

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

NATURAL SITE NS5_FIER COASTLINE - DARZEZA ROAD PROJECT TITLE: "RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD FROM SOP ROUNABOUT TO DARZEZA"



March 2025

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations	Meaning
ADF	Albanian Development Fund
AITP	Albanian Infrastructure Tourism Enabling Programme
DNP	Defect Notification Period
DVR	Design Validation Report
DDNS	Detail Design for Natural Sites
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan Report
GoA	Government of Albania
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Report
KE	Key Expert
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
NKE	Non-Key Expert
NS	Natural Sites
PM	Project Manager
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SMMP	Site Management and Maintenance Plan
ToC	Taking-over Certificate
ToR	Terms of Reference
WS	Work Supervision

Document Control Sheet

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Albania is aiming to turn sustainable tourism as one of the strongest competitive pillars of the country. With this aim, the Government of Albanian has undertaken numerous actions to foster sustainable tourism development. This includes the endorsement in 2019 of the "National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development 2019-2023"; the development of the legal and regulatory framework for tourism, and also investing in all the Albanian territory on a) public infrastructure improvement, b) economic development with particular focus on the revitalization of tourism potential areas and the promotion of local products, and c) the development of human and social capital.

The Government of Albania is now implementing the Albanian Infrastructure Tourism Enabling Program (AIPT), a new program developed to improve competitiveness and economic growth of Albania through high quality sustainable tourism. Within the mentioned programme the EBRD is supporting GoA efforts to foster regional development of the Tourism Market in Albania by enhancing and preserving the attractiveness of the bespoke tourist destinations of Shkoder, Berat, Fier, Korce and Laberia area.

The program focuses on the following 8 priority sites, divided into 6 clusters, identified by ADF's PIU:

- Natural Site (1): entry point to Shiroka from Ura e Bunes and Zogaj village
 - Natural Site (2): waterfronts of Shkodra lake, Shiroka surrounding hills and Museum of the Shkodra Lake
 - Natural Site (3): Tomorri Park, Osum river valley
 - Natural Site(4): Road Vodice –QafeDardhe and Cezma e Tarikos
 - Natural Site(5): Fier Coastline
 - Natural Site (6): Dardhe, Arrez, Sinica and Nikolica villages
 - Natural Site (7): Thethi, Valbona, Vermoshi, Boga and Lepusha villages
 - Natural Site (8): Laberia Area
- 1.1 Objectives and Purposes of the Stakeholder Engagement Report.

This report is focus on: -Natural Site(5): Fier Coastline.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project "RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD "SOP ROUNDABOUT- DARZEZA BRIDGE", FIER, is proposed to be realized in the Municipality of Fier, in the village of DarzezeFier, which represents the terrace of the Seman River in the district of Fier, located in Structural Unit: 3/72,5 /25 and 5/15. The road starts at the intersection of the Fier-Vlore national road, Apolonia district, continues along the Hoxhara road segment and ends at the new Darzeza Bridge.



Figure 1: Project location

Darzeza beach is one of the most beautiful natural assets of Fier, untouched by massive construction and with prospects for ambitious investments in elite tourism

The road infrastructure, cleanliness, service and safety offered by Darezeze Beach, 17 km west of the city of Fier, have turned it into a showcase for summer tourism in the Fier region, the model sought by vacationers. Hundreds of vacationers from Fier and its surroundings choose Darezeze to relax and refresh themselves. The cleanliness, good conditions, beauty and natural values of this beach have caused the number of vacationers to increase rapidly.

The above reasons lead us the beneficiary, Fier Municipality, and the implementation institution ADF, to the conclusion that this project is necessary and very important for this area, which is also among the priorities of tourism development for the coastline of Albania by the Albanian Government.

Since the reconstruction of this road is considered a rehabilitation of an existing road, it has not been deemed necessary for the project to undergo an environmental assessment.

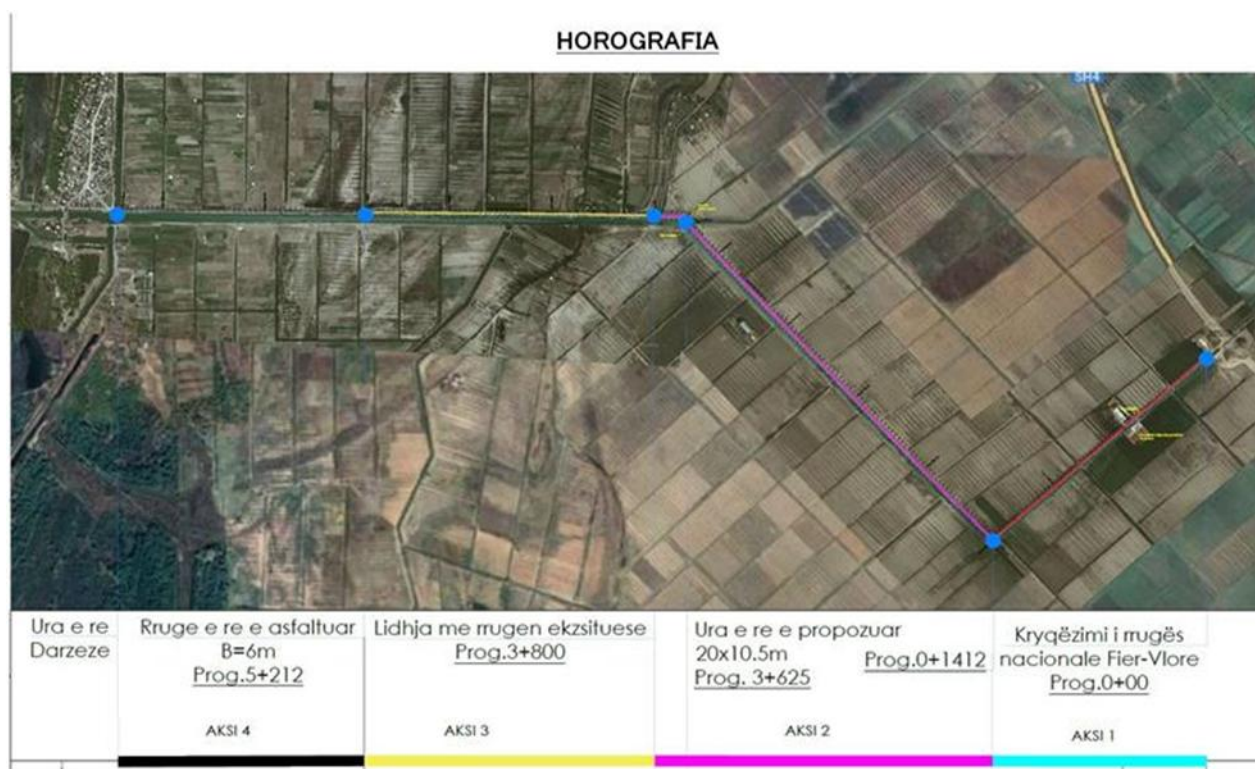


Figure 2: General plan of the road

2.1 CONDITION OF EXISTING ROAD

The road is 6,6 km long and it is paved with gravel. The width varies from 3 to 6 meters and on the left side is accompanied by a large drainage channel.

Over the last years the road has undergone deterioration due to lack of maintenance, potholes and deformations have formed along its entire length.

The aim of the investment is to rehabilitate the current road and improve the accessibility and the connection of the Fier–Vlora national road with the coastal area of Darëzeza.



