in the field of environment for smaller projects and activities, Investors should prepare Elaborate for environmental protection. The regulations that determine the need for preparation of an Elaborate for environmental protection are:

- Decree amending the Decree on activities for which Elaborate is compulsory, approved by the body responsible for carrying out expert activities in the field of environment (Official Gazette of RM no. 80/09, 36/12),

- Decree amending the Decree on Activities for which an Elaborate is Mandatory, approved by the Mayor of the Municipality, the Mayor of the City of Skopje and the Mayor of the City of Skopje (Official Gazette of RM no. 80/09, 32 / 12).

The contents of the Elaborate for environmental protection are prepared in accordance with the Rulebook on the form and content of the elaborate for environmental protection, the procedure for their approval, and the manner of keeping the register of approved elaborates (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 50/09, 132/12, 111/14). The Elaborate for environmental protection in its content gives a description of the activity and / or activity that is the subject of the analysis, a description of the area where it is foreseen to be implemented and / or implemented, as well as identifying the main positive and negative environmental impacts. In addition, an important element of the Elaborate is the Environmental Protection Program, which presents proposed measures to reduce the negative impacts, how and when to implement them and which body / person is responsible for their implementation. The Elaborate for environmental protection does not require a public hearing with the stakeholders.

2.4 List of regulations and documents on proposed environmental management measures

1. Law on environment ("Official Gazette of RM" 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, 39/16 and 99/18);
2. Law on waste management ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 68/04, 71/04, 107/07, 102/08, 134/08, 82/09, 124/10, 51/11, 123/12, 147/13, 163/13, 24/14, 51/15, 146/15, 156/15, 192/15, 39/16 and 63/16);
3. Law on Management of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 6/12, 163/13, 146/15, 39/16);
4. Law on Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 161/09, 17/11, 47/11, 136/11, 6/12, 39/12, 163/13, 146/15, 39/16);
5. Law on waters ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 87/08, 6/09, 161/09, 83/10, 51/11, 44/12, 23/13, 163/13, 180/14, 146/15, 52/16);
6. Law on environmental noise protection ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 79/07, 124/10, 47/11, 163/13 and 146/15);
7. Law on ambient air quality ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 67/04, 92/07, 35/10, 47/11, 59/12, 100/12, 163/13, 10/15 and 146/15);
8. Law on nature protection („Official Gazette of RM" no. 67/04, 14/06, 84/07, 35/10, 47/11, 148/11, 59/12, 13/13, 163/13, 24/14, 41/14, 146/15, 39/16 and 63/16);
9. Law on occupational health and safety ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 92/07, 136/11, 23/13, 25/13, 137/13, 164/13, 158/14, 15/15, 129/15 and 192/15)
10. Construction law ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 130/09, 124/10, 18/11, 36/11, 54/11, 59/11, 13/12, 144/12, 79/13, 137/13, 163/13, 27/14, 28/14, 42/14, 44/15, 129/15 and 39/16);
11. Law on protection and rescue („Official Gazette of RM" no. 36/04, 49/04, 86/08, 124/10, 18/11, 41/14, 129/15, 71/16).

According to the national legislation in the field of environmental protection, three Elaborates for environmental protection (EA reports) were prepared under the sub-project. For the relevant elaborates, the Municipality of Jegunovce, Department of Urban Planning, Communal Affairs, Environmental Protection, Roads and Streets and Local

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Economic Development issued Approval Decisions. Based on the decisions and approved revision of proposals, CDPPR, gained approval for the following reconstruction:

1. Decision for approval of the Elaborate for environmental protection for the project "Reconstruction of the road from Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten" no. UP11-946/2 from 10.07.2019 (Appendix 1);
2. Decision for approval of the Elaborate for environmental protection for the project "Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cher" no. UP11-354/2 from 11.11.2019 (Appendix 2);
3. Decision for approval of the Elaborate for environmental protection for reconstruction of the mountain house Ljuboten, no. UP1 11-10/2 from 16.01.2020 (Appendix 3).

2.5 World Bank Policies - Environmental Category

Environmental policies and social aspects of investment projects establish mandatory requirements for the Bank to apply to projects supported by the Bank through Investment Projects. The Bank is committed to support Investors in the development and implementation of ecologically and socially sustainable projects and to strengthen Investors' capacity to set environmental and social frameworks, assess and manage environmental and social risks. The World Bank's environmental and social policy also forms the basis for sustainable poverty reduction.

The policy consists of nine environmental, social and legal protection policies. One of the nine policies is the OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment policy, which will be implemented under the project "Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog".

O.P. 4.01 Environmental Assessment

According to this policy it is necessary to identify potential impacts and to provide measures for their avoidance and / or reduction in the environment. The purpose of this policy is to influence the improvement of decision-making, to give a guarantee that the planned activities are stable and sustainable as well as to define all stakeholders were adequately included in the consultation process.

This policy is considered an "umbrella" policy by the World Bank for environmental protection. The following policies are used in the preparation of this documentation:

- Operational Environmental Assessment Policy - OP 4.01, 1999, revised April 2013;
- Operational Policy for Physical Cultural Resources - OP 4.11, 2006;
- Operational policy for natural habitats - OP 4.04, 2001 as well
- World Bank rules on disclosure of information detailed in the Information Access Policy, revised July 2015.

All project activities should be carried out in accordance with OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment and LRCP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as an environmental guide to sub-projects supported by Grant Scheme Component 3, World Bank policies, as well as procedures and national legislation.

The proposed sub-project is classified as Category B + due to its nature, size and location, as well as the characteristics, its potential adverse environmental impacts. The scope of the EA for a subproject category B can be distinguished from one subproject to another subproject. In this case, the EA examines the negative and positive impacts of the sub-

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project and recommends the necessary measures to prevent, minimize and mitigate the negative impacts.

In accordance with this policy it is necessary to assess any potential adverse impacts resulting from the proposed sub-project, to identify and propose potential opportunities / measures for environmental improvement and measures needed to prevent, minimize and mitigate the adverse impacts. The scope and content of the EA report will vary depending on the sub-project, but will be substantially lower than the EIA, usually in the form of an ESMP.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. This policy identifies the potential impacts, gives the requested and appropriate mitigation measures for reduction of the impacts and sets different planning instruments in order to achieve the objectives.

For Category B + sub-projects, the user is responsible for developing a complete a full EIA (depending on opinion given by the authorized body (national or local) with an ESMP or a pre-EIA (simpler form ESIA – EA 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 mitigation measures will be included in the EIA or ESMP, and included in the bill of quantities.

2.6 Purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Plan, public disclosure and public consultation

The purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the project "Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog " in the Polog Planning Region, is to timely identify the environmental impacts that will result from the realization of the planned project activities, propose measures for mitigation or minimization of the environmental impacts and provide timeframe for implementation of the measures, with responsible persons for implementation and estimated costs.

The prepared Environmental and Social Management Plan for the proposed sub-project will be part of the Contract with the Contractor which is obliged to implement the envisaged measures in accordance with the plan. The Supervising Engineer is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the proposed measures in accordance with the Monitoring Plan and to report it to investors and the Project Office (CDPPR and Local and Regional Competitiveness Project / LRCP).

The public will be involved in the project impact assessment process by organizing a Consultation meeting in the CDPPR premises. The environmental management plan for the sub-project will be available in hard copy at the CDPPR, Tetovo Municipality, Jegunovce Municipality and LRCP premises and will be published on the LRCP website, the Agency for Promotion and Support of Tourism and the Website of CDPPR, Municipality of Tetovo and Municipality of Jegunovce where it will be available to the

public for a period of 14 days. For consultation with the public, a printed version will be available at the CDPPR, Tetovo and Jegunovce. Information on participating in a Consultation meeting with a defined time and venue will be published along with the ESMP. The Consultation meeting will be organized at the end of the consultation period. Actively, the Applicant will inform and invite stakeholders including local NGOs, affected communities, public and private companies, government institutions to participate in the public consultation process. A contact person will be appointed who will collect comments on the Environmental and Social Management Plan submitted during the public review period of the Plans as well as during the public hearing and will include them in the Consultation meeting Report, which will be part of the Plan. This will make possible for applicants to make their comments available and to take relevant comments into account and to incorporate into the final Environmental and Social Management Plan.

3. Project description

3.1. Introduction

The Polog Planning Region, despite the abundance of attractive tourist destinations, rich natural and cultural heritage, is still not recognized as a region that offers quality in tourism. Obsolete infrastructure facilities such as damaged asphalt or dirt roads constructed more than 20 years ago, problems with waste management and snow removal in winter, old and damaged mountain homes and lack of properly marked hiking trails, without any benches and trash cans are just some of the disadvantages that reduce the attractiveness of the tourist destination Polog. Lack of marketing strategy and destination branding further reduce Polog's competitiveness as a tourist destination.

For this reason, the Center for Development of the Polog Planning Region (CDPPR) has prepared the sub-project "**Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog**". The main objective of this Sub-Project is to boost economic development by increasing the competitiveness of Polog as a tourist destination, which effectively adapts to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets and contributes to the creation of new jobs.

The first specific objective is to effectively utilize the tourism potential and enrich the tourist offer, through sustained and strategic investment in knowledge, marketing and tourism infrastructure.

The second specific objective is expanding and promoting a coordinated approach to the tourism stakeholders in existing and new strategic markets.

The main activities of the sub-project "**Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog**" are:

1. **Improvement of the existing linear infrastructure in PPR by:**
 - a. Reconstruction of the road from v. Staro Selo to Mountain House "Ljuboten", Municipality of Jegunovce;
 - b. Reconstruction of the municipal road from v. Jegunovce to the Mountain House "Cer", Municipality of Jegunovce.
2. **Improvement of the waste management through:**
 - a. Rehabilitation of two waste disposal points on Popova Shapka tourist centre by provision of waste collection bins;

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- b. Strengthening the capacities of the Public Utility Company (PUC) "Tetovo" by procuring vehicles for waste disposal (one truck and one tractor with a trailer);
 - c. Construction of awning for parking of the new procured vehicles.
- 3. Development of the tourism infrastructure through:**
- a. Marking of the hiking trails to the mountain house "Ljuboten" and other Shara Mountain Houses;
 - b. Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" and
 - c. Supply of accessories (table and chairs for meetings, as well as beds, mattresses, blankets and related bedding) in the mountain home "Ljuboten".
- 4. Creating a Regional Tourism Management Information System (RTMIS Polog) through:**
- a. An online platform for promoting tourism potentials and providing tourist services;
 - b. Introducing new content in marketing;
 - c. Branding a tourist destination "Go Polog".

By undertaking all of these activities, the PPR will become a far more recognizable tourist destination.

3.2. Location of project activities

The sub-project is located in the Polog Planning Region (PPR), mainly in the area of the weekend settlement of Popova Shapka and Jegunovce.

The Polog region occupies the northwestern part of the Republic of North Macedonia, i.e. the Polog Valley and the Radika River valley. The region covers 9.7% of the total area of the country. It is characteristic that this region is inhabited by 15.4% of the total population (in 2013) and is one of the most densely populated regions with 131.6 inhabitants per km².

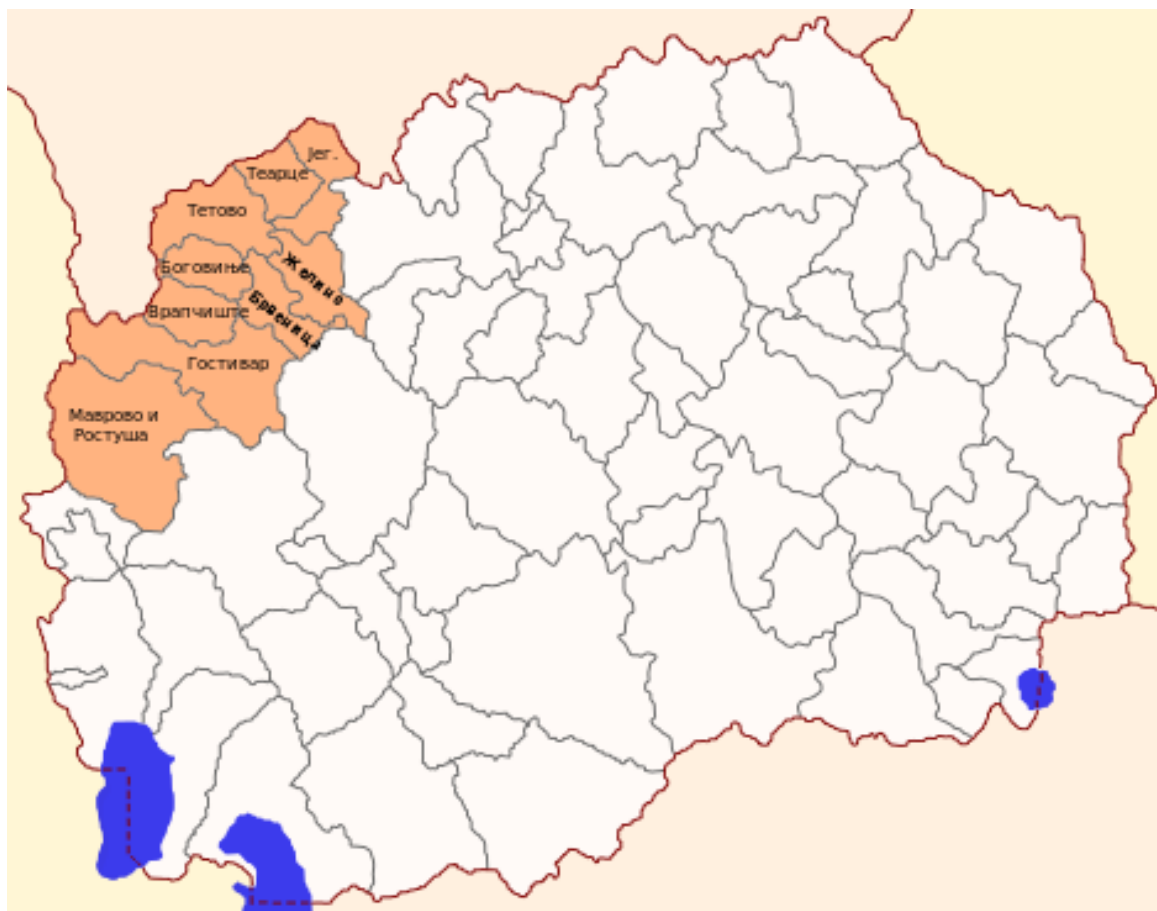


Figure 1 Polog planning region

The road infrastructure in the Polog Region consists of local, regional and road network. The European Corridor VIII passes through the region. The main road connecting this region with other regions is the state road A2 (Skopje - Tetovo - Gostivar - Kicevo) and the regional road R 1202 (connection to A2 - Mavrovi Anovi - Debar). Nevertheless, in the Polog Planning Region the local road network is in poor condition.

In the Polog region the **Hydro Power System “Mavrovo”** is located between the Mavrovska River and the Upper Radika River. It consists the Mavrovo reservoir and the following three types of HPPs: stream HPP utilizing the waters from the inflow of the Mavrovo reservoir, the derivative HPP “Vrutok” utilizing the water from the outflow of the Mavrovo reservoir, and the river Raven HPP that using the water coming out of the HPS.

The **air quality in the Polog Planning Region** is monitored by a fixed monitoring and sampling station located in Tetovo as part of the National air quality monitoring network organized by the MoEPP. This monitoring station records the following environmental and meteorological parameters: carbon monoxide CO (mg/m³), sulfur dioxide SO₂ (µg/m³), ozone O₃ (µg/m³), suspended particles with size of 10 µm (µg/m³), wind speed and direction, temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity. The following picture shows the monitoring station in the Municipality of Tetovo.



Figure 2 Ambient air quality monitoring station

The air quality in the Polog region is not deteriorated, with the exception of Tetovo, where the concentration of polluting elements, mostly PM particles, are increased.

In the Polog Planning Region ***solid waste is managed*** by the local municipal public utilities. Waste management is reduced to its collection, transportation and disposal, and only a very small proportion of municipal waste is selected and categorized.

The ***Polog water management area*** is located in the northeastern part of the country. It encompasses the Polog valley, the Shara Mountain massif, the Bukovik and Krasta, the Suva Gora mountain range, and others. The territory of the Polog Region covers the catchment areas of the Vardar River and Radika River and most of it belongs to the Vardar catchment area, only a small part belong to the River Crn Drim basin.

Supply with drinking water in all municipalities is performed by the established municipal public utilities. Drinking water originated from springs, groundwater, surface water, or some combination of these resources. The towns of Tetovo and Gostivar are supplied with spring water. Water supply systems in rural areas are mainly supplied from springs and groundwater.

In this region there is one small **wastewater treatment plant** with a capacity of 5000 eq. which is built for the needs of the South East European University and is located near the University. The population coverage with wastewater treatment from this plant is 1.5% (average 12.5% in Macedonia). Four smaller wastewater treatment plants are built along the Radika River valley, but they do not work. Wastewater from other settlements is discharged without any treatment directly into the recipient-surface watercourses. Generally, the condition of the wastewater collection systems is relatively poor, as the systems experience wastewater leakage during transport, thus the risk of soil and groundwater pollution is increased. In the Mavrovo National Park and tourist sites and settlements are not connected to the sewage system.

The Polog region has 168 701 ha of ***agricultural land*** of which 24.87% or 41 963 hectares are arable land and 75.12% or 126 737 hectares are pastures.

Nature in the Polog Region is characterized by representative protected areas of high natural value but also areas that are under strong pressure of infrastructure and energy projects. On the territory of the Polog Region is the Mavrovo National Park, as well as the Shara Mountain which is proposed for protection with the category National Park, due to its high natural values. The project activities are not in protected area. On the following figure is given the map of protected and areas proposed for protection with indication of the location of project activities.

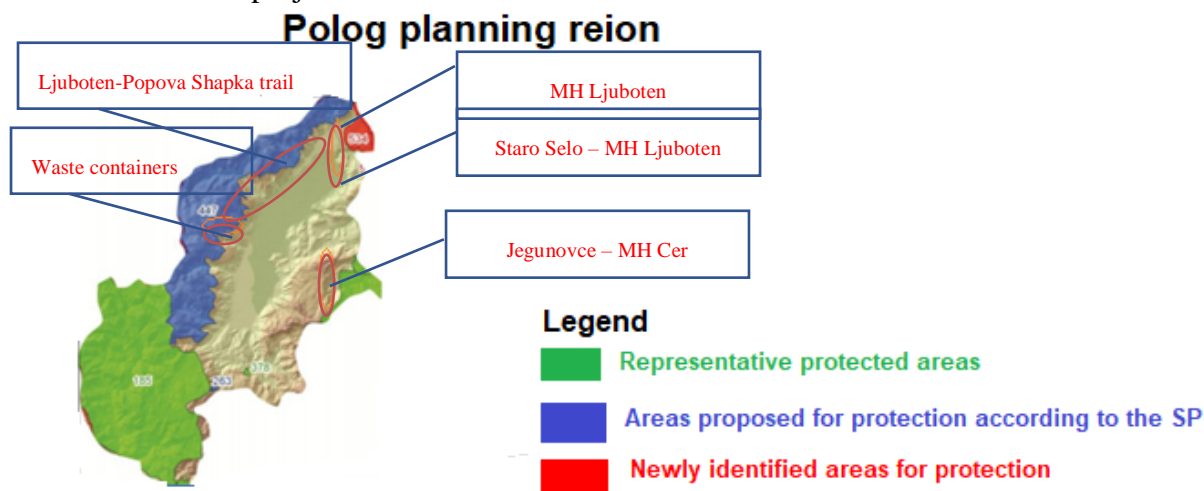


Figure 3 Map of protected and areas proposed for protection in Polog Planning Region

The trends of tourism are very important for creating development strategies, plans, programs and activities. It can be said that the Polog Planning Region in the Republic of North Macedonia belongs to the less developed tourist regions. This can be determined by analyzing the volume, dynamics and structure of tourists visiting and staying in the region, as well as the proportion of these indicators to the total number at national level. In the project area there isn't any cultural or archeological heritage.

Municipality of Tetovo is located in the northwestern part of the Republic of North Macedonia, on the foothills of Shara Mountain and divided by the River Pena. The Municipality of Tetovo covers an area of 1,080 km² at 468 meters above sea level, with a population of 52,915. The municipality of Tetovo is bordered by Kosovo to the north and west, the Municipality of Tearce to the northeast, Municipality of Jegunovce to the east, the Municipality of Zhelino to the southeast, the Municipality of Brvenica to the south and the Municipality of Bogovinje to the southwest. The number of settlements in the municipality is 19, and according to the territorial division in 2004 it is estimated that the population density is about 330 inhabitants/km². All settlements in the municipality are connected to the city, and the average distance of settlements in relation to the city is 12,5km.



Figure 4 Municipality of Tetovo

The Tetovo region, as well as the entire Polog valley are fairly northwest and are affected by the changed Mediterranean and continental climate. Thus, the climate is characterized by many cold winters, because the valley is surrounded by high mountains from all sides, which have a great influence in the region.

The hydrographic network in the subject region is quite rich with springs, rivers and their tributaries. The main recipient in the Polog valley is the river Vardar. Vardar is the largest river in Macedonia with a total catchment area of 20,661km², length of 301 km, and the average annual flow of 63-145m³/s. River Vardar's spring is in village Vrutok, 5 km west of the city of Gostivar and runs along the entire length of Polog.

The Municipality of Jegunovce is located in the northwest of R. N. Macedonia and borders the municipalities of Saraj, Zelino, Tetovo and Tearce. The municipality of Jegunovce is one of the 9 municipalities in the Polog Region. The administrative center of the municipality is the village of Jegunovce. The municipality of Jegunovce covers the northern part of the fertile Polog valley, where to the west it is bordered by Shara Mountain, and to the east the Zeden Mountain. The Derven Gorge begins in the northeast.



Figure 5 Municipality Jegunovce

In the lower part of the municipality a moderate continental climate predominates, and in the upper part the alpine climate prevails.

The most important watercourse on the territory of the municipality is River Vardar which flows through the Polog valley in the southern part of the municipality, while in the north passes the Derven Gorge. All the smaller watercourses in the municipality flow into the Vardar River.

According to the latest census of 2002, the municipality of Jegunovce covers an area of 176.93 km² with 10.790 inhabitants, of which 846 (8%) are located in the village of Jegunovce. The population density in the municipality is moderate.

The following is a description of the locations for the individual sub-project activities.

3.2.1. Improvement of existing linear infrastructure in PPR

This activity consists of two earthen road reconstruction activities, one to the Mountain House "Ljuboten" and the other to the Mountain House "Cer". In the vicinity of the two existing earthen roads there are no objects protected as cultural heritage.

a. Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to Mountain House "Ljuboten", Municipality of Jegunovce

The reconstruction of the earthen road is planned to take part from the exit of the village Staro Selo and follow the existing road to the Mountain House "Ljuboten". The uphill earthen road goes through a forest area where there are no settlements, except for one restaurant. The reconstruction of the road is foreseen for a length of $L = 6,770$ m'. In Appendix 4 is given a map with the location of this activity.

b. Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the Mountain House "Cer", Municipality of Jegunovce

The reconstruction of the Jegunovce municipal road to the Mountain House "Cer" is planned to take place from the exit of the village Jegunovce after crossing the River Vardar and lead to the Cer mountain house. The land route goes through uninhabited areas and has a total length of $L = 2,995$ m'. In Appendix 5 is given a map with the location of this activity.

3.2.2. Improvement in waste management

Regarding the subject of waste management improvement, a placement of proper number of waste collection bins is foreseen in Popova Shapka. The first container location – Waste collection site I – is at 42,012652 latitude and 20.891053 longitude, where 13 containers each with capacity of 1.1 m^3 is predicted to be placed. The location covers an area of around 25 m^2 . The owner of the land is Republic of North Macedonia. On the following figure is given the location where 13 containers for waste collection will be placed.



Figure 6 Waste collection site I – for placement of 13 waste containers

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The second container location – Waste collection site II – is at 42,012652 latitude and 20.891053 longitudes, where 12 containers also with capacity of 1.1 m³ will be placed. The total surface area for placement of waste containers is 24 m² which is state owned. On the following figure is given the location where 12 containers for waste collection will be placed.



