Ministry of Internal Affairs
Department of Emergency Situations
General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)
Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate „Nicolae Iorga” and Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment

April 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS

DRM	Disaster risk management
BESI	Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate
BFD	Botoșani Fire Detachment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EGO	Emergency Governmental Ordinance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Environmental Permit
EPAB	Environmental Protection Agency Botoșani
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental Social Management Plan
GD	Governmental Decision
GIES	General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations
BFD	Botoșani Fire Detachment
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoIA/DES/GIES	Ministry of Internal Affairs/Department of Emergency Situations/General Inspectorate Emergency Situations
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
OJ	Official Journal of Romania
OP	Operational Policy
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background Information

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures related to the retrofitting of existing structures and the functional upgrading of a building serving the ***Botoșani „Nicolae Iorga" Emergency Situation Inspectorate (BESI) and*** the ***Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment (BFD),*** one of the sub-project investments that is being financed by the World Bank funded ***Romania Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Project*** (P166302). This sub project investment will involve the retrofitting of existing structures, the functional upgrading of building and an attic extension, that will accommodate improved working conditions for Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment (BFD) and Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate staff, energy efficient features and inclusive facilities for disabled persons and women.

This ESMP is based on the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)[1] that has been prepared for the ***Romania Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Project***. This ESMF outlines procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project to comply with World Bank Safeguard Policies, including OP/BP4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and OP/BP on Access to Information and with the legislation and normative and legal acts of Romania that govern preparation and implementation of environmental and social protection actions. It will ensure that project activities are environmentally and socially sustainable throughout the project implementation cycle and will provide MoIA-DES-GIES engineering and technical staff and consultants with an appropriate institutional, normative, and technical framework for this purpose.

Project objective and activities – Romania Disaster Risk Management Project

This project is the first of a series of investment operations to support long-term physical resilience to disaster and climate risks in Romania and starts with the one of the most urgent needs for a well-functioning DRM system: disaster-resilient emergency response facilities that meet modern standards.

The objective of the proposed project is to enhance the resilience of critical disaster and emergency response infrastructure and to strengthen the government's capacities in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The project's activities include the following: *Component 1 on Improving seismic resilience of disaster and emergency response infrastructure*, through investments in building infrastructure, structural strengthening and modernization; Component *2 on Enhancing technical capacity for risk reduction investment planning*; and *Component 3 on Project Management*. This component will support all costs related with implementing and managing the Project

Objectives of the Environmental and Social Management Plan

In accordance with the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards, the project will undertake dedicated procedures and operations to assure the avoidance or mitigation of any

[1] The document can be consulted on GIES website

negative impacts that are created at the level of the local environment and communities, as a result of retrofitting and functional upgrading works, as well as the operation of the future facilities. The current Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) reflects the baseline site conditions, the expected outcomes and risks in terms of environment and community, as well as mitigation measures to reduce potential risks.

Objective of the Environmental Assessment (EA)
The objective of the EA is to analyze the potential environmental and social issues related to the proposed Project and to ensure that these aspects are addressed, mitigated and monitored during the project implementation in compliance with WB requirements and Romanian environmental & social legislation.

Sub-project site location and characteristics
The Botoșani Fire Detachment and the Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate function in several buildings located in Botoșani, 3 Uzinei Street. The buildings are identified by cadastral no. 65372 according to the Land Book no. 65372 which consists of a land area of 7.636 sqm and six constructions, the main two serving as BESI and BFD headquarters and a garage for the BFD operational vehicles. The operational building used by both BESI and BFD staff has been built in 1983 and currently presents a high risk of serios structural deterioration in the event of an earthquake. This construction that serves as the administrative pavilion of „Nicolae Iorga" BESI's headquarters and Botoșani Fire Department will be retrofitted, extended with an attic and functionally upgraded. The works will result in assuring compliance with sanitary and protection norms related to environmental protection, energy efficiency, operational safety and fire protection.
Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate provides permanent and unitary coordination - at the level of the county's local committees and operational centers for emergency situations, firefighter detachments and guards, including voluntary and private services dedicated to the prevention, monitoring and management of emergency situations. The inspectorate is also open to the public, receiving requests and providing guidance for fire safety to citizens and institutions. The emergency situation activity in Botoșani county consists in coordinating all the emergency response activities carried out by firefighters and SMURD ambulance services to an area of 4986 square km, serving approximately 399 000 persons in 78 administrative territorial units, including two municipalities and five towns.

Sub-project Environmental Category. The project was assigned Category B for the purpose of its EA. For such type of project, it is necessary to conduct an EA and prepare an ESMP which should be based on WB and national EA rules and procedures. The sub-project ESMP should be used for the project implementation and its main provisions need to be included in the project documents.

Sub-Project environmental impacts and risks
The overall findings of the ESMP are that short-term negative impacts on air, soil, water, and acoustic environment can be expected, especially during civil works. The environmental issues likely to be associated with the project activities include: noise generation; impact on soil and on

water by the construction run-offs; disturbance of traffic during retrofitting and functional upgrading works; construction dust and wastes; and workers safety. However, these adverse impacts will be temporary and site specific and will be mitigated through implementing adequate avoidance and/or mitigation measures.
The existing building is not part of the list of historical monuments but is located in the protected area of „Vama Veche" cultural heritage building inscribed in the Official List of Historical Monuments with the code BT II m 01938. The necessary approvals have been obtained from the responsible institutions of the Ministry of Culture and all measures will be respected so that the historical building in the vicinity will not be affected as a result of the execution of construction works.

Sub-Project social impacts and risks

The main findings of the social screening process and the feasibility study indicate that social risks are low and that the retrofitting and functional upgrading process will not involve land acquisition or any economic displacement to private properties in the vicinity of the investment objective.

The project is expected to have a mainly positive social impact at the level of the community by: providing a healthy and safe environment for the existing and future members of staff currently working at BFD and BESI, reducing the risks of collapse and human accidents in case of an earthquake, contributing to the climate change adaptation process, providing gender equality and universal access in the newly built facilities, thus promoting equal treatment among current and future members of staff.