Figure 3: Orthophoto ASIG

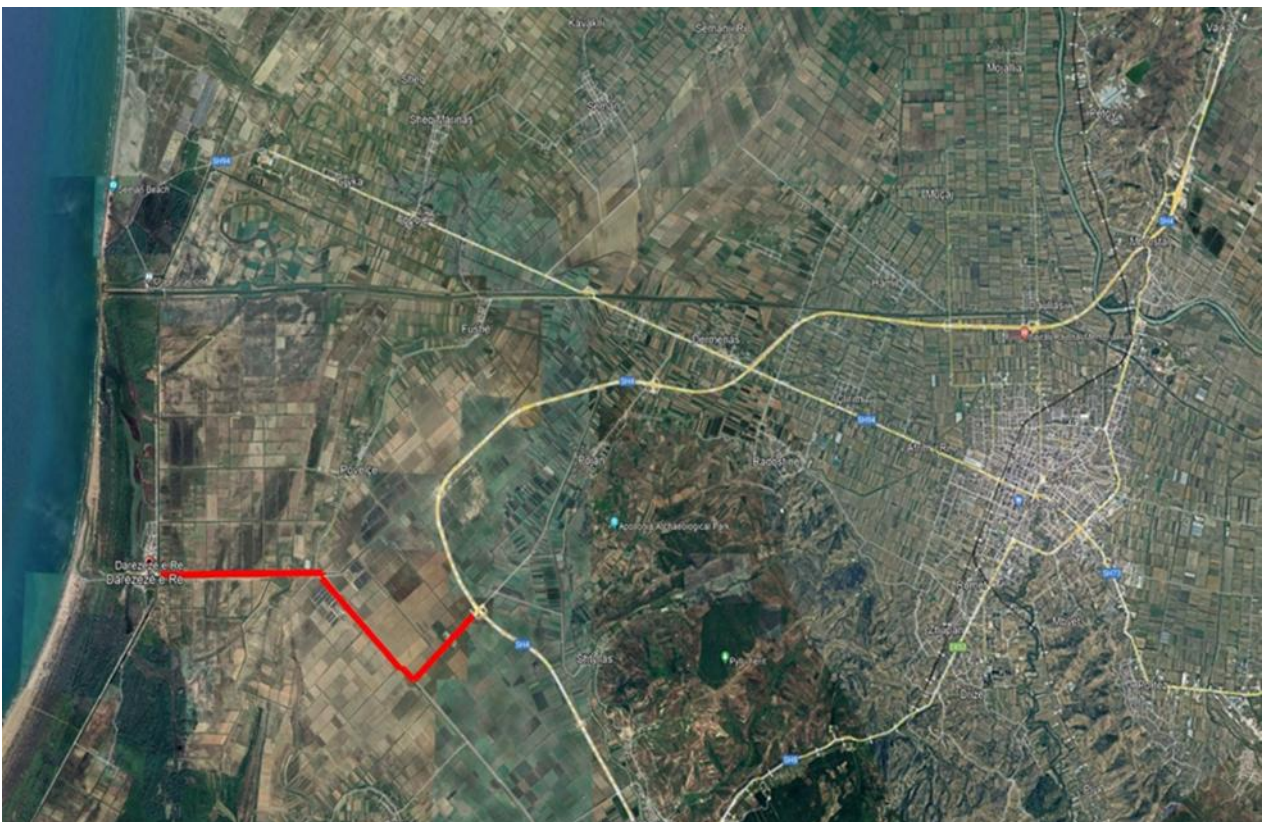


Figure 4: Location of the road related to the Fier City

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF TECHNICAL SOLUTION FOR ROAD RECONSTRUCTION

1. Axis no. 1- The intersection of the Fier-Vlore national road until the intersection with axis 2 with length 1412 ml
2. Axis no.2 – Current Road with gravel with a length of 2415 ml
3. Axis no.3- Existing Road with asphalt 4.5 m-5 m with a length of 1400ml
4. Axis no.4- New asphalt road to the new Darzeze Bridge built by ADF and has a width of 6m and a length of 1200ml

They are detailed as below:

2.2.1 Axis no.1-

is currently a road with gravel/soil filled over the years, it is accessible only by off-road vehicles due to potholes and surface severe deformations which make it difficult for the residents of the area the road passes through. This segment starts from the inter section of the national road Fier- Vlore, the district of Apolonia and has an average of 3 different widths. The axis starts from Prog 0.00 to Prog 0+550 (the complex of growth and production of chicks) has a width of 4.5m and the width of the asphalt at the inter section of the national road Fier-Vlore is 5.5m.

The roadbed is made of fill materials such as brick fragments, gravel and earth laid over the years. On one side, runs a wide drainage channel, while on the opposite side, there are lateral drains that, as can be seen in the photo 10 & 11 below, are not maintained. This lack of maintenance often causes the rainwater to flow from the channel to the road causing damage to the compacted structure of the road pavement, creating potholes and large deformations

The road leading to the agricultural building/complex has an average width of 4.5 meters and is maintained in reasonably good condition due to regular business use. However, beyond this point, the road surface contains large depressions and potholes, some as deep as 40 cm.

Axis no.1-continues with an average width of about 3.2m and is the axis with the biggest deformations that makes it impossible to connect with the road up to Ura e Pashait.

The road leading to the agricultural building/complex has an average width of 4.5 meters and is maintained in reasonably good condition due to regular business use. However, beyond this point, the road surface contains large depressions and potholes, some as deep as 40 cm.



Figure 5: Mixed road materials (axis 1)

2.2.2 Axis no.2-

Gravel/dirt road Prog. 1+400 to 3+775 with a width of 3.5-3.6m including the old bridge.

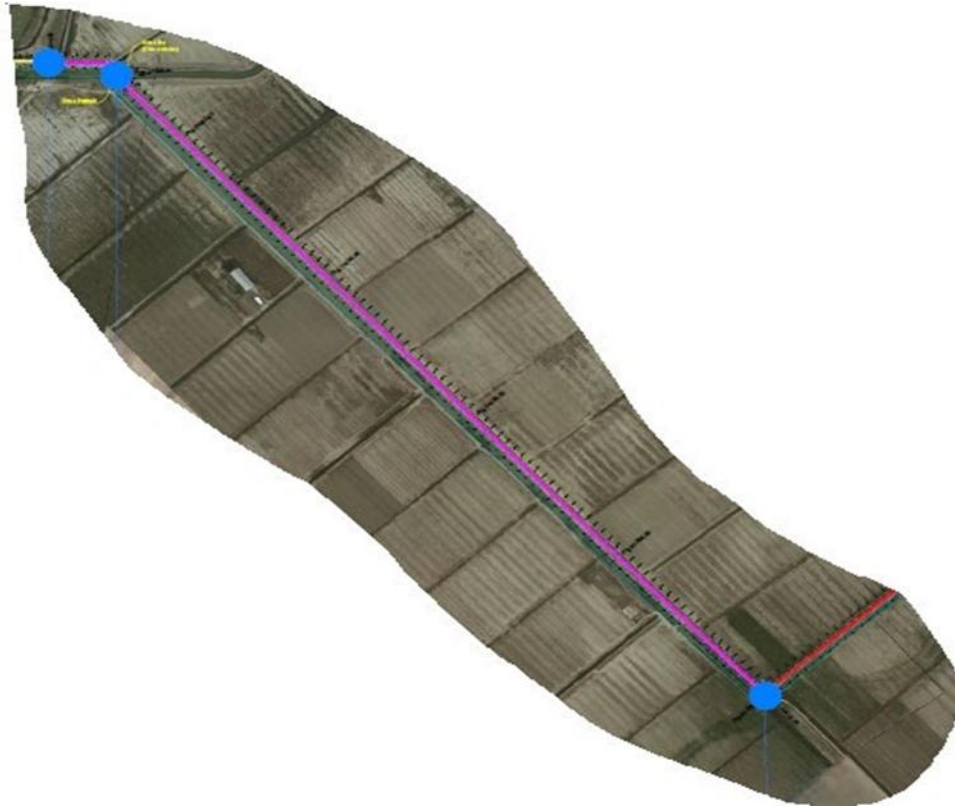


Figure 6: Axis no.2 with width 3.5m (km 1+400 to km 3+775)



Figure 7: Photo, road with gravel (along axis 2)



Figure 8: The position of the new bridge & Pashai Bridge (km 3+660)



Figure 9: The old bridge (km 3+660)

2.2.3 Axis no.3-

Old Road with asphalt Prog3+775 to 5+212 with asphalt width 4.5m-5m.



