

**PREPARATION OF A LAND ACQUISITION
AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

**"REGIONAL SANITARY LANDFILL & WASTE
TRANSFER STATION IN
SOUTHERN COASTAL REGION"**

Submitted to:

Republic of Albania

Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE AND CLEAN – UP PROJECT (ICZMP)

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Abbreviations

DCM	Decision of the Council of Ministers
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
GoA	Government of Albania
ICZMCP	Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-up Project
IPRS	Immovable Property Registration System
LGC	Local grievance committee
LGU	Local Government Unit
MoAFCP	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection
MoEFWA	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration
MoPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
OMP	Operational Management Plan
OP 4.12	Operation Policy 4.12
PAP	Project Affected People
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SA	Social Assessment
TF	Task force on property titles
WB	World Bank

Definition of Resettlement-Related Terminology

Project in Brief	Definitions
Project	Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-up Project
Region	Southern Coastal Region comprising the Municipality of Saranda, Commune of Lukove and Municipality of Himare
Landfill	Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj
Station	Transfer Station in Himare
Regional Landfill	Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj and the Transfer Station in Himare
PAP	Persons directly affected by the involuntary acquisition of land demanded by the Project
Expropriation Commission	Special commission for application of the expropriation procedure in case of the Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj in the MoPWT
Local Grievances Committee	Local committee composed of three representatives : PAPs, Project; neutral expert to handle all grievances procedures in the affected areas and address PAPs concerns.
Case file	Set of documents that the Commission finalizes in support of proposal for expropriation to the Council of Ministers
Application file	Set of documents prepared by the ICZMCP to support the request for expropriation submitted to the MPWT
Full replacement cost	Method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. For agricultural land it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
Expropriation Law	Law No.8561/22/12/1999 'On Expropriation and Taking on Temporary Use of Private Property for Public Interest'

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The World Bank is assisting the Government of Albania (GoA) with the financing of the “Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-up Project” (ICZMCP). The ICZMC Project (the Project) supports the sustainable development of tourism in the Southern Coastal Region with investments in: (i) critical public environmental infrastructure and municipal services (ii) remediation and containment of pollution hazards from a former chemical plant in Porto Romano, and (iii) community infrastructure improvements to revitalize and enhance architectural and cultural resources.

The main aim of the respective Project, for the purposes of which this RAP is prepared, will support development of up-to-date waste management facilities and services in the Southern Region, which are needed to improve environmental and sanitary conditions. Specifically, the Project will support the construction of a modern and regional sanitary landfill facility for non-hazardous solid waste which meets the EU waste disposal and land filling standards at a site in the vicinity of Bajkaj–Palavli, near Saranda. Due to the limited quantities of waste generated by local communities and improved road infrastructure in the area, the construction of a transfer station to service the Himara area was deemed technically and financially feasible.

On this purpose, the consultants was engaged by WB to draft and implement the relevant methodology instruments for researching and analyzing the current socio-economic situation of the affected persons and communities by the project implementation, as well as to address their concerns and expectations for the considering appropriate expropriations due upon a resettlement action plan.

The critical objective of this assignment is to acquire the land of all privately owned land that is directly affected by the regional landfill “in a manner consistent with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12”. The OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement “clearly stipulates that involuntary taking of land must be compensated at fair market value and that if loss of land negatively affects the financial sustainability of the land owner or land user, remedial measures must be taken to restore income.”¹.

Overall, for RAP to comply with international best practices for resettlement of the affected people, ACER binds itself to the World Bank principles.

Main Findings

The RAP report was prepared on the basis of information gathered through direct Households and Census questionnaires, semi- structured interviews with key informants, as well as focus groups discussions/community meetings with affected people. The key socio-economic features of the surveyed areas are identified and a completed ‘entitlements matrix’ is provided. The RAP report also provides a potential monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure mechanisms of transparency and accountability during the grievance implementation instrument.

1. The Landfill site is located in the Commune of Vergo (administrative unit of Saranda Municipality, district of Delvine, Vloira region) in an agricultural setting, around 1.5km Northwest of Bajkaj settlement. The settlement of Palavli, another village among the eight

¹ ToRs.

that constitute the Commune of Vergo, is situated in a ridge overlooking the Landfill, at a distance of 1.4km northeast of the Landfill site.

2. During the study it was revealed that a total of 20 households would be affected directly from the construction of the *Regional Sanitary Landfill*. It was noted that the land acquisition applies to expropriations of lands in the village of Palavli with a total of 20 land owners.
3. During the implementation, monitoring is needed to ensure that any issues that may arise are addressed and PAPs are provided with their entitlements in a timely way before construction.
4. The consultations held during the site visits and the public consultation with the PAPs, head of commune, local administration and communities' representatives; etc. indicate inclusion of additional investments (secondary road, school, etc) in the affected communities, as well as considering the level of unemployment and emigration/migration in the area it is proposed to include youth during construction of the landfill and/or other investment constructions to give them casual jobs.
5. In addition, public consultation showed that people asked to be compensated in a timely way so that they may make any adjustments early on, before any impacts.
6. In minimizing resettlement costs and involuntary effects, from the site visits it was observed that the planned sanitary landfill is to be placed as long as possible in the pastures and valleys owned by local administrative institutions, such as the Saranda municipality and Vergo commune. Therefore, it was ensured that village houses and any other livelihood source are to be avoided as much as possible.
7. Relevant data on the directly and indirectly affected persons, for the purposes of this report, was collected through Census and Socio-economic surveys, including information on: properties to be affected (CENSUS); PAPs demographic data and income sources (CENSUS); farming/agriculture activities, access to services, economic activity, unemployment level, source of incomes, migration rate, (communities Socio-Economic micro-scale survey) etc.
8. The resettlement process will meet the requirements of the World Bank Operational Policy (4.12), on Involuntary Resettlement and also adhere to the provisions of the Constitution of Albania, the Land Acquisition Act.
9. The proposed project foresees that the Government of Albania will compensate the affected people for 'loss of physical assets, revenue, and income resulting from economic displacement or physical relocation whether these losses are temporary or permanent'. The Census survey and field observations in the regional sanitary landfill and waste transfer station sites (Palavli and Bajkaj village) showed that the project will not affect any immovable property, such as houses or structures.
10. The estimated total cost of compensation for the proposed project is calculated to the amount of **161,600,000 ALL. (Approximately US\$ 1,539,047²)**.

²Exchange Rate 1USD = 105 ALL, Source: Bank of Albania (December average): http://www.bankofalbania.org/web/Kursi_i_Kembimit_2014_1.php

Methodology

To meet the objectives of the study, participatory and collaborative approaches were used. The following research instruments are implemented:

- Field observations;
- Collection of thematic & cadastral maps;
- Census survey;
- Social Survey
- Public Consultation through Focus Group discussions and Key informant interviews;
- Inventory, document reviews, photography and other relevant official documents collected;
- Some of the people consulted were project affected persons (PAPs) in the sanitary landfill areas (Palavli village), indirect affected people (habitants in Bajkaj and Palavli villages), community members (such as school teachers and public health center employees, local business), local administration employees (commune specialist of agriculture, social aid, etc), community leaders (head of the respective villages, council of commune, head of the Vergo commune, etc).

Recommendations

1. The affected persons must be compensated by the Government of Albania in time in order for them to make necessary arrangements for their losses (lands) and should ensure those affected are paid according to the prevailing market rates of the areas affected.
2. As long as the regional landfill will be placed in Bajkaj - Palavli area, it was discussed with the Vergo commune & village officials on the importance of this investment for the Saranda, Himara and Delvina municipalities (Vlora region) and the indirect impacts to their communities. They gave their agreement provided that the construction of the regional landfill and waste transfer station in their areas to be accompanied with other public investments, considered crucial for their community livelihoods, such as: the construction of the rural road connecting the Palavli village with the center of Vergo commune; and the reconstruction of the secondary school in the Palavli village, and water pipeline for Palavli village, as suggested by the community members.

Requirements for Land Acquisition and a Resettlement Action Plan

The World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement requires that environmental and social impacts of all projects it supports should be mitigated according to operational policies that spell out the principles and planning methods for mitigation work. This applies whenever property must be acquired, or its use modified, for a project, and that acquisition or modification results in the loss of income, residence or access to resources, either permanent or temporary whether the occupation is legal or illegal. Resettlement of PAPs in the project zone will therefore be carried out in accordance with the Laws of Albania taking into consideration the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

Planning Principle

The main objectives of this Resettlement Action Plan are:

- To mitigate the adverse impacts associated with the resettlement of the regional sanitary landfill;
- To deliver the entitlements to the PAPs;
- To maximize the involvement of PAPs and community members in all stages of the implementation of the RAP, and;

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- To ensure that the standard of living of PAPs is improved or at least restored by way of better access to services and facilitation of community action.

Eligibility

An affected community is defined as the one which stands to lose all or part of its physical and non-physical assets including social and cultural networks as a result of the project. To be eligible for compensation, a PAP should have formal legal rights to land or other assets or should prove informal occupancy i.e., those who do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the Census, but have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets. In other words, the absence of legal title to land or other assets is not, in itself, a bar to compensation for lost assets or to other resettlement assistance.

Entitlement Matrix

Based on the adopted Policy Framework, a summarized entitlement matrix for the PAPs has been prepared reflecting all categories of affected people and all types of losses associated with each category.

Public Consultations

A series of meetings were held with representatives and individual PAPs in the affected areas (Vergo commune) where the impacts of the project and the proposed compensation and mitigation measures were explained and discussed. In addition, community representatives were consulted in order to collect indirect effects from the construction of the sanitary landfill.

Social Assessment

A social assessment small scale survey was implemented in both directly and indirectly affected communities from the resettlement action plan to analyze their living standards, access to services, and potential benefits/costs of the project.

Identification of Stakeholders

A series of focus group meetings (one in each village: Bajkaj and Palavli where the landfill and waste transfer station will be constructed) and key informant interviews (with commune and villages representatives) were held in both project sites of the residential areas where the sanitary landfill will be constructed so that the impacts of the project (both social and economic) and the proposed compensation and mitigation measures were explained and discussed.

Grievance Procedure

The potential for disputes has been reduced considering that the construction of the sanitary landfill does not affect populated areas from the local communities (such as houses or other dwellings), but rather valleys and pastures which are currently at the time of RAP preparation in the status of non cultivated lands. However, the owners to whom the land with be expropriated have been consulted and compensation modalities have been explained. Any PAP who is dissatisfied with the compensation amount may seek redress through the Grievance Redress mechanism for which a local grievances committee (LGC) is suggested to be established to handle all issues related to grievances before running for official channels to address concerns. If a PAP still has an issue, he or she may initiate litigation in Courts.

Institutional Responsibilities

MoPWT has ultimate responsibility for the implementation of all project components along with the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-Up Project. A committee composed of LGC will be constituted to be immediately responsible for overseeing the implementation of the RAP.

Monitoring and Evaluation

MoPWT will coordinate all monitoring activities. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by PCU to ensure that activities in the implementation schedule and principles of the RAP are implemented.

Budget

The overall cost for compensation under this project is calculated to the amount of 161,600,000 ALL, which is the estimation for compensation and resettlement. The implementation cost of this RAP will be covered by the Government of Albania. A breakdown of the budget is given below in the report.

Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for major activities has been prepared. The schedule includes a time frame from disclosure of the RAP to the monitoring and evaluation of project implementation.

Disclosure

The RAP will be disclosed by MoPWT which will make hard and soft copies available to stakeholders.

Conclusion

The Census and Socio-economic surveys gave details of the affected persons i.e. property to be affected, farming activities, employment status, source of income, access to services, as well as demographics and education level, of direct and indirect affected people on the proposed construction of regional sanitary landfill. As explained below, a minor fraction of the total area is under private ownership. The Landfill site is extended over 33 plots of land. Among them there are 20 privately-owned plots. Information available shows that land acquisition will affect 16.5% of the land area within the boundary of the site (only in Palavli Village) and affects 86 HH members, or 13.2% of the Pelavli village habitants (as officially registered).

In addition, the Project will support construction of a solid waste transfer station near Himara. Due to the limited quantities of waste generated by local communities and improved road infrastructure in the area, the construction of a transfer station to service the Himara area was deemed technically and financially feasible. The Project plans to provide a new road access to the facility, which is line with the suggestions and needs of the local community.

Finally, during the implementation of this assignment upon consultations with local community leaders, a formal Decision of the Vergo Council of Commune has been issued³. Through this document the Council of Commune Vergo has expressed its approval to Albanian authorities and ICZMP project for the contraction of the Regional Landfill of Bajkaj.

³ Vergo Council of Commune, Decision No. 8, "On the approval of the Bajkaj Landfill construction as per ICZMP project design ", dated on 24/01/2012