Figure 7 Waste collection site II – for placement of 12 waste containers

On the following figure is given the location for the waste collection sites on Google Earth.



Figure 8 Planned location for waste collection containers

The planed procurement of special vehicles for waste collection as well the vehicle for snow cleaning will be used only on the touristic center Popova Shapka.

The planned awning will be constructed on the location with the following coordinates Y=7490594.3818 and X=4652515.2607, with total surface area of 90 m², state owned. This location is currently a parking space. For this location, detailed urban plan is prepared for Cadastral Municipality "Lisec out of town" with Decision no. 08-3855/6

from 08.07.2019. On the following figure is given the location where the awning is planned to be placed.



Figure 9 Location for the awning

The maintaining of the vehicles and collection of the waste from the containers is an obligation of the PUC “Tetovo” from Tetovo. The waste will be transported to the landfill Drisla (licensed municipal landfill) in Skopje for which the PUE Tetovo has a contract for disposal of the waste. During the season the waste will be collected every two days and out of season two times per week.

3.2.3. Development of tourist infrastructure

In the area of development of tourist infrastructure, the foreseen activities are located in the following parts of the Polog region:

a. Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"

Mountain trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka" - is a tourist, recreational, mountain trail that starts from the Mountain house “Cer” in the Jegunovce Municipality, passing through the most important mountain sites, peaks, rural areas, cultural and historical monuments, Jegunovce, Tearce and Tetovo and finishes at the Popova Shapka Ski Center. The most dominant peak is Ljuboten (2.499 m) and the highest peak on Shar Planina – the peak Titov Vrv (2747m), and as given in the name of the trail, it starts at the oldest mountain house in Macedonia – “Ljuboten” and ends at the oldest ski resort in Macedonia – “Popova Shapka”. This trail is 128 km long. This path is divided into 7 stages that are interconnected and are logically divided depending on the places of rest, accommodation, food and other tourist services. The hiking trail does not pass through any protected area.

The trail consists of the following sections:

- “Cer” – v. Jegunovce – v. Nerashte – Vratnichko lake – v. Vratnica – “Ljuboten” Mountain House;
- “Ljuboten” Mountain House – Ljuboten peak - the sheepfold Bekim - Lake Senokos - Petachko Vodiche;

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- Petachko Vodiche – Chardag – Uchinachski Peak – peak Crn Kamen – Gorno Dobreshko lake – Dobroshki peak – v. Jeloshnik;
- v. Jeloshnik – v. Tearce – v. Brezno - Tri Vode – Brezjan tower – v. Varvara – v. Otunje;
- v. Otunje – v. Setole – peak Plocha – Gjermovski Shepherds – Dupnat Kamen – v. Vejce;
- v. Vejce – v. Brodec - Mal Jelak – Jelak;
- Jelak – Gorna Leshnica – Titov peak – Vakuf – Popova Shapka.

In Appendix 6 is given the map of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka".

For this trial, CDPPR has prepared and submitted an Elaborate for mountain trail according to the Law for mountain trails (Official Gazzette of RM no. 38/14) to the Agency for promotion and development of tourism. The procedure for approval of the Elaborate for mountain trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka" (with 7 sections described above) is in ongoing procedure. In Appendix 7 is given the submission letter from the mountain club "Ljuboten" to the Agency for promotion and development of tourism.

b. Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shara Mountain

The mountain house is located under the peak Ljuboten at a place called Srugje. The house is located in a meadow above a beech forest at an altitude of 1635 m asl. The exact location is at cadaster parcel no. 3/3 of the Cadastral Municipality Staro Selo and is owned by "Ljuboten" Mountain Club. The mountain house "Ljuboten" is not located in a protected area, neither there is any cultural heritage or archeological site.



Figure 10 Location of mountain house Ljuboten

On the following figure is given the mountain house "Ljuboten".



Figure 11 Mountain house Ljuboten

3.2.4. Creation of Regional Tourism Management Information System (RTMIS Polog)

This activity will be realized through an online platform that will promote the tourism potential and the beauties of the Polog region. The overall purpose of the system is to provide a better user experience during the stay for tourists, while at the same time, based on user inputs, to provide administrators with tools to detect possible bottlenecks and places where the destination can perform better, at giving their services.

3.3. Technical and technological description of the sub-project activities

3.3.1. Improvement of existing linear infrastructure in PPR

- **Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten, Municipality of Jegunovce**

The technical solution is based on the terrain conditions and the elongated profiles obtained from the geodetic surveys on the terrain, the existing and the planned infrastructure, according to the request of the Municipality of Jegunovce for preparation of the technical documentation needed for the reconstruction of the dirt road from the village Staro Selo to the mountain house Ljuboten. This is being used for the preparation of the Main Design. On-site inspection revealed that the road in question was in poor condition due to heavy rains and other atmospheric impacts, as well as damage due to the use of heavy off-road vehicles. The project envisages a complete reconstruction of the road profile, remaining the same type of the road (dirt road) but also taking care not to deviate from the existing alignment in order to avoid any problems that would arise with respect to property and legal relations. After the visit, damages to the road were found and registered, as well as the necessary construction works to improve and insure it. On the

following figure is given the current situation with the road from Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten.



Figure 12 Current situation of the road Staro Selo to mountain house "Ljuboten"

During the reconstruction of the road, the following construction activities are foreseen: repair of the road profile along the entire route of the road 6770 m in total length and 4 m width, clearing the route from low vegetation, solving the collection of storm water by placing concrete culverts in certain places through which the storm water will be collected unhindered and will not cause damage to the road or the environment. It is first envisaged to align the trunk of the road with a heavy bulldozer taking care to preserve the existing curves as well as the existing longitudinal and transverse slopes. In order to avoid problems related to property and legal relations, to the reconstruction of the road will follow the existing road alignment with very small exceptions as a result of the removal of small vegetation (grass and shrubs) on the sides of the road. The whole project activities will remain on the existing alignment which is state owned.

It is foreseen to fill in the holes that would remain after alignment as a complete damping with 20 cm crushed stone material with complete rolling, thus repairing all transverse and longitudinal recesses.

It is envisaged to rehabilitate the retaining wall on part of the road (on one side of the road with total length of 178.50 m) which is in very bad condition. On the following figure the current condition of the retaining wall is given.



Figure 13 Current situation with the retaining wall

Due to the bed condition of the old retaining wall, the project predicts construction of new retaining wall with length of 178.50 m, height of 3 m (50 cm in the ground) and with 180 cm width in the base. On the following figure is given the planned construction of the retaining wall.

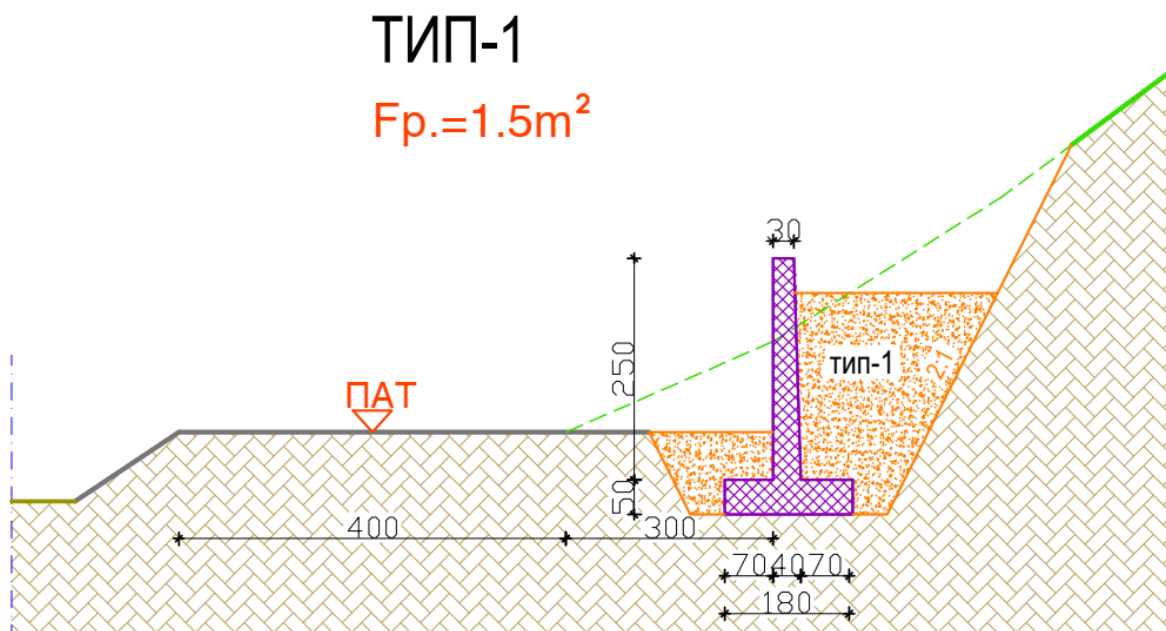


Figure 14 Planned construction of the retaining wall

Surface storm water is planned to be diverted by already formed channels along the road, positioned on the lower side of the transverse slope of the road, which will replace the old and existing ones. The current situation of the channels is given in the following figure.



Figure 15 Current situation with the channels for storm water

Six concrete culverts with $\varnothing 800$ mm, 6 m length are foreseen. These channels are intended to carry surface water to the nearest lowest point on the longitudinal slope of the road, i.e. to the next vertical curve and after that to flow into river Vratnichka on the lower part and river Ljubotenska in the upper part of the road. River Ljubotenska is left tributary of river Vratnichka. Due to the fact that the culverts are made of concrete, the risk of increased water turbidity is avoided. Due to the fact that this culverts are for collection and distribution of storm water, according to the Law on waters ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 87/08, 6/09, 161/09, 83/10, 51/11, 44/12, 23/13, 163/13, 180/14, 146/15, 52/16) and its sub laws, a permit for discharging storm water into a recipient is not needed.

Characteristic transverse road profiles

The project envisages two types of transverse profiles on the road in question:

- Type 1 - 4 m width, 2% cross slope, no earth channels for drainage of the carriageway.
- Type 2 - 4 m width, 2% cross slope, with drainage channel on one side of the carriageway 40 cm wide and 35 cm deep.

On the following figure is given the layout of the planned reconstruction of the road.

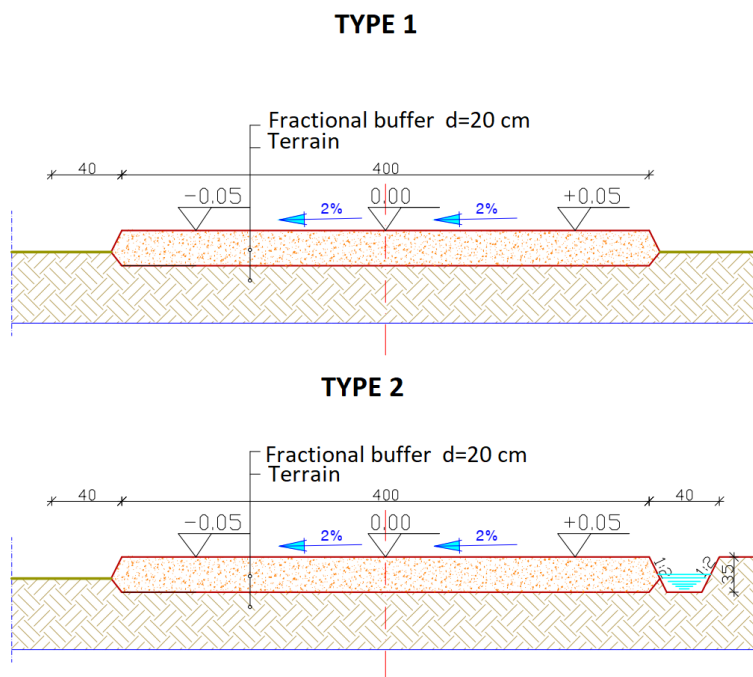


Figure 16 Layout of the planned reconstruction of the road

On the following table is given the BoQ for the reconstruction of the road.

Table 1 BoQ for reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten

Description	Unit	Quantity
Geodetic marking	m'	6770,00
Cleaning of the road from small vegetation	m'	1 m of the road width through the whole length
Earth canals with depth of 35 cm, and width of 40 cm	m'	1624,00
Supply, transport and installation of reinforced concrete culverts with $\varnothing 800$ mm, 6 m' length	number	6
Planning and aligning and rolling the route with bulldozer	m'	6770,00
Supply, transport and installation of fractured	m ³	5416,00

tampon pad for compacting the road with rolling and compacting the layer to the required compaction Ms> 80MPa		
Construction of reinforced concrete supporting walls	m'	178,50

In Appendix 8 is given the alignment of the proposed reconstruction of the road Staro Selo to the mountain house Ljuboten. For the planned reconstruction, the Applicant has obtained Approval for reconstruction No. UP1_11-364 from 2019 from the Municipality of Jegunovce on 27.12.2019. In Appendix 9 is given the Approval for reconstruction of the road.

- **Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cer, Municipality of Jegunovce**

The technical solution is based on the conditions of the terrain and the elongated profiles obtained from the geodetic surveys on the terrain, the existing and the planned infrastructure, according to the request of the Municipality of Jegunovce for preparation of the technical documentation needed for the reconstruction of the land road from the village Jegunovce to the Cer mountain house.

On-site inspection revealed that the road in question was in poor condition due to heavy rains and other atmospheric impacts, as well as damage due to the use of the road by heavy off-road vehicles. The project foresees a complete reconstruction of the road body, remaining the same type of the road (dirt road) but also taking care not to deviate from the existing alignment in order to avoid any problems that would arise with regard to property and legal relations. After the visit, the damages to the road were ascertained and registered, as well as the necessary reconstruction works for its improvement and insurance. The total length of the road is 2.995 m' with width of 4 m. On the following figure is given the current situation of the road from v. Jegunovce to mountain house Cer.



Figure 17 Current situation of the road from v. Jegunovce to mountain house Cer

During the reconstruction of the road the following construction activities are foreseen: repair of the road profile along the entire route of the road from the exit of village Jegunovce to the mountain house "Cer" in total length of 2.995 m' with width of 4 m, cleaning the route from small vegetation, solving the collection of storm water by placing concrete culverts in certain places through which the storm water will be collected unhindered and will not cause damage to the road or the environment. It is first envisaged to align the trunk of the road with a heavy bulldozer taking care to preserve the existing curves as well as the existing longitudinal and transverse slopes. In order to avoid problems related to property and legal relations, the reconstruction of the road will follow the existing road alignment with very small exceptions as a result of the removal of small vegetation (grass and shrubs) on the sides of the road. The whole project activities will remain on the existing alignment which is state owned.

It is foreseen to fill in the holes that would remain after alignment as a complete damping with 20 cm crushed stone material with complete rolling, thus repairing all transverse and longitudinal recesses.

Surface storm water is planned to be diverted by already formed channels along the road, positioned on the lower side of the transverse slope of the road, which will replace the old and existing ones. The current situation of the channels is given in the following figure.

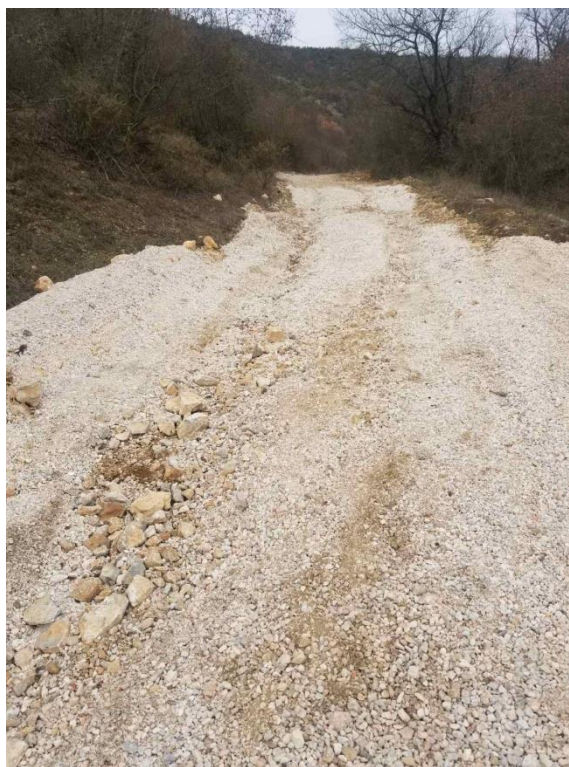


Figure 18 Current situation with the channels for storm water

These channels are intended to collect and transfer the surface water to the nearest lowest point of the longitudinal slope of the road, i.e. to the next vertical curve and after that to flow into river Vardar. Six cemented concrete culverts of \varnothing 600 mm, with a length of 6 m' are foreseen. Due to the fact that the culverts are made of concrete, the risk of increased water turbidity is avoided. Due to the fact that this culverts are for collection and distribution of storm water, according to the Law on waters ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 87/08, 6/09, 161/09, 83/10, 51/11, 44/12, 23/13, 163/13, 180/14, 146/15, 52/16) and its sub laws, a permit for discharging storm water into a recipient is not needed.

Characteristic transverse road profiles

The project envisages two types of transverse profiles on the road in question:

- Type 1 - 4 m width, 2% cross slope, drainage canal on one side of the carriageway 40 cm wide and 35 cm deep.
- Type 2 - 4 m width, 2% cross slope, drainage canals on both sides of the carriageway 40 cm wide and 35 cm deep.

On the following figure is given the layout of the planned reconstruction of the road.

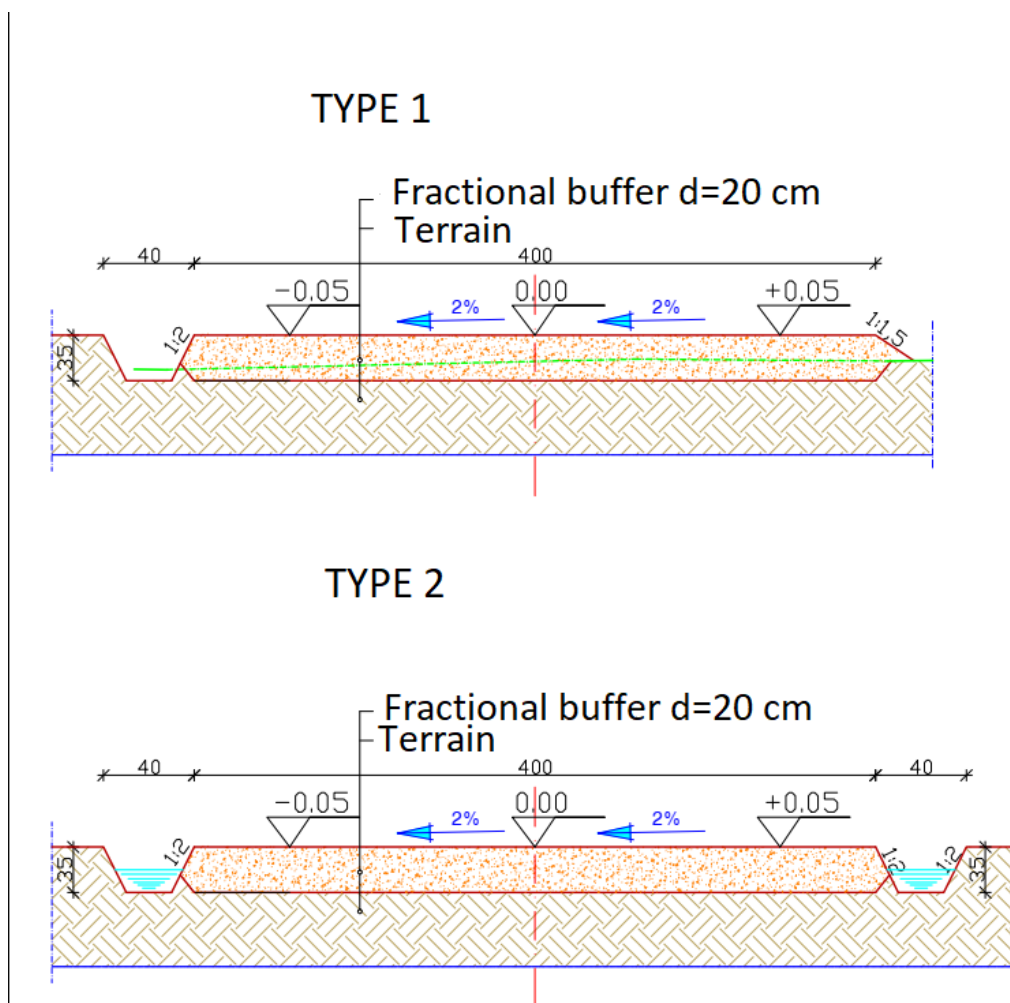


Figure 19 Layout of the planned reconstruction of the road from v. Jegunovce to mountain house Cer

On the following table is given the BoQ for the reconstruction of the road.

Table 2 BoQ for reconstruction of road from v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cer

Description	Unit	Quantity
Geodetic marking	m'	2995,00
Cleaning of the road from small vegetation	m'	2995,00
Earth canals with depth of 35 cm, and width of 40 cm	m'	6000,00

Supply, transport and installation of reinforced concrete culverts with $\varnothing 600$ mm, 6 m' length	number	6
Planning and aligning and rolling the route with bulldozer	m'	2995,00
Supply, transport and installation of fractured tampon pad for compacting the road with rolling and compacting the layer to the required compaction $M_s > 80\text{MPa}$	m^3	2396,00

In Appendix 10 is given a layout of the proposed reconstruction of the road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house "Cer". For the planned reconstruction, the Applicant has obtained Approval for reconstruction No. UP1_11-363 from 2019 from the Municipality of Jegunovce on 27.12.2019. In Appendix 11 is given the Approval for reconstruction of the road.

3.3.2. Improvement of waste management

This activity envisages the installation of 25 waste collection containers, each with a capacity of 1.1 m^3 , placed on two locations described in chapter 3.2.2. Improvement in waste management, procurement of vehicles for waste collection and snow removal (truck, excavator and tractor) and construction of awning for the vehicles. The waste will be transported to the landfill Drisla (standardized, compliance municipal landfill) in Skopje for which the PUE Tetovo has a contract for disposal of the waste. In Appendix 20 of this ESMP is given the notice from PUE Tetovo to CDPPR informing that all waste which is generated in Municipality of Tetovo is disposed in PUE Drisla, Skopje for disposal of the generated waste in Municipality of Tetovo. During the season the waste will be collected every two days and in the period out of season two times per week.

Containers are required to meet the requirements of MKS EN 840-3,5,6: 2013. They need to be easily lifted and emptied by a special utility vehicle (trash can). The technical characteristics that containers need to meet are:

- Nominal volume of municipal waste collection container $1.1 \text{ m}^3 \pm 5\%$
- Container in shape and size to be manufactured to MKS standard EN 840-3,5,6: 2013 or equivalent, length from 1360 mm to 1380 mm, width from 1030 mm to 1115 mm, height from 1200 mm to 1470 mm.

At the moment PUE Tetovo does not have capacities for separate collection of the waste. But, in order to improve this situation, at the moment all Municipalities and PUEs in the Polog planning region are involved in the project for the preparation of the Regional plan

for waste management, which is financed by SECO (Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs). Despite of the preparation of the Regional waste management plan, this project will strengthen the capacities in the PUE with procurement of selection bins and mechanization for collection of separated waste. According to draft Regional plan for waste management the recyclable waste will be reused and all inert fractions will be landfilled on standardized legal landfill which is planned to be constructed in v. Rusino.

The procurement of specialized vehicles - Tractors for this type of purpose will actively involve the PUC Tetovo for easier municipal waste collection and easier access to any location of the Popova Shapka tourist complex. On the following figure the tractor which is planned for procurement is depicted.