The two main areas of concern in relation to negative social impacts are related to the relocation process and the working conditions in the temporary site, as well as disturbances created by construction works to neighboring properties. These are related to: discomfort of the neighbors due to noise and dust pollution, potential interruptions in utilities for neighboring properties, at the time of connecting the new installations to gas, water, sewerage, electricity; health and safety risks related to retrofitting and functional upgrading and relocation of BFD and BESI staff, temporary increase of traffic congestion and road accident risks during transport of waste resulted from retrofitting and functional upgrading works and building materials.

Appropriate planning, outreach, consultations with affected parties, grievance redress mechanisms and monitoring procedures are expected to avoid or keep these impacts at a minimum low.

Environmental and Social Management Plan. The ESMP of sub-project Retrofitting and functional upgrading of the building of BESI „Nicolae Iorga" Headquarters and Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment includes, along the WB safeguards policies applied to the current project, a description of the policies, legal, and administrative framework in place in Romania regarding EA, environmental management, social protection policies, and other technical norms. It contains also: (a) a series of activities targeted at mitigating identified adverse impacts; (b) monitoring plan for ESMP implementation; (c) implementing arrangements as well as a short analysis of project beneficiaries.

Environmental mitigation measures. The ESMP of sub-project Retrofitting and functional upgrading of the building of BESI ”Nicolae Iorga” Headquarters and Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment stipulates all adverse environmental impacts associated with the project will be prevented, eliminated, or minimized to an acceptable level. This can be achieved through continuous refinement and effective implementation of the environmental mitigation measures, including careful selection of project interventions that would avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts on the environment of surrounding urban areas; conducting retrofitting and functional upgrading works for the existing building in a way that would prevent as much as possible cutting of trees, destroying of landscape in one involved green square, pollution of air and soil; ensuring labor safety and health impacts during welding operations etc.

Social mitigation measures. The ESMP includes mitigation measures that are meant to avoid or reduce the negative impacts that the project might have on BFD and BESI staff, neighboring properties, and community members in Botoșani. In relation to retrofitting and functional upgrading works, the social safeguards team will ensure that planning activities are sensitive to human health aspects. For the purpose of engaging with potentially affected persons, the sub-project will consult with relevant stakeholders, organize public consultations and set-up a grievance mechanism dedicated to the affected parties.

Environmental and social monitoring. Environmental and social monitoring during project implementation provides information about the project environmental and social impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the client and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of sub-project supervision and allows corrective action to be taken when needed. The monitoring section of the ESMP provides: (a) details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements; and, (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

Environmental and social supervision and reporting. The ESMP implementation will be supervised by both environmental and social safeguard specialist and PIU staff periodically (as per monitoring schedule), as well as by the WB (during its supervision missions) and by the local environmental guard inspectors. Furthermore, the safeguards specialists will present semiannually short information about the ESMP implementation as part of the Progress Reports to be presented to the WB by the client.

Integration of the ESMP into project documents. The ESMP provisions will form part of the design documents for the sub-project Retrofitting and functional upgrading of the building of BESI ”Nicolae Iorga” Headquarters and Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment and will be included in construction contracts for proposed activities, both into specifications and bills of quantities. Furthermore, the Contractors will be required to include the associated to ESMP mitigation and monitoring costs in their financial bids and required to comply with the ESMP provisions while implementing the sub-project activities.

Implementing arrangements.
The PIU's environmental and social experts are directly responsible with the implementation of the ESMP during all phases of the project. Many of the responsibilities under the mitigation measures fall under the responsibility of contractors, meaning that the E&S experts will need to supervise and monitor their implementation.
At the level of each sub-project, however, local expertise is needed to support the preparation of the ESMP (e.g., baseline data, press contacts, public consultation organization, etc.) but also during implementation. The following staff members at the level of Botoșani Emergency Situations Inspectorates are expected to fulfill supporting activities for the PIU E&S experts: health & safety, environment and social responsible, technical staff, local coordinator, public relation officer.

Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure
The main stakeholders of the BFD and BESI subproject are the local community served by unit, current workforce of the BFD and BESI, staff employed in the retrofitting and functional upgrading phases, neighboring properties, institutions, and persons.
The project is expected to have limited negative impact on current BESI and BFD staff and on neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction, and other disturbances that may be experienced by the local community in Botoșani, as a result of these works, means that the project should take all the means to engage with these affected parties, in order to understand their concerns, their discomfort and suggestions, and mitigate as much as possible the adverse impacts towards them. The guiding principle of the consultation and engagement process is defined by inclusion practices, through actions that promote equality and nondiscrimination and remove barriers against those who are often excluded from the development process, such as women, children, the poor and disadvantaged, persons with disabilities, minorities, ensuring that the voice of all can be expressed in relation to the benefits and impacts of the investment.
The engagement actions foreseen under this ESMP include public disclosure procedures, public consultations, media coverage and either virtual or direct interaction with affected parties while observing required social distancing protocols and hygiene practices. The communication actions will be shared by the PIU social expert, together with the PIU's communication officer, and with the support of the Botoșani ESI communication staff, under the responsibility of the Communication officer within PIU.

Grievance Redress Mechanism
The grievance mechanism is intended to provide all potentially affected parties with a means to express their concerns or make suggestions to the project. The project dedicated grievance mechanism (dedicated email, grievance box at site, process for solving grievances) will be launched during disclosure and consultation process. In addition to the existing channels at the level of GIES, and a grievance or suggestions box will be installed at the construction site, as well as a grievance board with instructions on how to submit feedback (including complaints, suggestions, queries and compliments), the designated timeframe for when GRM users can

expect a response to their feedback. In this respect, although not usually registered, anonymous complaints will be taken into consideration and included in the weekly review by the PIU's social expert.

ESMP disclosure and public consultation. This Plan has been subject to a consultation and debate process with all stakeholders. The public consultation meeting took place on 13 April 2023 in hybrid system, at the BESI headquarters in Botoșani Municipality, 3 Uzinei Street and online.

This version has been approved by the World Bank, has been prepared following the completion of the consultation process and includes stakeholders` comments and recommendations, as well as a description of the activities related to community engagement and the publication, dissemination and public consultation of the PMMS.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures related to retrofitting and functional upgrading works for the existing building of BESI ”Nicolae Iorga” Headquarters and Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment, one of the sub-project investments that is being financed by the World Bank funded ***Romania Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Project*** (P166302). This subproject will involve the retrofitting and functional upgrading of the existing construction that serves as the administrative pavilion of ESI Botoșani headquarters and the Fire-Fighting Detachment, works that consist in complying with sanitary, environmental protection, energy saving and operational safety and fire, and will accommodate improved working conditions for Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment (BFD) staff energy efficient features and inclusive facilities for disabled persons and women.