Map A: Use of land in the site

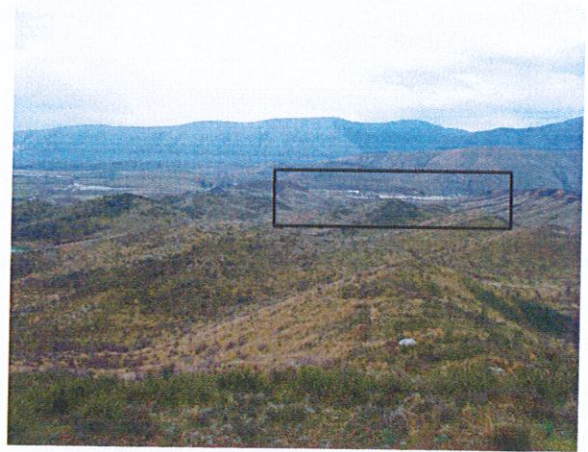
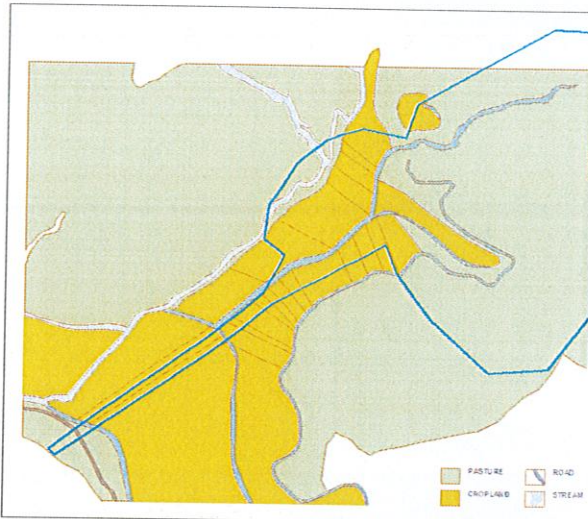
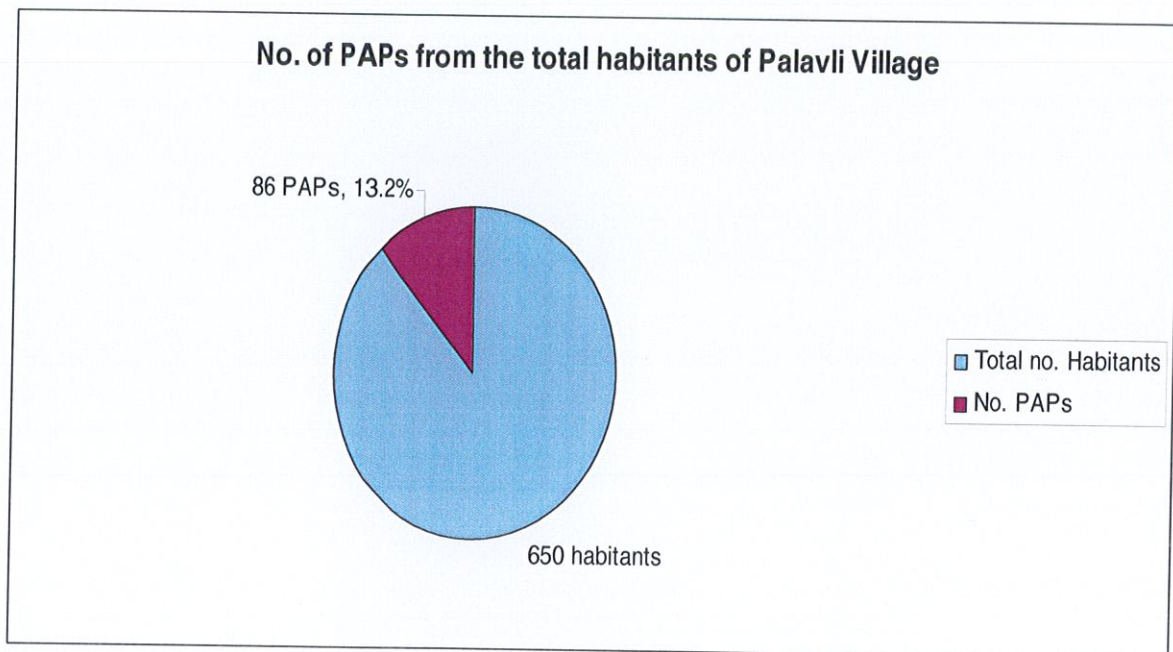


Figure 1: Location of the site as viewed from the hills in the east

Figure 2. Number of Project Affected People



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The World Bank is assisting the Government of Albania (GoA) with the financing of the *“Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-up Project”* (ICZMCP). The ICZMCP supports the sustainable development of tourism in the Southern Coastal Region with investments in: i) critical public environmental infrastructure and municipal services; ii) remediation and containment of pollution hazards from a former chemical plant in Porto Romano; and iii) community infrastructure improvements to revitalize and enhance architectural and cultural resources. The Project is being implemented by a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT). *The Regional Landfill will serve the Municipalities of Saranda and Himara as well as Lukova Commune.*

The Project will support:

- a) Development of *up-to-date waste management facilities and services* in the Southern Region, which are needed to improve environmental and sanitary conditions;
- b) Construction of a modern and *regional sanitary landfill* facility for non-hazardous solid waste, which meets the EU waste disposal and landfilling standards at a site in the vicinity of Bajkaj –Palavli, near Saranda;
- c) Provision of a *new road access* to the facility;
- d) Construction of a *solid waste transfer station* near Himara.

The site of the Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj is in the fringes of flat and hilly terrains that go steeper to merge with mountainous regions in east. These hills are used for livestock grazing, growing olive trees or left unused. In north and south, smoother hills surround the site and in the west it opens up to flat croplands. The site has a hilly topography with small and temporary streams of water especially during rainy days. Natural vegetation in the area is low profile shrubs and grass. No trees were noted and some old irrigation structures are still present in the site. Agricultural land in the Landfill site is not used for growing crops and it is either used as grazing land or abandoned.

The Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj will receive waste from the Municipality of Saranda and Himare and Communes of Lukova and Vergo. Each truck load will be checked to assure it contains only admitted types of waste. The accepted contents of the trucks will be discharged and leveled in the disposal area. The waste will be sprinkled and a daily cover of soil will be added to stop dust, burning of waste, odor, flies or other environmental nuisances as well as minimize health concerns. Optimal application of three official documents, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and Operational Management Plan (OMP) will ensure a viable operation of the regional landfill. The Landfill site is located in an agricultural setting, around 1.5km northwest of Bajkaj settlement. The settlement of Palavli, another village among the eight that constitute the Commune of Vergo, is situated in a ridge overlooking the Landfill, at a distance of 1.4km northeast of the Landfill site.

The Transfer Station in Himare will serve for temporary storage of solid waste from different settlements in the Municipality of Himare. This facility has a designated receiving area where waste collection trucks arriving from the settlements will discharge their loads. In conditions of optimum operation, the waste will be kept in an intermodal container-compactor for a period of time from two to five days. Once, the container is full it will be transported with a lift truck to

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the Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj and discharged there. An identical, empty container will replace it. The Station will be constructed in a site located approximately 1 kilometer away from the main national road Vlore-Sarande. The Station will occupy an area of about 2,500m² and its main component is a concrete structure of two levels where trucks will operate and containers will be placed. The Station includes an office building and other services.

The Landfill has been designed to accommodate the needs of future population for the next 27 years through the operation of two disposal cells and additional period of time through the operation of two disposal extensions. The Project will complete the construction of the cell 1 and other components necessary for a proper functioning of the Landfill technology. The other two components are: the drainage network and leachate treatment system occupying 3.0ha, and service area and internal roads of 3.2ha.

1.2. Project Purpose

This Analytical Report aims to assist the PCU with land acquisition for the landfill, its connecting road, and the waste transfer station. An initial list of affected land owners / land users has been prepared as part of the previous assignment. A critical objective of this assignment is to acquire the land in a manner which is consistent with the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12; which clearly stipulates that involuntary taking of land must be compensated at fair market value and that if loss of land negatively affects the financial sustainability of the land owner or land user, remedial measures must be taken to restore income.

This report provides a summary of key findings, based on data collected through several research instruments and a review of background information to identify potential impacts of in the community.

The RAP is designed to comply with international best practices for involuntary resettlement; to this end ACER bind themselves to the World Bank principles.

The main goal of the RAP is to ensure that the World Bank guidelines and procedures are adhered to in the management any adverse impacts that might occur to ensure that project-affected persons (PAPs) will not be adversely affected due to land acquisition needs of the project. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) ensures that any losses are addressed and that, as necessary PAPs are assisted to restore their living standards and income.

Therefore, RAP findings suggest that the affected people will not be worse off than they were before the project, when considering the current status of women, vulnerable groups, disabled and children who are usually the most affected in such situations.

1.3. Project Components

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- **Census- baseline** survey to establish the number and identity of individuals, households, or communities to be affected, accompanied with an inventory of major assets (land, housing) to be affected by project implementation.
 - Preparation of a **land acquisition plan** in compliance with the World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
- **Households (Social Assessment) Survey** in order to inventory all assets affected and determines impacts upon incomes and living standards.

1.4. The land acquisition plan

Action Plan is to be prepared as early in the process as possible to ensure that land is acquired and social and economic conditions are restored prior to commencement of civil works. The below Table details the close link between technical stages of the project and the social feasibility stages that will help the municipal government units ensure the availability of land for the commencement of the civil works in each municipality and sufficient time to effectively implement Action Plan.

1.5. Landfill Location

Bajkaj landfill site is located approximately 12 km north to Sarande, about 1.5 km north to Bajkaj village, 1.4 km from Palavli and about 1 km far from the cemetery. A hilly area with 100 – 150 m elevation hides the landfill from the village. The landfill is situated in north-central part of a hilly area developed between Sarande and Delvina.

1.6. Overall Conclusion on Environmental Assessment

Following the preliminary environmental assessment of the site and, taking account of possible environmental mitigation measures to address the potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of the landfill in Bajkaj, no obstacle is foreseen to the realization of the landfill in the selected location.

1.7. Scope of Work

RAP was prepared to ensure that the losses incurred along the new landfill by PAPs will be addressed and where needed, that they are assisted to develop their social and economic potential to enable them to restore their living standards and income. RAP ensures that the affected people are, at a minimum, not worse off than they were before the project came to place.

1.7.1. Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The main objectives of the RAP are:

- To generate baseline data for needed to determine necessary entitlements for mitigation of land acquisition and related project impacts and to facilitate implementation monitoring and closure of the RAP.
- To recommend appropriate measures to mitigate the expected impacts.
- To identify and quantify different categories of project-affected persons (PAPs) who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation.
- To verify the adherence and compliance with the World Bank Safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

1.8. Resettlement Guiding Principles

Compliance with international best practices for involuntary resettlement shall adhere to to the World Bank Resettlement Policy principles cited below:

- i. **Consultation with PAPs:** the rights and interests of the PAPs are to be heard and considered in the RAP. Participation of PAPs in the RAP's preparation and implementation is essential for a transparent and effective resettlement.
- ii. **Minimization of resettlement** The design consultant has tried as much as possible to ensure that the project design has minimized land acquisition from and physical displacement of households and communities.
- iii. **Ensure and guarantee the timely provision of any necessary compensation** for people whose land will be affected. This will be done in line with the Word Bank policies and guidelines.
- iv. **Negotiated compensation options:** A consensus must be reached with those who will be affected so that a fair and equitable compensation made for land, houses and trees that are disturbed and paid according to the prevailing markets rates of the local areas.
- v. **Resettlement must take place to ensure PAPs benefit:** - those who are affected should be given priority in employment opportunities that arise from the project. construction and additional investments foreseen in this framework (rural roads, etc)
- vi. **Establishment of resettlement baseline data:** The following activities were done successfully to inventory affected property. Activities undertaken:
 - **An Inventory of affected assets and land**, its use and size, needed to help determine fair and reasonable compensation levels or other mitigation measures agreed by the affected person(s).
 - **A census - socioeconomic baseline survey which provides details of household demographics, health status**, income levels and employment. The baseline census data is used in combination with the land and assets survey to facilitate identification of agreed and appropriate mitigation and entitlements to affected persons or parties.

Establishment of a computerized data-base which will: facilitate implementation, enable monitoring and adaptive management, and provide adequate data to carry out a final evaluation with the aim of reaching closure on any outstanding issues and timely disengagement from World Bank supervision. .

- vii. **Vulnerable social groups:** These are groups that include those with minimal assets, the illiterate, and the aged (those PAPs of more than 65 years). These are often physically weaker, and usually need special help in the relocation/disturbance phase. In particular, female-headed households may lose out to more powerful households.
- viii. **Resettlement upfront project cost:** ACER advises strongly that it is critical that mitigation costs estimated in the RAP will considered in the overall project budget as up-front costs. These costs must be disbursed, either to beneficiaries as entitlements or in the form of an other appropriate mitigation measure agreed with the affected person or party.

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- ix. **An independent monitoring and grievance procedure:** In addition to setting up of monitoring mechanism, an independent Team comprising local administration, friendly NGO officials and the locals will play key roles in monitoring of the RAP implementation. A grievance mechanism needed to solve problems and manage unforeseen issues which may arise during implementation will be organized in such a way that they are accessible to all, with particular concern for the situation of vulnerable groupings. Monitoring will be a joint undertaking under NGO direction to measure and assess change in household status of project-affected communities. se.
- x. **World Bank's operational procedure on Involuntary resettlement:** The World Bank's operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement requires that involuntary resettlement be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as *sustainable development programs*, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be *meaningfully consulted* and should have *opportunities to participate* in planning and implementing resettlement programs. They should *also be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods* and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.

1.9. Methodology

Transfer Station in Himare

1. The Transfer Station in Himare is under public ownership and no land acquisition under private ownership is required. In addition, no informal holdings and uses and/or third party subordinate rights are identified over the Station's public land.
2. No RAP is required to be prepared and approved for the Transfer Station in Himare for no Operation Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12) provisions on direct social and economic impacts are present during the construction and operation of this facility.

Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj

3. The designated area of the Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj is 18.4ha of land. The construction works will use only 9.2ha of the entire site of the Landfill. The other half (cell 2, extension 1 & 2) is reserved for future use. Private ownership of land is present in the Landfill site. The compulsory land acquisition is required in order to obtain full public ownership over the entire area of the Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj.

The methodology used by ACER included a participatory approach of both qualitative and quantitative data, where public meetings were organized and key informants were interviewed.

The methodology used is described below:

- Consultation with the affected people along the proposed place where the new landfill will be placed was done as part of the participatory approach.
- Socioeconomic surveys of all the direct and indirect affected people. A comprehensive questionnaire for data collection was developed, whereby it captured the following information: household bio-data, livelihoods, and infrastructure inventories including land, properties, and social services infrastructure, with a major focus on water quality.

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- Cadastral and Orthographic maps that identified features as population settlement, infrastructure, water resources and land use pattern.
- Analysis of survey and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration.
- Assets Inventory was used to show lost and affected assets at the household, enterprise and community level.

2. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1. Background and Principles

a) *Developing a Legal Assessment Framework*

The first step is to develop the legal framework for each of the resulted problems. Steps for the development of the framework include:

- a literature review on legal needs (met and unmet)
- a review of expressed need contained;
- a review of other sources of the information on legal needs to test the results of the literature review.

The outcome of this step is a draft Legal Framework which includes indicators:

- of generic legal needs;
- by relevant justifiable problem.

b) *The methodology followed in case of the expropriation*

The methodology followed is based on national legislation and on the best international practice.

- i. Firstly, we have ***informed the project affected persons*** about the project implementation and impacts, and received feedback from them, so as to choose the best alternative to minimize the negative effect of the project in their livelihood. Secondly, the authority in favor of which it will be done the expropriation will negotiate with affected people for an agreement on expropriation. If the affected counterparts don't agree with the agreement, it is proceed with the unilateral expropriation.
- ii. ***Permanent land expropriations:*** Permanent expropriation are requested when we deprive totally the owner's land of using it. The prices of permanent expropriations for specific regions are specified with a map approved by a decision of the Council of Ministers. (Land values must be current market prices; real estate agents should be consulted on actual land prices in the area, these prices should be actual amounts paid, not reduced amounts used to reduce taxes on land sales. Essential that the values are objectively established; use of the zonal map can only be done if the values correspond to actual current values for land sales. To be fair we have asked affected persons which is the value of their land if they will sell it today.)
- iii. ***Temporary expropriations:*** Temporary expropriations are requested for temporary use of land during construction (access roads or repository areas). The expropriation prices are paid to the owner on a monthly basis for as long as the land is occupied. The price varies upon the type of land functionality. The price references are taken from the Agricultural Directorate of the Region where the project is located.
- iv. ***Damages payout:*** Additionally to the temporary expropriation compensation is given to the land owner for the agricultural damages caused during construction activities. The reference prices are also taken from the Agricultural Directorate of the Region.