Figure 20 Tractor for waste collection

The technical characteristics of the tractor with the trailer are:

2WD tractor with cab

- 50 HP three-cylinder engine
- Hydraulic steering
- Rear traction - 2WD
- Gearbox - 8F + 2R (constant mesh)
- Hydraulic outputs - 4 (four) - 2DA / 1DA + 2SA
- Tires - 6.00x16 front and 13.6x28 rear
- Lifting capacity - 1600 kg
- Brakes immersed in oil
- Weights - 270kg weight front carrier and 2x34kg rear weight
- Compressor and trailer brake connection
- Total weight - 2445 kg
- Total length - 3630 mm
- Total width - 1810 mm
- Height - 1715 mm (to steering wheel)
- Cabin enclosure with heating, work lights, upholstery

Trailer

- 4 tons with double ropes,
- Air braking
- Load capacity of 4 tons
- Double ropes, 3 side boiling
- Air brakes with regulation

With this sub-project the procurement of one specialized vehicle – truck with load capacity of 22 m³ and hydraulics with rotors or press is also planned. On the following figure is given this type of truck.



Figure 21 Truck for waste collection

The technical characteristics of the truck are:

- MERCEDES-BENZ Arocs - Chassis
- Model: 2636 6x4
- Inter-axis distance: 4200 mm + 1350 mm
- Cab: S (short) - Cab
- Incl. Weight: 26 000 Kg
- Engine power: 360 hp
- Capacity: 22m³

The needs for cleaning the paths and access roads (cleaning the road to the weekend settlement as well as the location to the ski trails and hotels) provide the needs for procurement of an excavator. The excavator will be equipped with a modular snow shovel. On the following figure the excavator which is planned to be procured is given.



Figure 22 Excavator for cleaning of snow

The technical characteristics of the excavator are:

- Total length of the machine 5620 mm
- Total machine width 2350 mm
- Machine height of conveyor 3610 mm
- Front loading, hydraulic opening
- Multifunctional Shovel 6 in 1
- Height 1.0 m³, fitted teeth, unloading height 3.20 m;

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- Shovel loader mounted forks (2.92m load lifting height)
- telescopic backhoe with built-in bucket 600mm (maximum digging depth 5.97m)

This sub-project also includes a construction of a temporary object - awning with steel construction for parking of the vehicles for waste management and snow removal (Excavator, Tractor and Truck). According to the approval (Appendix 13) for setting a temporary object – awning by the Municipality of Tetovo, the time is defined to be 5 years with possibility of extension. The awning in the base has a rectangle shape with dimensions 6x15m, and a height of 4 m up to the roof structure. The rectangular object is formed of steel poles and a roof rack for roof construction. The area of 6x15m is divided into 5x3 m in X-direction and 1x6m in Y direction, with steel pillars of square profile HOP100x100x5 mm, and above them lay steel grate bearings with upper and lower belt of HOP60x40x4 mm. The facade on 3 sides is composed of facade beams HOP80x60x4 mm and HOP60x40x4 mm, and steel sheet with $d = 6\text{mm}$. Roofing panels are of the same steel sheet with $d = 6\text{ mm}$. The foundation of the pillars is made from reinforced concrete foundation beams with $w/d = 40 / 40\text{cm}$. The storm water is planned to be collected with gutters.

MB30 and RA 400/500-2 reinforced concrete will be used for the construction of all the concrete elements of the concrete part. In order to ensure the prescribed quality of the materials prior to commencement of works, the Contractor shall develop a Concrete Project defining the recipe, method of manufacture, transport, installation and care of the concrete as well as the procedure for preliminary and control testing of its quality and quality of valves. Particular attention should be paid to the provision of the prescribed protective layers as well as the scaffolding and molding for the installation of fresh concrete.

In Appendix 14 is given the layout of the temporary object – awning.

3.3.3. Development of tourist infrastructure

- **Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"**

Tourist, recreational, mountain trail that starts from the CER mountain house in Jegunovce Municipality, is passing through the most important mountainous sites, peaks, rural areas, cultural and historical monuments, sheepfolds and accommodation capacities in the municipalities of Jegunovce, Tearce and Tetovo and finishes in the Ski center Popova Shaka. This trail is with total length of 128 km. For this trial, CDPPR has prepared and submitted an Elaborate for mountain trail according to the Law for mountain trails (Official Gazzette of RM no. 38/14) to the Agency for promotion and development of tourism. The procedure for approval of the Elaborate for mountain trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka" (with 7 sections described above) is in ongoing procedure. In Appendix 7 is given the submission letter from the MC "Ljuboten" to the Agency for promotion and development of tourism. Agency has obligation to put this mountain trails in to register of the country mountain trails. Than the process of registration is finished and Agency should assign organization (in our case mountain club "Ljuboten") which will act as path keeper. Nevertheless beneficiary according to sub-project grant agreement is obliged to take care of the primary and secondary infrastructure along the track for 7 years.

After processing the track data, according to the weight categorization and tourist valorization, this trail needs to be arranged, to have installed primary and secondary

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infrastructure along the track (signaling, info boards, rest benches, etc.) and to be maintained.

To fully define the paths, it is necessary to have:

- Name of the Pathway
- Starting point and End point
- Landscape of Passage
- Marking
- GPS data
- Infrastructure
- Weight Categorization
- Tourism Valorization

Paths need to be regulated by international standards for paths following the Declaration of Bechyne - Czech Republic, and to be classified according to weight categorization and tourist valorization by European Ramblers Association, EU commission for upload areas and UIMLA standards.

By these standards, the path is arranged in 10 phases:

Phase	Activity
1	Probe
2	Second probing, documenting
3	Plan for editing each path
4	Defining the route
5	Cleaning the track
6	Marking
7	Character placement and info boards
8	Control field analysis and corrections
9	Final GPS recording
10	Production of information material

The marking will be done in red and white color based with acrylic resin composition, quality additives and pigments and it is environmentally friendly (product: Acrylic enamel varnish / dawn light / Zorka Folor). Marking requires 70 liters of paint (35 l white and 35 l red).

The info boards will be made of wood (and with dimensions according to the drawings given in Appendix 12) and the information which needs to be applied to this holder is a color PVC material, with a protective UV film, which will be placed on sheet metal board with dimensions of 100x80 cm and mounted on wooden holders.

In Appendix 12 is given the design of the elements which will be placed among the trail (signaling, info boards, rest benches, etc).

- **Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shara Mountain**

In order to continue to serve the purpose for which it was built, and to meet the needs of today's climbers and tourists, it is necessary to perform larger reconstruction and craft projects for this mountain house. The mountain house "Ljuboten" is owned by the mountain club "Ljuboten" and is not located within a protected area nor is protected. On the following figure is given the current situation of the mountain house "Ljuboten".



Figure 23 Current situation with the interior of the mountain house

Reconstruction and renovation works refer to the refurbishment and reconstruction of the building so that the existing building meets the basic standards of stability, safety, hygienic-technical conditions and comfort. No extension of the mountain house is planned. The following is a description of the phases envisaged for the reconstruction of the Mountain House "Ljuboten" on Shara Mountain.

First floor

In this part of the house a rehabilitation of the floor is planned in the rooms in which this is quite necessary. The reconstruction involves the supply, transportation and installation of the material needed to repair the load structure and finishing floor. Setting the PVC with gluing for the floor is provided to be with thickness of $d=1.5$ mm. The floor in the

room with 4 beds will be completely removed, isolation will be applied before the lath and after that the new flooring will be applied. The new flooring will be grounded and varnished in three layers. On the ceiling of the floor between the beams of the mid – floor construction, thermal isolation layer will be applied. Under the beam and isolation, vapor permeable foil will be placed.

Lower ceiling is planned to be installed on the whole floor, in all rooms. The ceiling is planned to be closed under the existing beam with under construction from wooden lath with dimensions 3/5 cm, in order to install metal construction for lower ceiling from plasterboard. The finishing is providing with a white plaster i.e. the ceiling is lowered by 50 cm to achieve a height in the rooms not higher than 3 m (up to the windows).

The repair of the walls is provided with polystyrene with dimension of 2 cm, glue, grid and white plaster with thickness of 1.5 mm. Previously the walls will be cleaned with a dusting pad. The existing doors are designed to be fitted and repainted, and the locks and handles to be replaced.

In Appendix 15 from the ESMP a graphical presentation of the floor reconstruction is given.

Toilets on first floor

On the floor beside the reconstruction of the rooms, there is also a toilet reconstruction. Specifically, reconstruction includes making a cement screed in the toilets before laying a finished floor, laying hydro insulation over the cement screed, and on wall surfaces in a shower cabin. Hydro insulation is applied in three layers. The toilets envisage wall partitioning of hollow ceramic blocks, extended mortar walls, as well as plastering of the toilet walls. Ceramic tiles adhere to $h = 2$ m on the walls and floor of the toilets. In addition, it is foreseen to make a lower ceiling of gypsum board on wooden under - construction, construction and installation of PVC hulls with PVC filled $h = 2$ m for partition of cabins in the toilets ($2 \times 4 = 8$ cabs with 1.0×1.7 m) as well as manufacturing and installation of PVC doors. It is necessary to service WC cups and toilets, urinal and sinks. In Appendix 15 the reconstruction of the toilets on the first floor is given.

Ground floor

On the ground floor it is envisaged to remove the existing degraded ceramic tile flooring and PVC flooring along with the concrete floor tile. The old ceiling made of reed and mortar is intended to be dismantled. Due to the degradation of the wall surfaces it is foreseen to remove the damaged plaster to about 30% of the wall surfaces. After demolition and removal of the damaged material, it is foreseen to install floor porcelain tiles, with anti-slip floor finishing, on the ground floor. Hydro insulation involves placing hydro insulation over a cement screed. Hydro insulation is based on cement and latex. The waterproofing is mounted on the bogus PVC foil (tefond +), above the gravel, but before the reinforcement of the concrete floor slab. The new ceiling is provided to hold the plasterboard panels (fire resistant) sub - structure of laths with dimensions 3/5 cm. For insulation laying of stone wool in rolls 10 cm thick, together with PVC foil is envisaged. Surfaces that are repaired should be well cleaned and coated with a base primer for better adhesion. Repair of all wall surfaces on the ground floor is provided with glue and mesh. Wall surface finishes will be performed with a full white plaster, except where it is

foreseen to be finished with ceramic-porcelain tile wall surfaces. Existing doors should be repaired, fitted and repainted, and locks and handles replaced. The dismantling of the old endangered wooden screw ladders is also envisaged for connecting the ground floor and the floor and making new ladders for connecting the ground floor and the floor. The new load-bearing ladder construction is made of steel box profiles, and the ladders and ladder foreheads are designed to be of chestnut wood. In Appendix 16 a graphical representation of the ground floor reconstruction is given.

At the facility itself, the water from the junction cabinet under the floor is taken with PPC hoses to each consumption point. In the house, two distribution cabinets are provided, one on the ground floor and other on the floor. For supply with hot waters for consumers, combined boiler is planned to be installed with capacity of 500 l, which will use electricity obtained from the alternative sources (solar panels). In Appendix 17 graphic attachments are given for the water supply installation in the mountain house (on the floor and the ground floor).

Sewerage network is foreseen to be made of PVC pipes of appropriate diameter, according to the internal sewage project. The internal sewage channel is run under the floor and there are two exits from the facility. One of the toilets on the floor and the other on the ground floor of the newly designed kitchen. The two manhole outlets are also connected to a PVC external sewer pipe, which leads to the new septic tank, which will be located 60 m from the mountain house. In Appendix 18 graphic attachments are given for sewage installation in the building (on the floor and the ground floor). The septic tank will be impermeable and regularly emptied.

The size of the septic tank is directly dependent on water consumption. Depending on the size of the base, a norm of 0.4 m³ volume per user is adopted, thus providing 50 users with the required volume for a septic tank:

$$V = 50 \times 0.4 = 20 \text{ m}^3.$$

The constructive solution of the septic tank is due to its size, shape and purpose. It consists of three chambers partitioned with internal reinforced concrete walls 0.15 m thick and 1.55 m high. The thickness of the bottom plate is 0.30 m, made with MB-30. The upper plate is reinforced concrete with thickness of 0.15 m and MB 30, with above ground layer of 0.80 m. This board is inclined to the outer reinforced concrete walls which are 0.30 m thick with MB-30. The interior walls and ceiling of the septic tank are coated with water and waterproof cement mortars. The following is an overview of the pit, basically a longitudinal and transverse section.

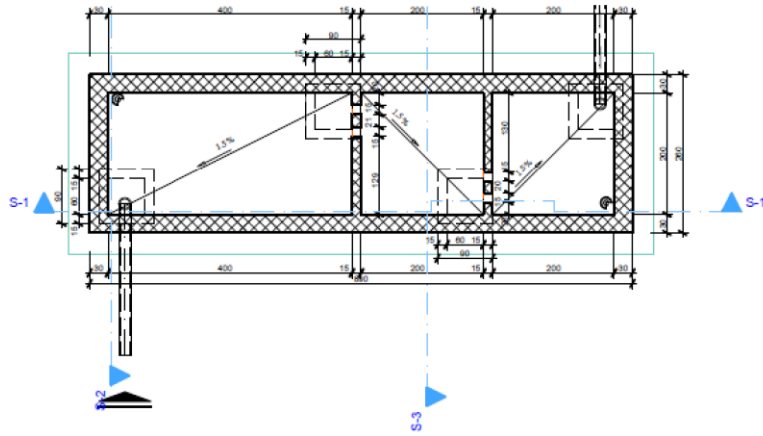


Figure 24 Septic tank in the base

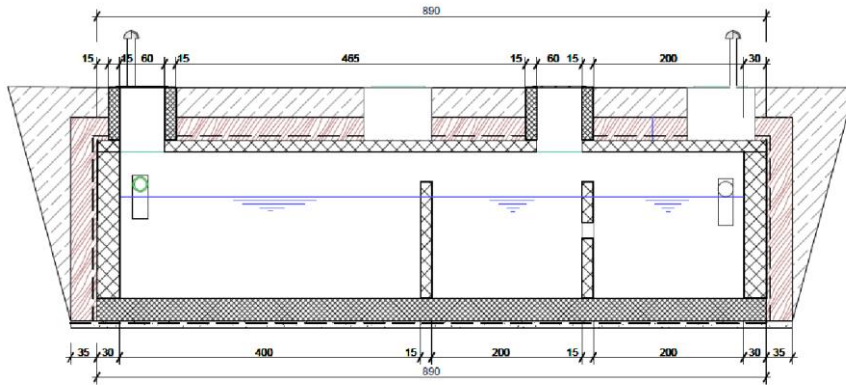


Figure 25 Longitudinal section of septic tank

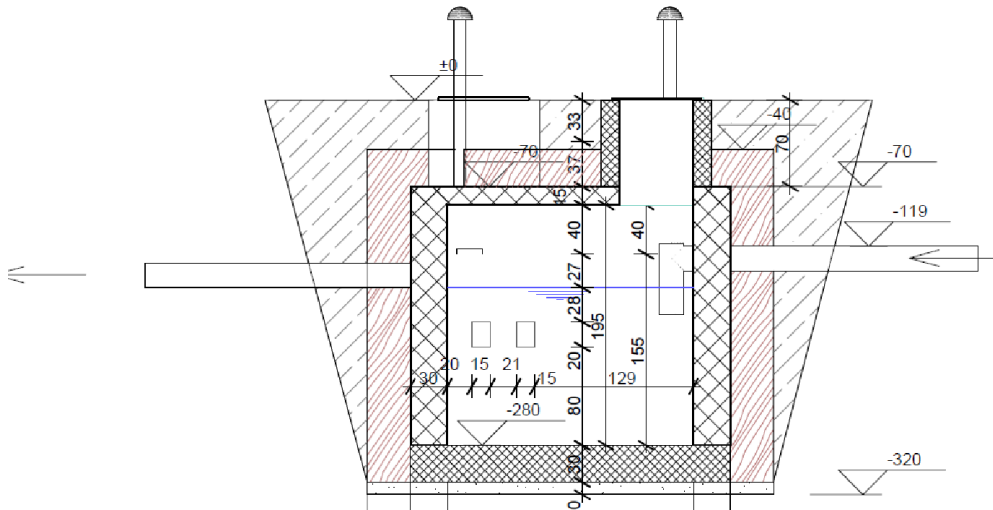


Figure 26 Cross section of septic tank

The illumination of the building is designed for the purpose of the premises. Generally, all lamps come with LED lamps. In the dining room and hall are 24W ceiling lamps. In the café on the walls are wall lamps with a power of 9 W and above the counter hanging lamps with the same power. Lamps are also fitted at the entrances, pantry and stack with

power of 12 W. In the kitchen and technical room there are LED tube lamps, 46.5 W. On the floor, the larger bedrooms have 24 W lamps, and the bedroom with 4 beds in the house and the hallways have lamps with a power of 12 W. The toilets have 9W hanging lamps. On the attic hanging lamps are mounted in the center with 24W power.

For early detection and location of a fire, a fire alarm system with automatic and manual fire alarms is provided. Fire extinguishers are smoke-optical and thermal. The fire station is located on the ground floor of the bar, with the possibility of remotely transmitting a fire alarm via a telephone line to eight pre-coded telephone numbers. Early fire detectors are installed in all rooms. Handheld callers are mounted to the exits at a height of 1.6 m. In Appendix 19 graphic attachments are provided for the FFP installation (on the floor and the ground floor).

Portable diesel generator will be procured for the needs of the operation of the house. It will be stored outside of the mountain house, in the yard, on concrete base, covered to avoid atmospheric impacts. An average of 60 l/month is planned to be used as a fuel for the diesel generator. The fuel will be stored in three fuel canisters paced on concrete base. This base will be impermeable to prevent any possible contamination due to leakage. It will also be provided with a retaining volume at least 10% higher than the complete volume of fuel stored. The leakage protection system of the fuel storage location is mandatory.

The fuel storage location will also be secured and well protected to prevent any mishandling by unauthorized persons. The fuel storage location will be maintained only by authorized and trained personnel.

The raw materials and auxiliary materials to be used in the construction phase are shown in the tables below.

Table 3 Materials to be used for reconstruction of the mountain house

Raw materials	Quantity
Concrete	1,15 m ³
Gravel	1,15 m ³
Reinforced grid Q131 (5,00 mm, 15/15 cm)	115 m ²
Polystyrene d=2 cm	115 m ²
Cement screed	4,1-5,74 m ³ – ground floor 1,65 – 2,31 m ³ – floor 2,1 m ³ – toilets
Floor tiles	173 m ²
Hydro isolation (cement + lateks)	132 m ²
PVC foil (tefond+)	82 m ²
Gypsum boards	236 m ²
Stone wool d=10 cm	82 m ²
Abrib 1,5 mm	0,832 m ³
Ready-made mortar	75 m ²

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Glue + grid (wall repairs)	250 m ²
Full abrib	230 m ²
Nutrifeder flooring	23 m ²
PVC semi-warm floor (d=1,5 mm)	27 m ²
Mineral wool (d=100 mm)	100 m ²
Semi – permeable foil (125 gr/m ²)	100 m ²
Polystyrene (2 cm)	300 m ²
Hollow ceramic blocks (d=12 cm)	17 m ²
Mortar	60 m ²
PVC panels (0,8x2,05 m)	3 piece
Doors (locks + handles)	9 piece
Staircase (22 mm)	1 piece
Stairs (d=42 mm)	1 piece
Lath, beams, screws, varnish	cannot be determined

Table 4 Raw materials for construction of water supply and sewerage network

Raw materials	Quantity
Through valves	12 pieces
Plastic polypropylene water pipes NP10 bar (d=20 mm)	6 m'
Plastic polypropylene water pipes NP10 bar (d=25 mm)	14 m'
EC valves with chrome rosette and cap	26 pieces
RK-1 water toilet in a restaurant with dimensions 450/550/120 equipped with: - 1 collector MS 3/4 "with 3 openings - 1 collector MS 3/4 "with 5 openings - 1 mini valve with holster 3/4 " - 1 mini valve with holander 1/2" - 3 mini valves with red coupling 1/2" - 5 mini valves with blue coupling 1/2" - 1 reducer MS 3/4" - 1/2" - 2 shtones MS 3/4" - 1 coupling angular MS 1/2 "with external screw - 1 coupling angular MS 3/4" with external screw	2 pieces
RK-2 water toilet in a restaurant with dimensions 450/550/120 equipped with: - 1 collector MS 3/4 "with 4 openings - 1 collector MS 3/4 "with 4 openings - 1 mini valve with holander 3/4" - 1 mini valve with holander 1/2" - 4 mini valves with red coupling 1/2"	1 piece

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- 4 mini valves with blue coupling 1/2"	
- 1 reducer MS 3/4" - 1/2"	
- 2 shtones MS 3/4"	
- 1 coupling angular MS 1/2" with external screw	
- 1 coupling angular MS 3/4" with external screw	
Albo knees	26 pieces
Galvanized templates	13 pieces
PVC hose - cobra	124 m'
Gibbet hoses Ø 28 mm - blue	62 pieces
Gibbet hoses Ø 28 mm- red	62 pieces
Shower battery for hot and cold water kit with nozzle hose and slider on bathroom wall	4 pieces
HALF PEDESTAL socket faucet with 60/45 siphon	7 pieces
Battery for hot and cold water for sink with gibbon hose	7 pieces
Toilet bowls with toilet manifold drop kit and hose connection 39/51	3 pieces
Wall urinal complete with mini valve and hose	1 pieces
Single battery for hot and cold water for high swing pipe sodopper with gibbon hose	1 pieces
Two part kitchen sink 100/60 kit with siphon	1 piece
Combined 500 liter boiler for hot and cold water with electric heater and heat exchangers	1 piece
Two part kitchen sink 100/60 complete with combined siphon	3 pieces
Solar panel mounted on a sloping roof for hot sanitary water	1 piece
Single-sided high-rise kitchen sink battery complete with armor hose	3 pieces
Hand hygiene paper wall holders	4 pieces
Wall toilet paper holders	3 pieces
Wall soaps holders in toilets	4 pieces
Wall shelves under the mirror 60/14	4 pieces
Wall mirrors in bathrooms 60/60	4 pieces
SEWERAGE NETWORK	
PVC sewerage pipes Ø110	36 m'
PVC sewerage pipes Ø 125	60 m'
Revision faecal manhole D=80 cm	4 pieces
PVC sewerage pipes Ø50	11 m'
PVC sewerage pipes Ø75	15 m'
PVC sewerage pipes Ø1100	23 m'
Ventilation heads from INOX Ø 150	1 piece

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Floor gutters with enameled toilet grates Ø 75	4 pieces
SEPTIC TANK	
Sand d=10 cm	3,2 m ³
Concrete MB30	26,15 m ³
Hydromal	66 m ²
Ventilation cap Ø 150	2 pieces
PVC – UKL Ø 200 mm – UKN Ø 200 mm	2 pieces

Table 5 Raw materials for construction of electrical installation

Raw materials	Quantity
Main junction board for networking	1 piece
Conductor for light bulb	410 m'
Ceiling Lamp, LED 12W, Type S1	13 pieces
Ceiling Lamp, LED 24W, Type S2	10 pieces
Suspended ceiling lamp, toilet, LED 9W, Type S3	5 pieces
Wall lamp, in tech. room, above mirror, LED 9W, Type S5	1 piece
Hanging lamp above the bar, LED, 9W, Type S6	2 pieces
Wall Lamp in Coffee Bar, LED, 9W, Type S7	2 pieces
Wall Lamp, Entrance and Balcony, 24W, IP 66 Protection, Type S8	3 pieces
Ceiling lamp in kitchen with LED tubes, 46.5W, Type S9	4 pieces
Ceiling lamp, under stairs, LED 9W, Type S10	1 piece
Switches 10A, 250V	16 pieces
Infra-red detector to control the brightness	1 piece
Non-combustible PVC hose Ø 16	75 m'
PVC hose Ø 16	350 m'
"OG" switchgear	48 pieces
Conductor PP-Y 3x2,5 mm ²	370 m
Ordinary single phase plug, WHITE 16A, 250V, 50Hz, "OG"	5 pieces
Dual single phase plug, WHITE, 16A, 250V, 50Hz, "OG"	26 pieces
Conductor - PP-Y 5x2,5 mm ²	45 m
Three phase plug, WHITE, 16A, 38V, 50Hz, "OG"	2 pieces
Modular microprocessor controlled addressable fire detection plant	1 piece
Relay module 250 VAC / 10 A co 4-IN/OUT contacts	1 piece
Battery 12V, 100Ah	1 piece
Addressable automatic optical fire detector	18 pieces
Adjustable fire detector rack, with cables side inserts with a maximum diameter of 6 mm	18 pieces
Signature tile, set of 10 pieces	2 pieces
Addressable handheld caller	4 pieces
Alarm siren	1 piece

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Connecting cable for fire alarm equipment, red, non-combustible, JEB-H (St)H FE180 E30 - E90 2x1x0,8 mm	220 m
Panic Light Conductor N2XH-J 3x1,5 mm ²	130 m
Panic lamp marked "exit"	15 pieces
Panic lamp marked "arrow"	2 pieces
Portable diesel electric generator	1 piece

The following activities are completed for the renovation:

- Transport of material and waste,
- Food for workers,
- supply of d = 8 cm sponge mattress with patent textile coat, dim.80 / 200 cm,
- Supply of linen, set (sheets, pillow, cover), single blankets (acrylic),
- Supply table for 10 persons (up to three 80/80 cm) wooden chairs for meeting.