This ESMP is based on the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been prepared for the ***Romania Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Project***. This ESMF outlines procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project to comply with World Bank Safeguard Policies, including OP/BP4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and OP/BP on Access to Information and with the legislation and normative and legal acts of Romania that govern preparation and implementation of environmental and social protection actions. It will ensure that project activities are environmentally and socially sustainable throughout the project implementation cycle and will provide MoIA-DES-GIES engineering and technical staff and consultants with an appropriate institutional, normative and technical framework for this purpose.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Geophysical and climate-related disasters pose a considerable threat for Romania’s poverty alleviation efforts and its sustainable economic growth, with disaster losses growing as climate change and urbanization occur. Romania is prone to a range of natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, floods, droughts, and extreme weather, which have resulted in significant physical, social, and financial impacts over recent decades.

Romania’s vulnerability to natural disasters will be further exacerbated by climate change. In addition to being one of the most flood-prone countries in Europe, Romania is one of the most at-risk countries from earthquakes in the EU. The vulnerability of the Romanian economy to earthquakes is exacerbated by the fact that more than 75 percent of the population (65 percent of the urban population) is in areas with high earthquake hazard, as is 45 percent of all critical transport, energy, water, and communication services. Furthermore, 60–75 percent of Romania’s fixed assets, which contribute to 70–80 percent of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP), in seismic zones.

Romania is committed to improving disaster risk management (DRM), with improvements to the country's emergency response system being a national priority. In 2014 an update of the legal framework (Government Emergency Ordinance 1/2014) led to the creation of the Department of Emergency Situations (DES) within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), which is in charge of national coordination of emergency prevention and management actions, the provision and coordination of human, material, financial and other resources needed to restore normality,

1.3 PROJECT CONCEPT – ROMANIA DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT

This project is the first one of a series of investment operations to support long-term physical resilience to disaster and climate risks in Romania and starts with the one of the most urgent needs for a well-functioning DRM system: disaster-resilient emergency response facilities that meet modern standards.
The DES and GIES have already been using EU resources very efficiently to improve Romania's emergency response capacity with modern rescue and response equipment and vehicles. The proposed first project will support improving resilience in emergency response infrastructure, primarily in fire, rescue and emergency coordination buildings.

1.4 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The project's objective is to enhance the resilience of critical disaster and emergency response infrastructure and to strengthen the government's capacities in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
This will be achieved by improving the safety and resilience of critical disaster and emergency response buildings at GIES level, developing robust data and information for national prioritization of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and improving the recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively in emergencies.

1.5 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Project consists of the following three components:

Component 1: Improving seismic resilience of disaster and emergency response infrastructure. The main objective of Component 1 is to improve the seismic safety and disaster resilience of critical disaster and emergency response buildings through investments in building infrastructure, structural strengthening and modernization. All building renovations will achieve universal access and ensure equal access for men and women by the additional of gender appropriate facilities (e.g., bathrooms for women).

Component 2: Enhancing technical capacity for risk reduction investment planning. The objective of this component is to improve the understanding of disaster and climate risks in Romania, with a focus on developing a national risk reduction program and investment strategy to guide future investments in subsequent phases of the Project.

Component 3: Project Management. This component will support all costs related with implementing and managing the Project such as the hiring of external specialists and consultants for the GIES project units for technical issues, procurement, financial management, monitoring, and evaluation, etc. The project management component will also support incremental operational expenses of the project management and coordination units.

1.6 TARGETED PROJECT BUILDINGS

About 35 buildings from 22 counties in Romania are being considered for investments in infrastructure and structural strengthening. The map below indicates the locations of the 35 proposed buildings.

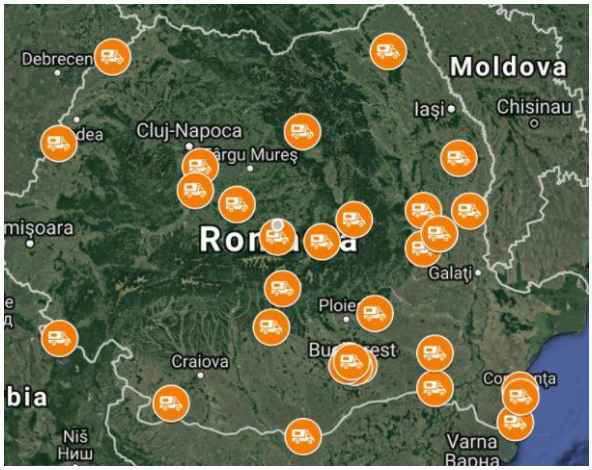

Figure 1 Location of proposed sites

These buildings include emergency response headquarters, fire and rescue stations and command centers. The inoperability of these buildings during an earthquake, storm or flood disaster would create a significant gap in the government's response capacity. They represent a small percentage of the total number of public buildings in Romania that are at risk from collapse or serious damage. However, this Project aims to develop the systems, frameworks and data for an eventual larger scale risk reduction program. It will also showcase the benefit of this approach for short-term gain, such as amenity and energy efficiency improvements, and long-term risk reduction and climate adaptation and will provide a very visible sign of the government commitment to, and progress in, risk reduction. This is particularly important given the limited progress in Romania in risk reduction in recent decades.

1.7 RATIONALE FOR PREPARATION OF ESMP

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines the mitigation, monitoring and institutional strengthening measures to be taken during project/sub-project implementation and operation phases to avoid or eliminate negative environmental/social impacts. For projects/sub-projects of intermediate environmental risk (Category B) an ESMP may be an effective way of summarizing the activities needed to achieve effective mitigation of negative environmental/social impacts.

Purpose of the ESMP

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is designed to guide the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and the actions needed to implement these measures.

The ESMP provides a set of procedures through which GIES-PIU will develop and implement environmental, social, health and safety management systems, programs, processes and procedures that will establish a foundation for sound mitigation of adverse impacts, enhancement of positive impacts, institutional responsibilities, indicative costs for mitigation and monitoring of the ESMP implementation.