Figure 10: Axis no.3 with a width of 4.5-5m exciting asphalt (km 3+775 to km 5+212)



Figure 11: Existing asphalt (axis 3) Figure 12: Cracks and deformations of the asphalt

2.2.4 Axis no.4-

The new asphalt road Prog. 5+212 to the new Darzeze Bridge built by the ADF and has a width of 6m.



Figure 14: Seg.no.4 recently asphalted with a width of 6m+ stabilizer bank



Figure 15: New asphalt

2.2.5 PROJECT SOLUTION

For the evaluation of the optimal solution of this project, it was taken into account that the road should also be completed with urban elements. In the project phase of the preliminary idea, the chosen alternative was Alternative No.1.

The basic alternative includes the treatment of the road in all its requirements for substrates, drainage, and urban development of the area.

Concretely, the following segments will be treated:

Axis no. 1 (Roundabout Sop - Intersection Axis no. 2) (prog 0+00 - 1+412)

The existing route of the road will be followed and there will be a lateraled tension to the right. The current distance of the road with drainage channel and on the right side the side channels of the road will be reconstructed and cleaned. The level of the road will be raised to reach the asphalt quota of the Sop Roundabout.

The width of the carriage way will be 2x3 m (asphalt) +2x0.5m (bank) +natural channel.

This variant will cover the entire road with one width, connecting with the new road that has been reconstructed (starts from Prog. 5+212-6+600) and is part of this project.



Figure 38: Axis 1-General plan

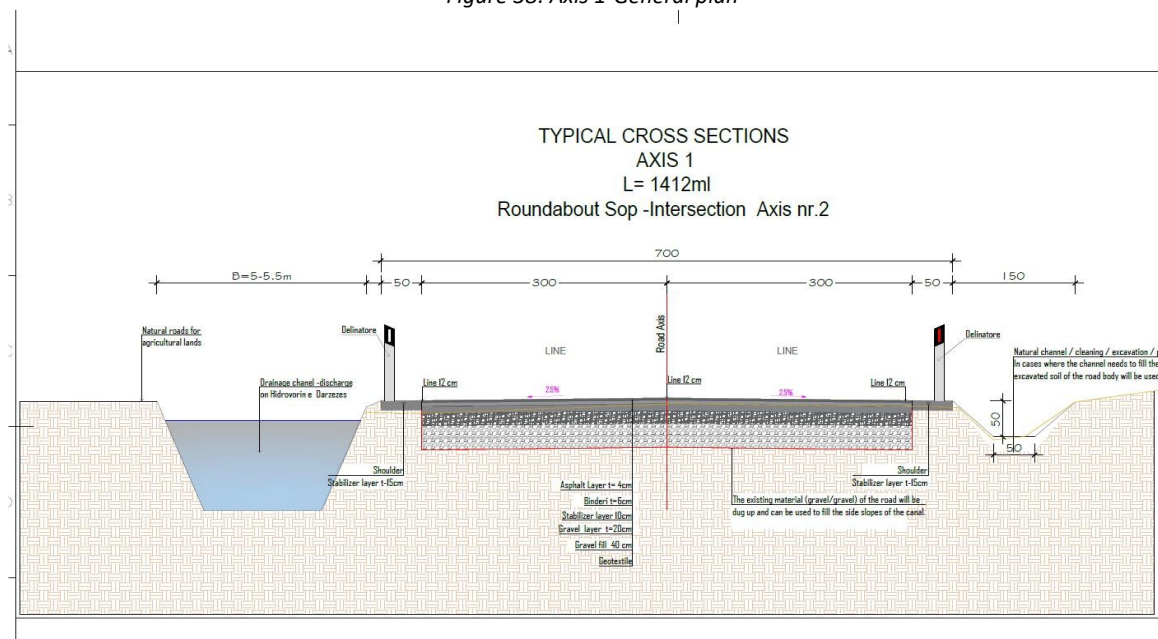


Figure 39: Typical cross section. Axis no.1

Axis no.2 (Prog1+423–3+780)

The existing route of the road will be followed and there will be a lateral extension to the right. The current distance of the road to the drainage channel will be maintained and the project quota will be as close as possible to the actual relief. The width of the carriage way will be 2x3m (asphalt) + 2x0.5m(sidewalk). This variant will cover the entire road with one width, connecting with the new road that has been reconstructed (starts from prog 5+212-6+600) and is part of this project. In Progressive 3+600 or in Prog. 2+200 of sec. 2, a new bridge will be built next to the old bridge which is degraded. The length of the bridge is determined in advance by the space of the drainage channel, and the width is determined starting from the project of the new bridge built in Darzeze.