The following is an overview of the mountain house and its appearance on all four sides.

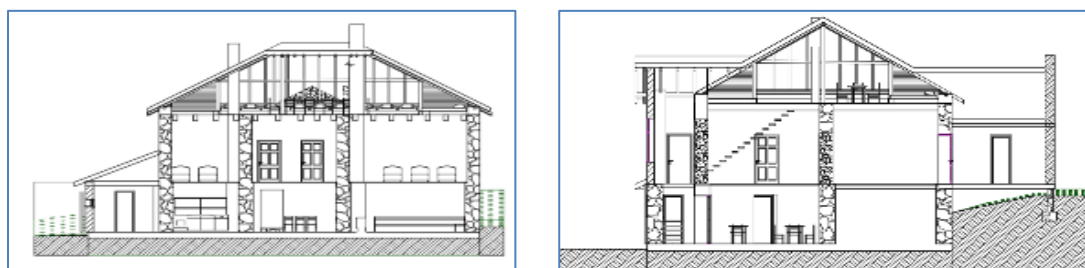


Figure 27 Cross section of mountain house

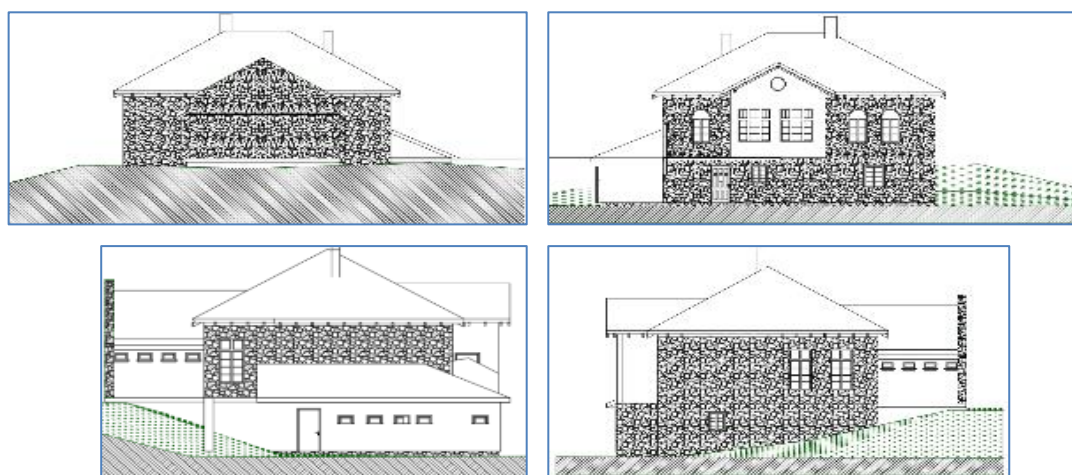


Figure 28 View of the mountain house from all 4 sides

3.3.4. Creation of Regional Tourism Management Information System (RTMIS Polog)

The Tourism Management Information System (TMIS) will be a portal used by the Polog Planning Region Development Center (CRPRD) to promote tourism in the region. The system needs to be developed as a dual model web application: data entry and data presentation. The data entry model will be used by users to register POIs, events and news

related to the city. On the other hand, the data presentation model will present this information to a wider audience.

TMIS should be developed using an open source enterprise-level information system that will integrate multiple modules into a single platform, offering comprehensive data processing and other life cycles in a manner consistent with Northern Republic guidelines and laws, and required international standards.

TMIS will be a solution that will cover all processes related to the publication of public information that will be used to improve tourism in the PPR. It should be designed using a modular approach, in which each module should be able to share information with different data sources, share information, provide a standardized data exchange platform and so on. The solution proposed in this document will greatly facilitate the work of the PPR, in terms of promoting and managing tourist attractions, events and visitors from the region.

The six main segments of this system are considered as the main components: Points of Interest Management Module, Event Management Module, User Management Module, Multimedia Management Module, Business Intelligence and Reporting, Internet Portal and Tourism Data Module.

4. Environmental and social impact assessment

Within the project "Strengthening of alternative tourism in rural areas of Polog", positive and negative impacts on the environment and society are expected. Most of activities are expected to have adverse impacts only during the construction phase, which would be eliminated in the operational phase. The activity envisaging the creation of a regional tourism management information system will not generate environmental impacts. This activity expects only positive impacts on the social aspects elaborated in chapters 4.1.2. (Impacts on the social environment at the construction stage) and 4.2.2. (Impacts on the social environment in an operational phase).

Other project activities such as: Reconstruction of the road Staro Selo to the mountain house "Ljuboten", Reconstruction of the municipal road from v. Jegunovce to the mountain house "Cer", placement of waste containers, marking the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka" and reconstruction of the mountain house "Ljuboten" on Shara Mountain, will generate the same or similar environmental and social impacts. For this reason, they are grouped, and joint impact assessment is made for them, on the basis of which appropriate mitigation measures are given.

Impacts during the operational phase are considered for each activity individually.

4.1. Impacts during the construction phase

4.1.1. Environmental impacts

During the construction phase, i.e., the reconstruction of the road from v. Staro Selo to the mountain house "Ljuboten", reconstruction of the municipal road from v. Jegunovce to mountain house "Cer", placement of waste containers, marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka" and reconstruction of the mountain house "Ljuboten" the following impacts are expected:

- Dust, odor and exhaust emissions into the ambient air from construction activities and construction mechanization and vehicles,
- Generation of sanitary wastewater from construction workers,
- Generation of hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste,
- Increased noise level due to the use of machinery,
- Impacts on the biodiversity,
- Impacts on soil and groundwater as a result of hazards or leakages.

4.1.1.1. Air emissions

Increased levels of dust and exhaust gases are expected in the construction phase, and insignificant odor at the reconstruction of the mountain house "Ljuboten" while painting the floors and doors. They occur when clearing the ground, removing low vegetation, excavating of soil, removing the floor surface of the mountain house and dismantling parts of the mountain house, etc. Emissions of exhaust gases occur as a result of the use of construction machinery as well as vehicles for the transportation of materials, waste and workers. The most common pollutants generated by exhaust gases are SO₂, NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, unburned carbohydrates, sulfur, lead, benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbons. Emission of odor occurs when coating the surfaces of floors in the mountain house. The impacts at this stage are assessed as negative, short term only during the construction phase, local, irreversible with low intensity.

4.1.1.2. Emissions in water

The construction phase is expected to generate sanitary wastewater from site workers, as well as wastewater generated from construction activities. Contamination as a result of construction activities can occur when fuel, oil or improper handling of raw materials auxiliary materials and waste are generated. The intensity depends on the physical characteristics of the site as well as the composition of the pollutants.

During the reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house "Cer", pollution (incidental discharges from machines or waste water or improper temporary disposal of surplus of earthen or any other material) of the river Vardar may occur due to its proximity (50m). Appropriate mitigation and / or removal measures will be implemented in the ESMP (Chapter 6) to avoid them.

The impacts at this stage are assessed as negative, short term only during the construction phase, local, irreversible with low intensity.

4.1.1.3. Waste generation

Hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste will be generated during the construction phase. In particular, the following types of waste will be generated:

- Different types of construction inert waste (excess excavated soil, concrete and plastering waste, residues of insulating materials consisting or containing hazardous substances (stone wool, varnish, pigments, additives etc.), construction debris);
- Mixed municipal waste (generated by construction activities and workers involved in construction activities);
- Biodegradable waste (grass and shrubs from clearing the site for the septic tank and along the roads for reconstruction);
- Packaging and waste from packaging;
- Waste oil;
- Filters, adsorbents, wipes;
- Contaminated soil from accidental leakage;
- Waste from maintenance of machinery, vehicles and equipment, including consumables, spare parts and equipment.

The impacts at this stage are assessed as negative, short term only during the construction phase, local, irreversible with low intensity.

4.1.1.4. Emissions into soil

During the construction phase, soil emissions may occur during the leakage of fuels and oils from the construction machinery engaged, sedimentation of dust and exhaust gasses from the mechanization on the soil, inadequate management of sanitary wastewater and wastewater generated on temporary mobile construction site or inappropriate management with waste, raw and auxiliary materials, incident leakages of fuel or engine oil from the mechanization or leaks of paint used in trail marking, improper cleaning of the site after finalization of construction works which could damage its quality, cause soil compaction and possible erosion.

Impact at this stage is assessed as negative, short term only during the construction phase, local, irreversible with low intensity of impact on the environment.

4.1.1.5. Noise and vibration

During the construction phase an increased level of noise is expected due to the performance of the construction activities and the engagement of construction machinery. Of great importance for the noise impact on the environment is the distance to settlements, terrain configuration and meteorological conditions.

The limit values for the basic environmental noise indicators are defined in the Rulebook on noise limit levels (Official Gazette of RM no. 147/08). The following table shows the noise levels by area.

Table 6 Noise levels by areas

Areas which differ according to the level of noise protection	Noise level expressed with dB (A)		
	Ld	Le	Ln
Area of first level	50	50	40
Area of second level	55	55	45
Area of third level	60	60	55
Area of fourth level	70	70	60

Legend: - Ld - day (period from 07:00 to 19:00) - Le - evening (period from 19:00 to 23:00) - Ln - night (period from 23:00 to 07:00)

As all activities are planned outside any settlements, in areas designated for tourism development, in accordance with the Rulebook on monitoring station locations and measurement areas (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 120/08), all activities fall within the area of **Ist level of noise protection** intended for tourism and recreation.

Impact at this stage is assessed as negative, short term only during the construction phase, local, irreversible with low intensity of impact on the environment.

4.1.1.6. Biodiversity

During the construction phase of the projects, the following impacts are expected:

- Deterioration of flora and fauna habitats by the movement of machinery, uncontrolled waste disposal and accidental leakage of liquid hazardous waste (oil, oil, etc.) from vehicles;
- Disturbance of animals;
- Cleaning and removal of the small (low) vegetation for reconstruction of the existing roads, construction of septic tank and pipelines;
- Increased noise level due to the presence of the employees, vehicles, mechanization which will cause disturbance to the wildlife species and temporary abandonment of their habitats;

- Improper waste and wastewater management can lead to indirect impacts on biodiversity - spreading infections, stifling animals, etc.;
- Increased levels of dust in the air, which can accumulate on vegetation leaves, thereby reducing photosynthesis and phyto mass formation;
- The aversion of a certain category of workers to certain species of animals (especially reptiles and amphibians) can lead to a decline in their populations due to killing.

Impacts at this stage are assessed as negative, short term only during the construction phase, local, irreversible with low intensity of impact on the environment.

4.1.2. Impacts on the social environment

During the construction phase, positive impacts on the social environment are expected due to the engagement of local firms in the reconstruction activities. This is expected to improve the economic situation in the region. Negative impacts on the population are not expected as all activities are foreseen to take place outside the settlements.

Negative impacts are possible on the safety of workers who will be engaged in the implementation of project activities, i.e. due to non-compliance with work procedures and safety at work. They refer to:

- injuries at work;
- non-compliance with safety and health procedures;
- increased noise level;
- increased dust levels;
- increased level of air pollution,
- traffic disturbance and related safety risks.

These effects are local and limited by the period envisaged for the implementation of the activities.

Given the fact that the foreseen activities do not foresee land expropriation and resettlement (involuntary or voluntary; temporary or permanent), i.e. all activities will be carried out on land owned by R. N. Macedonia, no impacts are expected as a result of expropriation and resettlement. In this case the OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is not relevant for this ESMP.

4.2. Impacts during the operational phase

During the operational phase, environmental impacts are expected as a result of passers-by on local roads and hiking trails, visitors to tourist sites and the mountain house. At this stage it is expected:

- Generation of dust and exhaust gasses from vehicles,
- Generation of dust and emissions from chimney;
- Generation of waste from visitors,
- Generation of sanitary wastewater from visitors,
- Increased noise level;
- Impacts on biodiversity.

4.2.1. Environmental impacts

4.2.1.1. Air emissions

At this stage, the main sources of emissions into the air will be vehicles among the reconstructed roads, mechanization for waste collection and snow removal, vehicles delivering raw materials to the Mountain House (MH), vehicles taking over the generated waste from the site, odor from the waste in collection containers, emissions from heating and cooking at the facility, emissions from the portable diesel generator, site visitors as well as ongoing house maintenance. As it is a mountain house where each visitor brings his or her own resources, necessities and food, at this stage it is not possible to determine what kind and quantity of food and beverages will be used in the operational phase.

The house is designed to use gas cylinders for food preparation, while it will use wood for winter heating. Given the position of the MH as well as its distance from sensitive receptors, the impacts are assessed as short-term and with insignificant impact.

Impacts at this stage are negative, repetitive, irreversible, local and of a low to negligible intensity.

4.2.1.2. Emissions into water

At this stage it is expected to generate sanitary wastewater from visitors to the mountain house. There will be negative impacts on the ground water if the sanitary waste waters from the septic tank are not managed accordingly and if the tank is not constructed impermeable. Also, some accidental leakages from the vehicles among the reconstructed roads and the parking where the awning will be set up are expected. There are defined mitigation measures in the Mitigation plan (Chapter 6) in order to avoid or minimize the impacts.

There may be water turbidity in river Vardar and other recipients due to surface runoff collection if the concrete culverts are not maintained appropriately.

Diesel stored at site creates risk to soil and water if not stored properly (bundled, leakproof, etc.). With implementation of the measures these impacts are avoided.

Impacts at this stage are negative, irreversible, local and of a low to moderate intensity (depending on the amounts of diesel stored at the site).

4.2.1.3. Waste generation

During the operational phase waste generation from visitors to the sites is expected. The following types of waste are expected: municipal waste from visitors, biodegradable waste from the kitchen in the mountain house, biodegradable organic waste from maintenance and cleaning of the trails, the mountain house and around the reconstructed roads, sanitary waste water and hazardous waste from possible fuel and oil leakage from vehicles. The types of waste that will be generated at this stage are:

- Mixed municipal waste,
- Cardboard and paper,
- Packaging waste (glass, plastic, paper),
- Sanitary wastewater,
- Sludge from the septic tank,
- Biodegradable waste from kitchen,

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- Biodegradable waste from cleaning the vegetation,
- Fluorescent lamps and other waste that contains mercury,
- Oil for cooking,
- Batteries and accumulators,
- Tires from the trucks, excavator and tractor,
- Waste from cleaning the chimney,
- Hazardous waste from accidental leaks.

Impacts at this stage are negative, irreversible, local and with low to negligible intensity.

4.2.1.4. Emissions into soil

No impacts to the soil are expected during the operational phase unless the measures for water and waste generation are not applied appropriately.

Impacts at this stage are negative, irreversible, local and negligible.

4.2.1.5. Noise and vibration

During the operational phase, noise would be expected from vehicles along the reconstructed roads, as well as from visitors to tourist resorts, hiking trails and the mountain house. Impacts due to distance from sensitive receptors are assessed as negative, irreversible, local and of negligible intensity.

4.2.1.6. Biodiversity

During the operational phase impacts on biodiversity would be expected from vehicles along the reconstructed roads that will generate dust and exhaust gases, as well as visitors to tourist resorts, hiking trails and the mountain house. Irresponsible behavior of visitors might also result with negative impacts to biodiversity. Activities as unlicensed hunting and starting a camp fire should be strictly prohibited.

4.2.2. Impacts on the social environment and safety

The project will enable the general development of the community in strengthening economic development by increasing the competitiveness of Polog as a tourist destination that effectively adapts to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets and contributes to the creation of new jobs. Improving the infrastructure and building the intended contents will increase the number of domestic and foreign tourists in the region and allow for the development of alternative tourism, an increased number of organized tourist visits and visits of independent active tourists and exchange of experiences between working and living people in the region.

The creation of a regional tourism management information system will significantly improve the tourism offer of the Polog Planning Region and will positively impact the improvement of the region's economy.

Safety of hikers may be at risk depending on the allowed road activities.

If not operated properly and if exhaust fumes are not managed, the diesel generator can be a risk to human health and lives.

5. Measures to avoid, mitigate and reduce environmental and social impacts

In order to reduce and avoid the negative impacts on environment and social environment, the following measures are prescribed for each area and media. The Operator for each activity should implement this measure and should monitor their implementation in order to secure that the planned effect is implemented.

In general, measures which are related to avoiding and/or reducing the impacts, are prescribed:

- Implementation of good construction and operational practice;
- Performance of the construction works only in the defined area prescribed in each project.

5.1. Measures for reduction of the environmental and social impacts during the construction phase

5.1.1. Air quality

- Regular maintenance of vehicles and construction mechanization;
- The investor/contractor should sign a Contract with an authorized vehicle and mechanic repairer;
- Use of quality fuel for vehicles and construction mechanization (by national standards);
- Low vegetation which is removed should not be burned;
- Turning off of the vehicles and construction mechanization when they are not operating;
- Restricting the speed of vehicles and construction mechanization at the mobile construction site, especially when passing through residential areas;
- Spraying surfaces with water to reduce dust emission into the air;
- When loading trucks, or during transferring and unloading of debris (soil, old poles, construction debris, inert waste, etc.) the activity should have the lowest dispersion of material in order not to create a cloud of dust;
- Stack piles of excavated soil to stabilize, to avoid the spread of dust by wind.

5.1.2. Water quality

- Apply good construction practice;
- Maximum avoidance of construction works near watercourses or river flows. No deposition of waste or materials;
- Prohibited crossing the watercourse with construction machinery and vehicles for transport of construction materials;
- Using a properly serviced machinery that is regularly maintained;
- Servicing the machinery outside the construction site (in services licensed for that purpose);
- The Contractor shall install mobile toilets at the site to be managed by an authorized company, with which the Contractor shall previously sign a Contract;

- No dumping of construction debris or building material in the bank area (50 m left and right) on the river or in the river;
- Separate waste fractions to be properly stored and handed over to licensed waste management companies on the basis of a previously signed contract;
- Proper storage of all raw and auxiliary materials;
- All construction or auxiliary material should be stored at least 50 m from the nearest water course or spring;
- All construction or auxiliary material should be stored on impermeable surface;
- Machinery should not be parked by/or in the riverbank, nor wash / clean by or in the riverbed.

5.1.3. Waste management

- Identification of suitable sites at the construction site where fractions of generated waste will be temporarily stored until they are handed over to an authorized company with which the Contractor should sign a Contract;
- Selection of construction waste fractions;
- Inert waste from excess excavated land and stones to be disposed of at legal landfills for inert waste, agreed between the Contractor and the Beneficiary and approved by the Municipality;
- Mixed municipal waste to be stored in a container and handed over to a public utility or legal entity that has a permit to collect municipal waste, or to be disposed of directly at a legal licensed landfill, by agreement between the Contractor and the Beneficiary and approved by the Municipality;
- Biodegradable waste from branches, leaves and other plant material derived from clearing, to be collected and disposed of on land with favorable characteristics. The disposal of this type of waste as municipal waste and its disposal in a landfill is prohibited;
- Soil, where oil, fuel or other hazardous waste has leaked, will be collected and treated as hazardous waste and handed over to an authorized company that has a permit to handle such waste. Contractor to sign Contract with this company;
- Hazardous waste (contaminated soil with liquid fuels or motor oils) should be selected and stored in appropriate containers on a concrete or waterproof surface, which will be appropriately labeled with: "hazardous waste".
- When delivering waste for transport, the Contractor shall issue a transport form to the Authorized Company and an Identification Form for hazardous waste (records).

5.1.4. Soil quality

- Respecting all measures for reduction/mitigation of impacts on water;
- Proper waste management in line with the national regulation and ESMP;
- Proper handling of all liquid material on site, including oil, lubricants, solvents, paints (when marking the hiking trails) and all aqueous phases;
- Preventing soil erosion and landslides.

5.1.5. Noise and vibration

- Use of vehicles, machinery and equipment which is regularly maintained and serviced is mandatory;
- Restricting the speed of movement of machinery and equipment, especially through populated areas;
- Turning off vehicles and mechanization when there is no need for their work;
- Adherence to limit noise levels for the area of I degree of protection.

5.1.6. Biodiversity

- The vegetation to be cleared only within the projected boundaries of the project area, Cutting trees is prohibited and removal of a single tree has to be with prior notification and approval of LRCP, WB and competent authority;
- The removed low vegetation to be disposed in areas approved by the Municipality and the competent authority;
- Use of vehicles in proper condition and their regular maintenance;
- Optimization of the number of vehicles, in order to reduce the generated noise level which may disturb the fauna;
- Turning off the vehicles and machinery when they are not required to operate;
- Moving only along existing and established access roads;
- The killing and / or illegal hunting of animals is strictly prohibited;
- No installation of information boards, signs, and other project infrastructure to trees, stones, etc;
- Work activities to be carried out during the day, in daylight, to avoid impacts on animals that are stunned by vehicle lights;
- It is forbidden to harvest medicinal and / or protected plants, or other plants of commercial importance;
- Compliance with measures to prevent and / or minimize impacts on air and water, as specified in the relevant chapters;
- Compliance with the waste management measures outlined in the relevant chapter.

5.1.7. Risk management (disaster, accident or emergency)

Before the start of the construction activities the following measures should be implemented:

- Construction site management plan, Guidelines for site clearance, marking, fencing, etc.;
- Evacuation and rescue plan;
- Fire prevention and protection plan;
- Traffic management plan, which should include (accessible roads for heavy vehicles and construction machinery, number and specification of machinery, speed of movement, etc.);
- Assessment of danger from natural disasters and other accidents;
- Job Risk Assessment with Safety Statements;

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- Compliance with all legal obligations in the field of Occupational Safety and Health;
- Installation of appropriate devices in vehicles, machinery and assemblies for residence, fire protection, other firefighting equipment, fire extinguishers and other extinguishers according to prescribed standards;
- Supply of first aid equipment in all vehicles and on the construction site;
- Mandatory security fencing of the construction site, installation of information boards with precautionary measures at the entrance of the mobile construction site and access roads.

During the construction phase the following measures should be applied:

- Oil storage should not be performed at the site;
- Mandatory use of personal protective equipment by workers and other staff;
- Implementation of measures under the Protection and Rescue Plan.

5.1.8. Social impacts

- Appropriate fencing of the temporary mobile construction site and installation of information boards around the buildings during construction;
- For workers - apply the legally prescribed safety and health measures, such as: a) the use of personal protective equipment; b) procurement and possession of health care kits - first aid at a construction site;
- To limit the movement of vehicles between the construction site and the affected areas of the municipality.

5.2. Measures for reduction of the environmental and social impacts during the operational phase

5.2.1. Air quality

- Regular maintenance of the reconstructed roads;
- Regular maintenance of the new mechanization (truck, excavator, tractor) by authorized company;
- Timely removal and transportation of the generated waste;
- Regular cleaning of the chimney;
- Use of firewood with low humidity.

5.2.2. Water quality

- Regular maintenance of the septic tank, regular checking of impermeability;
- Regular removal of the sludge from the septic tank;
- Installation of intakes in the parking that will catch possible leaks;
- Regular maintenance of the reconstructed roads, removal of the gravel and placement of new in case of possible leaks from the vehicles using the roads;
- Regular maintenance of the concrete culverts.