Objectives of the ESMP

The objective of the ESMP is to ensure that the environmental and social impacts likely to arise from the sub-project activities are addressed and appropriate mitigation measures integrated into sub-project implementation and operation in order to protect human and environmental health. The objective is consistent with the Project's approved ESMF.

The specific objectives of this document include the following:

a. Describe the existing status of the surrounding environment and socio-economic setting in Bucharest;

b. Identify the environmental and social issues/risks associated with the existing conditions;

c. Develop a plan for mitigating environmental and social risks associated with, construction works and operation of the sub-project in consultation with the relevant public and government agencies;

d. Identify feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels;

e. Identify monitoring objectives and specify the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed and the mitigation measures mentioned above

f. Provide a specific description of institutional arrangements: the agencies responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing reporting, and staff training) and the contractual arrangements for assuring the performance of each implementing entity;

Scope of Work

The scope of work in the preparation of this ESMP includes:

- Compliance with the World Bank's safeguards policy
- Review the concept of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Review the existing national environmental and social legal framework;

- Identify those construction and/or rehabilitation activities that may have detrimental impact on the environment and the society in each of sub-project locations;
- Determine the mitigation measures that will need to be taken into consideration, and the procedures for their implementation;
- Define the institutional arrangements for implementing activities to mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts, suppressing or reducing them to acceptable levels;
- Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with indicative responsibilities and costs for implementation.

This ESMP outlines environmental impacts and mitigation measures related to the retrofitting, extending and functional upgrading for the Fire-Fighting Detachment Botoșani. It is based on the data compiled under the feasibility study and the environmental and social screening process that has identified potential risks related to the retrofitting, extending and functional upgrading process and is expected to be updated based on detailed design documentation and public consultation of this document.

2. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 NATIONAL LEGAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section briefly describes the main existing environmental regulations and standards relevant to the project and refers to local and national levels institutions that are responsible for issuing permits and licenses and enforcing compliance of environmental and social standards. A more comprehensive list of the legal and institutional framework is provided in Annex 1.

Environmental protection framework

Some of the most important legal acts that regulate environmental protection are found in the table below:

Law	Purpose
Law no. 22/2001 on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, with subsequent amendments, published in the OJ paragraph (1) no.105 / 01.03.2001 Government Decision no. 918/2002 establishing the framework procedure for environmental impact assessment - repealed by Law no.292 / 2018	Besides the fact that an EIA is carried out to determine the requisite measures to prevent adverse environmental impacts due to the implementation of certain planned objects and types of activities, it also covers to some extent the social aspects. See also the provisions of art.17 of Law no. 292/2018
Law no. 481 of 8 November 2004 regarding the civil protection	Envisions an integrated set of specific activities, measures and organizational, technical, operative, humanitarian and public information tasks, planned, organized and realized in order to prevent and reduce risks of disasters; protection of population; goods and environment against the negative effects of emergency situations.
Decision no. 878/2005 regarding public access to environmental information	The request and the provision of environmental information is made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters, signed at Aarhus on June 25, 1998,

	ratified by Law no. 86/2000, published in the OJ of Romania, Part I, no. 224 of May 22, 2000. Ensures the right of access to environmental information held by or for public authorities and establishes the conditions, basic terms and modalities for exercising this right Transposes the provisions of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2003/4 / EC of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive no. 90/313 / EEC, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) no. L 41 of February 14, 2003
EGO no. 68/2007 regarding environmental liability with reference to the prevention and repair of environmental damage, published in the OJ of Romania, Part I, no. 446 of June 29, 2007, approved by Law no. 19/2008, with the subsequent modifications and completions (Law 249/2013 for the modification of the EGO 68/2007 regarding the environmental liability with reference to the prevention and remedying of the damage to the environment)	Transposes the provisions of art. 2 paragraph (1) lit. a) of the Directive 2004/35 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability in relation to the prevention and repair of environmental damage, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) no. L.143 of April 30, 2004. It establishes a liability framework for the environment based on the polluter pays principle, in order to prevent the damage caused to the environment.
Law 101/2011 for the prevention and sanctioning of certain facts regarding the degradation of the environment republished 2014, OJ paragraph (1) no.223 of 28.03.2014	Transposes Directive 2008/99 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on environmental protection through criminal law, published in the Official Journal of the European Union no. L 328 of December 6, 2008 Annex no. 1 to the law stipulates the List of normative acts that include provisions whose non-compliance represents an infringement of the legal provisions in the field according to art.2 letter a) of the law and which transposes the legal documents provided in Annex A to Directive 2008/99 / EC
Law no. 50/1991 regarding the authorization of the execution of the construction works, republished, with subsequent modifications and completions (2019).	Regulates the construction field in terms of demolition - see art.43 letter a and the modifications approved by Decree by the President of Romania on October 26. 2019

Law no. 10/1995 regarding quality in construction	Regulates the field of construction/demolition
Law no. 292/2018 on the assessment of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment, published on OJ 1043 of 10.12.2018.	Regulates the environmental impact assessment of public and private projects that can have significant effects on the environment. It is materialized in the environmental agreement that is the basis of the building permit, for the projects provided in Annex no.1 and those provided in Annex no.2 pt.1 letter a), c), e), f) and item 2 - 13
Normative NP 055-88	The demolition of the construction will be done in compliance with the provisions of the "Provisional framework normative on the partial or total demolition of constructions",
Guide on the execution GE 022-1997	Guide on the execution of the demolition works of the concrete constructions and reinforced concrete
HG 856/2002	Loading, transport, take-over and treatment - final disposal of waste resulting from demolition work
Government Decision 766/1997 regarding the approval of some quality regulation in construction	Regulates the field of construction/demolition
Law no. 372/2005 regarding the energy performance of buildings	The goal of this law is to promote measures to increase the energy performance of buildings, taking into account the external climatic and location conditions, indoor comfort requirements, optimal level, in terms of costs and energy performance requirements.