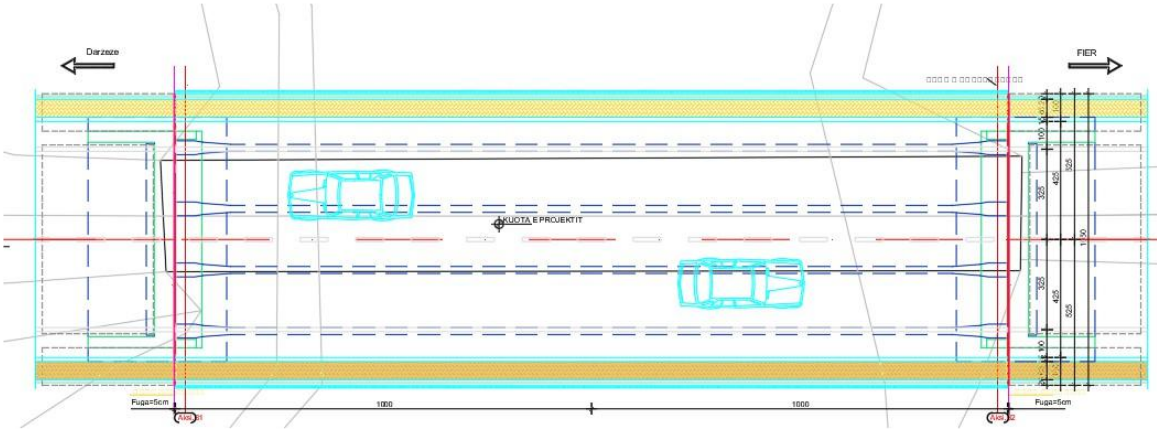


Figure 41: New bridge plan

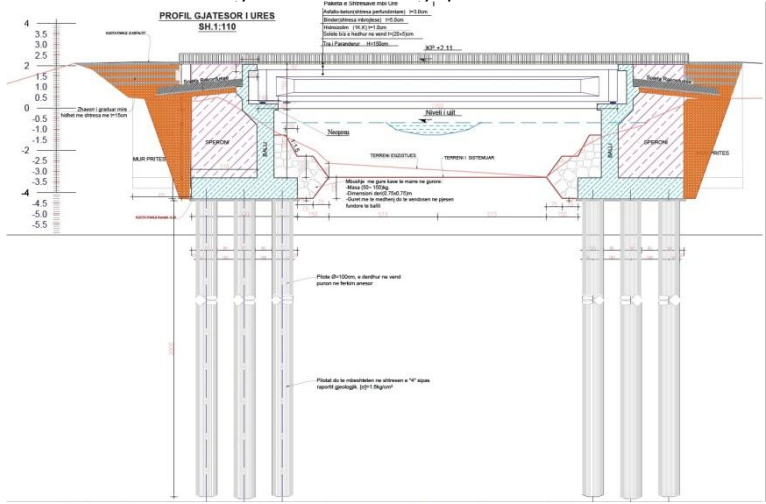
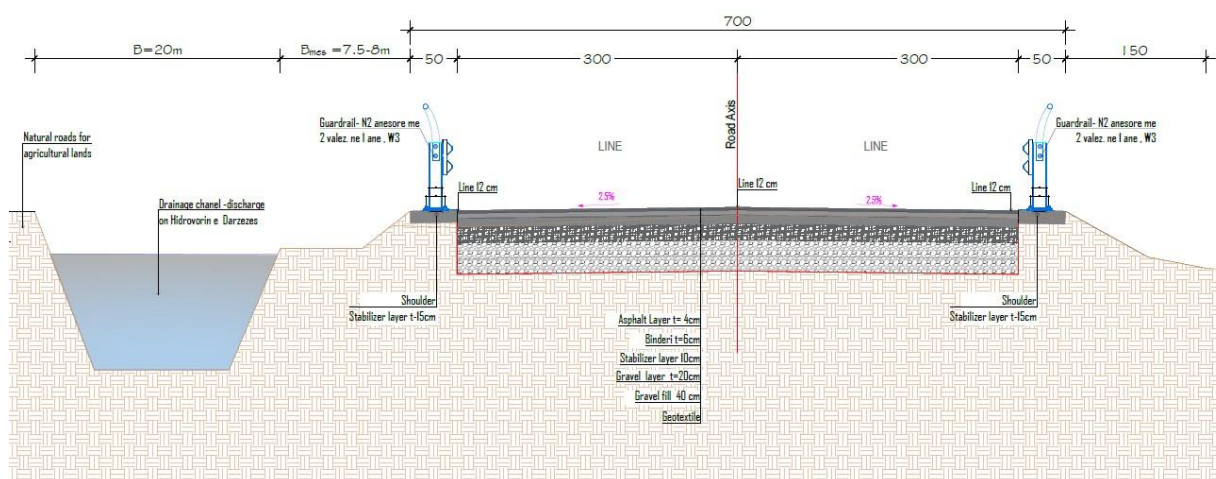


Figure 42: New bridge longitudinal plan

TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS
AXIS 2
L= 2415ml



16

Axis no.3 (Prog3+780- 5+212)

The existing route of the road will be followed and there will be lateral expansion on both sides of the road. Since the existing road is asphalted and needs reconstruction asphalt layers, the best solution is its partial treatment. In this segment, the widening of the road on the right side will be carried out to create a sidewalk for pedestrians, which also includes the works of the KUB soil, of the fiber lines up to the posts of the lighting poles.

During the construction phase must be taken into account that these paving works must be completed during this phase of the project, while the installation of the lights can be carried out in a subsequent phase once the ground is prepared. On the left side, the road will be widened by 1 meter of asphalt to match the newly constructed 6-meter-wide road. To achieve this expansion, caissons will be built. Additionally, along the road, all sections where visible sand deformations have formed will undergo deeper foundation treatments.

This approach is more suitable as it also allows for the creation of flat areas, including bicycle lanes or sidewalks on both sides, given the availability of road space alongside the drainage channel.



Figure 45: General plan of axis

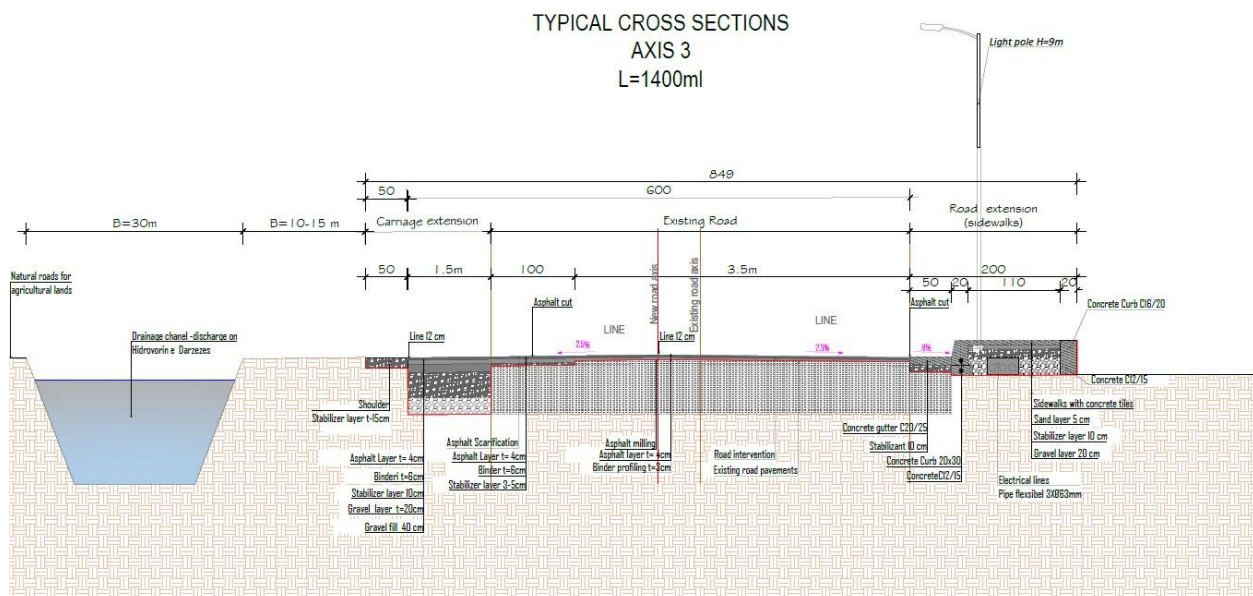


Figure 46: Typical cross section

Axis no. 4 (Prog. 5+212-6+407 (New Darzeze Bridge))

In this segment there will be no intervention in the road body, but only expansion will be carried out on the right side of the current embankment with stabilizer to realize the sidewalk with the same parameters as in Axis 3. The current asphalt layout will be preserved.

2.2.6 RAINWATER drainage

The surface water treatment of the road will be partially closed only along axis 3 and 4, which will be treated with pavement. For this reason, it is thought that the water that will be collected from the road will be collected in the road ditch and through the slope of the road, they will leave in the wells and will discharge indirectly on the surface of the agricultural land. Since the road is at a high errata than the agricultural lands, they will automatically discharge. This way does not cause any problems since the fields are currently systemized with tertiary and secondary drainage channels.

2.2.7 SAFETY AND ROAD SIGNALS

Currently, there is a lack of vertical and horizontal signage on this road axis, there is no lighting network. The problem of signage is greater in segment no.1 and no.2, since the road needs lateral protection almost along its entire length in one direction, due to the distance of the road in relation to the drainage channel and the large presence of the plant.

The road will be equipped almost along its entire length with side delineators. Along axis 2, guardrails will be placed on both sides and orientation signs. This area is the most dangerous along the entire road because of the bridge where drivers must be alert and the large drainage channel on both sides.