5.2.3. Waste management

- Identification of appropriate sites in the mountain house where separate fractions of generated waste will be temporarily stored until they are handed over to an authorized company;
- Selection of all waste fractions in the house until they are delivered to an licensed company. The waste will be stored in a way that prevents access of animals and prevents littering;
- Special storage of waste oils and cooking greases in plastic bins, until they are delivered to an authorized company with which MC Ljuboten is required to sign a Contract;
- Separate collection and storage of biodegradable kitchen waste, its reuse for the production of organic fertilizer together with biodegradable waste from branches, leaves and other plant material derived from the clearing and maintenance of yard areas, or to be delivered to the public utility or a legal entity holding a permit to collect biodegradable waste;
- Separate storage of the ashes from the cleaning of the chimney in metal containers, until they are delivered to an authorized company with which MC Ljuboten is required to sign a Contract;
- Mixed municipal waste to be stored in a container and handed over to a public utility or legal entity holding a permit to collect municipal waste;
- The used lamps, other lamps and alkaline batteries should be stored in a plastic container at a designated place in the house until they are handed over to an licensed company with which is necessary to sign a Contract;
- Biodegradable waste from branches, leaves and other plant material derived from clearing and maintenance of trails and yard areas, collected and disposed of in soil with favorable characteristics, or used for the production of organic fertilizer together with biodegradable kitchen waste in MH;
- Regular maintenance of the storm water discharge road properties.

5.2.4. Soil quality

Respecting and full compliance with the measures for reduction of impacts on water and the measures for proper waste management.

5.2.5. Noise and vibration

- Use of vehicles, machinery and equipment that is regularly maintained and serviced;
- Restricting the speed of movement of machinery and equipment, especially through populated areas;
- Turning off vehicles and mechanization when there is no need for their work;
- Adherence to limit noise levels for the area of I degree of protection (outside the populated area).

5.2.6. Biodiversity

- Activities as unlicensed hunting and starting a camp fire or barbecue will be strictly prohibited;
- Regular maintenance of the reconstructed roads;
- Regular maintenance of the trail;
- Preparation of educational brochures highlighting the values of biodiversity and informing the visitors about the local biodiversity;
- Regular maintenance of the new mechanization (truck, excavator, tractor) by authorized company;
- Turning off vehicles and mechanization when there is no need for their work.

5.2.7. Risk management (disaster, accident or emergency)

- Regular maintenance and servicing of fire extinguishers by an authorized company;
- Regular maintenance and servicing of a stable fire alarm system.
- Fire prevention plan is in place and implemented;
- Diesel generator regularly checked, attested, exhaustion fumes managed so health and lives are not endangered.

Implementation of the **Environmental and Social Management Plan** will ensure timely implementation of the proposed measures that will enable the implementation of the project activities to have no significant impacts on the environment and social environment. In addition, the persons responsible for the implementation of the measures are stated, when they should implement it, and what the cost of their implementation will be.

Environmental and social monitoring during project implementation provides information on key environmental aspects, in particular the effects of the project on the environment and the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

This information enables the recipient and the World Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of monitoring and enables proper action to be taken. Therefore, the ESMP identifies the monitoring objectives and determines the type of monitoring, by linking to the assessed effects in the Environmental Report and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP.

In particular, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides:

- a) specific description and technical details of the monitoring measures, including measurement parameters, methods to be used, measurement frequency, detection limits (where appropriate), and a boundary definition to signal the need for repairs; and
- b) monitoring and reporting procedures for:
 - providing early detection of conditions requiring special additional mitigation measures and
 - providing information on the effectiveness, progress and results of mitigation measures.

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Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan will ensure timely implementation of the mandatory measures (Chapter 6) that will enable the implementation of the project activities to have no significant environmental impacts.

The applicant is required to submit quarterly reports on the implementation and monitoring of environmental impact mitigation measures in the form of a spreadsheet (Tables of Mitigation plan and Plan for monitoring of the measures) with an additional column giving status of the measure and monitoring of the measure (implemented / not implemented, when, by which entity, etc.).

6. Environmental and Social Management Plan

Mitigation plan					
Activity	Expected environmental impacts	Proposed mitigation measure	Responsible person	Time period for implementation of the mitigation measure	Costs
Before construction phase					
Preparation of documentation/ design phase	Negative impacts on environment and social impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of project documentation; - Obtaining opinions from relevant institutions; - Preparation of Environmental Management Plan; - Obtaining a construction permit; - Informing the local population about construction works; - Contracting with authorized companies; - Obtain approval for the Safety and Health Plan for temporary mobile construction sites; - Setting up appropriate signs for temporary mobile construction sites. - Construction site management plan, Guidelines for site clearance, marking, fencing, etc.; - Evacuation and rescue plan; - Fire prevention and protection plan; - Traffic management plan, which 	CDPPR Contractor Supervisor	Before starting with reconstruction activities	Included in BoQ

		<p>should include (accessible roads for heavy vehicles and construction machinery, number and specification of machinery, speed of movement, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of danger from natural disasters and other accidents; - Job Risk Assessment with Safety Statements; - Compliance with all legal obligations in the field of Occupational Safety and Health; - Installation of appropriate devices in vehicles and the machinery, fire protection, other firefighting equipment, fire extinguishers and other extinguishers according to prescribed standards; - Proper training in first aid for at least two construction workers engaged on the construction site; - Mandatory security fencing of the construction site, installation of information boards with precautionary measures at the entrance of the mobile construction site and access roads. 			
Construction phase					
Ambient air quality					

<p>Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house "Ljuboten", Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house "Cer", Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"</p> <p>Reconstruction of the mountain house "Ljuboten" on Shara Mountain</p> <p>Improvement in waste management Parking for the procured mechanization</p>	<p>Increased levels of dust and exhaust gases, insignificant smell at the reconstruction of the mountain house "Ljuboten" while painting the floors and doors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and construction mechanization; - The investor /contractor should sign a Contract with an authorized vehicle and mechanic repairer; - Use of quality fuel for vehicles and construction mechanization (by national standards); - Vegetation which is removed should not be burned; - Turning off of the vehicles and construction mechanization when they are not operating; - Restricting the speed of vehicles and construction mechanization on the mobile construction site, especially when passing through residential areas; - Spraying surfaces with water to reduce dust emission into the air; - When loading trucks, or during transferring and unloading of debris (soil, old poles, construction debris, inert waste, etc.) the activity should have the lowest dispersion of material in order not to create a cloud of dust; - Stack piles of delayed excavated soil to stabilize to avoid the spread of dust by wind. 	<p>Contractor Supervisor</p>	<p>During construction phase</p>	<p>Included in BoQ</p>
<p>Emissions into water</p>					
<p>Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house</p>	<p>Sanitary wastewater from site workers, as well as wastewater</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply good construction practice; - Maximum avoidance of construction works near 	<p>Contractor Supervisor</p>	<p>During construction phase</p>	<p>Included in BoQ</p>

Ljuboten, Municipality of Jegunovce	(fuel, oil or improper management of raw materials and auxiliary materials and generated waste) generated by construction activities	<p>watercourses or river flows. No deposition of waste or materials;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum avoidance of crossing the watercourse with construction machinery and vehicles for transport of construction materials; - Using a properly serviced machinery that is regularly serviced; - Servicing the machinery outside the construction site; - The Contractor shall install mobile toilets at the site to be managed by an authorized company, with which the Contractor shall previously sign a Contract; - No dumping of construction debris or building material in the bank area (50 m left and right) on the river or in the river; - Separate waste fractions to be properly stored and handed over to licensed waste management companies on the basis of a previously signed contract ; - Proper storage of all raw and auxiliary materials at least 50 m from any water course or spring area; - Machinery should not be parked in the riverbank, nor wash / clean by or in the riverbed. 			
Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cer, Municipality of Jegunovce					
Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"					
Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shar Mountain					
Improvement in waste management Parking for the procured mechanization					
Waste generation					
Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to	Different types of construction inert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of suitable sites at the construction site where fractions of 	Contractor Supervisor	During construction phase	Included in BoQ

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<p>mountain house "Ljuboten", Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house "Cer", Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"</p> <p>Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shar Mountain</p> <p>Improvement in waste management Parking for the procured mechanization</p>	<p>waste (excess excavated soil, concrete and plastering waste, residues of insulating materials consisting or containing hazardous substances (stone wool, varnish, pigments, additives etc.), construction debris);</p> <p>Mixed municipal waste (generated by construction activities and workers involved in construction activities);</p> <p>Biodegradable waste (grass and shrubs from clearing site for septic tank construction and along the roads for reconstruction);</p> <p>Packaging and waste from packaging;</p> <p>Waste oil;</p> <p>Filters, adsorbents, wipes;</p> <p>Contaminated soil</p>	<p>generated waste will be temporarily stored until they are handed over to an authorized company with which the Contractor should sign a Contract;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of construction waste fractions; - Inert waste from excess excavated land and stones to be disposed of at designated landfills for inert waste, agreed between the Contractor and the Municipality of Jegunovce/Tetovo; - Mixed municipal waste to be stored in a container and handed over to a public utility or legal entity that has a permit to collect municipal waste, or to be disposed of directly at a licensed landfill, by agreement between the Contractor and the Municipality of Jegunovce/Tetovo; - Biodegradable waste from branches, leaves and other plant material derived from clearing, to be collected and disposed of on land with favorable characteristics. The disposal of this type of waste as municipal waste and its disposal in a landfill is prohibited; - Soil, where oil, fuel or other hazardous waste has been leaked, will be collected and treated as hazardous waste and handed over to an authorized company that has a permit to handle such waste. 			
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	from accidental leakage; Waste from maintenance of machinery, vehicles and equipment, including consumables, spare parts and equipment.	<p>Contractor to sign Contract with this company;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous waste (contaminated soil with liquid fuels or motor oils) should be selected and stored in appropriate containers on a concrete or waterproof surface, which will be appropriately labeled with: "hazardous waste". - When delivering waste for transport, the Contractor shall issue a transport form to the Authorized Company and an Identification Form for hazardous waste. 			
Emissions into soil					
<p>Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house "Ljuboten", Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house "Cer", Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"</p> <p>Reconstruction of the mountain home</p>	<p>Fuel and oil leakage from engaged construction machinery, Dust deposition and exhaust gases from mechanization, Improper management of sanitary wastewater and wastewater generated at temporary mobile construction sites Improper management of waste, raw materials and auxiliaries; Incident leakages of fuel or engine oil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respecting the measures for reduction of impacts on water; - Proper waste management in line with the national regulation and ESMP; - Proper handling of paints when marking the mountain trail; - Preventing soil erosion and landslides. 	Contractor Supervisor	During construction phase	Included in BoQ

"Ljuboten" on Shar Mountain Improvement in waste management Parking for the procured mechanization	from mechanization, improper cleaning of the site after finalization of construction works;				
Noise and vibration					
Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten, Municipality of Jegunovce Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cer, Municipality of Jegunovce Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka" Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shar Mountain Improvement in waste management Parking for the procured mechanization	Noise impact from Construction activities, Engagement of construction machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of vehicles, machinery and equipment that is regularly maintained and serviced; - Restricting the speed of movement of machinery and equipment, especially through populated areas; - Turning off vehicles and mechanization when there is no need for their work; - Adherence to limit noise levels for the area of I degree of noise protection (outside the populated area). - 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). - 	Contractor Supervisor	During construction phase	Include in BoQ

Biodiversity					
<p>Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten, Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cer, Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"</p> <p>Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shar Mountain</p> <p>Improvement in waste management</p> <p>Parking for the procured mechanization</p>	<p>Destruction of flora and fauna habitats by the movement of machinery, uncontrolled waste disposal and accidental leakage of liquid hazardous waste (oil, oil, etc.) from vehicles;</p> <p>Disturbance of animals;</p> <p>Cleaning and removal of the small vegetation for reconstruction of the existing roads, construction of septic tank and pipelines;</p> <p>Increased noise level due to the presence of the employees, vehicles, mechanization which will cause disturbance to the representatives of the wildlife and temporary abandonment of their habitats;</p> <p>Improper waste and wastewater</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The vegetation to be cleared only within the projected boundaries of the project area; - The removed vegetation to be disposed in areas that have been cleared and approved by the Municipality; - Use of vehicles in proper condition and their regular maintenance; - Optimization of the number of vehicles, in order to reduce the generated noise level which may disturb the fauna; - Turning off the vehicles and machinery when they are not required to operate; - Moving along existing and established access roads. In case of extreme need for access through additional access roads, these should be properly traced not to endanger the flora and fauna habitats as well as the plants and animals themselves; - The killing and / or illegal hunting of animals is strictly prohibited; - No installation of information boards, signs, and other project infrastructure to trees, stones, etc. - Work activities to be carried out during the day, in daylight, to avoid impacts on animals that are stunned by vehicle lights; - It is forbidden to harvest medicinal 	<p>Contractor; MC Ljuboten; Supervisor.</p>	<p>During construction phase</p>	<p>Included in BoQ</p>

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	management can lead to indirect impacts on biodiversity - spreading infections, stifling animals, etc.; Increased levels of dust in the air, which can accumulate on vegetation leaves, thereby reducing photosynthesis and phytomass formation; The aversion of a certain category of workers to certain species of animals (especially reptiles and amphibians) can lead to a decline in their populations due to killing.	<p>and / or protected plants, or other plants of commercial importance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance with measures to prevent and / or minimize impacts on air and water, as specified in the relevant chapters; - Compliance with the waste management measures outlined in the relevant chapter. 			
Risk management (disaster, accident or emergency)					
Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house "Ljuboten", Municipality of Jegunovce Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house	Negative environmental impacts on all media and areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil storage should not be performed at the site; - Supply of first aid equipment in all vehicles and on the construction site; - Mandatory use of personal protective equipment by workers and other staff; - Implementation of measures under 	Contractor Supervisor	During construction phase	Included in BoQ

<p>"Cer", Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"</p> <p>Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shar Mountain</p> <p>Improvement in waste management</p> <p>Parking for the procured mechanization</p>		the Protection and Rescue Plan;			
Social environment					
<p>Reconstruction of road Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten, Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cer, Municipality of Jegunovce</p> <p>Marking of the hiking trail "Ljuboten - Popova Shapka"</p>	<p>Injuries at work;</p> <p>Non-compliance with safety and health procedures;</p> <p>Increased noise level;</p> <p>Increased dust levels;</p> <p>Increased level of air pollution ;</p> <p>Traffic disturbance and related safety risks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate fencing of the temporary mobile construction site and installation of information boards around the buildings during construction; - For workers – use of legally prescribed safety and health measures, such as: a) the use of personal protective equipment; b) procurement and possession of health care kits - first aid at a construction site; - To limit the movement of vehicles between the construction site and the affected areas of the municipality. - Providing information to local population about the scope and time of commencement and time of duration of construction activities by preparing 	Contractor Supervisor	During construction phase	Included in BoQ

Reconstruction of the mountain home "Ljuboten" on Shar Mountain Improvement in waste management Parking for the procured mechanization		<p>Notification which will be placed on the municipality notice board and on the municipal web page and through other means, if needed, to ensure the local population is well informed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local construction and environmental/nature protection inspectorates are informed of works before the start; - All needed permits/opinions/permissions are obtained before the commencement of works (including construction and other); - All work will be carried out in safe and disciplined manner; - Workers personal protective clothes and equipment are available in sufficient quantities and are worn/used at all times; - Workers must be adequately trained, certified and experienced for the work they are performing (e.g. for works in heights); - Open pits are covered and clearly marked when not worked on; Forbidden entrance of unemployed persons within the warning tapes and fences when/where deem needed. 			
Operative phase					
Ambient air quality					
Site Visitors	Dust and exhaust gases emissions from vehicles and	- Regular maintenance of the reconstructed roads;	PPR MC Ljuboten PUE Tetovo	Operative phase	Current operating costs for

	mechanization for waste collection and snow removal; Odor from the waste in collection containers; Emissions from portable diesel generator; Emissions from heating and cooking at the facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular maintenance of the new mechanization (truck, excavator, tractor) by authorized company; - Timely removal and transportation of the generated waste; - Regular cleaning of the chimney; - Use of firewood with low humidity. 			road maintenance
Emissions into water					
Site Visitors	Generation of sanitary wastewater from visitors to the mountain house; Storm water contamination with fuel and/or oil from the vehicles using the reconstructed road and the awning facility; Improper storage of diesel for the portable fuel generator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular maintenance of the septic tank, regular checking of impermeability; - Regular removal of the sludge from the septic tank by an authorized company; - Installation of intakes in the parking that will catch possible leaks; - Regular maintenance of the reconstructed roads, removal of the gravel and placement of new in case of possible leaks from the vehicles traveling among the roads; - Regular maintenance of the storm water discharge objects of the road; - Regular maintenance of the concrete culverts. 	PPR MC Ljuboten PUE Tetovo	Operative phase	Current operating costs of MH "Ljuboten"
Waste generation					

Site Visitors	<p>Mixed municipal waste, Cardboard and paper, Packaging waste (glass, plastic, paper), Sanitary wastewater, Sludge from the septic tank, Biodegradable waste from kitchen, Biodegradable waste from cleaning the vegetation, Fluorescent lamps and other waste that contains mercury, Oil for cooking, Batteries and accumulators, Tires from the trucks, excavator and tractor, Waste from cleaning the chimney, Hazardous waste from accidental leaks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of appropriate sites in the mountain house where separate fractions of generated waste will be temporarily stored until they are handed over to an authorized company; - Selection of all waste generated fractions in the house until they are delivered to a licensed company. The waste will be stored in a way that prevents access to animals and littering; - Special storage of waste oils and cooking greases in plastic bins, until they are delivered to an authorized company with which MC Ljuboten is required to sign a Contract; - Separate collection and storage of biodegradable kitchen waste, its reuse for the production of organic fertilizer together with biodegradable waste from branches, leaves and other plant material derived from the clearing and maintenance of yard areas, or to be delivered to the public utility or a legal entity holding a permit to collect biodegradable waste; - Separate storage of the ashes from the cleaning of the chimney in metal containers, until they are delivered to an authorized company with which MC Ljuboten is required to sign a Contract; 	<p>PPR MC Ljuboten PUE Tetovo</p>	<p>Operative phase</p>	<p>Current operating costs</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mixed municipal waste to be stored in a container and handed over to a public utility or legal entity holding a permit to collect municipal waste; - The used lamps, other lamps and alkaline batteries should be stored in a plastic container at a designated place in the house until they have been handed over to an licensed company with which is necessary to sign a Contract; - Biodegradable waste from branches, leaves and other plant material derived from clearing and maintenance of trails and yard areas, collected and disposed of in soil with favorable characteristics, or used for the production of organic fertilizer together with biodegradable kitchen waste in MH. 			
Emission into soil					
Site Visitors	Emissions from improper waste and waste water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respecting the measures for reduction of impacts on water and measures for proper waste generation. 	PPR MC Ljuboten PUE Tetovo	Operative phase	Current operating costs
Noise and vibration					
Site Visitors	Increased noise level from visitors and vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of vehicles, machinery and equipment that is regularly maintained and serviced; - Restricting the speed of movement of machinery and equipment, especially through populated areas; - Turning off vehicles and 	PPR PUE Tetovo	Operative phase	Current operating costs

		mechanization when there is no need for their work; - Adherence to limit noise levels for the area of I degree of noise protection (outside the populated area).			
Biodiversity					
Site Visitors	Dust and exhaust gases; Increased noise level; Irresponsible visitor behavior.	- Activities as unlicensed hunting and starting a camp fire or barbecue will be strictly prohibited; - Regular maintenance of the reconstructed roads; - Regular maintenance of the trail; - Regular maintenance of the new mechanization (truck, excavator, tractor) by an authorized company; - Turning off vehicles and mechanization when there is no need for their work; - Preparation of educational brochures highlighting the values of biodiversity and informing the visitors about the local biodiversity.	PPR MC Ljuboten PUE Tetovo	Operative phase	Current operating costs
Risk management (disaster, accident or emergency)					
Site Visitors	Negative environmental impacts on all media and areas Improper operation of the portable diesel generator; Off – road activities	- Regular maintenance and servicing of fire extinguishers by an authorized company; - Regular maintenance and servicing of a stable fire alarm system; - No off-road racing is allowed; - Diesel generator is regularly	PPR MC Ljuboten PUE Tetovo	Operative phase	Current operating costs

		<p>attested and maintained. Exhaust fumes are managed in a way human health and lives are not endangered. It will be banded to 110% capacity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fuel for the generator will be placed in a secured and safe location on an impermeable surface. No unauthorized persons will be allowed access to the fuel storage location.			
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7. Monitoring Plan

Which Parameter should be monitored?	Where Should this parameter be monitored?	How Should this parameter be monitored (what should be monitored and how)?	When That parameter should be monitored (time and frequency)	From who Should this parameter be monitored (responsibility)?	How much is the cost associated with the monitoring?
Construction phase					
1. All necessary permits, opinions and decisions to be obtained prior to commencement of construction work Relevant inspectors and responsible institutions to be informed prior to commencement of construction work	Construction site	Visual inspection and monitoring of the documentation.	At the beginning of construction work (first day)	Contractor Municipal Staff (Communal Inspector and Environment Protection Inspector)	Included in costs on performance
2. Installation of a protective fence to ensure safety at the sites in question	Around the construction site	Visual inspection; The construction site is marked and secured; Information table is set in a construction site; The provision of strips and warning labels is set.	Every working day during project activities	Contractor	Included in costs on performance
3. Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) mitigation measures related to workers to construction	On location	Visual inspection; Hazardous substances are stored in spill resistant container on	Regularly in the period of project activities, assessment of field visits during the	Municipal Staff (Communal Inspector and Environment	Included in costs on performance

site		impermeable surface. The vessels have a secondary system; Containers with hazardous substances are closed.	implementation of activities	Protection Inspector)	
4.Air pollution	Construction site	Visual monitoring to determine whether the legal provisions for environmental protection are completed; On-site measurement of PM10 concentration by a competent laboratory.	Regularly in the period of project activities, assessment of field visits during the implementation of activities; Occasional unannounced.	Contractor Supervisor	Included in costs on performance
5.Emissions into water and soil	Construction site	Visual inspection and monitoring to determine whether the legal provisions for environmental protection are compiled; Visual inspection whether all construction material is stored on an impermeable surface and on a distance of at least 50 m from water courses and springs.	Regularly in the period of project activities, assessment of field visits during the implementation of activities	Municipal Staff (Communal Inspector and Environment Protection Inspector)	Included in costs on performance
6. Waste management Initial selection and classification of generated waste (municipal waste, inert waste - construction waste, hazardous waste) at the construction site	Construction site	Visual Monitoring and Documentation Check - Waste Type Identification by Waste List of R. N. Macedonia; Prohibiting the dumping of waste in the environment/on unauthorized location.	Regularly in the period of project activities, assessment of field visits during the implementation of activities	Contractor	Included in costs on performance
7. Generation of hazardous waste from liquid fuels (oils, oils, etc.)	Construction site	Visual monitoring and control of temporary storage of Hazardous Waste or Toxic Substances whether in safe containers with Detailed Content Labels, Features and Management information - Are containers containing flammable or reactive waste located at least 15 meters (50 feet)	Regularly in the period of project activities, assessment of field visits during the implementation of activities	Municipal Staff (Communal Inspector and Environment Protection Inspector)	Included in costs on performance

		from the edge of the site.			
8. Annual report on waste transportation and storage	Construction site	Review of Documentation / Identification of Waste List	After fulfilling the task of collecting, transporting, temporary storage and final storage of various types of waste	Municipality of Tetovo, Jegunovce, Local Government Administration Project Implementation Unit	/
9. Biodiversity	Construction site	Visual monitoring on the construction site in order to check the compliance and implementation of the mitigation measures.	During construction phase	Project Implementation Unit Contractor Supervisor	Included in costs on performance
10. Emissions of noise and vibration	Construction site	Visual monitoring to determine whether the legal provisions for environmental protection are complied with; In cases of excess noise levels or complaints, to be conducted measurements for LAeq with appropriate equipment from a licensed laboratory.	Regularly in the period of project activities, assessment of field visits during the implementation of activities	Contractor Municipal staff (Communal Inspector and Environmental Protection Inspector)	Included in costs on performance
Operative phase					
1. Collection of municipal waste from employees and visitors	Reconstructed objects in PPR	The waste is properly collected and delivered to the authorized company.	During site visits and walks by site visitors	Communal inspector Public company PUC Teovo	Included in costs on performance
2. Biodiversity		Visual monitoring on the roads, trails, parking, waste collection points and the mountain house "Ljuboten" in order to check the compliance and implementation of the mitigation measures.	During operational phase	CDPPR MC Ljuboten Municipal Inspector	Included in costs on performance

**Appendix 1 Decision for approval of the Elaborate for environmental protection for the project
"Reconstruction of the road from Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten" no. UP11-946/2 from 10.07.2019**

ОПШТИНА ЈЕГУНОВЦЕ

Одделение за урбанизам, комунални работи,
заштита на животната средина, патишта и улици
и локален економски развој

Бр.11-946/2

10.07.2019 год.