Social impact framework

Unlike the Policies of the World Bank which require a social assessment for investment projects the Romanian legislation does not require it, nor is it a requirement for issuance of any permit. However, the national legal framework provides the basis for addressing the overall socio-economic impact of investments (GD no. 907/2016 regarding the technical and economic documentation for public investments), effects of civil works on neighboring properties (Law no.50/1991 regarding the permitting for execution of construction works and Law no. 287/2009 – The New Civil Code), or the application of quality norms and standards in constructions (Law no. 10/1995 regarding the quality assurance for constructions). **Annex 2** covers the main legal acts in relation to assessing and addressing social impacts associated with the Project, such as provisions for public consultations, assessment of impacts on neighboring properties, community and occupational health and safety, compensations for any losses incurred in the process, etc.

3 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARDS POLICIES

Ten safeguard policies and the additional policy on *Access to Information* represent the framework of safeguard mechanisms applied by the WB for the sake of interests of beneficiaries, clients, stakeholders and that of the Bank. Applying these policies allows avoiding adverse impacts on the environment and people's lives, minimizing and mitigating potential unfavorable environmental and social project impacts. On **Annex 4** the safeguard policies of the World Bank are described at large.

The major document regulating the WB environmental safeguard policy is **OP 4.01 *Environmental Assessment***, which is one of ten safeguard policies that the projects submitted for the Bank financing are to comply with. Since the project's interventions will include rehabilitation and limited new construction of GIES buildings all over the country and it will not finance any activities with significant or irreversible environmental impacts, the World Bank's operational policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment (EA) is applicable with classification as Environmental Category "B" – partial assessment[2].

This project also triggers OP/BP 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources to include procedures and responsibilities for managing works in culturally and historically significant areas, as well as any accidentally discovered cultural artifacts to ensure that Cultural Heritage assets will not be adversely affected by World Bank-financed projects.

OP 4.12 on Involuntary resettlement is not triggered as there are no foreseen cases of physical or economic displacement at Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment. However, if such situation arises (e.g., due to the collapse of a wall during demolition), the WB team will be informed and a decision to trigger the safeguard will be taken in accordance with the situation.

Finally, the World Bank's Access to Information Policy is applicable to this project, including this ESMP. The World Bank recognizes that transparency and accountability are of fundamental importance to increase public awareness and maintain public dialogue about the Bank's development role and mission. It is also critical for enhancing good governance, accountability, and development effectiveness[3].
In case of discrepancy between the requirements of OP 10+1 and those of the national legislation norms, the more stringent ones prevail; in case of conflict between the OP 10+1 and the national environmental requirements, the WB policies will prevail (even if some parts of the project are financed by the Government of Romania or third parties). The legal basis for such approach is the

[2] A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas – including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases, mitigation measures can be designed more readily. The scope of EA includes the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommendation of any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

[3] See World Bank Access to Information Policy. 2010. World Bank. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/391361468161959342/The-World-Bank-policy-on-access-to-information

Agreement ratified by the Romanian Parliament, which carries the force of an international treaty and prevails over the national legislative acts. In this case a social impact assessment will be conducted to fulfil the requirements of the WB Safeguard Policies, although not required by the Romanian Law. The major requirements of the environmental policies are stated in the Annex 2.

4. RETROFITTING, EXTENDING AND FUNCTIONAL UPGRADING OF BOTOȘANI ESI AND BOTOȘANI FIRE-FIGHTING DETACHMENT BUILDING SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 SUB-PROJECT SITE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate "Nicolae Iorga" (BESI) provides permanent and unitary coordination - at the level of the county's local committees and operational centers for emergency situations - of voluntary and private services for emergencies and also of the prevention, monitoring and management of emergency situations. The emergency situation services in Botoșani county are ensured by three firefighting subunits located in different settlements across the county, with the largest headquartered in the same building as the county inspectorate.

The emergency situation activity in Botoșani county consists in providing firefighting and SMURD ambulance services to an area of 4986 square km, serving approximately 399 000 persons in 78 administrative territorial units including two municipalities and five towns.

In the past years, BFD has participated, on average, at 8845 interventions per year, including SMURD interventions, fire emergencies, uncontrolled fires, floods, assistance to affected persons, but also prevention actions, risk assessment visits and simulation exercises. The table below details these interventions on years and type of actions carried by BFD.

Table 1. Evolution of interventions at BFD

Year	SMURD	Emergency situations	Total
2017	6872	2173	9045
2018	7187	1769	8956
2019	7868	1679	9547
2020	6705	1155	7860
2021	6530	2187	8817

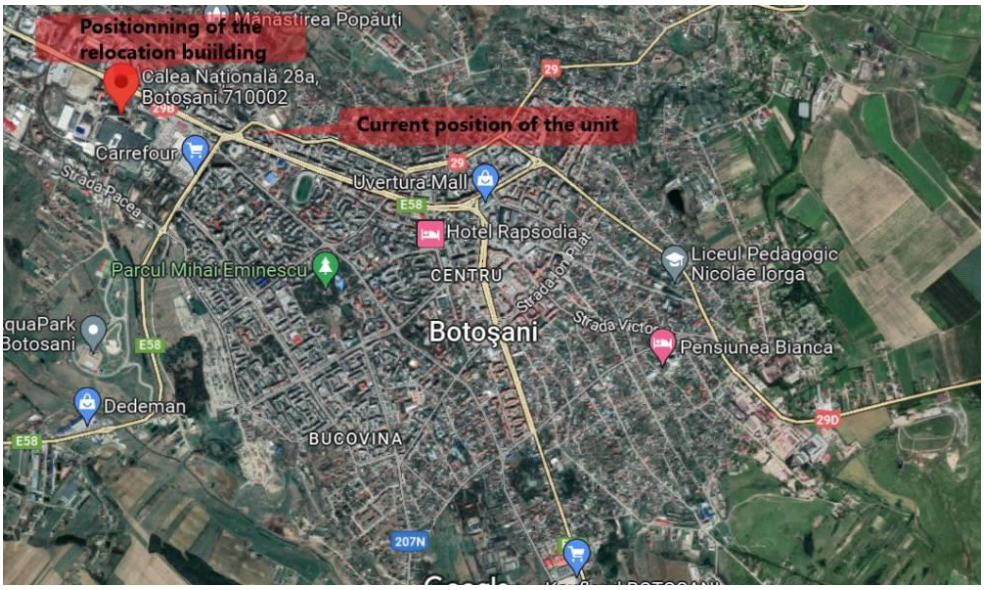

Figure 2 The positioning of BESI in Botoșani city

The building that accommodates the headquarter of BESI and BFD is located at no. 3 Uzinei Street, in the built-up area of Botoșani Municipality, in the North-Western side of the city and the surface area of the site measures 7636 sqm.
The only building that is subject to construction works is the administrative pavilion - drawn in red in the figure 4 below - which is located on the southeastern border of the site.
On the west side, behind the garage building, there is a railway track used for shunting locomotives, operated by Botoșani Train Station, and over the railway track, there is the cultural heritage building "Vama Veche", included in the Official List of Historical Monuments with the code BT II m 01938. Also, on the north side, behind the Gym building there is a heliport