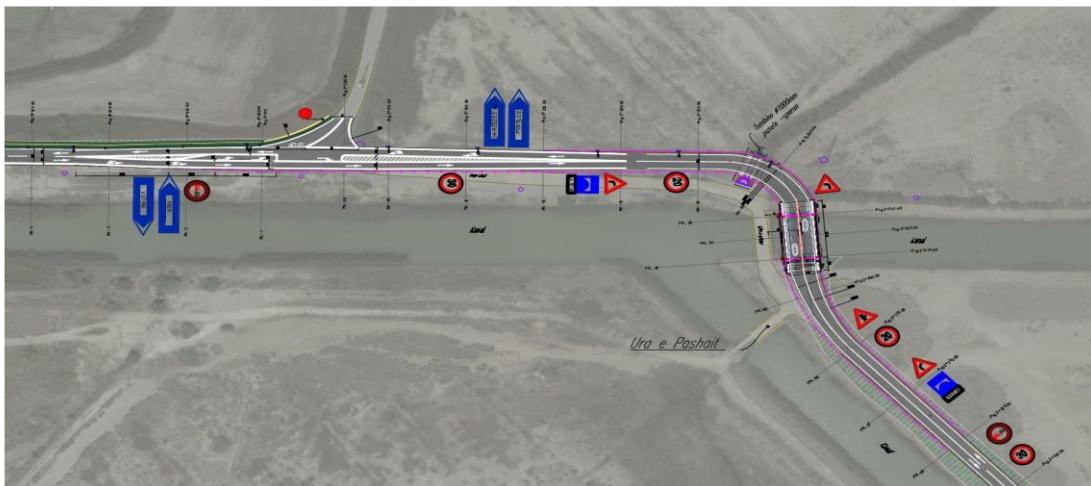


Figure 48: Signage plan

Also, the lighting of axis no.3 and 4 will be used along the entire length of the road with H=9m with 100W Led lighting.

3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

3.1 LEGISLATION ON THE ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The stakeholder engagement process for the Reconstruction of the Road from SOP Roundabout to Darëzezë Bridge will be conducted in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Albania governing access to information, public participation, and environmental decision-making.

The principal legal instruments include:

Law No. 119/2014 "On the Right to Information", as amended, which guarantees every person's right to obtain information held by public authorities and establishes the procedures and timelines for responding to requests for information. The law promotes transparency and accountability in public administration and requires public institutions to proactively disclose information of public interest.

Law No. 10440/2011 "On Environmental Impact Assessment", as amended, which requires public consultation and the disclosure of environmental information during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for projects that may have significant environmental effects. The law ensures that interested and affected parties have the opportunity to review project documentation and submit comments before decisions are made.

Law No. 10431/2011 "On Environmental Protection", as amended, which establishes the principles of environmental governance, including public participation, access to environmental information, and consideration of public comments in environmental decision-making.

Law No. 146/2014 "On Notification and Public Consultation", which regulates the procedures for informing and consulting the public during the drafting of policies, plans, and legal acts by public authorities. Although primarily applicable to public authorities, its principles support transparent stakeholder engagement practices for public investment projects.

Law No. 8672, dated 26.10.2000, "On the Aarhus Convention Ratification on public right to information, to participate in decision-making and to have access to justice in environmental matters". The international agreements ratified by the Republic of Albania, pursuant to the Constitution, occupy a privileged rank at the domestic legal order. An international agreement ratified by law of the parliament prevails over the laws of the country that are incompatible with it, and it is directly applicable, except the case when it is not self-executing and its application requires the adoption of a law. In the field of environment, the major part of the international treaties is not self-executing and require positive measures in order to be properly implemented at the domestic level

Law 107/2014 on Territorial and Development Planning (amended by Law No 288/2017) regulates consultations and organization of public meetings during the development or relevant urban plans. The Planning Authority notifies the public and interested parties of the location, date and time of each public meeting and makes available the draft planning document, at least 30 days prior to the meeting. The announcement is made

through the publication of the information in the register and in two major circulation papers or other media.

In addition, Albania is a Party to the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, which guarantees the public's right to receive environmental information, participate in environmental decision-making, and seek legal remedies when these rights are not respected. The Convention has been incorporated into the Albanian legal framework and guides the implementation of environmental governance and stakeholder engagement.

For this Project, these legal requirements will be implemented through timely disclosure of relevant project information, public consultations with affected communities and interested stakeholders, documentation of stakeholder feedback, and the establishment of a grievance mechanism to receive and address concerns throughout the Project lifecycle.

3.2 EBRD REQUIREMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

EBRD Environmental and Social Policy: PR10 Stakeholder engagement

Public Consultation: For all projects with potential environmental and social impacts, clients must engage with stakeholders through a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) or equivalent process. The engagement process should begin as early as possible and continue throughout the project lifecycle. Clients must consult affected communities and relevant stakeholders, ensuring participation from disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

Disclosure: Clients must disclose relevant project information, including risks, impacts, mitigation measures, and engagement opportunities. This information must be provided in local languages, in an accessible manner, and in formats that consider literacy levels, disabilities, and cultural appropriateness. For Category C projects, formal public disclosure and consultation requirements apply throughout the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process.

4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

4.1. METHODOLOGY

Stakeholder identification for the Reconstruction of the Road from SOP Roundabout to Darëzezë Bridge has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2019), Performance Requirement 10 (PR10): Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement, and relevant Albanian legislation.

The objective of the stakeholder identification process is to ensure that all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions that may be affected by, have an interest in, or can influence the Project are identified at an early stage and are provided with appropriate opportunities to participate in the stakeholder engagement process.

Stakeholders have been identified through a review of the Project's area of influence, anticipated environmental and social impacts, land use characteristics, institutional responsibilities, and previous consultation activities, where applicable. The identification process also considered the nature and duration of construction activities, potential traffic disruptions, temporary impacts on access, environmental considerations, and the socio-economic characteristics of the surrounding communities.

To meet best practice approach, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- Openness and life-cycle approach: public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole lifecycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
- Informed participation and feedback: information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities for communicating stakeholders' feedback, for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns;
- Inclusiveness and sensitivity: stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, in particular women, youth, elderly, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- Flexibility: if social distancing inhibits traditional forms of engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet communication.

4.2. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout the Project development often also require the identification of persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group, i.e., the individuals who have been entrusted by their fellow group members with advocating the groups' interests in the process of engagement with the Project.

Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main conduits for dissemination of the Project-related information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the Project and targeted communities and their established networks. Verification of stakeholder representatives (i.e., the process of confirming that they are legitimate and genuine advocates of the community they represent) remains an important task in establishing contact with the community stakeholders.

Identification of stakeholders for the current project went beyond those only those affected by the construction works. Hence the following approach was taken:

- Thorough review of the Project Appraisal document to understand the proposed components
- Based on the understanding of the components, relevant stakeholders were identified;
- Social screening/preliminary ESIA consultations and a draft ESIA were carried out
- a public consultation was carried out by the municipality with the citizens

The consultations focused on: inclusiveness in participation of community members, perceptions and concerns about the positive and negative social impacts of the project, including impacts on land and structures and especially on the importance of the project.

For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the proposed project(s) can be divided into the following core categories:

- **Affected parties:** Those affected wanted to know the alternatives that would be provided by project. They wanted impacts to be minimized, particularly on the structures and also on their livelihood. They were eager to have information on and assistances for the impacts and what these to be done in a timely manner. They wanted other facilities pedestrian crossing.
- **Other interested parties:** They wanted: impacts to be minimized on places of touristic importance and provision of safety measures

1. Affected Parties: include local communities, community members and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Project. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

- Local community
- Individual owners /Private investors/ Local businesses directly affected by the activities

Currently there are not collected indicative figures per each group, but for the local businesses ref. to the Annex 5.