2.2. Legal Framework

On Article 41/4 of the Albanian Constitution it is provided: “The expropriations or limitations of a property right that are equivalent to expropriation are permitted only against fair compensation”

Furthermore, on the European Convention on Human Rights, it's provided in the Art. 1 “Right to property” of the Protocol 1: “Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided by the law and by the general principles of international law...”

In this spirit it's in power Law no. 8561, dated 22. 12. 1999 “On Expropriations and Temporary Takings of the Private Property for Public Interest”. The mentioned law provides the entire procedure how an expropriation procedure begins, for which reason, from which subject and the right of the owners to contest the evaluation of the property made unilaterally from the state institutions.

Anyway, an international agreement ratified by law has priority on application in front of a common law. (Art. 116 of the Albanian Constitution) Furthermore, if a law creates a collision with an international agreement ratified by law, it will be applied the international agreement. This principle it's a guarantee that the international agreement with the Albanian Government with the WB, for the loan, it will be applied in priority in front with the legislation in force, especially in front of the mentioned law “On expropriation....”.

Let's make a short resume of the principles provide by law “On expropriation...”:

- The project aims public interest, since it is **an investment on environment protection** (Art. 8/ç of Law “On Expropriation...”);
- The beneficiary subject in the expropriation process will be **Delvina Municipality** (Art. 9 of the Law “On Expropriation...”)
- **Delvina Municipality** needs to submit the request with a list of necessary documents to the Ministry of line, which is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, in this case (with the structure of actual government); (Art. 10 and 11, of the Law);
- The line Ministry has to follow the legal procedure, on publishing the request for expropriation, collecting the complaints of the affected owners, and preparing the draft of the sub legal act for the Council of Ministers;
- The procedure will be considered complete, when the owners through a statement approve the transaction of the property in favor of the State;
- The decision for the expropriation (for the owners that do not agree with the expropriation) will be approved by the Council of Ministers and will enter into force immediately, also it will be published in the Official Journal;
- The owners affected have the right of complaint to the Court for the compensation and if they don't follow this procedure, the decision of the Council of Ministers will be an executive title.

Almost the same procedure “*mutatis mutandis*”, needs to be followed for two other institutions, too:

1/ the devaluation of property; (Art 18, of the Law “On Expropriation....”)

2/ the provisional taken on possession of the property; (Art. 27- 37 of the Law "On Expropriation....")

- ***The devaluation of property:*** During the construction for public interest it might happen that some properties will not be necessary to be taken from the owner, but in the same time the owner will not be able to enjoy the property like earlier and thus he has the right to be compensated for the devaluation of his property. This institution is not applied so often in practice, but it is provided by law, if owners are affected in this manner during the project implementation.
- ***The provisional taking on possession of the property:*** During construction it might happen that certain properties are needed to be taken in possession for temporary use. The request to take on provisional possession a property needs to be addressed to the Ministry of line, describing the property, the reason, the term and the compensation for the owner. The owner has the right to raise a complaint to the court against such decision.

2.2. Legal Criteria on the Evaluation of Properties

The Council of Ministers Decision No. 138 dated 23. 3. 2000 provides the legal criteria for the evaluation of properties affected by expropriation.

- ***Land:*** The estimation of expropriated land shall be determined for urban lands, lands within the yellow line town and commune properties according to the prices approved by Council of Ministers Decision deriving from Law No. 9235, dated 29.7.2004 "On restitution and compensation of private properties" (See the price map).
- ***Residential properties:*** Value of expropriation compensation for **residential properties** is considered the average sales price according to the records of the Real Estate Registration Office (ZRPP).
- ***Industrial and Agricultural properties:*** The value of expropriation compensation for industrial and agricultural properties is considered the average sales price according to the records of the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Telecommunication or the Ministry of Agriculture. Depreciation of property must be subtracted from the price.
- ***Agricultural land, forested areas, etc:*** The estimate value of agricultural lands, forested areas, pastures and grasslands is determined from the prices approved by Council of Ministers Decision complementary to the Law No. 9235, dated 29. 7. 2004 "On restitution and compensation of private properties". In cases where there are no prices approved for certain regions, the evaluation for agricultural lands, forested areas, pastures and grasslands is determined by the average sales price available at ZRPP.
- ***Fruit trees:*** For fruit trees the estimated value is calculated considering costs of investment and expenses. This value is calculated per unit (number of fruit trees) or unit per land surface (m² of vineyard, nursery etc). The investment present in the land, the total expenses and different amortization factors are foreseen by special Ministry of Agriculture directives.
- ***Crops:*** For crops the estimated value is calculated based on the expected yield and market unit price.
- ***Illegal constructions:*** For investments on national highways the owners of properties, who are not registered at the ZRPP (without a title), are also expropriated. The entity, which initiates the expropriation has the right to complete the procedure if: the owners

of the property have started an administrative process at the Agency for Legalization and Integration of Informal Properties (ALUIZNI) according to Law Nr. 9482, dated 3.4.2006 "On legalization, urbanization and integration of informal properties"; in case the illegal building (or additional works on the existing building) have been previously declared and have been qualified later for legalization permit from ALUIZNI, based on the criteria set in the Council of Ministers Decision No.438, dated 28.6.2006 "On the criteria, procedures and required documentation that determine legalization of informal properties"; in case when the owners of the property are in the process of taking a legalization permit, etc.

2.3. Identification and classification of affected population groups

Identification of the affected target group is conducted first on the basis of set criteria if the target group (HH, businesses etc) are resident in project areas or non- resident, so as not directly affected by the project implementation. Therefore, upon the identification of project implementation area, there were two different major target groups who are involved in our research: **a) permanently affected persons; and b) temporarily affected persons.**

Then, we identified the different categories of people affected by the project, as a basis for **(i) establishing the terms of their eligibility for support, and (ii) better specifying the terms of assistance.**

Upon site visits and contacts with local authorities (municipalities and communes) below it is provided a list of typologies of affected groups.

Table 1. Typologies of Project Affected Groups

Typology of Affected Persons	Definition
Private Property Owners:	Are those who have legal title to land, structure and other assets
Unlawful resident:	Are those who have illegally (informal settlements) occupied municipality/commune lands for residential, business and or other purposes.
Encroachers	Encroachers are persons who have extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into municipality/commune lands.
Tenants	Tenants are those persons having tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
Project-Affected Families	Are defined to include each adult displaced person, his/her spouse, minor children and other dependents who habitually reside in one household.
Project-Affected Persons	Are persons who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. Project-affected persons include those displaced, those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homesteads in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action.
Project Affected Groups:	Are groups or communities outside the immediate impact of

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	water supply system to be established, that may be affected by the project with a focus on the more vulnerable or weaker groups in society.
HH living above the Poverty Line	Based on social assistance schemes acquired at the Regional Department of Social Insurances.
Vulnerable groups:	Are those groups such as women-headed households, handicapped/disabled and landless families, who will be dealt with on a case to case basis.

2.3. Expropriation Procedure

Table 2. Description of Expropriation Procedure Steps according to Albanian Legislation

STEPS	INSTITUTION	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
STEP I	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	➤ Request for expropriation for public interest;	Fulfill of criteria provided by law, especially the necessary documents that prove the expropriation needs;
STEP II	Ministry (MPWT)	➤ Commission for expropriation at MPWT has to examine the request and documents; ➤ If the legal criteria are fulfilled the MPWT starts the expropriation procedures; ➤ If not, the request will be rejected;	
STEP III	MPWoT	➤ Agreement with the subject (DM - Delvina Municipality) about expropriation; ➤ Publication of the notice for the expropriation; ➤ Examine the suggestions and the complaints of persons affected by the process; ➤ Prepare the draft decision for the Council of Ministers;	➤ Important: the fair evaluation of the properties; ➤ The procedure must be followed carefully and respecting the right of the third persons to prevent the complaint to the Court; ➤ The expropriation it will be done for the persons will accepted with free will to be compensated with the conditions published.
STEP IV	Council of Ministers	➤ Approve the decision of the expropriation for public interest; OR ➤ Reject the proposal to MPWT with the suggestion to review, if it is not in conformity with the law;	
STEP V	MPWT	➤ Pay the compensation to persons affected by the expropriation, before the civil works	

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begin;

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2.4. Land Acquisition Action Plan

Activities	Description
Action Plan Activities	Description of the specific activities under a community project that require and, together with the different means used to obtain this land.
CENSUS	A census of persons affected/displaced by involuntary land acquisition including an inventory of lost assets and valuation of these, and socio-economic data
Entitlement Matrix	Description of the compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided
Public Consultation	Description of the consultations with affected/displaced persons about acceptable alternatives
Grievance Procedure	Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress
Arrangements for monitoring and implementation	Any Action Plan must be consulted and validated with the population with the PAP and approved by the World Bank.
Time line and Budget	A time-bound implementation plan and budget
Ex-post evaluation of Action Plan	All land and cash-based solutions must be finalized before the commencement of construction.

3. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

3.1. Project Area

After the estimation of the waste disposal demand, considering the particular morphology of the selected site (clearly defined after the detail topographical surveys) and the geological, hydrogeological and geotechnical surveys results, the landfill design has been developed on an area as 54,235m². The landfill has been subdivided into a two-cell (Cell 1 and 2) considering the possibility to realize the works in different steps, subsequently in time, in order to optimizing the investment realization costs, consistently with the investments availability. The design has been developed in order to allow a 27-years landfill lifetime. The design of the landfill cell 1 has been developed in order to guarantee at least of 15-years of the waste landfill disposal.

3.1.1. Zone of impact

The entire privately-owned land in both the construction area (disposal cell 1, leachate treatment and service area) and the reserved area (cell 2, extension1 & 2) will be acquired. The acquisition of privately-owned land in the reserved area is deemed necessary in order to secure public ownership of land for future use. The privately-owned land is limited to 3.2ha of the total area of the Landfill. There are **21 plots** of agricultural land under private ownership found in the Cadastral Zone ZK2864 of Village of Palavli.

Table 3. Impact on plots

No.	Municipality	Villages	Cadastral ID	Plot area (m ²)	Area taken (m ²)	% of plot taken
1	Delvine	Palavli	663	2,913	399	13.7
2	Delvine	Palavli	664	952	239	25.1
3	Delvine	Palavli	665	2,845	773	27.2
4	Delvine	Palavli	666	907	356	39.2
5	Delvine	Palavli	667	875	310	35.4
6	Delvine	Palavli	668	1,337	528	39.5
7	Delvine	Palavli	669	1,227	679	55.3
8	Delvine	Palavli	670	4,102	2,076	50.6
9	Delvine	Palavli	671	1,641	860	52.4
10	Delvine	Palavli	672	1,775	1,009	56.8
11	Delvine	Palavli	673	1,710	1,076	62.9
12	Delvine	Palavli	676	2,657	1,286	48.4
13	Delvine	Palavli	677	5,973	2,752	46.1
14	Delvine	Palavli	678	892	892	100
15	Delvine	Palavli	679	1,859	1,859	100
16	Delvine	Palavli	680	2,349	2,349	100
17	Delvine	Palavli	681	7,123	7,123	100
18	Delvine	Palavli	683	6,164	3,404	55.2
19	Delvine	Palavli	725	2,237	22	1.0
20	Delvine	Palavli	726	2,363	2,215	93.7
21	Delvine	Palavli	727	2,334	2,113	90.5
Total				54,235	32,320	

Each of these land plots is differently affected by the Landfill. In some cases full impact of land plot taking is noted. In most cases only part of the plot is included in the Landfill zone of

impact ranging from approximately 10 – 60%. Two plots no. 727 & 726 that have more than 90% inside the Landfill site are to be considered for full compensation. The presence and operation of the Landfill next to the residual areas of the impacted plots lowers the incentives of using the remaining smaller plots of land for agricultural purposes. Unless owners decide to keep the residual plot, the partially affected plots are to be considered for full compensation as well. **The total area of private land under compulsory acquisition is 32,320m².**

3.2. Eligibility of Project Affected People

Based on the eligibility guidelines of the RPF, two categories of persons are applicable in case of the regional sanitary Landfill: **(a) landowners**, and **(b) persons having subordinate rights**.

In the category of landowners the following are eligible for compensation for land loss:

- a. **Owners of land with formal ownership titles** - Certificate of Ownership or Act of Land Owning.

There are 20 PAPs in the category of 'landowners' who have formal ownership titles and are eligible for expropriation. These are:

Plot ID	Name of owner	Total land (m ²)	Plot in use [yes/no]	% land in use	% land taken
663	Kadri Dauti	2,913	YES	100	13,7
664	Petrit Dauti	952	YES	100	25,1
665	Eqerem Dauti	2,845	YES	100	27,2
666	Rabije Raça	907	YES	100	39,2
667	Sihat Raça	875	YES	100	35,4
668	Idriz Raça	1,337	YES	100	39,5
669	Nesip Raça	1,227	YES	100	55,3
670	Bastri Raça	4,102	YES	100	50,6
671	Vesel Sinani	1,641	YES	100	52,4
672	Nazie Sinani	1,775	YES	100	56,8
673	Taip Sinani	1,710	YES	100	62,9
676/677	Teki Dauti	8,630	YES	100	47,25
678	Sinan Kuçi	892	YES	100	100
679	Ago Kuçi	1,859	YES	100	100
680	Nedin Kuçi	2,349	YES	100	100
681	Shahin Haderi	7,123	YES	100	100
683	Arif Haderi	6,164	YES	100	55,2
725	Shpetim Dauti	2,237	YES	100	1,0
726	Teno Dauti	2,363	YES	100	93,7
727	Daut Alinani	2,334	YES	100	90,5

3.3. Cut-off date

The socio-economic census started on January 2012. The initiation date for conducting the socio-economic census serves as the cut-off date for eligibility to entitlements for PAPs.

3.4. Inventory of Assets

According to the study conducted by ACER, there are **20 HH** with a **total of 86 affected project persons** that will be affected by the proposed project.

Table 4. Affected Properties as per Land Size, HH number and total no. of residents

Nr	Affected Properties	Size of land in m2	No. of households	Total No. of residents
1	20	32,320	20	86
Total	20	32,320	20	86

1) Palavli Village

Brief description of the area

The agricultural crops that are used more in this area are olive groves, viticulture and fodder for animals and fruits and vegetables to small farm units. The terrain is hilly area and is not completely irrigated.

Land Size for compensation

Table 5. Land Size for Compensation

Type of Loss	Category of PAPs	Quantity	Compensation
Agriculture land	Owner	32,320 m2	Compensation in cash for the impacted portion or entire plot according to the PAPs choice at full replacement costs.

The number of residents affected is 86 (20 households) of these, 41 or 48% are female and 45 or 52% are male.