The land is also bounded by private houses on the north side, but none of these are situated on the property limits. The access, both currently and in the proposed design of the consolidated building, will be realized through the main entrance of the building for pedestrians, and through the access situated on Ștefan cel Mare Street for small cars and intervention vehicles.

Figure 4 Neighboring area of Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate

In the nearby area there are residential buildings - both individual houses and apartment blocks - the LIDL store and „Vama Veche" cultural heritage building. According to the Urban Certificate the objective is situated in a „special destination" area.
The existing building is not part of the list of historical monuments but is located in the protected area of „Vama Veche" cultural heritage building inscribed in the Official List of Historical Monuments with the code BT II m 01938. The approvals have been obtained from the responsible institutions of the Ministry of Culture necessary and all measures will be respected so that the historical building in the vicinity will not be affected as a result of the execution of construction works.

Relocation Options for BDF and BESI staff

For the County Inspectorate personnel, an appropriate location was identified where works are in an advanced progress to renovate the space so that it fits the needs of the unit. It consists of the last floor of a private 2 floors office building that will be arranged to also meet the conditions of gender equity for the 28 women (approximately a third of the entire personnel) that are currently part of the BESI staff. For the activities involving the access of the general public a suitable space will be set up on the ground floor of the building and facilities will be installed to provide universal access in this area.

In the garage building, a suitable space is available and will be rearranged to accommodate the administrative staff and the rest areas for BFD employees during the construction works.

Figure 3 Designer drawing – The Land plot and the Buildings of BESI; the building that will be retrofitted is drawn in red.

The gym pavilion, situated near the garage will be temporarily rearranged to also accommodate the spaces dedicated to study and meetings. The restriction of the gym space is not expected to affect the BFD staff because some of those using the gym (BESI employees) will be relocated. After finalizing the construction works the space will be returned to its original use, as the new building does not include another gym. Currently no women are employed in the BFC team. The volunteers who support the BFD activities, including a woman, do not work in shifts and are only involved in training and prevention activities. The buildings in which the BFD staff and activities will be relocated have not been surveyed by an expert therefore no information about their seismic risk category is available. According to existing documents, this building was built in 1983.

The construction works are not supposed to affect the BFD activity as the site will occupy the area close to the building - as shown in the figure below – that is currently used for parking BESI vehicles, which will be relocated to the temporary premises.

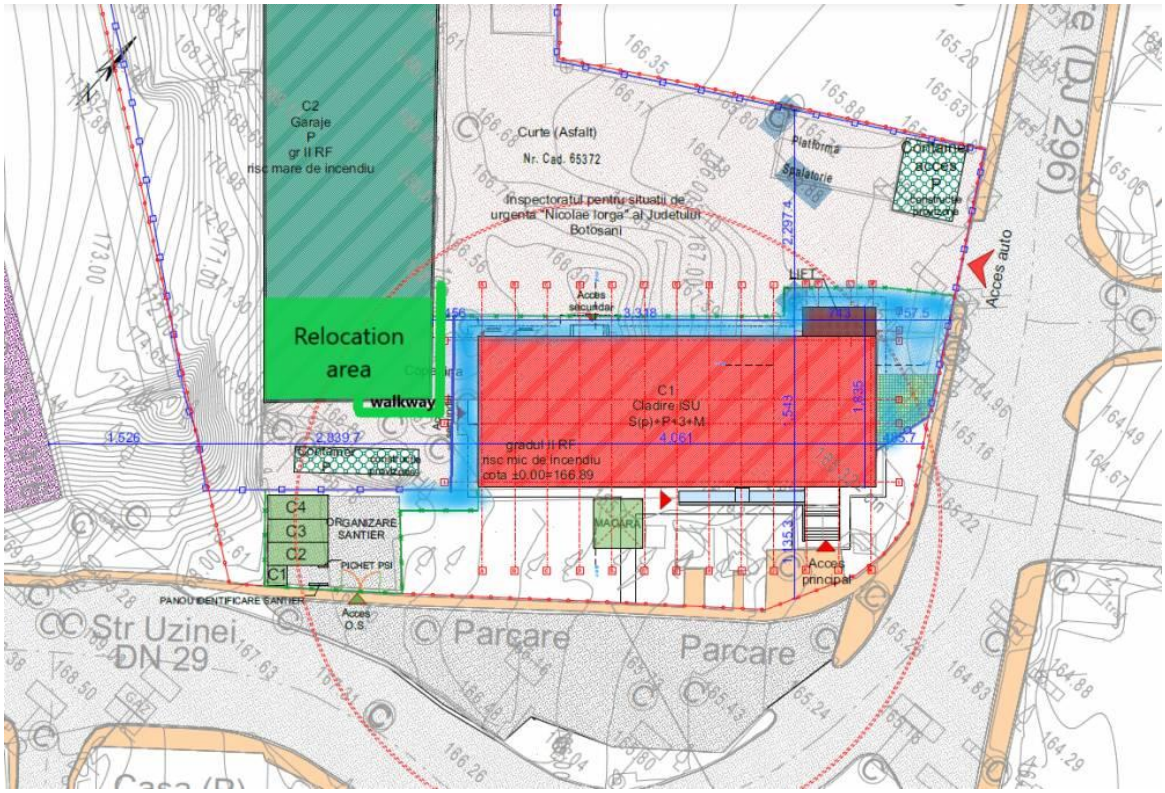

Fig. 5 Site organization; the area near the building that will be used for construction works is figured in blue

The area will be securely fenced off so that the access route for emergency vehicles will not be altered or obstructed in any way by the construction activities. a separate walkway will also be provided for BFD personnel between the relocation area and the garage.