2. Other Interested Parties: The projects' stakeholders also include parties other than the directly affected communities, including:

- Regional and local administrations will be involved into communication and information sharing activities;
- Civil society groups and NGOs on regional, national and local levels that pursue environmental and socio-economic interests and may become partners of the

project; they are potential complementors of the risk communication, misinformation tackling activities;

- Other national and international organizations
- Other donor organizations
- Other businesses
- Public at large.

3. Vulnerable groups: It is particularly important to understand whether project impacts may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project and to ensure that awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals be adapted to take into account such groups or individuals, particular sensitivities, concerns and cultural sensitivities and to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits.

Within the Project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include and are not limited to the following:

- Women-headed households and/or single mothers with underage children;
- Elderly People
- People with disabilities;

Currently there are not collected indicative figures per each group. Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate. Description of the methods of engagement that is undertaken by the project is provided in the following sections.

The Project Team has started a process of identification of all relevant stakeholders considered to have an impact or may affect the project but also the ones that may have an interest to the project. During the process of stakeholder's selection, team has taken into consideration different groups or sectors that are relevant to the assignment of this project and as per their roles or functions.

The analysis of the stakeholders is provided in table below:

Table 1: Identified Stakeholders

Identified stakeholder	Specific issues or interests	Communication and engagement objective	Communication and engagement methods
Project -affected parties			
Local residents: a) Whose paths of movement will be affected during the construction b) Living in the vicinity of the	• Potential interest in health issues related to project • Disruption of daily routine and paths of movement of	Providing timely information and alerting appropriate social and other relevant local authorities	• Media/press releases. • Online social media (Facebook, Instagram), Official website, WhatsApp, other. • Telephone calls. • Direct email

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project footprint	people		communication. • Public and individual consultation meetings, if possible. • Public announcement on visible public locations around project (stores, markets...) • Disclosing information on the extent, timing and duration of planned works and any expected disruptions and inconveniences on the central bulletin board of the affected municipality, at least two weeks prior to the start of any construction works, and a week prior any significant change in the construction phase that is of particular interest to the local affected population
Businesses that will be directly affected with the project and whose operation relies upon this project	• Disruption of established routine and paths of movement of transport of workforce and materials • Operational matters: maintenance	Providing timely information on risks and disturbances associated with the construction and operation period	• Media/press releases. • Online social media (Facebook, Instagram), Official website, WhatsApp, other. • Direct email communication. • Public and individual consultation meetings, if possible.
ADF employees	Stakeholders of high significance for the Project's success who are directly or indirectly engaged in	Providing timely information about the planned Project activities	• Internal communication channels. • Trainings as necessary.

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	Project planning and implementation		
Municipality of Fier	Stakeholders of high significance for the Project's success who are directly or indirectly engaged in Project planning and implementation There are other projects in the vicinity that might be affected with this project	Providing timely information about the planned Project activities	• Public and individual consultation meetings • Direct email communication.
Other interested parties			
General public in the affected municipality and wider	Existence of Project related construction activities.	Providing timely information on Project benefits and risks	• Online presentation materials. • Media/press releases. • Public consultation meetings, if possible. • Online social media (Facebook, Instagram), Official website, WhatsApp, other.
Relevant government authorities, ministries and public institutions, including: • Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy • Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Issuing permits, consents and opinions in accordance with local legislation, control of compliance with local legislation	• Consultations with relevant government authorities concerning Project activities in the framework of permitting procedures • Reporting based on • national legislation requirements	• Online individual consultation meetings as necessary. • Public consultation meetings, if possible. • Direct email communication
Interested nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) Environmental NGOs, Social Welfare NGOs,	Stakeholders of high significance for the Project's success which are interested in protection of the environment and human health	Providing timely information, communication and consultations	• Online individual consultation meetings as necessary. Public consultation meetings, if possible. • Direct email

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Other NGOs All organizations that have not yet demonstrated a specific interest in this Project, shall be provided with opportunities to voice their opinions or concerns throughout Project preparation and implementation. <i>Note:</i> Any organizations interested in the Project can send their contact details to be included in the Table of NGO/CSOs provided in Annex 2 of this SEP and notified directly about Project events.			communication • Media/ press releases • Online social media (Facebook, Instagram), Official website, Viber & WhatsApp, other.
Contractors or subcontractors during construction, monitoring and supervision of works, and their employees, and maintenance related workers	Stakeholders of high significance for the Project's success who are directly or indirectly engaged in Project planning and implementation	Provision of Project code of conduct and work safety and health regulations, environmental protection requirements	• Information through tender procedure and contracts. Communication via supervising engineers. Toolbox talks at construction sites on health and safety topics. • Monthly reports on progress of works to be submitted by contractors during construction works. • Trainings. • Email communication.
Businesses • Trade and Retail • Catering and accommodation	Involvement in development of the project activities suitable to their needs and capacities	Informed businesses who will need to adjust their investments and operations to the planned outcomes of the project	• Online individual consultation meetings, as necessary. Public consultation

• Transport domain • Investors • Travel Agencies • Other private sector stakeholders			- meetings, if possible. • Direct email communication. • Media/ press releases.
Donors and Other International Organizations	Stakeholders of high significance for the Project's success who are directly or indirectly engaged and involved in project planning and financing of its implementation	Realization of the addressed support and finances	• Direct email communication. • Media/ press releases. • Online social media (Facebook, Instagram), Official website, Viber & WhatsApp. • Public consultation meetings, if possible.

4.3. PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Stakeholder engagement activities have been implemented throughout 2024 year for the "RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD FROM SOP ROUNDABOUT TO DARZEZA".

The engagement process is ongoing, adapting to the different phases of project implementation. This section is divided into two parts:

PART A: Prior to Construction Works

Public Consultations

The purpose of the consultation was to present the project components and interventions to stakeholders and to gather their feedback, comments, and recommendations. The meeting took place at Fier Municipality. The stakeholders present at the public consultation included:

- Municipality of Fier
- Representatives of private businesses
- Local community members

Communication Methods Used:

- Consultation meetings and coordination between the designer, ADF and the Municipality
- Direct email communication with all stakeholders engaged in the process
- Visual presentation of the project by the Municipality

Main Topics of Discussion:

- Presentation of the project with maps and architectural plans
- Detailed description and points of intervention for the project
- Distance maintained from private properties and other interested parties
- Implementation phase and project duration
- Compensation for affected properties
- Stakeholder approval of proposed interventions, appreciating the positive impact

Tendering Process and Contract Award

- The tendering procedure started on 26/09/2024.
- The contract was signed in 20/02/2025 with No.760/Prot.
- The winning contractor was Salillari sh.p.k.
- The notice for work commencement was on 04 March 2025.

PART B: During Construction Works

Kick-off Meeting and Display of Project Information

- A formal kick-off meeting was held on 03/03/2025, involving all key stakeholders, including the contractor, engineer, and representatives of the ADF.
- A project information board displaying key details of the project, including duration, contractors, and grievance procedures, was installed at the construction site.

Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Process

- Stakeholders continue to be engaged through periodic meetings, site visits, and direct communication.
- A grievance mechanism has been established to address concerns from affected parties.

4.4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

The SEP outlines the ways in which ADF, Municipality, the Designer, the Engineer and the Contractor will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about:

- "Construction of Darzeza Road"
- "Construction of new bridge"

SEP as all other documents is endorsed to the Contractor who is on site and is responsible to follow all the steps.