Јегуновце

Врз основа на член 50 и 63 од Законот за локална самоуправа (Службен весник на РМ бр.05/02), член 14 став 7 од Законот за животна средина (Службен весник на РМ бр.53/05....150/08), а во врска со член 2 од Уредбата за дејностите и активностите за кои задолжително се изработува елаборат, а за чие одобрување е надлежен Градоначалникот на Општината, постапувајќи по барањето на општина Јегуновце од Јегуновце, ул.101 бр.66, Градоначалникот на општина Јегуновце донесе

РЕШЕНИЕ

За одобрување на Елаборат за заштита на животна средина

1. Со ова решение се одобрува Елаборатот за заштита на животна средина за проект "Реконструкција на пат од Старо Село до планинарски дом Љуботен", изработен од Друштво за проектирање и инженеринг "Хидроградежен инженеринг" ДОО од Скопје
2. Од доставената документација констатирано е дека во текот на работите за реализација на проектот "Реконструкција на пат од Старо Село до планинарски дом Љуботен" нема да има значително влијание врз животната средина.
3. Инвеститорот се задолжува целосно и без исклучоци да се придржува кон пропишаниот режим и мерки за заштита предвидени во Елабораот за заштита на животна средина, како и кон дополнителни решенија во колку во текот на работите се покаже потреба од зголемен обем и вид на превенција.
4. Ова решение влегува во сила со деенот на донесувањето.

Образложение

Од страна на општина Јегуновце беше доставен Елаборат за заштита на животна средина за инфраструктурен објект "Реконструкција на пат од Старо Село до планинарски дом Љуботен" изготвен од "Хидроградежен инженеринг" ДОО од Скопје составен од текстуален дел и графички приказ.

Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Анализирани се сите неопходни компоненти, извори и видови на можни деградации и загадувања врз основа на што се димензионирани и дефинирани мерките за заштита на основните медиуми.

Според наша оцена проектираните мерки се апликативни и во целост ќе ги задоволат основните барања.

Согласно Законот за животна средина (Службен весник на РМ бр.53/05....150/08), а во врска со член 2 од Уредбата за дејностите и активностите за кои задолжително се изработува елаборат, а за чие одобрување е надлежен Градоначалникот на Општината, дејноста за која е изготвен предметниот елаборат е опфатена со прилог 1 од уредбата и за истиот се спроведува постапка за одобрување.

-Елаборатот е во согласност со правилникот за формата и содржината на елаборатот за животна средина, како и постапка за нивно одобрување, како и начинот на водење на регистарот за одобрени елаборати.

-При изведување на сите активности се придржува кон пропишани мерки за заштита на животна средина кои се во согласност со член 24 од Законот за животна средина како и прописи кои произлегуваат од него, а неговата веродостојност е потврдена со изјава.

-со отпочнување на техничкиот процес операторот е должен да ги достави сите склучени договори и мерања на увид, да се придржува и кон дополнителни решенија во колку низ градбата и работата на објектот се покаже потреба од зголемен обем и вид на превенција.

-во текот на работата ќе се води посебна сметка за фугативните емисии и нивото на бучава согласно важечките нормативни акти.

Упатство за правно средство:

Против ова Решение подносителот на барањето за одобрување на Елаборатот за заштита на животната средина има право на жалба до Министерот за животна средина и просторно планирање во рок од 15 дена.

Доставено до:

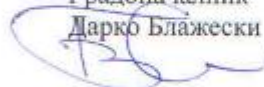
-Барателот

-Архива

Изработил
Војислав Антовски



Градоначалник
Дарко Блажески



Appendix 2 Decision for approval of the Elaborate for environmental protection for the project "Reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cher" no. UP11-354/2 from 11.11.2019

РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА
ОПШТИНА ЈЕГУНОВЦЕ
УП11-354/2
11.11.2019г.
Јегуновце

Врз основа на член 24 став 7 од Законот за животна средина (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр.53/05 , 51/05.....39/16) по барање на Општина Јегуновце за одобрување на елаборат за заштита на животна средина, Градоначалникот на општина Јегуновце издава:

РЕШЕНИЕ

За одобрување на елаборет за заштита на животна средина

1.Со ова решение се одобрува Елаборатот за заштита на животна средина изработен во јули 2019 година од ДПИ "ХИДРО ГРАДЕЖЕН ИНЖЕНЕРИНГ" ДОО –Скопје за влијанието на објектот "Реконструкција на општински пат с.Јегуновце-планинарски дом Цер" во с. Јегуновце – општина Јегуновце, врз животната средина.

2.Од доставената документација констатирано е дека изградбата на објектот "Реконструкција на општински пат с.Јегуновце-планинарски дом Цер" нема да има значителни влијанија врз животната средина.

3.Барателот се задолжува во целост и без исклучоци да се придржува кон пропишаниот режим и мерки за заштита на животната средина, како и кон дополнителни решенија во колку низ работата на објектот се покаже потреба од зголемен обем и вид на превенција.

5.Ова Решение влегува во сила со денот на донесувањето.

ОБРАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ

Од страна на Општина Јегуновце беше поднесено барање за усвојување на Елаборат за заштита на животната средина за влијанието на објектот "Реконструкција на општински пат с.Јегуновце-планинарски дом Цер" во с. Јегуновце – општина Јегуновце, врз животната средина.

Предметниот Елаборат изготвен од страна на ДПИ "ХИДРО ГРАДЕЖЕН ИНЖЕНЕРИНГ" ДОО –Скопје е изработен согласно Правилникот за формата и содржината на елаборати за заштита на животната средина (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр.53/05 , 51/05 39/16) составен од текстуален дел и графички прилози. Анализирани се сите неопходни компоненти, изворите и видовите на можни деградации и загадување, врз основа на што се димензионирани и дефинирани мерките за заштита на основните медиуми.

Според наша оцена, проектираните заштитни мерки се применливи и во целост ќе ги задоволат барањата.

Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Од горе наведеното, а согласно члрн 24 став 7 од Законот за животна средина се донесе решение како во диспозитивот.

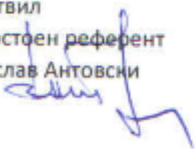
Правна поука: Против ова решение може да се поднесе жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на Решението до Државната комисија за одлучување во управна постапка и постапки од работен однос во Втор степен.

Жалбата се таксира со 250,00 денари административна такса.

Доставено до:

- Овластен инспектор за животна средина
- Одделение за урбанизам, комунални работи, заштита на животната средина, патишта и улици и локален економски развој

Изготвил
Самостоен референт
Војислав Антовски



Градоначалник
Дарко Блажески



Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 3 Decision for approval of the Elaborate for environmental protection for reconstruction of the mountain house Ljuboten, no. UP1 11-10/2 from 16.01.2020

РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА
ОПШТИНА ЈЕГУНОВЦЕ
УП1 11-10/2
16.01.2020г.
Јегуновце

Врз основа на член 24 став 7 од Законот за животна средина (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр.53/05, 51/05.....39/16) по барање на Планирански Клуб "Љуботен" од Тетово бр.11-10 од 16.01.2020г за одобрување на Елаборат за заштита на животна средина, Градоначалникот на општина Јегуновце издава:

РЕШЕНИЕ

За одобрување на елаборат за заштита на животна средина

- 1.Со ова решение се одобрува Елаборатот за заштита на животна средина изработен во јануари 2020 година од "ДЕКОНС-ЕМА" –Скопје заведен со архивски број 0302-03/1 од 15.01.2020 за влијанието на проектот "Реконструкција на планинарски дом Љуботен" КО Старо Село, општина Јегуновце врз животната средина.
- 2.Од доставената документација констатирано е дека проектот "Реконструкција на планинарски дом Љуботен" нема да има значителни влијанија врз животната средина.
- 3.Барателот се задолжува во целост и без исклучоци да се придржува кон пропишаниот режим и мерки за заштита на животната средина, како и кон дополнителни решенија во колку низ работата на објектот се покаже потреба од зголемен обем и вид на превенција.
- 5.Ова Решение влегува во сила со денот на донесувањето.

ОБРАЗЛОЖЕНИЕ

Од страна Планирански Клуб "Љуботен" од Тетово -општина Јегуновце беше поднесено барање за усвојување на Елаборат за заштита на животната средина за влијанието на објектот "Реконструкција на планинарски дом Љуботен" КО Старо Село – општина Јегуновце врз животна средина.

Предметниот Елаборат изготвен од страна на "ДЕКОНС-ЕМА" –Скопје е изработен согласно Правилникот за формата и содржината на елаборати за заштита на животната средина (Службен весник на Република Македонија бр.53/05, 51/05 39/16) составен од текстуален дел и графички прилози. Анализирани се сите неопходни компоненти, изворите и видовите на можни деградации и загадување, врз основа на што се димензионирани и дефинирани мерките за заштита на основните медиуми.

Според наша оцена, проектираните заштитни мерки се применливи и во целост ќе ги задоволат барањата.

Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Од горе наведеното, а согласно член 24 став 7 од Законот за животна средина се донесе решение како во диспозитивот.

Правна поука: Против ова решение може да се поднесе жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на Решението до Државната комисија за одлучување во управна постапка и постапки од работен однос во Втор степен.

Жалбата се таксира со 250,00 денари административна такса.

Доставено до:

- Овластен инспектор за животна средина
- Одделение за урбанизам, комунални работи, заштита на животната средина, патишта и улици и локален економски развој

Изготвил
Самостоен референт
Војслав Антоvски



Градоначaлник
Дарко Блажески

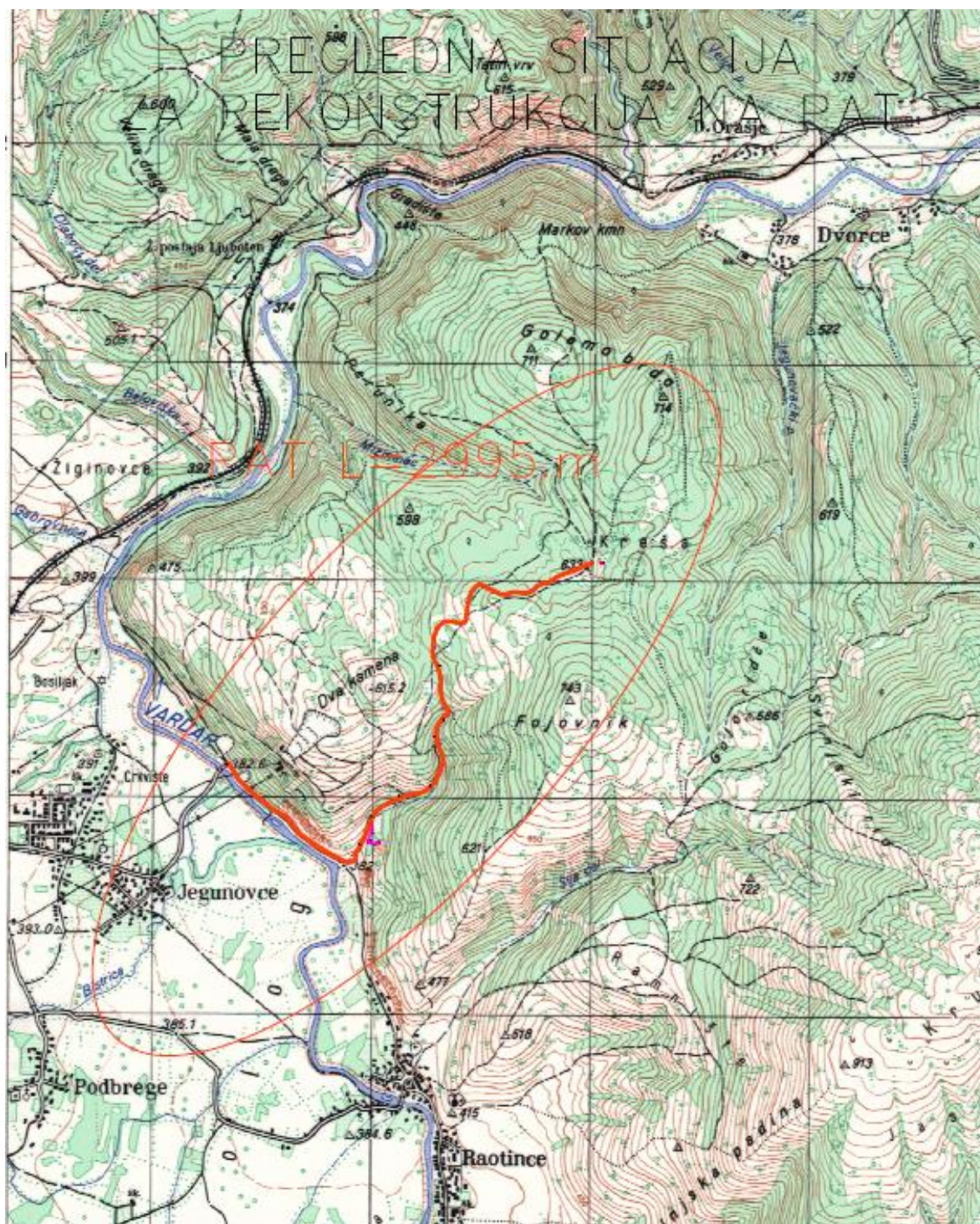


Appendix 4 Subject location for Reconstruction of Road Staro Selo to Mountain Ljuboten



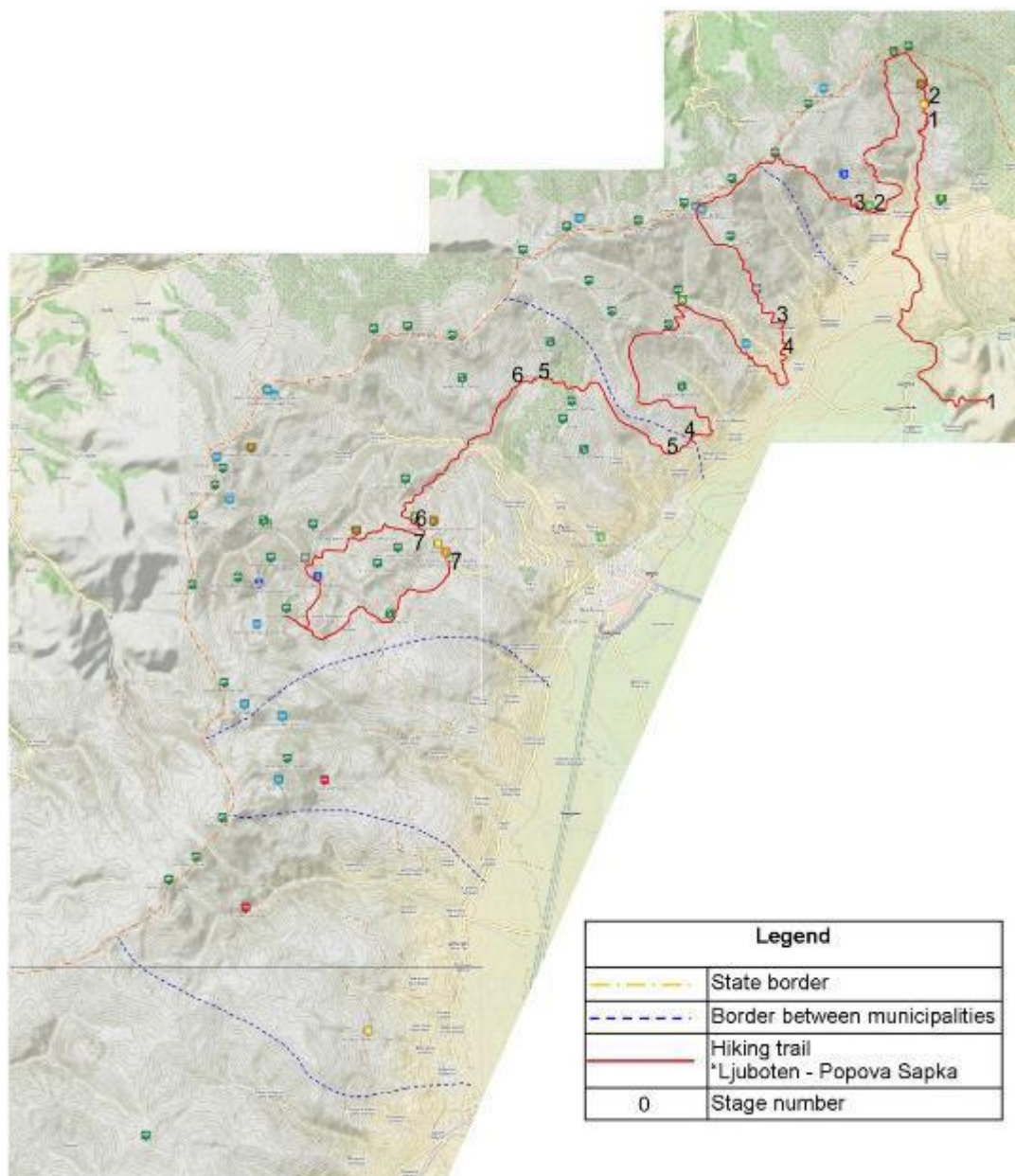
Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 5 Subject location for Reconstruction of Municipal Road v. Jegunovce to Mountain Home Cer



Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 6 Orientation map of Ljuboten mountain trail - Popova Shapka



Appendix 7 Submission letter from the MC "Ljuboten" to the Agency for promotion and support of tourism

Агенција за промоција и поддршка на туризмот
Република Северна Македонија
Agjencia për Promovimin dhe Përkrahjen e Turizmit
në Republikën e Maqedonisë së Veriut

1925

ПЛАНИНАРСКИ КЛУБ
ЉУБОТЕН

Примено: E pranuar:	17.01.2020		
Срг. един: Nj. org.	Број: Numër:	Прилог: Shërbim:	Вредност: Vlerë:
		До	

Агенција за промоција и поддршка на
Туризмот во Република Северна Македонија

Бр. 03-06/1
16.01.2020 год.
Тетово

Предмет: Достава на предлог елаборат за воспоставување на планинска патека

Почитувани,

Планинарскиот клуб „Љуботен“ – Тетово е најстариот активен планинарски клуб во државата кој постои и работи од 1925 година. Активностите кои клубот ги спроведува, делуваат во правец на реализирање на определени цели и задачи од областа на планинарските спортови, спортската рекреација, екологијата, воспитувањето и планинскиот туризам. Регионот во која што делуваме е Полошкиот регион со Шар Планина. П.К. Љуботен е редовна членка во Федерацијата на Планинарски Спортови на Северна Македонија.

Со проектните активности кои ги планираме како следна фаза, а се дел од проектот „Зајакнување на Алтернативниот туризам во Руралните подрачја на ПOLOG“ чиј носител е Центарот за Развој на Полошкиот Плански Регион во партнерство со Општина Тетово, Општина Јегуновце, Планинарски Клуб „Љуботен“ и ЈКП „Тетово“ Тетово, планирано е да се изврши уредување на планинска патека на Шар Планина, составена од седум (7) етапи.

За таа цел и Ви се обраќаме, при што Ви го доставуваме елаборатот за воспоставување на планинска патека на Шар Планина, со барање за разгледување на истиот и издавање на решение за одобрување на елаборатот за воспоставување на планинска патека на Шар Планина.

Прилог:

- Елаборатот за воспоставување на планинска патека на Шар Планина

Со почит,

П.К. „Љуботен“ - Тетово

Претседател

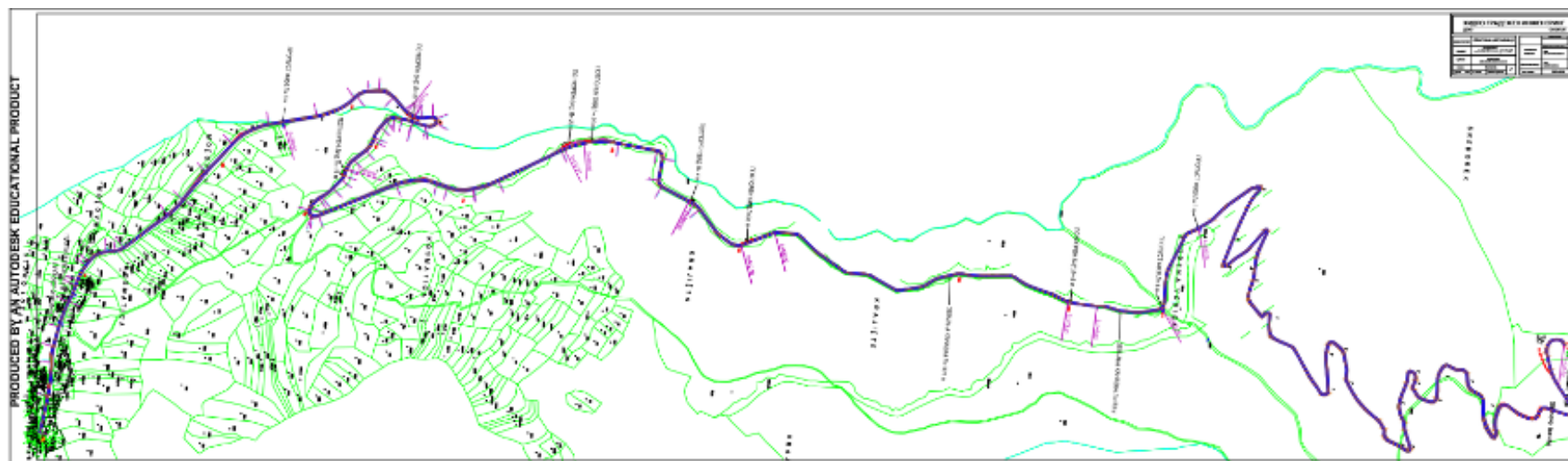
Јован Божиноски



Ул. „Кузман Јосифоски – Питу“ бр. 6 | 1200 Тетово | Р. Македонија
Тел. +389 75 64 93 93 | www.pkljuboten.org.mk | e-mail: kontakt@pkljuboten.org.mk
Жиро сметка: 290400000013902 | Дан. бр. 4028985117396 | ТТК Банка

Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 8 Proposed reconstruction of the road Staro Selo to the mountain house Ljuboten



Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 9 Approval for reconstruction of the road Staro Selo to mountain house Ljuboten

Општина ЈЕГУНОВЦЕ решавајќи по барањето на Општина Јегуновце, поднесано под број УП11-364 од 2019 год., за реконструкција, врз основа на член 97 став (2) од Законот за градоње ("Службен весник на Република Македонија" бр. 130/09, 124/10, 18/11, 36/11, 64/11, 13/12, 146/13, 25/13, 79/15 и 137/13), а во врска со член 209 став (1) и член 209 од Законот за општата управна постапка ("Службен весник на Република Македонија" бр. 38/2005, 110/08 и 13/11), го донесува следното

ОДОБРЕНИЕ ЗА РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЈА

Се одобрува реконструкција на објект "Пат од с.Старо Село до Планинарски дом Лjuboten", кој се наоѓа на КП 1856/4, КП бр.1856/1, КП бр.1866/2, КП бр.11/1, КП бр.4/1 и КП бр.3/2 од Старо Село, согласно основен проект со технички број ОП-15/18 изработен од Хидро градежен инженеринг ДОО Скопје со Лиценца А бр.П.034/А со важност до 17.03.2023г и овластен проектант Сашо Терзиоски со Овластување Б бр.2.0373 со важност до 06.05.2019г.