4.2 CURRENT STATE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

The building subject to the investment functions as the general headquarters of ESI Botoșani and Botoșani Firefighting Detachment for the fulfillment of specific missions regarding emergency situations. It was designed and executed between 1980 and 1982.
The volume of the building is simple with a rectangular conformation and has two pair of stairs.
The foundations are made of continuous reinforced concrete beams and the resistance structure is mixed, made of load-bearing masonry panels and reinforced concrete skeleton structure, in gravity design, with masonry infill panels.

Fig.5 The existing building lack of maintenance and is visibly damaged

The building has been surveyed by an authorized technical expert and have been classified as buildings with a class II seismic risk (SR). Class SR II is for the buildings with major risk that the structure will be seriously affected in the event of an earthquake.
In the present situation, structural degradations are visible, and there is a high risk that it will be seriously affected in case of an earthquake. The retrofitting and refurbishment are proposed to ensure the safety of users.

4.3 PROPOSED RETROFITING AND FUNCTIONAL UPGRADING WORKS

The objective to be achieved as a result of the investment is to ensure the optimum conditions for the daily activities of the Botoșani ESI staff and for the intervention personnel of the firefighting detachment. At the same time conditions for the preparation of the population in the area will be created in order to ensure effective responsibility for various types of risks according to the needs generated by the emergency situations occurred.
The optimal spaces will be ensured for carrying out the requested activities, works materialized by new distribution of the existing spaces, new attic on the existing construction, upgrading the main and the secondary accesses.
In addition, the building will correspond to the latest energy efficiency requirements and will be equipped to provide high standards for Botoșani ESI staff and for the firefighters and SMURD staff operating in the facility.
The retrofitting design takes into account the seismic risk in the area and the materials and construction methods are in line with national and European standards in relation to health and safety, energy efficiency and sustainability. Solar thermal panels mounted on the roof of the building will support the gas heating system of the building, considerably reducing the CO2 footprint of the building. Other equipment that will be incorporated in the building will be selected based on their reduced energy consumption.
In addition, the building will be equipped to provide high standards for the firefighters and SMURD staff operating in the facility. The building will accommodate the headquarters of Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate, Botoșani Firefighting and an Integrated Dispatch for

Ambulance, Emergency Situation, Police, Gendarmerie and Special Communication services, with an important role in the management of emergency situation at the local level.

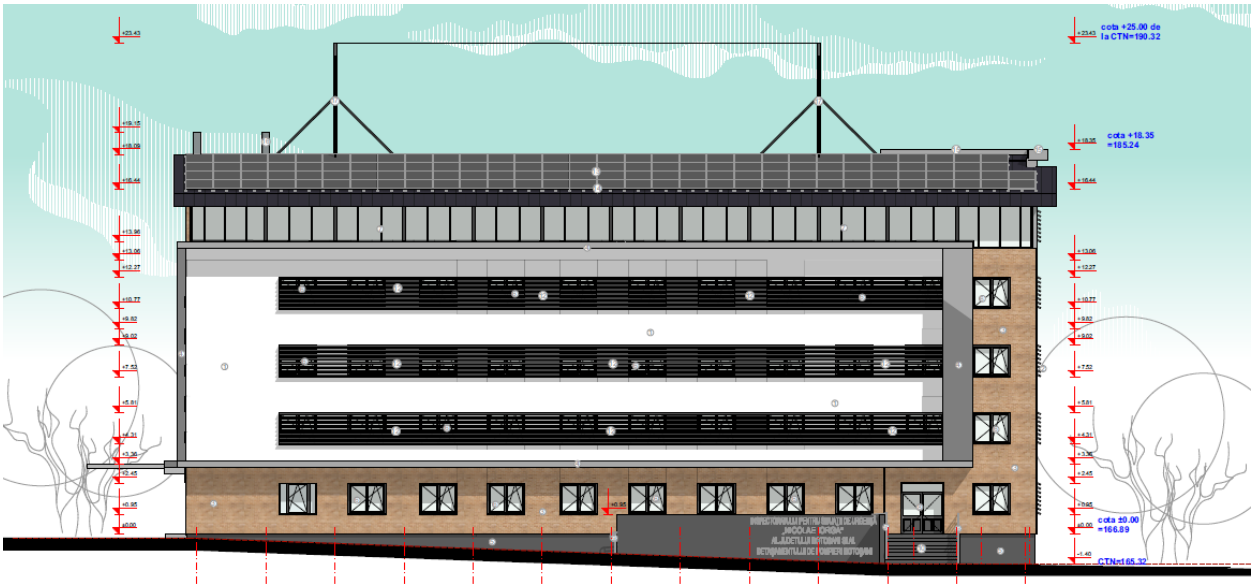

Figure 6 Proposed design of the new building

Also, the building is equipped with access ramps and toilets for people with disabilities, elevator, separate bathrooms, changing rooms and dormitories for women, providing universal access in the upgraded facilities, gender equality and equal treatment of all current and future members of staff

The seizure of utilities prior to the dismantling process, and the reconnection for the construction site and for the retrofitted buildings will be made with assistance from utility companies in Botoșani. No disruptions are expected to affect neighboring properties.

There are no associated risks deriving from retrofitting works that could impact the neighboring buildings.

The proposed works, technical details, facilities and utilities of the building are exposed at large in Annex 7.

4.4 TEMPORARY FACILITIES REQUIRED DURING RETROFITING AND FUNCTONAL UPGRADING PHASE

The works of retrofitting and functional upgrading activities will require temporary facilities to be erected and installed on the site. Installation of these temporary facilities will enable various site functions to be achieved, including storage of construction materials, office administration and amenities and provision of site security.

The construction site will be installed and include the installation of containers that will serve as offices, changing rooms for site workers and as deposit for equipment. Two portable toilets will be installed on the site and their content will be constantly emptied by the supplier. A truck washing platform has been designated to clean the wheels of trucks going out of the construction site during retrofitting and functional upgrading works. The technical design documentation includes all the standards and requirements of the Contractor to comply with health and safety

on site, incuding trainings, provision of protective gear, identification of risks and mitigation measures, clear division of tasks on site, etc.