On average, based on CENSUS, the *price for m2* in this territorial unit is **5000 ALL**.

In the summary table of census data there are presented expropriation surface for each household.

Table 6. Palavli Village Land Owners

No.	Head of Households	Surface	Type of Land
1	Kadri Dauti	399	Pasture & Viticulture
2	Petrit Dauti	239	Pasture & Viticulture
3	Eqerem Dauti	773	Pasture & Viticulture
4	Rabije Raca	356	Pasture & Viticulture
5	Sihat Raca	310	Pasture & Viticulture
6	Idriz Raca	528	Pasture & Viticulture
7	Nesip Raca	679	Pasture & Viticulture
8	Bastri Raca	2,076	Pasture & Viticulture
9	Vesel Sinani	860	Pasture & Viticulture
10	Nazie Sinani	1,009	Pasture & Viticulture
11	Taip Sinani	1,076	Pasture & Viticulture
		1,286	Pasture & Viticulture
12	Teki Dauti	2,752	Pasture & Viticulture

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13	Sinan Kuci	892	Pasture & Viticulture
14	Ago Kuci	1,859	Pasture & Viticulture
15	Nedin Kuci	2,349	Pasture & Viticulture
16	Shahin Haderi	7,123	Pasture & Viticulture
17	Arif Haderi	3,404	Pasture & Viticulture
18	Shpetim Dauti	22	Pasture & Viticulture
19	Teno Dauti	2,215	Pasture & Viticulture
20	Daut Alinani	2,113	Pasture & Viticulture

Survey data provide further additional information and analysis. As such from the CENSUS data results that the affected plots of 18 out of 20 HH to be expropriated are not cultivated at the current time when this RAP has been undertaken. The identified land plots are not cultivated. Instead, two other HH land result to cultivate olive groves. In order to provide a larger picture of the area, 30 HH in both Bajkaj and Palavli villages were asked through the SA survey to what extent their HH incomes depend on the agriculture products. From 30 respondents (15 each village) the majority (21 of them) declared that their HH incomes 'does not vary at all' from the agriculture products; 4 of them declared that their agriculture products influence 'a little' their incomes; 1 of surveyed HH said 'on average'; and 2 of them responded "varies a lot and completely'. Out of 30 surveyed HH, 3 of those who consider the agriculture products a source of income are residents in Palavli village (affected area from the landfill construction) and are in possession of lands cultivated by olive trees and fodders. Therefore, one can analyze that expropriation of the agriculture land for the purposes of the sanitary landfill construction does not affect considerably the HH livelihoods in none of the affected villages as long as most of them are used for grazing and pastures. Having this in mind, from the community representatives key informants interviews declared that the affected land plots could be used in the future still for grazing and pastures and cultivating olive trees, therefore minimizing the resettlement effects.

Table 7. PAPs demographic profile

No.	Head of HH	HH Members	Relation to HH	Age	Gender	Living abroad	Vulnerability (People with Disabilities)
1	Kadri Dauti			47	M		
		Natasha Dauti	Wife	40	F		
		Nustret Dauti	Son	17	M	Yes	
		Desara Dauti	Daughter	15	F		
		Julian Dauti	Son	11	M		
		Sanie Dauti	Mother	72	F		
2	Petrit Dauti			48	M		
		Merita Dauti	Wife	44	F		X
		Denis Dauti	Son	32	M		
		Heqerem Dauti	Son	18	M		
		Leno Dauti	Son	10	M		
3	Eqerem Dauti			X			
		Premtim Dauti	Son	38	M		
		Valbona Dauti	Daughter in law	31	F		
4	Rabije Raça			2	M		
				86	F		

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		Edip Raça	Son	49	M		
		Sihat Raça	Son	42	M	Yes	
		Trazim Raça	Son	35	M		
		Tatjana Raça	Daughter	60	F	Yes	
		Bezele Raça	Daughter	55	F		
5	Sihat Raça			49	M	Yes	
		Deshira Raça	Wife	49	F	Yes	
		Sirdi Raça	Son	17	M	Yes	
		Adrian Raça	Son	13	M	Yes	
6	Idriz Raça			55	M	Yes	
		Zana Raça	Wife	53	F	Yes	
		Gentian Raça	Son	18	M	Yes	
		Stela Raça	Daughter	15	F	Yes	
7	Nesip Raça			48	M	Yes	
		Mirte Raça	Brother	45	M	Yes	
		Edlira Raça	Sister in law	34	F	Yes	
		Mired Raça	Nephew	4	M	Yes	
8	Bastri Raça			45	M		X
9	Vesel Sinani			62	M		
		Deshire Sinani	Wife	56	F		
		Nurie Sinani	Mother	86	F		
		Adnand Sinani	Son	27	M		
		Miranda Sinani	Daughter	24	F		
		Çerçiz Sinani	Son	29	M		
10	Nafiz Sinani			59	M		
		Donika Sinani	Wife	51	F		
		Trifon Sinani	Son	45	M	Yes	
		Ervin Sinani	Son	34	M		
		Anxhela Sinani	Daughter	28	F		
		Etleva Sinani	Daughter	25	F	Yes	
11	Taip Sinani			69	M		
		Nakije Sinani	Wife	59	F		
		Orest Sinani	Son	33	M		
		Doriana Sinani	Daughter in law	28	F		
		Arber Sinani	Nephew	1 month	M		
12	Teki Dauti			X			
		Baftjare Dauti	Wife	65	F		
		Rustem Dauti	Son	43	M	Yes	
		Clirim Dauti	Son	35	M	Yes	
		Milo Dauti	Son	33	M	Yes	

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		Selman Dauti	Son	39	M	Yes	
13	Sinan Kuçi			85	M		
		Ago Kuçi	Son	52	M		
		Nedin Kuçi	Son	45	M		
		Afro Kuçi	Daughter	37	F		
		Zeqibe Kuçi	Daughter	60	F	Yes	
		Landa Kuçi	Daughter	50	F		
		Fitrete Kuçi	Daughter	32	F		
14	Ago Kuçi			52	M		
		Teuta Kuçi	Wife	43	F		
		Ediola Kuçi	Daughter	23	F		
		Madrid Kuçi	Daughter	21	F		
15	Nedin Kuçi			54	M		
		Meshane Kuçi	Wife	50	F		
		Elona Kuçi	Daughter	30	F	Yes	
		Visiola Kuçi	Daughter	23	F	Yes	
		Marsela Kuçi	Daughter	39	F	Yes	
16	Shahin Haderi			X			
		Xinxifa Haderi	Wife	59	F		
		Laert Haderi	Son	32	M	Yes	
17	Arif Haderi			58	M	Yes	
		Leonora Haderi	Wife	53	F	Yes	
		Zigur Haderi	Son	28	M	Yes	
		Ermal Haderi	Son	25	M	Yes	
18	Shpetim Dauti			58	M	Yes	
		Hena Dauti	Wife	56	F	Yes	
		Luli Dauti	Son	30	M	Yes	
		Klara Dauti	Daughter	22	F	Yes	
19	Teno Dauti			87	M		
		Feruze Dauti	Wife	80	F		
20	Daut Alinani			X			
		Bilbil Alimani	Son	35	M	Yes	
		Blerina Alimani	Daughter in law	n/a	F	Yes	
		Kristina Alimani	Niece	3	F	Yes	
Total	20 (as registered in the Certificate of Ownership)	70				37	2

X = These Head of HH have passed, but the land is registered (Certificate of Ownership) on their names. Therefore the affected people (PAPs) result to be 86 in total. (90-4)

Table 8. Household income main sources

No.	Head of HH	HH Income Source					
		Remittances	Wages	Family business	Economic assistance	Pension	Other
1	Kadri Dauti			X		X	
2	Petrit Dauti		X			X	
3	Eqerem Dauti		X				
4	Rabije Raça	X	X				
5	Sihat Raça		X				
6	Idriz Raça		X				
7	Nesip Raça		X				
8	Bastri Raça					X	
9	Vesel Sinani			X		X	
10	Nazie Sinani	X	X				
11	Taip Sinani			X		X	
12	Teki Dauti					X	
13	Sinan Kuçi	X				X	
14	Ago Kuçi	n/a					
15	Nedin Kuçi	X					
16	Shahin Haderi	X					
17	Arif Haderi		X				
18	Shpetim Dauti	X					
19	Teno Dauti					X	
20	Daut Alinani		X				

3.5. Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix table is the expropriation table filled out with the owners name per each property surface to be expropriated and compensated for the purposes of the construction of the regional sanitary landfill. The data provided in this table are provided by the Census Survey completed with the respective owners and the correspondence with the Immovable Properties Registration Office (IPRO). It has not been observed the necessity to take for temporary use a land surface for the project realization.

The acquisition of **21 privately-owned plots** for the construction of the Landfill results in loss of **32,320m²** of land. The baseline survey did not identify other asset losses like trees, perennial crops or structures. It also did not capture any significant loss of income or impoverishment risks associated with the compulsory land acquisition. In addition, consultations with PAPs and field visits carried out during the preparation of the RAP were confirmed also by the baseline survey data.

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Table 9. Entitlement Matrix

No	Commune / Village	Name of Owner Surname	Contact	Cadastral No. of Parcel	No. Owners	Legal Status of Ownership	Type of Cultivated Product	Total Surface (m2)	Evaluation of the Surface for Expropriation (m2)		
									Price (ALL/m2)	Expropriation Value (ALL)	Legal Status at IPRO
1	Vergo/ Palavli	Kadri Dauti	--	663	1	Ownership act	Olive groves, Fodders	399	5000	1995000	Registered
2	Vergo/ Palavli	Petrit Dauti	--	664	1	Ownership act	Olive groves, Grass	239	5000	1195000	Registered
3	Vergo/ Palavli	Premtim (Egerem) Dauti	--	665	8	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	773	5000	3865000	Registered
4	Vergo/ Palavli	Rabije Raça	--	666	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	356	5000	1780000	Registered
5	Vergo/ Palavli	Sihat Raça	692307913	667	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	310	5000	1550000	Registered
6	Vergo/ Palavli	Idriz Raça		668	6	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	528	5000	2640000	Registered
7	Vergo/ Palavli	Nesip Raça		669	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	679	5000	3395000	Registered
8	Vergo/ Palavli	Bastri Raça	682268023	670	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	2,076	5000	10380000	Registered
9	Vergo/ Palavli	Vesel Sinani		671	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	860	5000	4300000	Registered

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10	Vergo/ Palavli	Nazie Sinani		672	1	Ownership act	Wheat, Olive groves	1,009	5000	5045000	Registered
11	Vergo/ Palavli	Taip Sinani		673	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	1,076	5000	5380000	Registered
12	Vergo/ Palavli	Teki Dauti		676 & 677	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	1,2862,752	5000	20190000	Registered
13	Vergo/ Palavli	Sinan Kuçi		678	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	892	5000	4460000	Registered
14	Vergo/ Palavli	Ago Kuçi		679	4	Ownership act	Wheat, Olive groves	1,859	5000	9295000	Registered
15	Vergo/ Palavli	Nedin Kuçi		680	1	Ownership act	Wheat, grass, Olive groves	2,349	5000	11745000	Registered
16	Vergo/ Palavli	Shahin Haderi		681	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	7,123	5000	35615000	Registered
17	Vergo/ Palavli	Arif Haderi		683	1	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	3,404	5000	17020000	Registered
18	Vergo/ Palavli	Shpetim Dauti		725	3	Ownership act	Wheat, Olive groves	22	5000	110000	Registered
19	Vergo/ Palavli	Teno Dauti		726	5	Ownership act	Pasture & Olive groves	2,215	5000	11075000	Registered
20	Vergo/ Palavli	Daut Alinani		727	1	Ownership act	Wheat, Olive groves	2,113		10565000	Registered
Total		20						32,320m²		161,600,000 ALL	

4. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

4.1. Definitions

The affected persons and type of properties are described above. Let's resume the compensation package for each of them.

Lack of title/ permits: Where it occurs, expropriation could involve the loss of land, shelter or other sources of income. Since not all sub-projects and any consequent impacts, are known at project preparation stage, this RPF includes consideration of possible adverse impacts from loss of shelter and relocation, as well as loss of assets and/or income (livelihood). As indicated in the criteria for eligibility to receive compensation will include those people who are occupying or using the affected land, but may not carry documentation indicating formal or recognizable legal rights to the land or permits for buildings.

Loss of Income: If less than 10-20% of an individual's land holding is adversely affected by the land acquisition process for a particular sub-project –no significant loss of income is expected and impacts can be generally considered to be minor. In these cases, compensation will be provided as detailed in the following table. However, if affected people suffer loss of income through loss of more than 20% of their land holding, income reduction is likely and income restoration assistance will be provided if required. This will take the form of "Rehabilitation Assistance" meaning assistance comprising job placement, job training, or other forms of support to enable displaced persons, who have lost their source of livelihood as a result of the displacement, to improve or at least restore their income levels and standard of living to pre-project levels.

Loss of Structures: It is not expected that there will be any residential or other structures that will need to be acquired in the project site. However, in the event that there are structures (barns, kiosks, small commercial buildings etc.,) that will need to be demolished, "depreciation" will not be used while calculating the compensation payable for affected structures, and affected people will be able to replace their structures with the compensated amount.

Loss of commune's properties: As above mentioned, the communal properties will not be touched by the project and by the expropriation process. If eventually will be happen after, the Council of Ministers is obliged to compensate with the market price when the property is going to be transferred. The legal situation is explicitly provided by law nr. 10 119, dated 23. 4. 2009 "On Territorial planning" (art.67).

Table 10. Type of Properties for Compensation Entitlement as per GoA

ASSET ACQUIRED	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLED PERSON	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
LAND	More than 80% of land holding affected and remaining land is not viable	Occupier/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to the market value of the property sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.
		Occupier/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for the assets plus Rehabilitation Assistance comprising job placement, or job training
		User of land without title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property to re-establish use such as grazing
BUILDINGS	Entire/ partial structure affected	Occupier/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for entire or partially affected structure and other fixed assets without depreciation Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Occupier/title holder	Cash compensation equivalent to the market value for the affected crops
		Occupier/title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees
STANDING CROPS	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition	Occupier/title holder	Replacement of assets affected (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)
	Trees lost	Occupier/title holder	
TEMPORARY ACQUISITION	Temporary acquisition	Occupier/title holder	

4.2. Economic Rehabilitation

Projects leading to inconveniences to the society within which the project is located requires adequate economic rehabilitation of the affected people with due vetting of their entitlements. The project proponent will compensate affected people for loss of physical assets, revenue, and income resulting from economic displacement or physical relocation whether these losses are temporary or permanent. The project proponent has established transparent methods for the valuation of all assets affected by the project as required under the Albanian laws. These methods included consultation with the affected individuals together with their representatives, to assess the adequacy and acceptability of the proposed compensation to ensure the economic rehabilitation of all the affected people.