Образложение

Барателот Општина Јегуновце, достави барање за "Реконструкција на пат од с.Старо Село до Планинарски дом Лjuboten", кој се наоѓа на КП 1856/4, КП бр.1856/1, КП бр.1866/2, КП бр.11/1, КП бр.4/1 и КП бр.3/2 од Старо Село бр. УП11-364 од 2019 година.

Кон барањето достави :

- Основен проект – PDF документи со технички број ОП-15/18, изработен од Хидро градежен инженеринг ДОО Скопје со Лиценца А бр.П.034/А со важност до 17.03.2023г од овластен проектант Сашо Терзиоски со Овластување Б бр.2.0373 со важност до 06.05.2019г.
- Извештај за ревизија на основен проект со бр. XXXX, изработена од "Урбан стил инженеринг" ДООЕЛ Скопје со Лиценца А бр.П.069/А со важност до 12.12.2021г и овластено лице Петар Стоиљков со Овластување А бр.2.0190 со важност до 07.02.2019г.
- Елаборат за животна средина изработен од "Хидро градежен инженеринг" ДООЕЛ Скопје со Лиценца А бр.П.034/А со важност до 17.03.2023г од овластен проектант Сашо Терзиоски со Овластување Б бр.2.0373 со важност до 06.05.2019г.
- Мислења и согласности за реконструкција
- Доказ за регулиран надоместок за уредување на градежните земјиниште – Одлука од совет на општина Јегуновце за ослободување од плаќање надомест за уредување на градежно земјиниште со ерх.бр.08-1526 од 29.11.2019г

Вра до-нова на горе изнесеното се одлучи како во диспозитивот на ова одобрение.

Уклучено за правно средство:

Против Одобрението на единиците на локална самоуправа, може да се изјави жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на решението, преку овој орган до органот на државна управа надлежен за вршење на работите од областа на уредување на просторот.

Против Одобрението на органот на државна управа надлежен за вршење на работите од областа на уредување на просторот, може да се изјави жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на решението, преку овој орган до Државната комисија за решавање во управна постапка и постапка од работен однос во втор степен.

Против Одобрението на Дирекцијата за технолошки индустриски развојни зони, може да се изјави жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на решението, преку овој орган до Државната комисија за решавање во управна постапка и постапка од работен однос во втор степен.

03.12.2019г

Потпис на службено лице

**Darko
Blazheski**

Digitally signed by
Darko Blazheski
Date: 2019.12.27
09:09:54 +01'00'

**Radica
Matovska**

Digitally signed by
Radica Matovska
Date: 2019.12.03
08:33:24 +01'00'

"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 10 Proposed reconstruction of the municipal road v. Jegunovce to the mountain house Cer



Општина ЈЕГУНОВЦЕ решавајќи по барањето на Општина Јегуновце, поднесено под број УП11-11-363 од 2019 год., за реконструкција, врз основа на член 97 став (7) од Законот за граѓаните ("Службен весник на Република Македонија" бр. 130/09, 124/10, 18/11, 357/11, 54/11, 13/12, 144/13, 25/13, 79/13 и 137/13), а во врска со член 205 став (1) и член 209 од Законот за општината управна постапка ("Службен весник на Република Македонија" бр. 38/2005, 110/08 и 13/11), го донесува следното решение:

ОДОБРЕНИЕ ЗА РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЈА

Се одобрува реконструкција на објектот "Земјен пат с.Јегуновце до Планинарски дом ЦЕР", кој се наоѓа на КП бр. 1 КО Јегуновце, согласно основен проект со технички број оп-14/18 од јули 2018г изработен од "Хидро градежен инженеринг" ДОО Скопје со Лиценца А бр.П.034/А со важност до 17.03.2023г и овластен проејктант Сашо Терзиоски со Овластување Б бр.2.0373 со важност до 05.05.2019г.

Образложение

Барателот Општина Јегуновце, достави барање за реконструкција на објектот "Земјен пат с.Јегуновце до Планинарски дом ЦЕР", кој се наоѓа на КП бр. 1 КО Јегуновце бр. УП11-11-363 од 2019 година.

Барателот со барањето достави:

- Основан проект – PDF документи со технички број оп-14/18 од јули 2018г, изработен од "Хидро градежен инженеринг" ДОО Скопје со Лиценца А бр.П.034/А со важност до 17.03.2023г од овластен проејктант Сашо Терзиоски со Овластување Б бр.2.0373 со важност до 05.05.2019г.
- Извештај за ревизија на основан проект со број П302-2038/1-4 од 31 јули 2018г, изработена од "Урбан стил инженеринг" ДООЕЛ Скопје со Лиценца А бр.Р.069/А со важност до 12.12.2021г и овластено лице Петар Стошиќ со Овластување А бр.2.0190 со важност до 07.02.2019г.
- Елаборат за животна средина изработен од "Хидро градежен инженеринг" ДОО, Скопје со Лиценца А бр.П.034/А со важност до 17.03.2023г од овластен проејктант Сашо Терзиоски со Овластување Б бр.2.0373 со важност до 05.05.2019г.
- Мислење од БВН-КЕЦ Тетово со бр.11-881/2 од 25.11.2019г.

Врз основа на горе изнесеното се одлучи како во диспозитивот на ова одобрение.

Упатство за правно средство:

Против Одобрението на единицата на локална самоуправа, може да се изјави жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на решението, преку овој орган до органот на државна управа надлежен за вршење на работите од областа на уредување на просторот.

Против Одобрението на органот на државна управа надлежен за вршење на работите од областа на уредување на просторот, може да се изјави жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на решението, преку овој орган до Државната комисија за решавање во управна постапка и постапка од работен однос во втор степен.

Против Одобрението на Градот Скопје, може да се изјави жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на решението, преку овој орган до органот на државна управа надлежен за вршење на работите од областа на уредување на просторот.

Против Одобрението на Дирекцијата за технолошки индустриски развојни зони, може да се изјави жалба во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на решението, преку овој орган до Државната комисија за решавање во управна постапка и постапка од работен однос во втор степен.

Таксата е платена согласно Законот административни такси и доказателство за извршената уплата е доставен коп барањето.

02.12.2019год,

Потпис на Службено лице

**Darko
Blazheski**

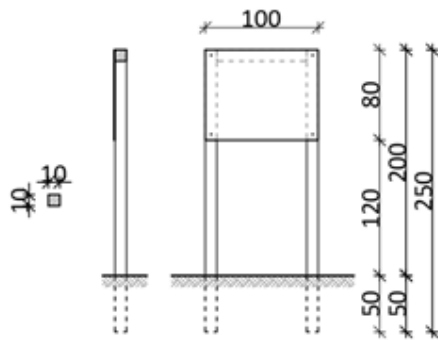
Digitally signed by
Darko Blazheski
Date: 2019.12.27
09:00:18 +01'00'

**Radica
Matovska**

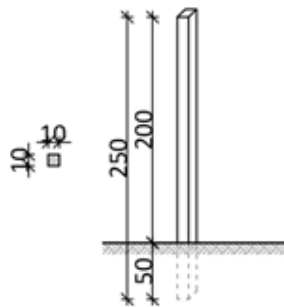
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Radica Matovska
Date: 2019.12.03
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Appendix 12 Primary and secondary infrastructure installed along the track (signaling, info boards, rest benches)

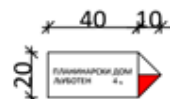
① Info board



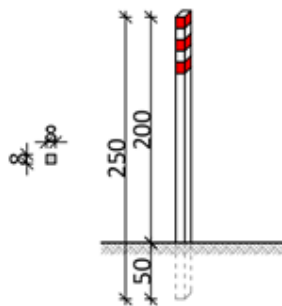
② Signpost holder



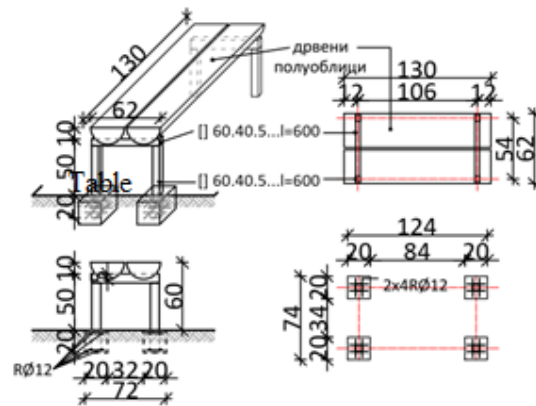
③ Signpost



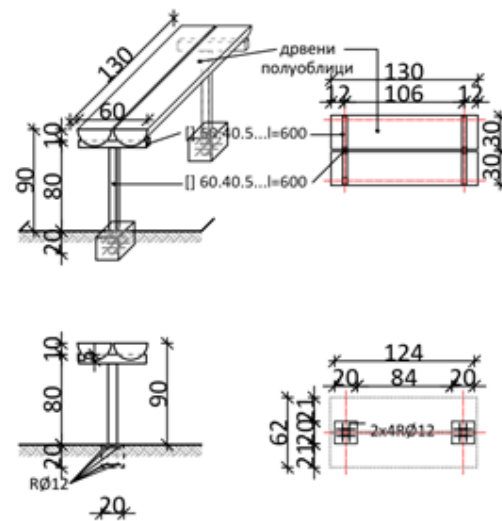
④ Kadron




⑤ Benches



⑤ Table



Appendix 13 Approval for setting a temporary object – Awning

<p>Република Северна Македонија Општина Тетово Дервеш Цара, 68 1200, Тетово</p>		<p>Republika e Maqedonisë së Veriut Komuna e Tetovës Derwish Cara, 68 1200, Tetovë</p>
<p>Сектор за комунални дејности и заштита на животната средина и природа</p>	<p>info@tetova.gov.mk</p>	<p>Sektori për veprimtari komunale dhe mbrojtje të ambientit jetësor dhe natyrës</p>
<p>Бр/Нр. 11-10661/2 15.11.2019 год/vit</p>		
<p>Градоначалникот на општина Тетово решавајќи по барањето на Центар за развој на полошки плански регион, ул. Његошева бр. 2, 1200 Тетово поднесено на ден 29.08.2019 година, за одобрение за поставување на урбана опрема – Времен објект во град Тетово КП 1/1 за КО Лисец-Вон Г.Р, врз основа на Одлука бр. 963/3 од 22.04.2010 год, Одлука бр. 963/4 од 22.04.2010 год, Одлука бр. 07-4593/19 од 11.12.2014 год и Одлука бр. 08-2118/16 од 21.05.2015 год, донесана од страна на Советот на општина Тетово за утврдената потреба за поставување на урбана опрема, и врз основа на член 80 став 2 од Законот за градење, пречистен текст (Службен весник на РСМ, бр. 79/2013, 137/2013, 163/2013, 27/2013, 28/2013, 42/2014, 115/2014, 149/2014, 187/2014, 44/2015, 129/2015, 217/2015, 226/2015, 30/2016, 31/2016), и член 88 став од Законот за општата управна постапка (Службен весник на РСМ, бр. 124/2015), донесо:</p>		<p>Kryetari i komunës së Tetovës duke e zgjidhur kërkesën e Qendrës për zhvillim të rajonit planor të Pollogut rr. Njegosheva nr. 2, 1200 Tetovë, parashtruar me dt. 29.08.2019 vit, për lejen e vendosjes së pajisjes urbane – Objekt i përkohëshëm në qytetin e Tetovës KK1/1 për KK Lisec-Jashtë R.N. në bazë të Vendimit nr. 963/3 dt. 22.04.2010, Vendimit nr. 963/4 dt. 22.04.2010, Vendimit 07-4593/19 dt. 11.12.2014 dhe Vendimit 08-2118/16 dt. 21.05.2015 e miratuar nga ana e Këshillit të komunës së Tetovës për përcaktimin e nevojshëm për vendosjen e pajisjes urbane dhe vendimit për caktimin e shumës së taksës komunale dhe në bazë të nenit 80 paragraf 2 të ligjit për ndërtim (Tekst i pastuar „Gazeta zyrtare e RMV“, nr. 79/2013, 137/2013, 163/2013, 27/2013, 28/2013, 42/2014, 115/2014, 149/2014, 187/2014, 44/2015, 129/2015, 217/2015, 226/2015, 30/2016, 31/2016), dhe nenit 88 të Ligjit për procedurë të përgjithshme administrative (Gazeta zyrtare e RMV nr.124/2015) e lëshon këtë:</p>
<p>ОДОБРЕНИЕ за поставување на урбана опрема – времен објект</p>		<p>LEJE për vendosjen e pajisjes urbane – objekt i përkohëshëm</p>
<p>1. Се одобрува на Центар за развој на полошки плански регион, ул. Његошева бр. 2, 1200 Тетово, поставување на урбана опрема – времен објект, на јавна површина во град Тетово КП 1/1 за КО Лисец-Вон Г.Р со димензии 6x15м и чиста висина од 4м до кровна конструкција, во период од 01.12.2019 до 31.12.2024 или вкупно во рок од 5 (пет) години со можност за продолжување на период.</p> <p>2. Урбаната опрема од точка 1 на оваа Одобрение, ќе се постави со функција на монтажа времен објект.</p> <p>3. По истекот на рокот, урбаната опрема да се одстрани, а површината да се доведе во исправена и функционална форма.</p>		<p>1. I miratohet Qendrës për zhvillim të rajonit planor të Pollogut rr. Njegosheva nr. 2, 1200 Tetovë, vendosjen e pajisjes urbane – objekt i përkohëshëm, në sipërfaqen publike në qytetin e Tetovës KK 1/1 për KK Lisec-Jashtë R.N me dimensione 6x15m dhe lartësi të pastër prej 4m me konstrukcionin e kulmit, në periudhën nga 01.12.2019 deri më 31.12.2024vit ose gjithësejt në afat prej 5 (pesë) vite me mundësi vazhdimi të afatit.</p> <p>2. Pajisja urbane nga pika 1 në këtë Leje, do të vendoset me funksion të objektit montues Qendra informative turistike.</p> <p>3. Pas skadimit të afatit, pajisja urbane do të largohet, ndërsa hapësira publike do të rikthehet në gjendjen dhe formën funksionale.</p>

Arsyetim

Образложение

Центар за развој на полошки плански регион,
ул. Његошева бр. 2, 1200 Тетово, до општина
Тетово поднесе барање со бр. 11-10661/1 од
07.11.2019, за поставување на урбана опрема
– времен објект во град Тетово, со димензии
6x15м и чиста висина од 4м до кровна
конструкција, во период од 01.12.2019 до
31.12.2024 или вкупно во рок од 5 (пет) години
со можност за продолжување на период.
Откако е разгледано барањето е одлучено
како во диспозитивот на ова барање.
Составен дел на ова Одобрение е ситуационо
решение.

УПАТСТВО ЗА ПРАВНО СРЕДСТВО:

Против ова Одобрение може да изјави жалба
во рок од 15 дена од денот на приемот на
одобрението до Министерот кој раководи со
органот на државната управа, надлежен за
вршење на работите од областа на
уредувањето на просторот.

Жалбата се таксира со 250 денари
административни такси.

За овој поднесок не се наплатува
административна такса согласно чл. 15 од
Законот за административни такси.

Qendra për zhvillim të rajonit planor të
Pollogut rr. Njegoshеva nr. 2, 1200 Tetovë,
deri te komuna e Tetovës dorëzoi kërkesë me
nr. 11-10661/1 me dt. 07.11.2019 vit për
vendosjen e pajisjes urbane – objekt kohorë
në qytetin e Tetovës, me dimensione 6x15m
dhe lartësi të pastër prej 4m deri në
konstrukcionin e kulmit, në periudhën nga
01.12.2019 deri më 31.12.2024 vit ose
gjithësejt në afat prej 5 (pesë) vite me
mundësi vazhdimi të afatit. Pasi që është
shqyrtuar shkresa e dorëzuara u vendos si në
dispozitivin e kërkesës. Pjesë përbërëse e
kësaj leje është zgjidhja e situacionit.

UDHËZIM PËR MJETE JURIDIKE:

Kundër kësaj Leje mund të parashtrohet
ankesë në afat prej 15 ditësh nga dita e
pranimit të lejes deri te Ministri që udhëheq
me organin e administratës shtetërore
kompetent për kryerjen e punëve në fushën e
rregullimit të hapësirës.

Ankesa taksohet me 250 denarë pulla
administrative.

Për këtë parashtrësë nuk paguhet takse
administrative në përputhje me nenin 15 nga
Ligji për taksa administrative.

Доставено до:

- Барател
- Сектор за инспекција-општински инспекторат
- Архива на општината

Dorëzuar te:

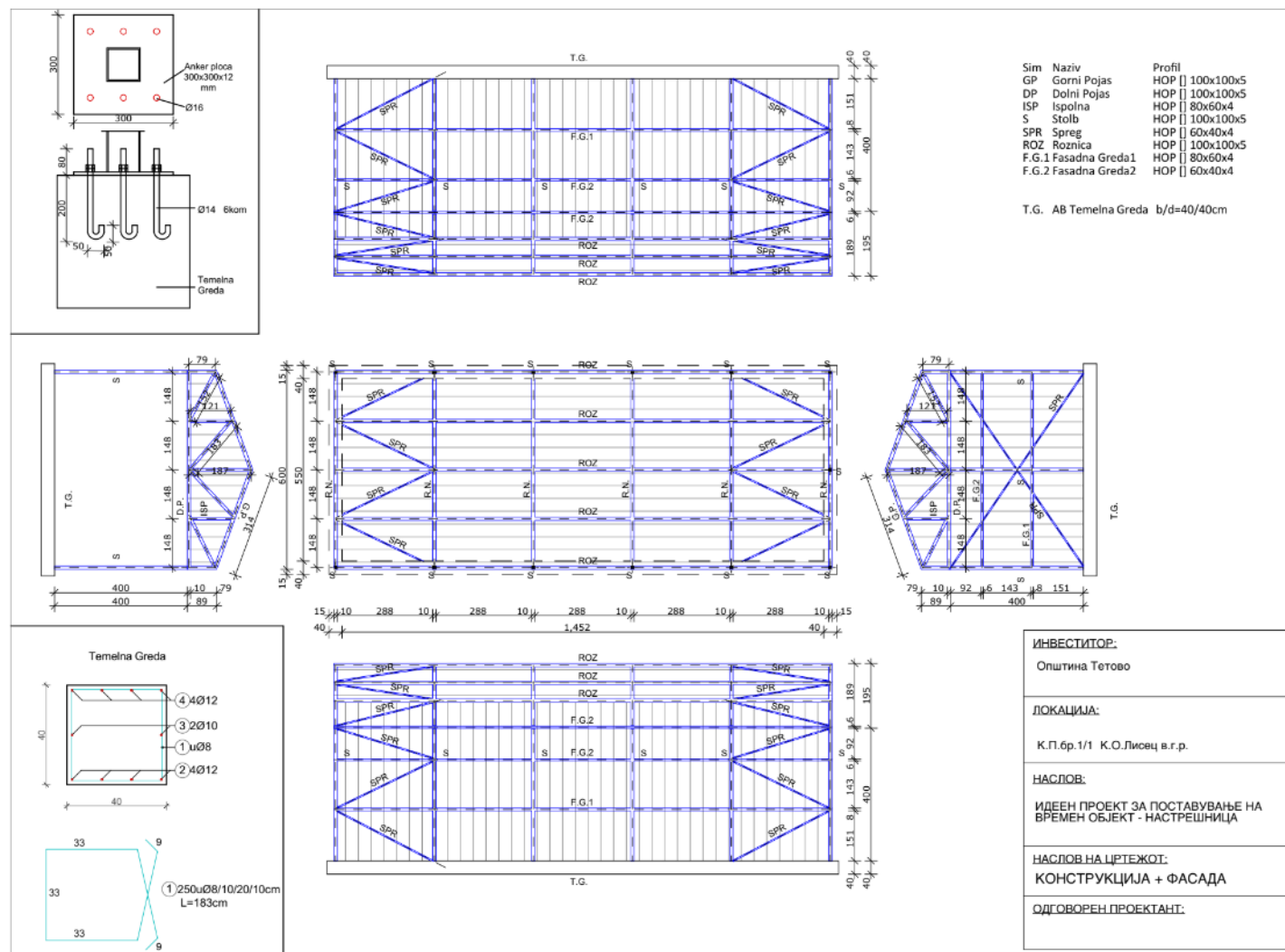
- Parashtruesi
- Sektori për inspektim-inspektorat komunal
- Arkivi i komunës

Градоназначени, Кметар
Теута Арifi Teuta Arifi

Изготвил/Писател: Hana Bexheti
Контролирал/ Контролиот: Memo Januzi
Одобрил/ Miratol: Arsim Nuredini

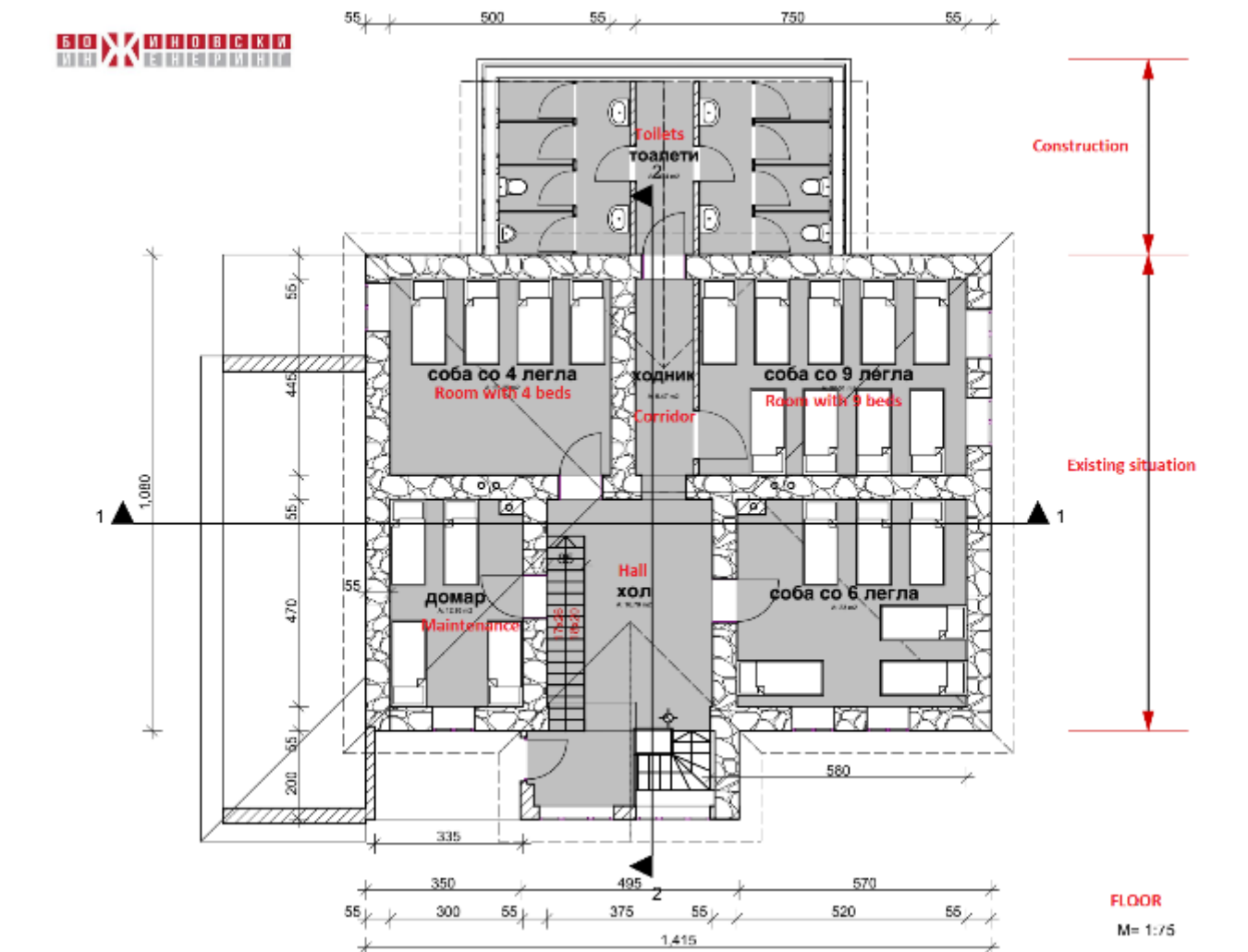
Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 14 Layout of the temporary object - Awning