Methods of communication

While the stakeholder engagement is very important to ensure the right application of a SEP, the stage of communication is the one that gives meaning to the entire process. it can be claimed that while the implementation of the appropriate and valid communication means, and methods will increase the stakeholder contribution to the project.

The application of unsuitable communication channels and strategy will decrease the stakeholder participation and even increase the resistance against the execution of the project. It leads to the democratization of the project decision-making, and it also facilitates the maintenance of the successful application of the project based on the stakeholder's feedback and reaction on the key advancements on the project.

Table 2: Stakeholder Engagement Program

Target stakeholders	Reason of engagement	Communication Methods	Responsibilities
Pre-Construction Phase			
Affected parties: Local Residents Tourists Businesses that will be directly affected with the project and whose operation relies upon this project	Early Project information disclosure ESIA, ESMP, SEP, LARP disclosures Grievance mechanism process and its availability Consent for Interventions	Public meetings Face-to-face meetings Disclosure of written information: website	ADF/PIU, Municipality of Fier
Affected parties: Municipality of Fier ADF	ESIA, ESMP, SEP, LARP disclosures Identification of land plots and users Project scope, rationale and E&S principles Grievance mechanism process and its availability	Public and individual consultation meetings, if possible. Direct email communication.	ADF/PIU
Other Interested Parties: General public in the affected municipality and wider Governmental Institutions; Civil society groups and NGOs;	ESIA, ESMP, SEP, LARP disclosures Grievance mechanism process and its availability Project information: scope and rationale and E&S principles Issuing permits, consents and opinions in	Public and individual consultation meetings, if possible. Direct email communication Online social media (Facebook, Instagram), Official website, WhatsApp, other. Training ESIA/ESMP	ADF/PIU Municipality of Fier

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD FROM SOP ROUNDABOUT TO DARZEZA

Business entities, and individual entrepreneurs; Mass media and associated interest groups Donors and Other International Organizations Other	accordance with local legislation, control of compliance with local legislation Feedback on consultant/contract or reports	requirements	
Construction phase			
Affected Parties: Local residents People potentially affected by project activities Tourists Tourist's related businesses in Fier Municipality of Fier	Grievance mechanism process and its availability Health and safety impacts community concerns Employment opportunities Project status Project status	Public and individual consultation meetings, if possible. Disclosure of written information: website Information boards in Fier, Water Irrigation Board Notice boards at construction sites Grievance mechanism form	ADF the Engineer (Supervisor) The Contractor Municipality of Fier
Other Interested Parties: General public in the affected municipality and wider Civil society groups and NGOs; Governmental Institutions; Contractors and their employees; Business entities, and individual entrepreneurs;	Project information - scope and rationale and E&S principles Health and safety impacts Employment opportunities Environmental concerns Grievance mechanism process and its availability Worker grievance mechanism	Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshops Disclosure of written information: website Information boards in Fier, Water Irrigation Board Notice board(s) at construction sites Grievance mechanism Training on ESIA/ ESMP requirements and other sub-management plans Direct communication	ADF/PIU Municipality of Fier The Contractor The Engineer (Supervisor)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD FROM SOP ROUNDABOUT TO DARZEZA

Mass media and associated interest groups Vulnerable Groups Other.		(email or in person) Grievance mechanism form	
Operational phase			
All stakeholders	Improvements in the project and other interests	All communication methods	Municipality of Fier

The documents have been subject to change /review and that's why has not been publicly disclosed. Environmental permit is already share on Municipality site footnote was added above.

Durres Municipality will also publicly disclose this SEP, ESIA, and ESMP and has held public hearing meeting with interested general public and stakeholders¹.

All the activities are followed and the affected parties are informed for all the steps and documents. The contractor is always on site and keeps track of everything needed. And the activities are ongoing since the project in on construction phase.

The contractor, in accordance with the planning activities related to this sub-project, will disclose information relevant to the construction process.

5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance mechanism shall be developed for potential use by external stakeholders. The aim of the grievance mechanism is to achieve mutually agreed resolution of grievances raised by such stakeholders. Key definitions are as follows:

- Complaint: an expression of dissatisfaction that is related to an impact caused by a project activity, which has affected an individual or group. (e.g. problems related to dust deposition, noise or vibration). A complaint is normally of a less serious nature than a grievance
- Grievance: a claim raised by an individual or group whose livelihood, health and safety, cultural norms and heritage are considered to have been affected (harmed) by a project activity which, if not addressed effectively, may pose a risk operation through stakeholder actions such as access road blockages) and the livelihood, well-being or quality of life of the claimant

Grievances raised by stakeholders need to be managed through a transparent process, readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities and other stakeholders, at no cost and without retribution.

The key objectives of the GM are:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances
- Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions)
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

The types of grievances stakeholders may raise include, but are not limited to:

- Construction related impacts – cracks, damages to structures; dust damaging crops/trees ;
- Health and safety risks ;
- Negative impacts on the environment;
- Negative impacts on communities, which may include, but not be limited to financial loss, physical harm and nuisance from construction or operational activities.

Before taking all the GM steps, the persons responsible to coordinate such process must be determined. ADF and the consultant will be responsible for the implementation of the grievance procedure.

The grievance form will be also available and may be submitted to:

- Municipality ;
- Contractor's representatives ;
- Supervisor's representatives ;
- ADF ;

Note: See also Annex 1 - Grievance Form

For the Grievance mechanism will be used a format which helps and facilitates the procedure and orient stakeholders in the form request, taking into consideration that not all stakeholders are accustomed with this procedure. This format can be adopted based on the situation and on the needs.

Such format is culturally appropriate, and does make difference between the sexes, minorities or other different ethnic groups. This format has to be translated in two languages, Albanian and English. Taking into consideration the minorities, in the case that the two languages are not understandable, their language should be made available.

The complaints or grievance can be identified during site visits, public consultations, or interviews and surveys. In any case these complaints or grievances should be registered, and orientation on how to make them official should be given, or a formal request should be made available. The main purpose is to have a very broad understanding on the possibilities they have, especially the local community.

The resolution of the issues should be fast and straightforward from the moment that it is reported from the responsible person. Communication should be constant with the complainant to stay informed for the progress of the procedure.

The Grievance Form for the construction phase of the project will be revealed on the:

- Website of Municipality
- Website of Albanian Development Fund
- In the premises of Municipality (printed copies)
- Local communities, located near the project areas
- At the Contractor's Site Office.

If a complaint is not considered appropriate to investigate, an explanation will be provided to the complainant and appropriate orientation should be given to him to make the correct fulfilment of the form Grievance mechanism for tourists/visitors. Given that these are temporary visitors and have no possibilities to be engaged in the meetings and give suggestions or complaints, it is the role of the institutions to ensure them the possibilities to be part of such engagements. The visitors can be part of the Grievance Mechanism procedure, which should be very well notified and visible near the construction area in two languages (Albanian and English). All grievances shall be registered in the existing PIUTD Grievance Register /Log and will be dealt in timely manner.

6 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Albanian Development Fund, in cooperation with the Municipality of Fier, will implement all planned activities for stakeholder engagement activities through the planning and construction phase of this project.

In order to ensure and to follow up the implementation of the SEP during the entire project cycle a responsible person will be appointed by ADF / PIU. The social worker at the ADF will follow closely and also the contractor will have a person that will keep track of everything regarding SEP. This person will be in charge to plan and organize various activities according to SEP and relevant AITP documentation.

The Engineer of the works, where needed, will help on the realization of the planned stakeholder engagement activities during construction phase.