4.2.1 Compensation Rates

The approach applied for the determination of the unit price of agricultural land integrates three options that are to be completed in two stages. The pricing according of the three options seeks to get close to a fair compensation rate and full replacement cost of losses due to the compulsory land acquisition. The initial determination of the compensation rate is based on neutral estimates of legal expert and assessors' expertise, which are soundly reconciled with landowners' arguments. The final determination of the compensation rate is concluded from the consultations with PAPs and agreement of one single value of compensation rate to use for the calculation of the compensation claims for each PAP.

Adequate compensation rates have been drawn by the proponent based on the prevailing market rates of the affected facility in the RAP document. The established compensation rates have been applied throughout the project components with consistency in the respective project phases with allowances for adjustment for a case of the staggered compensation payments.

The fixed price of meter square of agricultural land established by the GOA and applicable to expropriation procedures is determined in case of the Village of Palavli, Commune of Vergo, District of Delvine, Region of Vlore at minimum 3200 ALL and maximum for Saranda Municipality is 15000 ALL.

The table below provides additional information on the land prices for the unilateral expropriation for the public interest provided by the Government with some sublegal acts, concretely with *Decision no. 1 620, dated 26. 11. 2008 of the Council of Ministers, Decision no. 653, dated 29. 09. 2007 of the Council of Ministers* and with the *Decision no. 139, dated 13. 02. 2008 of the Council of Ministers*.

Table 11. Land Prices as per Government of Albania List of Prices

No.	Commune/ Municipality	Minimum Price (ALL) /m2	Maximum Price (ALL)/m2
1.	Delvine	3 200	
2.	Sarande area 3, Shelegar village		12 000
3.	Sarande area 1		15 000

The land compensation rate for the acquisition of agricultural land under private ownership is averaged from the CENSUS data to be 5000 ALL per square meter. The valuation methodology applied for the Landfill in Bajkaj determined this unit price of land as closest to the full replacement cost for the area.

4.2.1.1. 'Market-based' information on agriculture land value

From the Census and Socio-economic survey data there is not provided any information about market - based information on agriculture land value. This is due to the fact that there is no official evidence on transactions in both of the villages (Bajkaj and Palavli). However, the estimations from the landowners about their view of the value of their plot varies from 3000 – 10,000 ALL per meter square. In order to conclude with a consolidated view from landowners on the value of square meter of agricultural land and the Government of Albania official transaction prices of agriculture land (respective to these areas as mentioned in the section 4.2.1) the experts considered the average price for expropriation purposes, equal to 5000ALL per meter square.

4.2.2 Restoration Strategies

The restoration strategies applied by the proponent to ensure income restorations to the affected communities are as discussed below which rather revolves round compensation. The overall objective of the adopted strategies is to ensure no negative change in the livelihood of the affected persons and their respective activity. The strategies aim at livelihood promotion through various economic incentives to the affected.

4.2.3 Land - based Compensation

Land-based resettlement options for this project should be provided to displaced people whose livelihoods are based on use of the land and rather own a land small enough no to require them further stay within the land. These options may include compensation on the market value, because the law into force doesn't provide the possibility to give in the exchange a new land. Anyway the concrete situation refer by our Census don't give any case which will be affected in such level that need a new land to live, but some of them don't leave with the land, but owns like a property.

4.2.4 Cash Compensation

This compensation option is provided by Albanian Law. The following is the World Bank guiding principles for cash compensation option:

- Compensation rates should be calculated in consultation with representatives of affected populations to ensure that rates are fair and adequate;
- Compensation for land, crops, trees, and other fixed assets should be sufficient to enable affected people to restore their standard of living after resettlement;
- Compensation for structures should cover full replacement cost exclusive of depreciation and inclusive of all fees such as construction permits and title charges and labor costs;
- Compensation payments should be made before any acquisition of assets or physical resettlement takes place unless those payments are staggered to enable affected people to begin preparation of new sites;
- Compensation for dismantled infrastructure or disrupted services should be paid to affected communities, or to local institutions as appropriate, at full replacement cost, before civil works begin;
- Compensation for lost earnings should be paid to proprietors and employees for the duration of work stoppages resulting from the relocation of enterprises.

4.2.4.1. PAPs compensation claims

Claims for each of the 20 PAPs are calculated according to the entitlement matrix and the land compensation rate. Among the 20 PAPs that have plot impacted in a partial manner there are 2 PAPs who are suggested for full land plot acquisition (affected to more than 90%).

Total amount for compensation is 161,600,000ALL. This amount is provided only for land compensation for 20 PAPs and there are no compensation for income restoration measure.

Payment of claims

The overall responsibility for payments on expropriation claims for the Project is under the Council of Ministers. The financial responsibility for the expropriation procedures, including the compensation to be paid lies with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT). The Council of Ministers is responsible for issuing the expropriation decision and authorizing the funds required. The land acquisition transfer must be fully completed, and payment made, before any Works can be executed on the expropriated property.

The procedure for compensation starts when the applicant entity (Municipality of Delvina in this case) submits the application for expropriation (request) in the MoPWT and the latest deals from then on with the owners.

Each PAP will receive the compensation payable in cash in Albanian Lek currency. The payment will be made by the (MoPWT) into a bank account opened by owner for purposes of the expropriation.

The PAPs will be individually informed by the bank within upon the transfer of compensation into the account. Any cost associated with account opening and maintenance will be covered by will be covered by the Ministry and the banking service will be offered free of costs to each PAPs.

The MoPWT will make the transfer of payment after the publication in the Official Gazette of the Decision of expropriation in case of the regional sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj. The Decision of the Council of Ministers for expropriation is effective (enter into power) immediately and is published in the Official Gazette. The precise time (no. of days) is not specified as long as it depends on the adoption of the decision (time that is published).

In the event of an appeal in the Court, the person gets the money from the bank, but depending on judicial decision he is entitled to receive an additional benefit.

4.2.5 Risks of Impoverishment

To ensure the affected persons are not in any way rendered poor by the proposed project, all categories of affected people, including property owners and land right holders, tenants, squatters, sharecroppers, grazers, nomadic pastoralists and other natural resource users, shopkeepers, vendors and other service providers, communities, and vulnerable groups were identified. All types of loss associated with each category above, including loss of physical assets; loss of access to physical assets; losses of wages, rent, or sales earnings; loss of public infrastructure were factored in. All types of compensation and assistance to which each category is entitled, including compensation for or replacement of land and natural resources; compensation for structures.

4.2.6. Estimated Cost of RAP/Budget

According to the regulatory framework in Albania, the governmental authorities consider as a reference for the calculation of land expropriation for public interest, the defined prices from the GoA. In our opinion, these prices express the market value, based also on observations from the Census data. In addition, the market value tends to increase from one year to another, and the revisions of established prices by the GoA are not updated regularly, which tends to increase the difference between the official estimations and free land transaction in the market values. In such circumstances, for various reasons a part of the Albanian citizens whose lands are expropriated for public interest are subjects of legal complaints.

Therefore, ACER research team for the purposes of the RAP estimation is based on the results of CENSUS provided by the households affected by the project. The total cost of expropriations of the affected properties in all the plots where the landfill is going to be built is given below:

This should be a provisional figure to act as a guide to calculate the expropriation costs, which depending on the time of project implementation start-up is expected to be up to that level.

Table 12. Estimated budget for RAP implementation

Item	Cost in ALL	Source of funds
Land acquisition	ALL 161,600,000	GoA
Income restoration	0	
Administrative (salaries)	ALL 750,000.00	GoA
Monitoring	ALL 900,000.00	GoA
Legal	ALL 600,000.00	GoA
Surveyor	ALL 900,000.00	GoA
Total	164,750,000	

5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

5.1. Consultation with Affected Populations

To ensure the interests of the affected persons are fully entrenched in the RAP process and income restoration, the consultant adopted a thorough consultation with the affected persons, representatives of any affected group, any interested group and the various administrative and government departments all through the project area. Some of the meetings have been done visiting the owners in their households (due to difficulties in finding their contacts and also meeting the village committee representatives, considering that about 43% of HH members are emigrants), and then invited them to participate in the public consultations. Communication with the affected persons, as well as with other community members who expressed interest in the project, should be maintained throughout the implementation to closure phase.

5.2. Mechanisms for consultations

In addition to documenting the expropriation procedures indicated above, once the tentative arrangement of the civil works is identified, each sub-project proponent (Communes or Regions) will hold public consultations to discuss the expropriation and its implications. All those whose ownership or occupation of land that will be affected by the expropriation will be invited to these consultations, in which they will be offered choices about their options and rights pertaining to compensation, and resettlement – if required, and provided with technically and economically feasible alternatives.

5.3. Description of the implementation process

The implementation of expropriation activities will be linked to the implementation of the project, to ensure that loss of assets does not occur before the necessary mitigation measures and resources are in place. In particular, land will be taken only after compensation has been paid.

5.4. Arrangements for funding resettlement

Costs for the implementation of the RAP include three categories: (a) technical support, (b) expropriation procedure, and (c) land acquisition.

- a) *Technical assistance* of the RAP implementation cover the monitoring and preparation of the expropriation case application file. The ICZMCP will use loan funds to cover the costs of technical assistance.
- b) The overall responsibility for *resettlement and expropriation* for the Project is under the Council of Ministers. The financial responsibility for the expropriation procedures, including the compensation to be paid, resettlement costs, etc., lies with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. Costs for the expropriation procedures are covered by the MoPWT budget for the functioning of the special expropriation commission for covering the costs of any fees for the registration of new ownership titles and issuing of Certificates of Ownership for all PAPs.
- c) The WB loan funds will not be used for the *land acquisition*. It will be financed by the GoA budget. The financial responsibility for the expropriation procedures lies with the Ministry of Finance. The Council of Ministers is responsible for issuing the expropriation decision and authorizing the funds required, which will be delivered to owners as soon as the CoM Decision publishes in the Official Gazette. The land acquisition transfer must be fully completed, and payment made, before any Works can be executed on the expropriated property.

5.5. Responsible Institutions and/or Agencies

The following agencies and institution are responsible for the coordination and delivery of each activity in the land entitlement policy:

The overall activity and responsibility for the expropriation policy on the construction of the Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj remains under the authority of the MoPWT. This authority is exercised through the establishment of the special commission for expropriation for the Sanitary Landfill in Bajkaj.

Under the authority of the MoPWT, the ICZMCP is responsible for the preparation of the Landfill case application file in full accordance with provisions of the Expropriation Law.

Another public institution with critical responsibilities is the Immovable Property Registration Office (IPRO) in Saranda which is under the authority of Central Immoveable Property Registration Office. The IPRO in Saranda is responsible for the issuing of formal property titles and for identifying and verifying property boundaries and ownership.

Land Administration and Protection Offices (formerly Cadastre Offices) under the Region, which will clarify land allotment certificates for agricultural land that has not been formally registered and transferred to the Immovable Property Registration Offices.

The Commune of Vergo has an important role for facilitating the verification of ownership transfers and redress of grievances, as well as will be responsible for the coordination of the implementing procedures and execution of the compensation.

Table 13. Institutional Arrangements for implementation

Item	Responsibility
Preparation of the expropriation case file	PCU/ICZMCP
Verification of ownership titles	Expropriation Commission at the MoPWT
Registration and issuing of ownership titles	Expropriation Commission
Submit the request for expropriation and file	Expropriation Commission
Sign the agreement	Expropriation Commission at the MoPWT
Send note of expropriation to PAPs and print in newspapers the public notice	Expropriation Commission
Grievances filed and redressed	Expropriation Commission
Finalize the expropriation case file	Expropriation Commission
Submit proposal for expropriation	Expropriation Commission
Decision of expropriation	Council of Ministers
Delivery of payments	MoPWT
Monitoring	Expropriation Commission
Civil works contract signed	MoPWT with the Delvina Municipality
Civil works start	It will be provided by the Council of Ministers Decision on expropriation....

5.6. Grievance Redress mechanisms

Grievances are a common phenomenon in involuntary resettlement which, if not amicably and timely resolved, invariably gives rise to local resistance, political tension and unnecessary delays in executing the project. A grievance redress mechanism for the project is suggested for addressing potential legitimate concerns of PAPs who may consider themselves deprived of appropriate treatment under the project. The mechanism will be developed by the PCU and would include:

- (i) a recording and reporting system, including grievances filed both verbally and in writing,
- (ii) staff with responsibility at various levels of governments, and
- (iii) a time frame to address the filed grievances.

The functioning of the grievance redress mechanism should be regularly monitored and evaluated by the PCU during project implementation. For the purposes of the RAP, it is suggested to initially involve a local grievance committee (LGC) presented and discussed during the consultations with PAPs.

With regard to this ad hoc committee role, it should be considered as an intermediate actor to help citizens in *two moments*:

(i) Assist the PAPs once the demand for expropriation has been declared to help them find and confirm their names and registered data, as well as assist them to submit any potential complain related to the estimated price, surface, etc to the Expropriation Commission established in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT). Overall, the LGC should provide relevant information to the PAPs during the expropriation procedures on complain procedures (if any) addressed to the Expropriation Commission, which is entitled to issue such complaints.

(ii) Also, the LGC should help the PAPs even after the decision of the Council of Ministers is published, for those who potentially might not agree with the Decision and would like to appeal it in the Court.

Finally, the propose of the creation of this committee sui generis is considered to facilitate considerably the PAPs and reduce their administrative costs considering that the affected areas (Bajlkaj and Palavl villages) are away from Tirana and all proceedings of their complains are held in Tirana.

This committee is proposed to be composed of three members:

(1) one representative from the Project	PCU – in Saranda Municipality
(2) one representative from the PAPs;	TBD
(3) one independent individual recognized as a neutral party.	One independt expert, proposed by the MoPWT and Commune

The latter will chair the committee and will assist with determination of redress for grievances that cannot be resolved by the resettlement expert. The resettlement planner will maintain a record of grievances received and the result of attempts to resolve the grievances and include this information in the monitoring and evaluation report.

Time Schedule

- It is estimated that the LGC services will be required for six months for participating in the implementation of RAP. However, this may be rescheduled based on the exact nature of the activity, with greater inputs in the initial two quarters and reduced inputs in the subsequent two other quarters/end of year of LGC involvement.

If the involvement of a local LGC does not satisfy the grievance, then there is recourse to official administrative channels, but the project should make a real effort to solve problems initially on the ground.

The Expropriation Law provides for an appeals process against the proposed award for compensation. In addition, the Urban Planning and Construction Police laws allow for administrative appeals against a decision for demolitions of illegal construction. Further appeals can be made to the district courts. The Office of the Ombudsman in Tirana receives complaints from citizens against government actions that affect their rights. The project staff will also play a role in resolving grievances.

6. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. Methodology

To ensure that critical social development input is available to feed directly into the technical feasibility study and design of alternative technical solutions, the tasks has been carried out in two main phases, and consists of both qualitative and quantitative activities.

A. Involve activities to gain an understanding of the social dimensions of the proposed project and ensure the access to critical social data needed for designing technical solutions:

- (a) *Key informants semi-structured interviews* analysis
- (b) *Focus group discussions* with both directly affected PAPs and indirectly affected residents of Bajkaj and Palavli Villages, as well as community of Vergo commune.
- (c) *Household surveys*

6.1.1. Desk research

First, we assess that a desk review is necessary to collect data and information from available secondary sources, such as previous social analyses undertaken by the World Bank, official papers and reports from other international organizations, NGOs previous social and economic assessment/evaluation surveys studies in the identified areas (Vlora region, Saranda municipality) of project implementation; local authorities demographic and socio-economic data, online sources in media, etc. In depth research is based also on best international practices on drafting a resettlement action plan policy framework. The following compose a list of document used during the desk research (non-exhaustive):

- World Bank Safeguard Policy on Resettlement,
- Acts and Regulations;
- District Development Plans
- Environment Reports
- Project area topographical and cadastral maps;
- Previous project study documents, etc.

6.1.2. Data Analysis

- Data collection and review of the characteristics of the local community;
- Undertaking a small scale social baseline survey and semi-structured interviews with community representatives;
- Face to face meetings (community meetings) and focus group discussions to gather feedback from affected households and key local government stakeholders;
- Identifying measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset, manage and/or monitor potential impacts of the resettlement plan.

A two pronged methodology was employed for the assessment using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

6.2. Qualitative research

The villages of Vergo Comunes are: Bajkaj, Palavli, Senice, Kalase, Kopaceza, Fushe Vrria, Totezoti. The below table provides some key socio-economic data and review of the characteristics of the local community in Vergo commune.

Table 14. Project Affected Areas as per population, administrative units and location

Administrative Units	Inhabitants	M	F	HH no.
Total Population of Vergo Commune (7 villages)	4480	2245	2235	1478
<i>From which:</i>				
<i>Bajkaj Village</i>	1680			340
<i>Palavi Village</i>	650			87

Table 15. Social Indicators Project affected areas

	Total	Notes
Commune of Vergo	4480	
Total Inhabitants	1478	
Total Households		
Employment Sectors and main income sources for HH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Farming - Businesses - Remittances - Health sector - Education sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners of 700 olives groves • Pastures with 36,000 cattle • 2-3 bars in the villages; construction; and the activity of 2 dairy. • Some of residents of this commune (mainly Bajkaj and Palavi villages) have migrated in other municipalities (Saranda, Vlora or Tirana) of Albania, but there also considerable number of inhabitants who have emigrated in Greece. As such, remittances continue to have an important role in the HH income. Although, from the focus groups discussion it was assessed that the remittances from Greece have declined. • 10 nurses in the commune (2 nurses are employed in Bajkaj village and 1 in Palavi village) • 17 teachers are employed in the commune
No. of Households with Economic Aid	150	From these, with full economic aid are 17 tutelaries

- From these Women Head of HH	N/A	
HH with Disabilities People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 disabled people in Bajkaj villige • 19 disabled people in Palavi villige 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 with physical disabilities (tetraplegic) • 6 blind • 53 born with disabilities
Roma	0	
No. of individuals with Economic Aid	0	There is no resident who receives social assistance benefits because every one is in possession of a land (accroding to Albania legislation for rural areas).
No. of Disables from Work	65	
No. of Schools	7	(one in each village)
No. of Health centers	5 health centers	1 Doctor from Delvina Municipality who vists every village once per week
Water Source	Wells	The water service provider is administreated by the Commune There is an out of date water pipeline
Urban Waste	Collected and burned in a defined place by residents	No defined place by the commune for waste collections, bins or containers for urban waste collection Residents burn the urban waste by themselves and there is not a periodic collection of the urban waste.

6.3. A Summary of Key Informants Interviews

The purpose of the key informant interviews is two-fold: to address some of the issues which were identified in the preliminary desk research, and source inputs on existing efforts to tackle issues.

The key informant interviews have answered to a semi-structured questionnaire format. (*See in Annex#2 the individual templates of the Semi-Structured Interviews*). A one to one key informant interviews was organized in each survey site about 45 min each. Key informants were selected based on special knowledge or experience they have, so as from different socio-economic, and education background. They were stakeholders representing commune administration: social-economic aid unit, finance, agriculture services; social services: education and health; community leaders, and a business representative. A moderator conducted 11 interviews supported by the Albanian Center for Economic Research. The interviews were audio taped, and transcriptions of those recordings are the basis for this report.

No.	Location	Employment Status /Responsability	Name Surname	Contacts
1	Bajkaj Village	Village Head of community (Kryeplaku)	Blerim Kullaj	0692131479
2	Bajkaj Village	Small business owner	Bledar Lazaj	n/a
3	Bajkaj Village	Teacher – Secondary school of Bakaj	Merqes Raboci	0692856184
4	Bajkaj Village	Nurse – Bajkaj Health Center	Gurie Kahila	0692117509
5	Palavli Village	Kryeplak – Village Palavli	Reshat Raca	0682228023
6	Palavli Village	Teacher – Secondary school of Palavli	Feti Kuci	0692164201
7	Palavli Village	Nurse – Palavli Health Center	Halil Dauti	0692656977
8	Vergo Commune	Shefe e Finances	Leke Rogoci	0693442884
9	Vergo Commune	Economic Aid Specialist	Ballo Ahmeti	0692836332
10	Vergo Commune	Forestry	Tasim Zboba	0692590391
11	Vergo Commune	Director of the Secondary school Vergo	Kosta Xuxi	N/A

Main recommendations related to project implementation, as well as regarding the socio-economic situation of the area:

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To prevent the illegal interference in the environment.
- To improve waste depositing infrastructure;
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (heating in school).
- To raise awareness on waste management in the area

6.4. Main Findings of Social Assessment Survey

The household survey analysis is focused on the following:

- Socio-economic profile of the respondent
- Use, access and quality of land and Water
- Social concerns and development issues

The below table provide a **Matrix of Baseline indicators**. The sample survey, although small (30 HH data) represents about 7% of the HH in both villages (Bajkaj and Palavi).

Indicators (%)	Data	
	M	F
Gender	11 (37%)	19 (63%)
Age	24 - 40 y/o. 10 (33%)	41- 60 y/o. 11(37%) over 60 y/o.
Civil status	Married 22 (74%)	Single 3 (10%) Widow 4 (13%) Divorced 1 (3%)
Education level of the Head of HH	No education 0	Elementary 21 (70%) Secondary 1 Higher education and Vocational 4 University 5
Employment Status	Employed and Self-employed 12 (40%)	Unemployed not seeking a job 1 (3%) Unemployed jobseekers 3 (10%) Student 0 Pension 14 (47%)
Sector of Employment	Private Business /Commerce 2	Agriculture /Farming 6 Local administration/ public services 3 Housewife 0 Employee 0
Health Status of HH	Health problems = 2 HH members	

Indicators (%)		Data			
Average monthly income of HH (income per capita)	10000 – 25000 ALL	25001 – 55000 ALL	55001 – 120000 ALL	Over 1200001 ALL	
	12 HH (40%)	12 HH (40%)	5 HH (16.6%)	1 HH (3.3%)	
Main sources of Income for HH members <i>(From 30 surveyed HH, 12 of them (40%) have two main sources of income, while 18 (60%) have declared only one source of income- the figures are cumulative)</i>	Wage	Agriculture products /Farming	Pensions	Economic support by relatives	Remittances
	5	11	21	2	9
Use of Agriculture Products	HH Self-consumption	Wholesale	Retail		
	8 HH	1 HH	2 HH		
Livestock	Sheep & Goat	Chicken	Cattle	Bees	Other
	8 HH	5 HH	5 HH	2 HH	1
Satisfaction level of agriculture/livestock incomes <i>(per frequency of responses)</i>	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very high
	0 HH	3 HH	12 HH (75%)	1 HH	0 HH
Properties:	House	Agriculture land	Live-stocks	other immovable properties	
	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	21 (70%)	n/a	

Economic Data

Indicators (%)	Data
Services	No. of HH %
Electric power	30 100
Water Pipeline system	30 100
Sewerage system	0 0
(telephone and mobile)	30 100
(internet)	0 0
Electric power cuts	2h/day in winter season 1h/day in summer
Distance from the Health centers	Every village has one HC (distance calculated 0)
Distance from the school	Every village has one secondary school (distance calculated 0)
Health Center conditions	On average = 9 responses Good and very good = 21 responses
School conditions assessment	Bad = 5 responses On average = 15 responses Good and very good = 10
Access to Media: Do the newspaper reach your villages, and how frequent?	No. of HH % Not at all = 30 responses 100
Assessment of the current situation of waste management in your area	No. of HH % Very bad and poor = 25 HH out of 30 83
d. Other Assets	No. of HH %
Cars	11 36.7
Trucks (transportation vehicles)	1 3.3
Bicycles, motorcycles	3 10.0

6.5. Community level Meetings

Participation is a process through which community members influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them. The effectiveness of project investment is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. The involvement of community members in consultation meetings and semi-structured interviews increased the probability of to clarify the resettlement procedures from the legal point of view and economic terms of compensation. This is believed to facilitate the compensation and project preparation for the next phase.

The specific aims of the consultations were:

- To facilitate and improve project information sharing and aware the residents, and PAPs of the Bajkaj and Palavli villages on the expropriation procedures to minimize the conflicts and delays of the resettlement;
- To increase long term project sustainability and ownership; Reduce problems of institutional coordination;
- To make the RAP process transparent and reduce leakages; Increase effectiveness of sustainability of income restoration strategies, and improve monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

There were organized 2 consultation meetings with the participation of a target group (about 10 -12). The meeting was based in a predefined check-list of issues to be addressed (*See Annex 3: agenda % participants lists*). A moderator assisted by a facilitator moderated the discussions. The below information provides a summary of the main findings and recommendations.

Summaries of Focus Groups (2)

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Village Palavli	Semi-structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 12.00 – 13.30	Community focus group
Village Bajkaj	Semi-structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 14.30 – 16.00	Community focus group

MAIN FINDINGS

1. There is no landfill and/or place to deposit wastes in Palavli and Bajkaj Village. Inhabitants usually collect waste in a place away from their houses and burn them.
2. There is no person responsible on waste administration in both villages. The collection is done on volunteer basis by community in the area.
3. There have been cases of people suffering diseases mainly associated to respiration system (asthma)
4. The main environmental problems are related to the quality of water. The water supply of households in Bajkaj is managed by Commune of Vergo. The water is not safe and controlled, and some households obtain water through their self investments in the pipelines from natural sources. The water is not safe and controlled, but still households use water from the tap.
5. Population of the area is concerned about the waste in the area.
6. There have been no investments in landfill of urban waste in this area during last two years due to the lack of funds and financial resources of the commune.

7. The awareness campaigns toward the waste administration have been very sporadic in the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- To respect the ecological and environmental criteria for the construction of the landfill effect in the area, as per project design and periodically set up a monitoring mechanism;
- To consider the interest of the community while building any potential landfill away from residential places in other villages;
- To consider the agricultural and livestock damages while setting up a landfill;
- To invest on improvement of the water supply system;
- To invest in main and secondary roads in the area;
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area;
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations) based on EU standards and laws.

CONCLUSIONS

- ACER experts inform the participants on the project objectives and its main benefits for the community, its foreseen environmental protection measures, and introduced the legal framework to inform them about the expropriation procedures and all steps/procedures which safeguard the ownership rights. Also, they responded to all participants inquiries on project implementation, the compensation procedure, as well as introduced all foreseen grievance and monitoring mechanisms.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following major outcomes are reached:

- Affected people are informed and consulted about their options and rights, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement restoration alternatives;
- Affected people following the monitoring procedures upon project implementation have to be effectively compensated at full replacement cost for losses of their land attributable directly to the project.

Considering the situation post evaluation of CENSUS and RAP, we suggest that internal monitoring and supervision should consider:

- ⇒ To verify that the valuation of land lost, and the provision of compensation has been carried out in accordance with the resettlement policies;
- ⇒ To oversee that the RAP is implemented as designed and approved;
- ⇒ To verify that funds for implementation of the RAP are provided by the Project authorities in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

The main internal indicators that should be monitored regularly are:

- I. The entitlements are in accordance with the approved policy and that the assessment of compensation is carried out in accordance with agreed procedures.***
- II. Payment of compensation to the PAPs in the various categories is made in accordance with the level of compensation described in the RAP.***
- III. Public information and public consultation and grievance procedures are followed as described in the RAP.***

External Monitoring and Evaluation

We recommend that an Independent Monitoring Unit (IMU) should be established to evaluate implementation of compensation and resettlement.

The IMU shall be appointed to monitor the resettlement and compensation process and implementation of requirements to verify that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation have been implemented in accordance with the agreed RAP. The IMU will also be involved in the complaints and grievance procedures to ensure concerns raised by PAPs are addressed.

More specifically, the IMU will carry out the following:

- i) Review the results of the internal monitoring and review overall compliance with the RAP
- ii) Assess whether relocation objectives have been met especially with regard to housing, living standards, compensation levels, etc.
- iii) Assess general efficiency of relocation and formulate lessons for future guidance
- iv) Determine overall adequacy of entitlements to meet the objectives.

We recommend that ICZMP establish an IMU that draws on personnel with resettlement and social development experience. The project affected persons should be represented. Also they should be assisted in the process of obtaining the land property certificates to IPRO and other required documents regarding the land acquisition.

The objective of this unit will also be to provide a forum for skills sharing and to develop institutional capacity. It is important that the Unit is able to maintain a strong independent position and provide constructive feedback to the project to ensure the objectives are met.

Progress and performance of the RAP would be before, during, and after implementation. Using the baseline information that is being compiled through SA survey and Census through this RAP report, the ICZMP would be in a position to note changes that may have occurred before and after resettlement.

Some of the baseline indicators that are relevant to this study are:

Income statistics: Average annual family income within the communities should not fall below an agreed upon factor in the first 18 months after the move. Data should indicate that the socio-economic situation of the affected people is stable after one year. If, after a year, the situation of PAPs are found to be deteriorating further interventions may considered.

Entitlement Listing: Project affected persons must be provided with full financial compensation based on the market value of their land on the time of expropriation. This process must be completed before starting the investment – this will help to prevent dissatisfaction and concerns regarding the best value for their properties.

Responsible Parties: It is recommended that IZCMP be charged with the task of monitoring and evaluation of the PAPs. It will therefore be enlisted to continue the post project evaluation system and conduct actual monitoring and reporting.