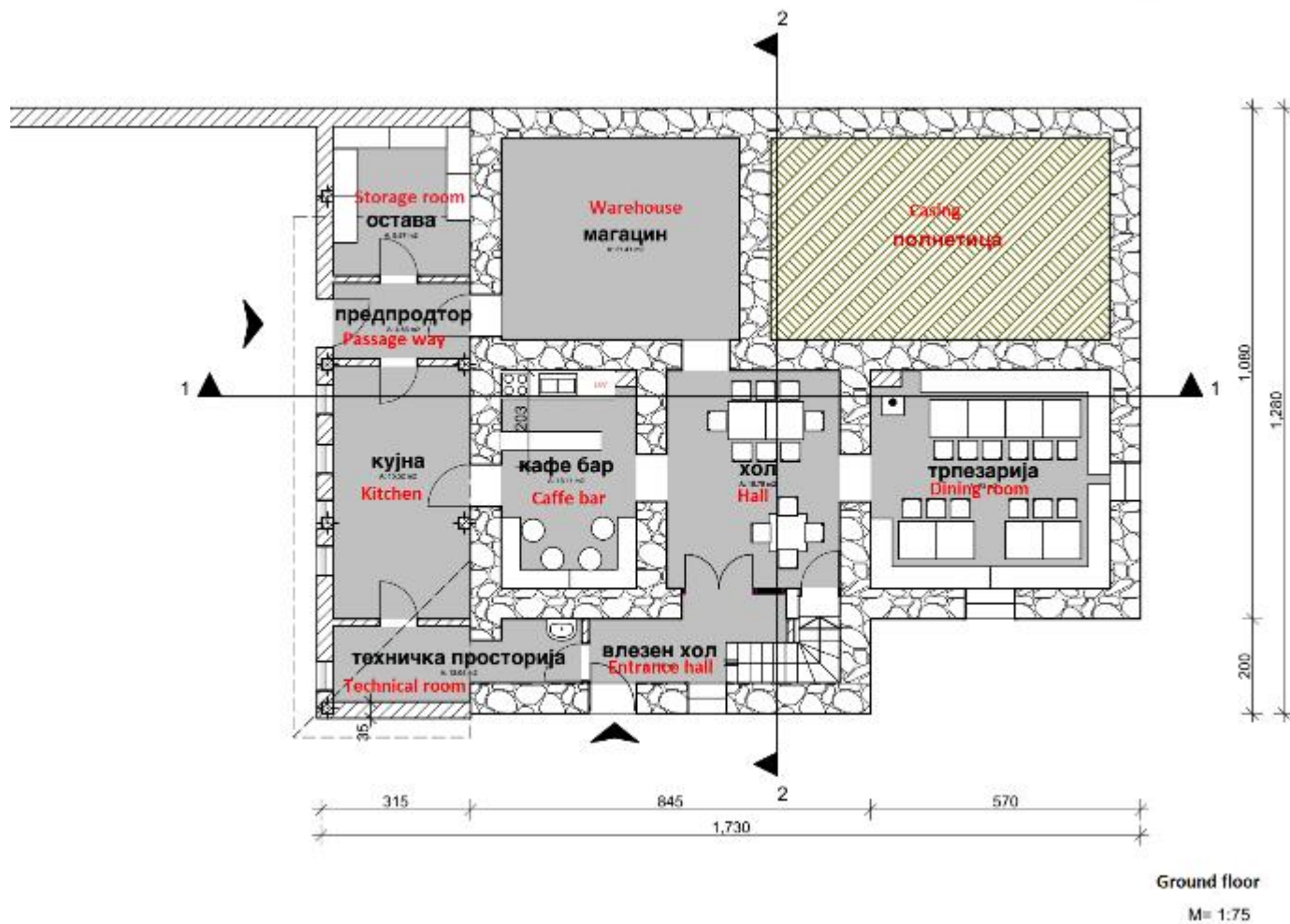
*Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"*

Appendix 15 Graphical representation of the floor in mountain house Ljuboten



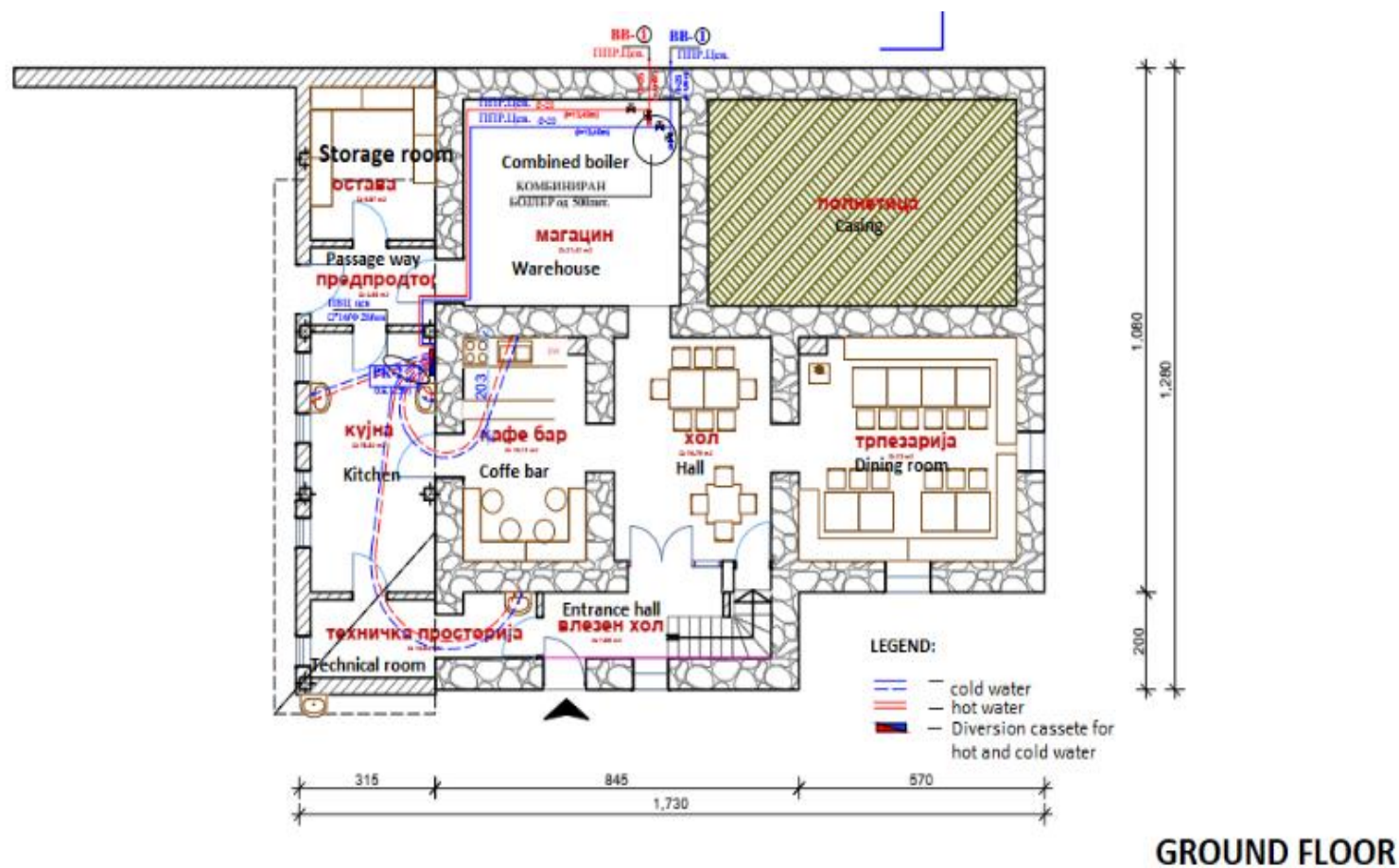
*Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Sub-project
"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"*

Appendix 16 Graphical representation of the ground floor in mountain house Ljuboten

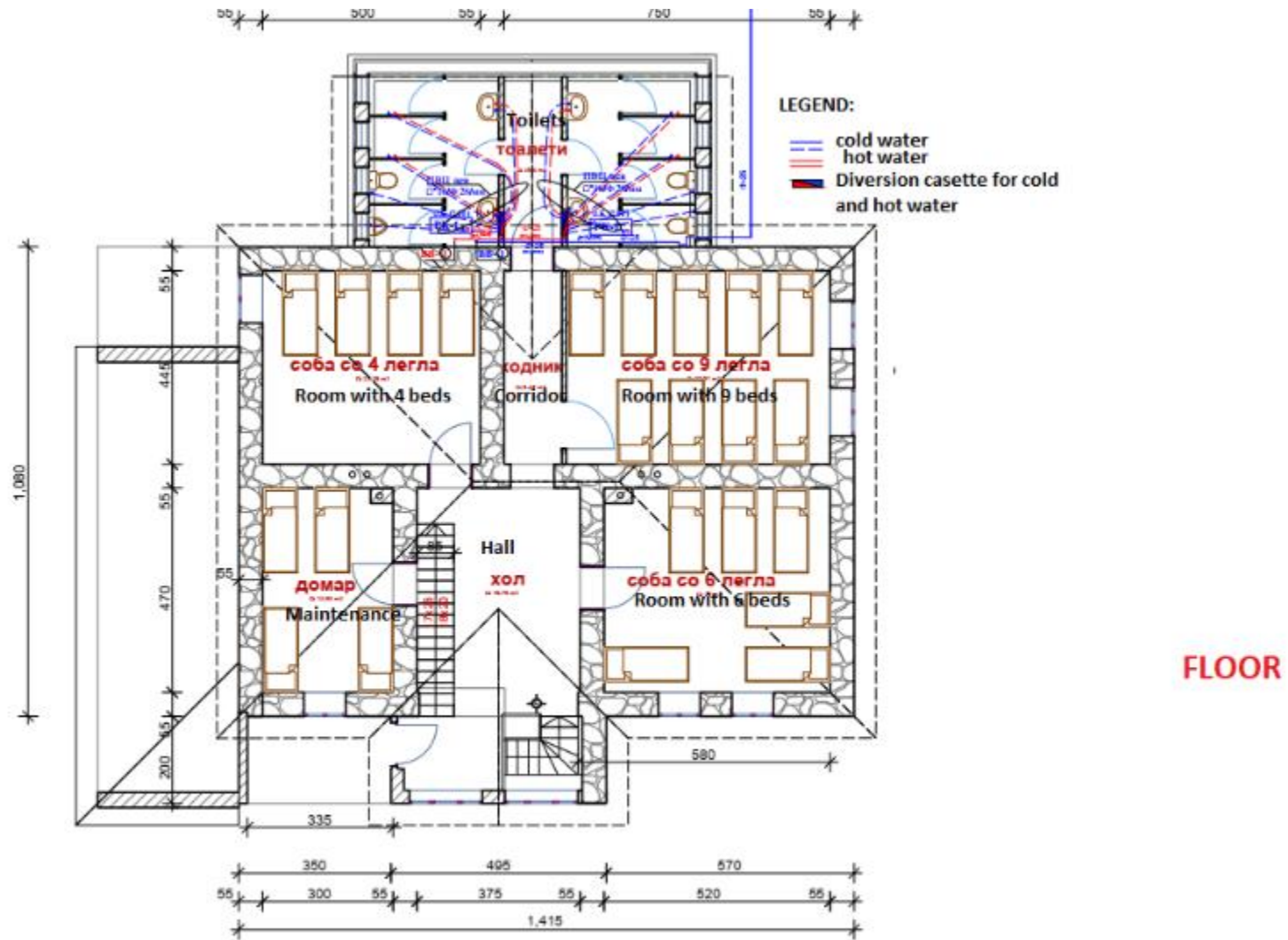


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Appendix 17 Water supply installation in the mountain house (on the floor and the ground floor)

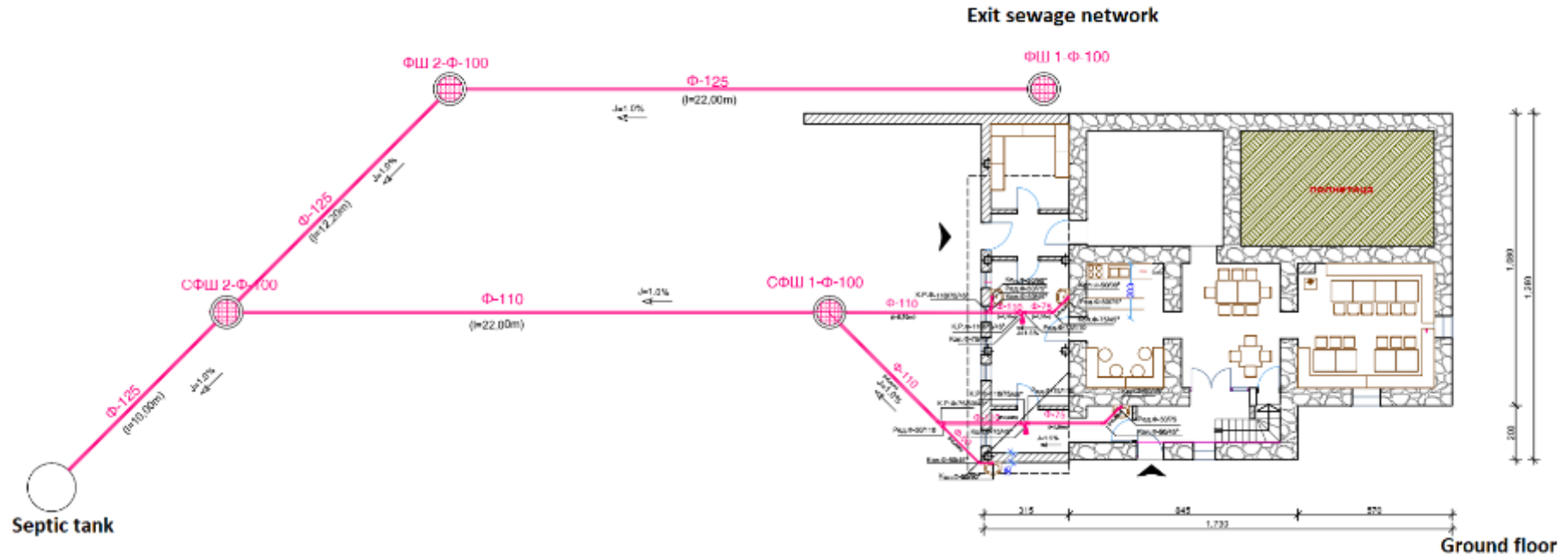


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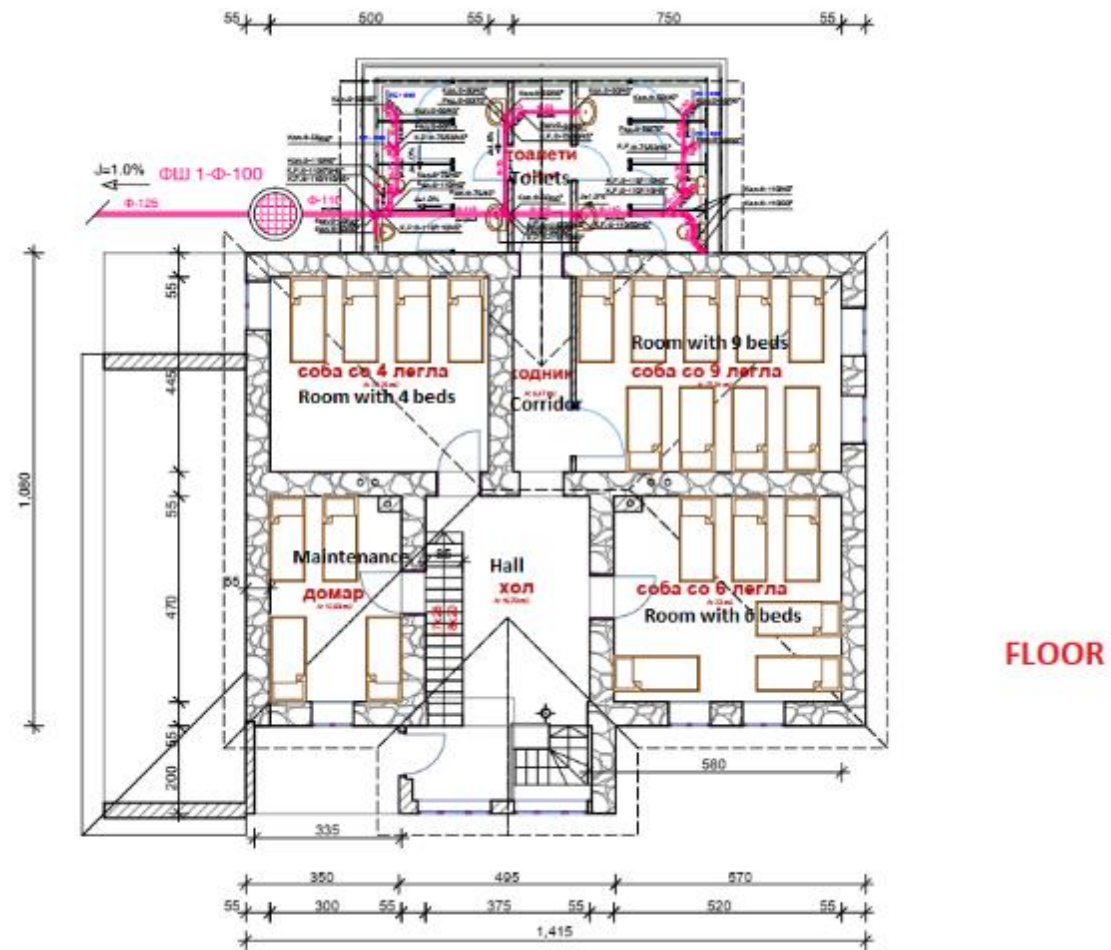


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Appendix 18 Sewage installation in the building (on the floor and the ground floor)



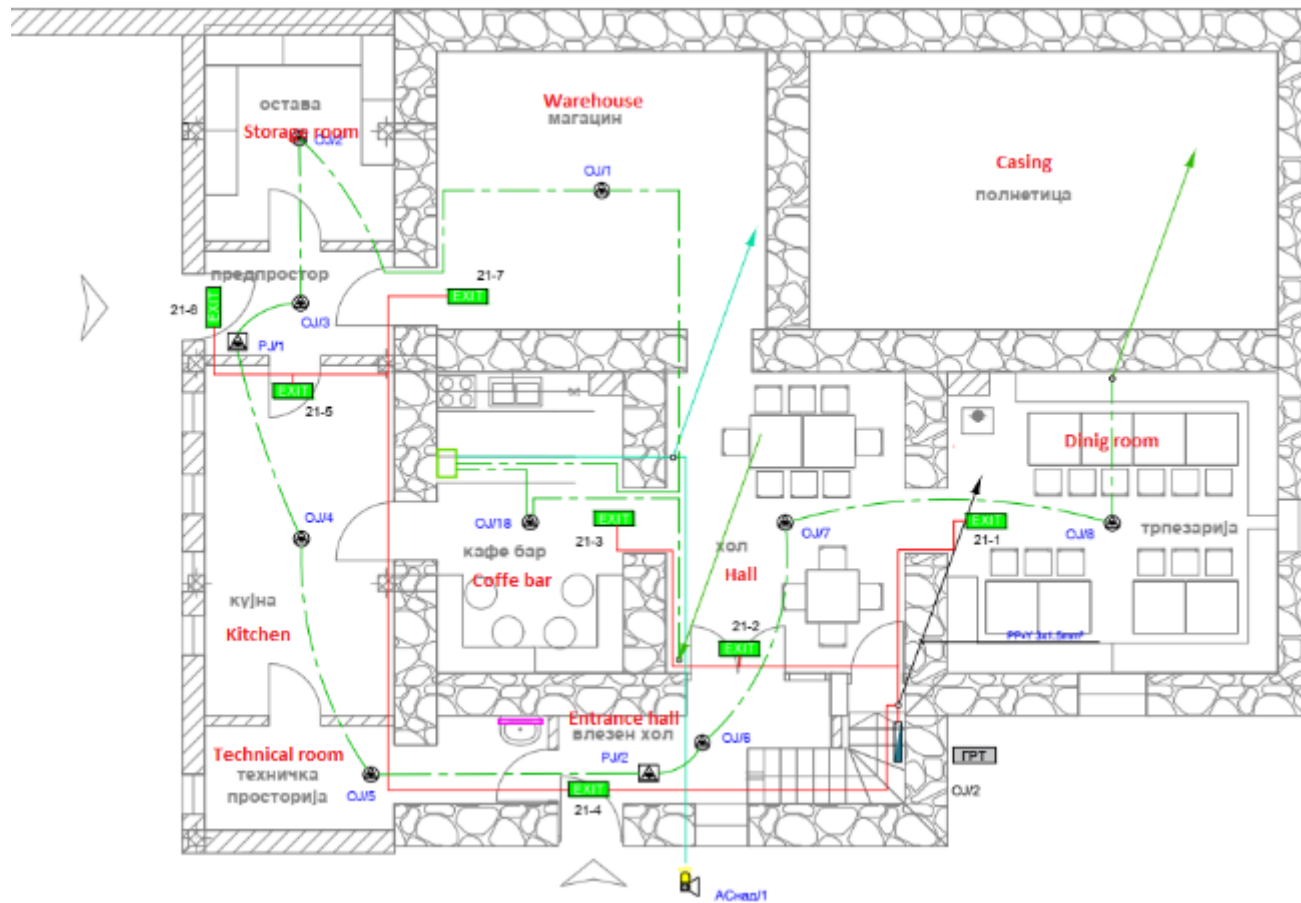
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FLOOR

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Appendix 19 FFP installation (on the floor and the ground floor) in mountain house Ljuboten



Legend	
	JER-H (50) PE180030-ES 2x1x0.8mm, red, fireproofing, for detection
	Combined optic-thermal detector
	Manual tester for alarm
	JER-H (50) PE180030-ES 2x1x0.8mm, red, fireproofing, siren
	Internal alarm
	External alarm FFP
	PP-Y 3x1.5mm ²
	LED panic lamp

GROUND FLOOR

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Legend	
	JER-M (SQ) PE180E30-E9 2x1x0.8mm, red, firefifthening, for detection
	Combined optic-thermal detector
	Manual tester for alarm
	JER-M (SQ) PE180E30-E9 2x1x0.8mm, red, firefifthening, siren
	Internal alarm
	External alarm FFP
	PP-Y 3x1.5mm ²
	LED panic lamb

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"Strengthening Alternative Tourism in Rural Areas of Polog"

Appendix 20 Notice from PUE Tetovo for disposal of the waste in PUE Drisla



До:
Центар за Развој на Полошки Плански Регион – Тетово

Предмет: Известување

Датум: 03 Март 2020 г.

Почитувани,

Би сакале да Ве информираме дека ЈКП Тетово има склучено договор со Санитарната депонија Дрисла – Скопје за депонирање на цврст отпад кој што се собира од територијата на Општина Тетово. Договорот е со времетраење од 24 месеци односно од 18.06.2018 - 18.06.2020 и можност за негово продолжување.

Дополнително би сакале да потенцираме дека санитарната Депонија Дрисла е современа стандардизирана депонија која е лоцирана е во југоисточниот дел од градот Скопје на оддалеченост од 14 км од центарот на градот. Се простира на површина од 76 ха, со проектен капацитет од 26.000.000 м3 депониран комунален отпад и истата во функција 24 часа на ден, 365 дена во годината, што значи дека нема прекин во технолошкиот процес.

Со почит,
Јавно Комунално Претпријатие – ЈКП Тетово

Ѓедал Цека
Директор