Key responsibilities include:

- Coordinating with stakeholders to ensure their concerns are addressed
- Assisting in organizing meetings and consultations
- Monitoring the grievance redress mechanism and ensuring timely resolution of issues
- Ensuring compliance with SEP commitments.

7 MONITORING AND REPORTING

To ensure that the consultation and disclosure efforts are effective and that the stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout all the process, it is important to monitor the ongoing engagement process through all its phases.

This will help to assess whether the required outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process are being achieved and provide the opportunity to amend the process where necessary.

The monitoring process will be achieved using the developed engagement tools which include:

- Stakeholder database
- Issues and Response table, and
- Meeting records of all consultations, workshops and trainings held.

Such tools ensure the possibility for the continuous review and assess performance in-between the engagement sessions depending on the level of feedback received from stakeholders during these periods.

To ensure implementation of the project and monitoring of the works, a consultant, and a Supervisor of the works shall be contracted. ADF will have the management role including procurement and contract management of both consultants and contractor of the works and will oversee the overall implementation, the monitoring and reporting of safeguards aspects such as ESIA, ESMP and SEP.

Monthly supervision reports and internal reports on stakeholder engagement events, and grievance handling will be collected from ADF and the Engineer (Supervisor of the Works). Several Key Performance Indicators will also be used to monitor the project on a regular basis, including the following parameters:

- Number of public hearings, consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums conducted within a reporting period.
- Number of project events published/broadcasted in the local, regional media
- Type and frequency of public engagement activities;
- Geographical coverage of public engagement activities
- Number and type of grievances received within a reporting period and number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline.

To ensure that all parties involved and interested have all the latest information regarding the progress, all issues that may have risen or resolved should be reported back to stakeholders. Such report should include information on public engagement activities and would be conveyed to the stakeholders through online publication of a SEP Implementation Report.

Regarding the information for disadvantage and vulnerable groups, efforts should be made to identify them during project implementation with an appropriate identification, communication methods and Monitoring.

Monitoring is done from the Contractor on site and also the consultant has fixed monthly meetings where they go on site and check despite other on stop visits.

8 CONCLUSION

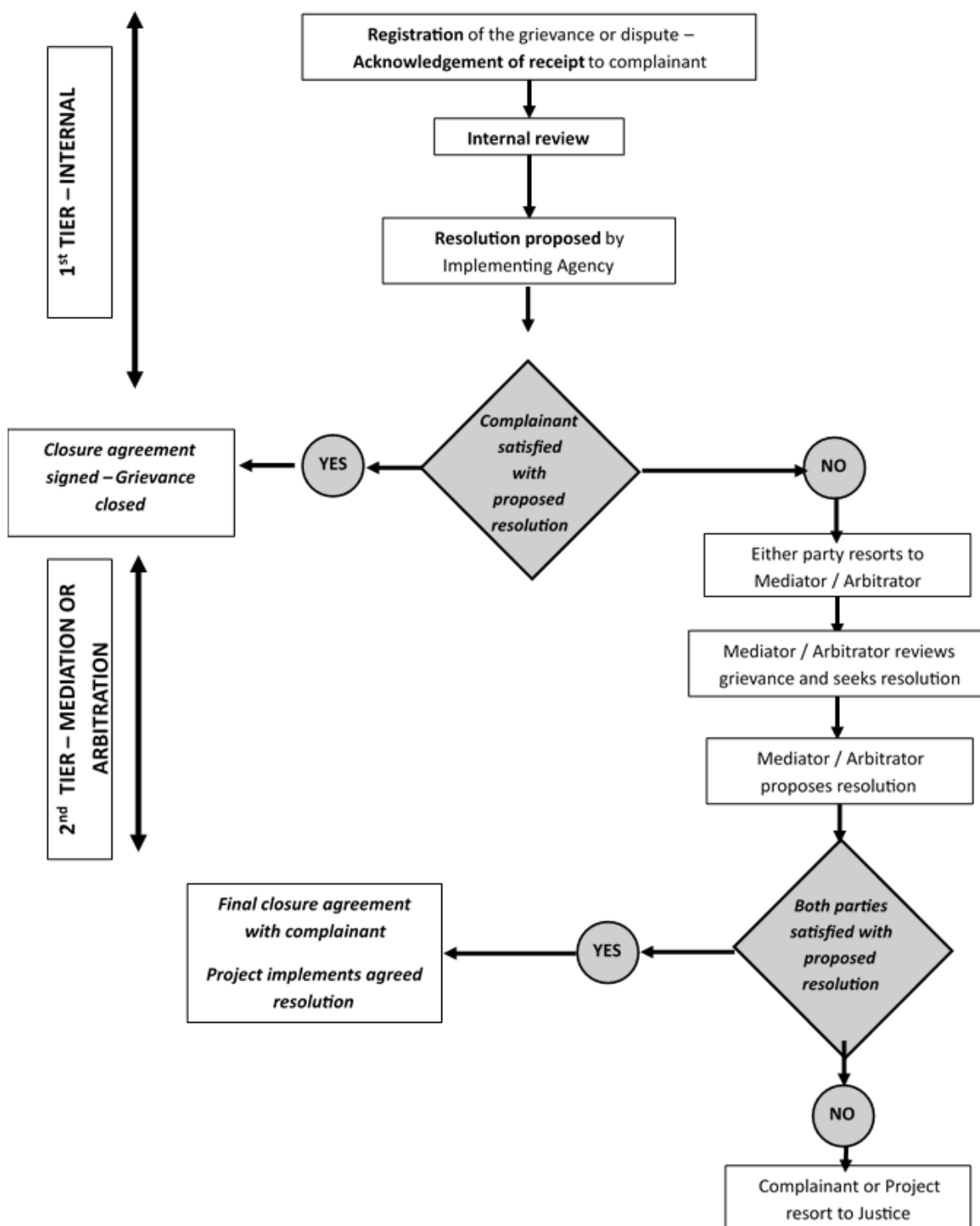
This Stakeholder Engagement Plan provides the framework for effective communication and consultation with stakeholders throughout the planning, construction, and operation of the Reconstruction of the Road from SOP Roundabout to Darëzezë Bridge. The Plan has been developed in accordance with the applicable legislation of the Republic of Albania and the requirements of the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2019), Performance Requirement 10 (PR10): Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement.

The Project is committed to maintaining an open, transparent, and inclusive engagement process that enables stakeholders to access timely and accurate information, express their views, and raise concerns throughout the Project lifecycle. Stakeholder feedback will be considered in project decision-making where relevant and feasible, and all comments and grievances will be managed through the established Grievance Mechanism.

As the Project progresses, this Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect changes in project activities, stakeholder interests, or regulatory requirements. Continued monitoring and reporting on stakeholder engagement activities will help ensure that the engagement process remains effective, responsive, and aligned with both national legislation and EBRD requirements.

9 ANNEXES

9.1 ANNEX 1. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART



9.2 ANNEX 2. EXAMPLE OF THE GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference No:	
Full Name <i>Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent</i>	First name _____ Last name _____ ... I wish to raise my grievance anonymously ... I request not to disclose my identity without my consent
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	☐ By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____ _____ _____ ☐ By Telephone: _____ ☐ By E-mail: _____
Preferred Language for communication	☐ Albanian ☐ English
Description of Incident or Grievance:	
What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?	
Date of Incident/Grievance	☐ One time incident/grievance (date _____) ☐ Happened more than once (how many times? ____) ☐ On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	
Please return this form to: [name], Manager, [company name], Address _____ Tel.: _____ ;or, E-mail: _____@_____.com .	