Methodology for monitoring: The approaches and methods used would require regular dialogue and surveys of the affected communities. The dialogue will provide a forum for affected parties to air any grievances or complaints that may arise. The survey will provide a more objective form of progress measurement to complement the more subjective consultations/dialogue.

Data Collection

Qualified census personnel will collect data from a respectable research firm or government agency. The surveys should be conducted with the full consent and permission of affected parties.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data should be able to measure changes in net welfare based on pre-resettlement profile and post resettlement conditions. Where negative welfare is noted, it should be immediately address the same.

Reporting

Post - resettlement monitoring results should be subject to review by, representatives of the affected community.

7.1. Indicative Implementation Schedule

Steps	Months												
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	
Disclosure of RAP	X	X											
Formation of Local Grievances Committee (<i>LGC</i>)	X	X											
Education and Awareness Creation about RAP			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Procedures and Compensation				X	X	X	X	X					
Grievance Redress Measures				X	X	X	X	X					
Payment of Compensation				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Construction works													
Monitoring and Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1. Survey Templates

1.1. Census Questionnaire

CENSUS

Question. from Total

Municipality/ Commune/Village

Date / /

Name and Surname of the Respondent:

Age of Respondent: Years old

Gender: Male 1
Female 2

I. Could you please tell me more about each household member and write down their age, gender, marital status, education and occupation.

No.	Name of the family member (for family head too)	Age (years)	Gender 1.Male 2.Female	Marital Status 1.Married 2.Unmarried 3.Widowed 4.Divorced/Separated 5.Others	Education 1.Literate 2.Literate 3.Elementary 4.Secondary 5.High School 6.Graduate 7.Above	Working Status 1.Employed 2.Unemployed 3.Student 4.Job-Seeker 5.Retired 6.Self-Employed	Occupation 1. Family Business 2. Agriculture 3. Trade 4. Housewife 5. Employed 6. Local Admin 7. Professional 8. Public Service
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

II. Please fill the table below regarding your properties, their size and the crops cultivated on this plots.

What do you own from the below items?		Please, give the sizes for each of them (square meters)	Please, give the size of the affected plots from RAP (square meters)	Name the crops that you cultivate in these plots (if any)?
1	Irrigated land	.......m2	.......m2	
2	Non-Irrigated land	.......m2	.......m2	
3	Pastor/Grazing land	.......m2	.......m2	
4	Construction Land			
5	Fruit and trees	.......m2	.......m2	
6	Other	.......m2	.......m2	
7	Total	.......m2	.......m2	

III. Did you sell any properties/ part of your properties recently?	Yes	1
	No	2

IV. If Yes, please fill the table below regarding the selling price of your properties and how much do you estimates these properties now?			
The kind of properties sold recently?		How much was selling price of your properties (ALL /m2)	How much are you willing to sell it now (ALL /m2)
1	Irrigated land	.....AL L/m2	.....AL L/m2
2	Non-Irrigated land	.....AL L/m2	.....ALL /m2
3	Pastor/Grazing land	.....AL L/m2	.....AL L/m2
4	Construction Land	.....AL L/m2	.....ALL /m2
5	Fruit and trees	.....AL L/m2	.....ALL /m2
6	Other	.....AL L/m2	.....A LL/m2

7	Total	.....AL L/m2	.....A LL/m2
8	I don't know		

V.	Are you the only owner of the plot we are talking about?	Yes, I am the only owner	1
		I am one of the owners	2
VI.	If not, how many owners are there except you?	..... owners	
VII.	Is the ownership of the plot formally registered and do you have a deed?	Yes, I have a deed	1
		No, but I have start the registration procedures	2
		No, I don't have a deed	3

VIII. Data about the location of the plots that will be affected by the sanitary landfill establishment?

X (UTM)	Y (UTM)	Width	Length	North	East

Interviewer's Name.....

1.2. Households Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire NO.

Date

A. Demographic Data

1. Municipality /Commune

1a. Municipality Name:

1b. Commune Name:

2. City/Village

2a. City Name:

2b. Village Name:

3. Name and Surname of Respondent:

4. Age of Respondent:

Years old

5. Gender: Female

Male

	Marital Status	Married	1					
		Unmarried.	2					
		Divorced/ Separated	3					
		Widowed	4					
	Your relation with the head of Household?	I am the Head	1					
		Wife	2					
		Husband	3					
		Parent	4					
		Mother/Father in law	5					
		Nephey	6					
		Grand Parent	7					
		Other, specify _____	8					
	Number of family members living in this house	<input type="text"/> Members	1					
Could you please tell me more about each household member and write down their age, gender, marital status, education and occupation.								
No.	Name of the family member	Age	Gender	Marital Status	Education	Working Status	Occupation	Does any of your HH members had health problems RECENTLY?
	(for family head too)	(years)	1.Male 2.Female	1.Married 2.Unmarried 3.Widowed 4.Divorced /Separated 5.Others	1.Literate 2.Literate 3.Primary 4.Secondary 5..High School 6.Graduate 7.Above	1.Employed 2.Unemployed 3.Student 4.Job-Seeker 5.Retired 6.Self-Employed	1.Family Business 2.Agriculture 3. Trade 4.Housewife 5.Employed 6. Local Admin 7. Professional 8.Public Service	1. Yes 2. No (please add Yes or No in each family member)
1								
2								

3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
1								
0								

B. Family Income		
If unemployed, how long have you been unemployed?	less than a month	1
	1-3 months	2
	4-6 months	3
	7-12 months	4
	more than a years	5
	more than 2 years	6
Are you the main breadwinner of the household?	Yes	1
	No	2
Members of your family aged 16-64 years unemployed and looking for a job?	___ persons	1
How many of them are female?	___ persons	2
Members of your family emigrant in different countries:	No one	1
	Long time emigrants _____ (persons)	2
	Short time emigrants _____ (persons)	3
What are the resources that contribute to your family monthly income? (Choose as many as apply)	Wages _____ ALL	1
	Pension _____ ALL	2
	Unemployment assistance _____ ALL	3
	Remittances _____ ALL	4
	Donations _____ ALL	5
	Family business income _____ ALL	6
	Crops _____ ALL	7
	Diary _____ ALL	8
	Non-farming jobs _____ ALL	9
	Fishing _____ ALL	10

	Properties / Lease _____ ALL	11
	Others _____ ALL	12
	TOTAL - _____ ALL Specify:	13
	What is the influence of the income generated by your agricultural production to your total income?	
	No influence	1
	Small influence	2
	Average	3
	Main influence	4
	Totally	5
	What is cultivated mainly in your agricultural land/plot?	
	Wheat	1
	Maize	2
	Fodder	3
	Potatoes	4
	Vegetables	5
	Watermelons	6
	Fruits	7
	Others, specify _____	8
	How do you use your agricultural products?	
	For own Consumption	1
	Wholesale	2
	Retail	3
	Others, specify _____	4
	Does your family have?	
	Sheeps	1
	Up to 10	2
	10-50	3
	More than 50	4
	Goats	5
	Up to 10	6
	10-50	7
	More than 50	8
	Bee	9
	Poulties	10
	Horses	11
	Others, specify _____	12
	How do you use your livestock products?	
	For own Consumption	1
	Wholesale	2
	Retail	3
	Others, specify _____	4

	What is your satisfaction level regarding the income generated from your products (agricultural and livestock)?	Very low	1
		low	3
		average	4
		high	5
		Very high	6
C. Living and Social Conditions			
	In your opinion, how has changed the number of people living in your village during the period 2005-2009?	Decreased Significantly	1
		Decreased	2
		Equal	3
		Increased	4
		Increased Significantly,	5
	Have you or your family the ownership on :	Vehicle	1
		Truck, pickup	2
		Bicycle	
		Motobicycle	
	Do you have access to the following (<i>check more than one choice</i>)	Connection to electricity	1
		Connection to water supply	2
		Connection to sewerage system	3
		Telephone	4
		Internet	5
	What are the conditions of the school structure in your village?	No school	1
		Very bad	2
		bad	3
		normal	4
		good	5
		Very good	6
	What are the conditions of the equipments and medical centre structure in your village?	No medical centre	1
		Very bad	2
		bad	3
		normal	4
		good	5
		Very good	6
	If no medical centre in your village, how far is the nearest one?	_____ km	
	Are daily newspapers coming regularly to your village?	No	1
		Rarely	3

		Frequently	5
During 2011, how many times did you have power cut:	a. Winter _____ hours,		1
	b. Summer _____ hours		2
During 2011, how many times did you have a water supply outage:	a. Winter _____ hours,		1
	b. Summer _____ hours		2
How does your household access water?	taps in household (piped network)		1
	taps outside household but on property		2
	public taps		3
	Well in our property		4
	Well in the village		5
	Cistern		6
	Spring		7
	Buy potable water		8
How do you evaluate the quality of the water?	Very bad		1
	bad		2
	normal		3
	good		4
	Very good		5
		Yes	1
		No	2
What kind of real estate do you have?			
Property owned			
Property owned	How many?	Cost of buying it?	How much are you willing to sell it now
1 ()Flat	.....	.....ALL	.....ALL
2 ()Shop	.....	.....ALL	.....ALL
3 ()House	.....	.....ALL	.....ALL
		
4 ()Land	.....	.....ALL	.....ALL
Other.....	.....	.....ALL	.....ALL
How is the level of car traffic in the roads of your villages or in the roads connecting with other villages?	Very low		1
	low		2
	normal		3
	high		4
	Very high		5
What about your village roads conditions?	not paved		1
	are almost all unpaved		2
	are partially paved		3
	are almost all paved		4
	are all paved		5

	According to your opinion, how would the construction/reconstruction of a road improve your life conditions?		
	How do you evaluate the work done and the motivation of your local representatives regarding your comune and community?	Very good	1
		good	2
		somewhat	3
		sufficiently	4
		far	5
	Are you involve you in the local institutions decision-making process?	Yes	1
		No	2

End of the Questionnaire

1.3. Check-List of Questions for Semi-Structured Key Informant Interview and Focus Groups discussions
(in Albanian)

Drejtuar: **Grupeve te Interesit** (perfshire)
(Administrate = 4)
Perfaqesues te Komunes Vergo, Rrethi Delvine, Qarku Vlore

- Speciali i Ndhimes Ekonomike
- Specialist i Planifikimit Urban/Inxhinier nese nuk ka specialist për problemet e administrimit të mbetjeve urbane
- Kryepalaku Villaget Bajkaj dhe Palavli (2)

(Sherbime = 2)

- Drejtor/e ose Mesues i Shkolles se Mesme / Nentevjecare
- Mjeku i Qendres Shendetesore / Ambulances

(Biznes Privat ne zone = 1)
Total = 7 – 8 Intervista

Pyetje te pergjithshme

- 1) Nga i sigurojne te ardhurat kryesore familjet ne zonen tuaj?
 - nga punesimi → cilat jane sektoret kryesore?
 - bujqesia → sa % e familjeve kane toke bujqesore te kultivueshme?
 - blegtoria,
 - bizneset private te tjera (jo-bujqesore)
 - remitancat/ dergesat nga emigrantet
 - tjetere?
- 2) A eshte e larte papunesia ne kete zone? (no. ose %)
 - Kush jane me shume te papune femrat apo meshkujt?
 - Sa familje marrin ndihme ekonomike dhe ndihma te tjera nga shteti? (no. dhe ose/%)
 - identifikim i popullise vulnerable qe mund te kene nevojte per asistence te vecante
- 3) Si eshte niveli i emigracionit dhe migracionit ne Villagen tuaj?
 - cilat jane destinacionet kryesore?
 - cilat jane arsyet per te emigruar/ migruar?
- 4) Cili eshte statusi i regjistrimit te titujve të pronësisë mbi shtepite/asetet tuaja?
 - Marredhenia me ZRPP?
- 5) A jane bere investime ne zonen tuaj?
 - Ne se po ne cilin sektor kryesisht?

Pyetje specifike ne lidhje me ndertimim e vendgrumbullimit te mbetjeve urbane

1. Si realizohet aktualisht grumbullimi i mbetjeve urbane te zones suaj (Commune/fshatra)?
2. A ka nje specialist për problemet e administrimit të mbetjeve urbane ne zonen tuaj (komune)?
3. A eshte grumbullimi i mbetjeve urbane i rregullt/periodik?
4. Cila eshte gjendja e vend-depozitimit ekzistues? Cfare impakti/efekti ka pasur deri me tani grumbullimi i plehrave ne shendetin e banoreve te komunitetit tuaj? Ndonje rast specifik?
5. A jane identifikuar probleme mjedisore? Specifikoni
6. Cfare mund te na thoni ne lidhje me cilesine e ujit? A eshte i pijshem? Ne se jo si e sigurojne ujin e pijshem familjet ne zonen tuaj? a) e blejne; b) e zjejne; c) e mbushin ne ndonje burim afer shtepise suaj?
7. A jane bere investime ne grumbullimin dhe/ ose depozitimin e plehrave ne zonen tuaj keto 2 vitet e fundit? Ne se po cfare impakti kane patur ne komunitet? Ne se jo kush mendoni se jane arsyet?
8. A eshte bere ndonje fushate/ aktivitet per te rritur ndërgjegjësimin me qëllim që administrimi i mbetjeve të kthehet në çështje prioritare ne zonen tuaj (nga drejtuesit e institucioneve apo organizatat jo fitimpruresë) duke përfshirë median, edukimin në shkolla, etj?
9. Cfare do te donit te ndryshonte ne zonen tuaj ne lidhje me menazhimin e plehrave?

Annex 2. Individual Reports of Key Informant Interviews

Vergo Commune

Interview 1

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Vergo, Sarande	Semi- structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 10.00 – 10.30	Representative of Social Aid (SS)

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The total number of population in the Commune of Vergo is around 4480 (2245 M and 2235 F). Households in Commune of Vergo are very poor due to the lack of labor force in the villages. Main source of income are livestock products and agricultural products. They produce just for self consuming.
 - There are employment (mainly in education and health. There is also 1 doctor who visit the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - There are some private businesses operating in the area mainly dairy (2 entrepreneurs on dairy products), quarry and construction firm in the area and to 2-3 bars existing in certain villages.
 - Emigration - the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. Both men and women The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Woman usually take care of houseworks.
3. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. It is not taken into consideration the lack of workforce in the household. Still the self administration of the commune does not obtain income to households under extreme poverty. The only beneficiaries of social security scheme are people with disability. The overall number of beneficiaries under social security scheme are approximately 150. 7 of them are physically disabled people. 6 of them are blind people (sensor disability). 53 are born with disability and they are beneficiaries of the scheme up to the age of 25. 65 are working working disabled people. 17 of them obtain income though assisting the personal care of this vulnerable community. The village of Bajkaj has 27 disabled people and the village of Palavi has 19.
4. Emigration is a characteristic of the area due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece has been the main destination of emigration. Also, a very few have moved to Italy. Internal migration has been toward Saranda and Delvina.
5. Property and assets (houses) are not recorded in the cadaster and/or mortgage. This due to the neglect of owners themselves, as well as due to the bureaucracy and long lasting process. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the commune of Vergo by people themselves in construction of their houses. There is also the investment of main road by the government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To assist and accelerate the process of property registration
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To develop social protection scheme for households under extreme poverty.

Interview 2

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Vergo, Sarande	Semi- structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 10.30 – 11.00	Chief of finance

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The main sources of income are livestock products and less from agricultural products. Households produce just for self consuming.
 - Employment is mainly in education, health, commune administration and maintained of roads, pipelines. There is also 1 doctor who visit the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - There are some private businesses operating in the area mainly dairy (2 entrepreneurs on dairy products), quarry and construction firm in the area and to 2-3 bars existing in certain villages.
 - Emigration - the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Women usually take care of housework.
3. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. It is not taken into consideration the lack of workforce in the household. Still the self administration of the commune does not obtain income for households under extreme poverty. Rarely only 1-2 household benefit from social security scheme. The only beneficiaries of social security scheme are people with disability and are the most vulnerable population in the area. The overall numbers of beneficiaries under social security scheme are approximately 150. 7 of them are physically disabled people. 6 of them are blind people (sensor disability). 53 are born with disability and they are beneficiaries of the scheme up to the age of 25. 65 are working disabled people. 17 of them obtain income though assisting the personal care of this vulnerable community. The village of Bajkaj has 37 disabled people and the village of Palavli has 23.
4. 30 % of population has emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece has been the main destination of emigration. Internal migration has been toward Saranda and Delvina.
5. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burokracy and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the commune of Vergo by people themselves in construction of their houses. There is also the investment of main road by the government.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To assist and accelerate the process of property registration
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To prevent the illegal interference in the environment.

Interview 3

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Vergo, Sarande	Semi-structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 11.05 - 11.30	Representative of Forests and Pastures

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The main sources of income are livestock products (36000 cattle) and more from agricultural products (cultivation of olives almost 700 olives per each farmer).
 - Employment is mainly in education, health, commune administration and maintained of roads, pipelines.
 - There are some private businesses operating in the area mainly dairy (2 entrepreneurs on dairy products), quarry and construction firm in the area and to 2-3 bars existing in certain villages.
2. Emigration has been an essential source of income for households in the area.
3. It is assumed that there is no unemployment in the area and surrounded villages considering that inhabitants have their own land and property. But still the number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Women usually take care of housework.
4. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. The only beneficiaries of social security scheme are people with disability and are the most vulnerable population in the area
5. 30 % of populations have emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece has been the main destination of emigration, a few in Italy. Internal migration has been toward Saranda and Delvina. There is a trend of population coming from the cities intending to invest in the villages.
6. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burochrary and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
7. The interference of people in the environment has damaged the Kalase River. Investments have been in the construction of health centers in 7 villages of the commune (Bajkaj, Palavli, Senice, Kalase, Kopaceza, Fushe Vrria, Totezoti. There are around 4600 people living in the commune and there is only one doctor covering all health centers. There is also the investment of main road by the government.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To assist and accelerate the process of property registration
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To prevent the illegal interference in the environment.

Interview 4

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Vergo, Sarande	Semi-structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 9.00 – 9.30	Teacher

MAIN FINDINGS

1. Households in Commune of Vergo provide the incomes through :
 - Agriculture (cultivation of medicinal plants). Both man and women are involved in agricultural work and also children during the summer holidays.
 - livestock products.
 - employment (mainly in education and health sector -10 nurses in the area). There are around 17 teachers in the area and 10 nurses. There is also one doctor who visit the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - private business – there is a fery few numbers of people self – employed and/or employed in private sector, mainly at dairy, quarry and construction firm in the area and to a few bars existing in certain villages.
 - Emigration – the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Woman usually take care of houseworks.
3. Commune does not support with social aid to households under porverty and/or low income. The only beneficiaries are people with disability.
4. Emigration is a characteristic of the area due to the poor ecomical condition people live. Greece has been the main destination of emigration. Also, a few have moved to Italy, US and Netherland. Internal migration has been toward Saranda and Delvina. However, some of the inhabitants possess the house in the village they previously lived.
5. Property and assests are not recorded in the cadaster and/or morgage. This due to the neglecton of owners themselves, as well as due to the burocracy and long lasting process. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the commune of Vergo as follow:
 - Health sector (contruction of health centers in 5 villages out of 7)
 - Partial invenstment in education sector
 - Infrastrucure (main axe is under contruction).

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To improve waste depositing infrastructure;
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life inthe area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (heating in school).

Bajkaj Village
Interview 5

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Bajkaj village	Semi-structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 16.00 – 16.30	Nurse

MAIN FINDINGS

1. Households in Commune of Vergo provide the incomes mainly through livestock products.
 - Agriculture (cultivation of medicinal plants). Both man and women are involved in agricultural work and also children during the summer holidays.
 - Employment (mainly in education and health. There is also one doctor who visit the Commune’s Health center once a week.
 - There are some private businesses operating in the area mainly dairy, quarry and construction firm in the area and to 2-3 bars existing in certain villages.
 - Emigration – the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Woman usually take care of housework.
3. Commune does not support with social aid to households under poverty and/or low income. The only beneficiaries are people with disability.
4. Emigration is a characteristic of the area due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece has been the main destination of emigration. Also, a very few have moved to Italy, and Germany. Internal migration has been toward Saranda.
5. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burocracy and long lasting process. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the Bajkaj by people themselves in construction of their houses. There is also the investment of main road by the government.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To develop s social protection scheme for households under extreme poverty.

Interview 6

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Village Bajkaj	Semi- structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 10.30 – 11.00	Business Representative

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The main sources of income are livestock products and from agricultural products (cultivating olives). Households produce just for self consuming.
 - Employment is mainly in education, health and partially construction. There is also 1 doctor who visits the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - Emigration – the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. Both men and women are unemployed, but the number of unemployed women is higher than the men.
3. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. It is not taken into consideration the lack of workforce in the household. Still the self administration of the commune does not obtain income for households under extreme poverty. People in the village suffer of asthma and respiration diseases mainly.
4. Population of the village has emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece and US has been the main destination of emigration and less in Italy and the Netherland. Internal migration has been toward Saranda, Tirana, but people still possess their houses in the village.
5. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. The houses built in the '60 and nowadays are recorded in the mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the bureaucracy and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the village of Bajkaj by people themselves in construction of their houses and water pipelines. The water pipelines are old, amortized and it is exposed toward risk of pollution. People have invested themselves on water sources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area by local government
- To assist and accelerate the process of property registration
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).

Interview 7

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Village Bajkaj	Semi-structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 10.30 – 11.00	Teacher

MAIN FINDINGS

1. Bajkaj has 1680 inhabitants. The main sources of income are livestock products and from agricultural products (cultivating olives). Households produce just for self consuming.
 - Employment is mainly in education, health. There is also 1 doctor who visit the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - Emigration – the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Women usually take care of housework.
3. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land.
4. Population of the village has emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece and US has been the main destination of emigration and less in Italy. Internal migration has been toward Saranda, Tirana, but people still possess their houses in the village.
5. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. The houses built in the '60 and nowadays are recorded in the mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burocracy and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the village of Bajkaj by people themselves in construction of their houses. It was invested in construction of Health center, electricity, but not water. The water pipelines are old, amortized and it is exposed toward risk of pollution. People have invested themselves on water sources.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations) through assessing the possibility of a waste management landfill in a non-residential area in other villages.

Interview 8

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Village Bajkaj	Semi- structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012 14.30 - 15.00	Community liaison (kryeplaku)

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The main sources of income are livestock products and less from agricultural products. Households produce just for self consuming.
 - Employment is mainly in education (2 teachers), health (2 nurses), commune administration and maintained of roads, pipelines. There is also 1 doctor who visits the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - Some people are employed in private businesses operating in the area mainly dairy, bar and construction firm in the area.
 - Only 20 households have emigrated in providing very low incomes due to the crisis in Greece.
2. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Women usually take care of housework.
3. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. It is not taken into consideration the lack of workforce in the household. Still the self administration of the commune does not obtain income for households under extreme poverty.
4. Population of the village has emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece has been the main destination of emigration. Internal migration has been toward Saranda.
5. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burocracy and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been a few investments in the village of Bajkaj mainly in electricity. The internal network of water condition is poor. The water pipelines are old, amortized and it is exposed toward risk of pollution. People have invested themselves on water sources. Inhabitants themselves have invested in construction of their houses. Waste administration is done on volunteer bases by community members.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To raise awareness on waste management in the area
- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).

Palavi Village

Interview 9

<u>Location (Municipality/Commune)</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date and Time</u>	<u>Representative</u>
Village Palavli	Semi- structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 10.30 – 11.00	Community liaison (kryeplaku)

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The main sources of income are livestock products and less from agricultural products. Households produce just for self consuming.
 - Employment is mainly in education, health, commune administration and maintained of roads, pipelines. There is also 1 doctor who visit the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - Some people are employed in private businesses operating in the area mainly dairy, quarry and construction firm in the area.
 - Emigration – the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Women usually take care of housework.
3. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. It is not taken into consideration the lack of workforce in the household. Still the self administration of the commune does not obtain income for households under extreme poverty.
4. Population of the village has emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece has been the main destination of emigration. Internal migration has been toward Saranda.
5. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burocracy and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the village of Palavli by people themselves in construction of their houses. There is have been investment in Health center, but not in school. The water pipelines are old, amortized and it is exposed toward risk of pollution. People have invested themselves on water sources.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To assist and accelerate the process of property registration
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To prevent the illegal interference in the environment.

Interview 10

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Village Palavli	Semi- structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 10.30 - 11.00	Teacher

MAIN FINDINGS

7. The main sources of income are livestock products and from agricultural products (cultivating olives). Households produce just for self consuming.
 - Employment is mainly in education, health. There is also 1 doctor who visit the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - Emigration - the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
8. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Women usually take care of housework.
9. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. It is not taken into consideration the lack of workforce in the household. Still the self administration of the commune does not obtain income for households under extreme poverty. People in the village suffer of asthma and respiration diseases manly.
10. Population of the village has emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece and US has been the main destination of emigration and less in Italy. Internal migration has been toward Saranda, Tirana, but people still possess their houses in the village.
11. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. The houses built in the '60 and nowadays are recorded in the mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burocracy and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
12. There have been some investments in the village of Palavli by people themselves in construction of their houses. It was invested in construction of Health center, but not in school. The water pipelines are old, amortized and it is exposed toward risk of pollution. People have invested themselves on water sources.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To assist and accelerate the process of property registration
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To prevent the illegal interference in the environment.

Interview 11

Location (Municipality/Commune)	Activity	Place	Date and Time	Representative
Village Palavli	Semi- structure Interview	Sarande	15 February 2012, 10.30 - 11.00	Nurse

MAIN FINDINGS

1. The main sources of income are livestock products and from agricultural products (cultivating olives). Households produce just for self consuming.
 - Employment is mainly in education, health. There is also 1 doctor who visit the Commune's Health center once a week.
 - Some people are employed in private businesses operating in the area mainly dairy, quarry and construction firm in the area.
 - Emigration – the incomes provided by emigrants are low due to the crisis in Greece.
2. The number of unemployed women is higher than the men. Women usually take care of housework.
3. Households are not subjects of social security scheme due to the beneficiary of agricultural land. It is not taken into consideration the lack of workforce in the household. Still the self administration of the commune does not obtain income for households under extreme poverty. People in the village suffer of asthma and respiration diseases manly.
4. Population of the village has emigrated due to the poor economical condition people live, especially young people. Greece has been the main destination of emigration and less in Italy. Internal migration has been toward Saranda.
5. Property and assets are not recorded in the cadastre and/or mortgage. The houses built in the '60 and nowadays are recorded in the mortgage. This due to the neglecting of owners themselves, as well as due to the burocracy and long lasting process. Owners do not possess the Act of Ownership issued by the Council of District. Almost all inhabitants are in the process of registering their assets.
6. There have been some investments in the village of Palavli by people themselves in construction of their houses. It was invested in construction of Health center, but not in school. The water pipelines are old, amortized and it is exposed toward risk of pollution. People have invested themselves on water sources.

RECCOMENDATIONS

- To interfere on fixing amortized water pipelines in the area
- To assist and accelerate the process of property registration
- To improve the roads and waste infrastructure respectively in the area.
- To increase investment and employment possibilities in order to have a better quality of life in the area
- To develop infrastructural investments in the benefit of local communities (waste management policies, employment possibilities for local populations).
- To prevent the illegal interference in the environment.

Annex 3. List of Participants in Social Assessment field activities

List of Participants in the Semi-Structured Interviews (Key Informants)

No.	Institution	Position	Name Surname	Contacts
1	Village Bajkaj	Community leader (Kryeplaku)	Blerim Kullaj	0692131479
2	Village Bajkaj	Business representatives	Bledar Lazaj	Nuk pranon te jape nr
3	Village Bajkaj	Teacher – Secondary school of Bakaj	Merqes Raboci	0692856184
4	Village Bajkaj	Nurse – Health Center	Gurie Kahila	0692117509
5	Village Palavli	Community leader (Kryeplaku)	Reshat Raca	0682228023
6	Village Palavli	Teacher – Secondary school of Palavli	Feti Kuci	0692164201
7	Village Palavli	Nurse – Health Center	Halil Dauti	0692656977
8	Commune Vergo	Finance Chief	Leke Rogoci	0693442884
9	Commune Vergo	Economic Aid	Ballo Ahmeti	0692836332
10	Commune Vergo	Forestry Expert	Tasim Zboba	0692590391
11	Commune Vergo	Director of Secondary School	Kosta Xuxi	N/A

List of Participants in the 2 organized Focus Groups Discussions

No.	Name Surname	Location	Employment Status	Contacts
1	Halil Dauti	Village Palavli	Nurse	0692656997
2	Orest sinani	Village Palavli	Police officer	0692151756
3	Hulo Dauti	Village Palavli	Pensionist	0693560934
4	Gjeno Raca	Village Palavli	Housewife	0682228023
5	Eduart Shehu	Village Bajkaj	Construction	0692916183
6	Joana Kuci	Village Bajkaj	Businessman	0695519600
7	Kristo Xhoga	Village Bajkaj	Unemployed	0692117479
8	Laert Muho	Village Bajkaj	Emigrant	0692484637
9	Vagjel Muho	Village Bajkaj	Construction	0695766673
10	Abedin Kuci	Village Bajkaj	Businessman	0696596699
11	Ermal Xhuvani	Village Bajkaj	Unemployed	0693064720