A grievance mechanism board and letter box will be installed at the entrance of the site and workers will be informed about the possibility to contact the project team or to submit an anonymus grievance in relation to working conditions and health and safety provisions on site.

Temporary facilities required during construction works might include items such as a batch plant, bulk materials laydown yard, vehicle wash bays, decontamination facilities for vehicles, fencing and security access control points, contamination control points, waste water utilities, bulk material stockpile areas, demountable offices and lighting.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF SUB-PROJECT ACTIVITIES

5.1 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

The analysis of environmental impacts involves that is expected to have a net positive environmental impact by reducing the risk of damage and collapse of the selected buildings as a result of earthquakes.

The potential adverse environmental impacts of project implementation will be limited and temporary, and are mainly related to construction works which may include:

- increased pollution due to waste resulted from retrofitting and functional upgrading activities;
- increased noise and dust level during retrofitting and functional upgrading activities
- generation of dust, noise, and vibration due to the movement of construction vehicles and machinery;
- associated risks due to improper disposal of construction waste, asbestos and asbestos-containing materials, or minor operational or accidental spills of fuel and lubricants from the construction machinery;
- increase in traffic during construction which may impact community;
- impact on workers and community health and safety during construction activities;
- improper reinstatement of construction sites upon completion of works;
- unsafe practices during operation of the building.
- inappropriate disposal of the debris resulted from retrofitting and functional upgrading activities

These risks are anticipated in advance of project implementation and addressed by local regulations and direct mitigation activities in the design, planning and construction supervision process as well as during the operation of the facilities in a way consistent with national legislation, WB OPs and international good practice.

Use of construction materials that are hazardous to human health (e.g., asbestos, asbestos contained materials) will not be permitted. Eventual asbestos-contained materials waste will be collected, transported and finally disposed by applying special protective measures in accordance with the hazardous waste handling standards.

5.2 PROJECT SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

Socio-economic context

Botoșani city is the largest settlement in Botoșani county, with a permanent population of almost 101 000 persons according to the 2022 census, in slight decline from the previous census (1o7 000 in 2011).

In relation to ethnicity, based on the latest data available (2011 census) 99,33% of the population have declared themselves as being Romanian, while 1,16% have identified as Roma. For another 6,95% of the population, the ethnicity is unknown, but it is very possible that these persons are Roma and have not wanted to share this information during the census.
The County is located in the northeastern extremity of the country, bordering Iasi County to the south, Suceava County to the west, Ukraine to the north and the Republic of Moldova to the east, with a border length of 243.32 kilometers. The territory of the county lies entirely in the hilly area of Northern Moldavia and has an important hydrographic network, 2.8% of the territory being occupied by waters.

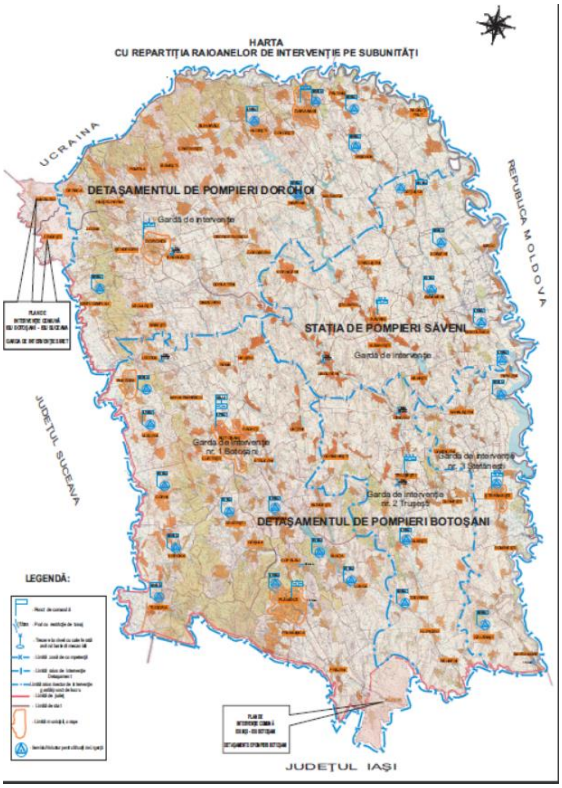

Figure 7 Botoșani County - Intervention Map

The main economic activity of the county is the agriculture, which is practiced mainly as a subsistence activity; the existing land areas are fragmented so that the possibilities to practice modern agriculture, with significant economic results, are limited The industrial component of the county economy is represented mainly by light industry and clothing (31%), food industry (22%), electrical equipment (10%) and furniture (2.4%).

Social Impact Assessment of the Sub-Project

The analysis of social impacts involves the benefits and risks at the level of the local community served by Botoșani ESI and Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment, current workforce of the two units, staff employed in the retrofitting and functional upgrading, neighboring properties, institutions and persons. The main finding of the screening process and the feasibility study involves the conclusion that there will be no need for land acquisition or using private properties in the construction process.

The project is expected to mainly have a positive social impact at the level of the community by:

- Providing a safe and healthy environment for the around 170 members of staff currently working at Botoșani Emergency Situations Inspectorate and BFD (and for future employees);
- Reducing the risks of collapse and human accidents in case of an earthquake, thus assuring continuity of emergency services to the community in such a situation;
- Contributing to the climate change adaptation process, by reducing the pressure on natural resources and creating an example of good practice in terms of energy efficient public buildings;
- Providing gender equity and universal access in the newly built facilities, promoting the equal treatment of all current and future members of staff;

In relation to the potential negative impacts and risks identified at this stage, these are related to:

- Increase discomfort of the neighbors due to noise and dust pollution;
- Potential interruptions in utilities for neighboring properties, at the time of connecting the new installations to gas, water, sewerage, electricity.
- Increased pollution due to waste resulted from retrofitting and functional upgrading works;
- Potential shortages of BFD service delivery during temporary relocation process or due to proximity of construction works to the BFD offices and garrages;
- Health and safety risks related to the construction works and to the working conditions of the units` staff at the temporary relocation site;
- Temporary increase of traffic congestion and road accident risks during transport of dismanteling waste and building materials.
- Lack of gendered spaces for the eventual female volunteers that could support BFD activity.
- Risks related to the buildings where the staff of the units will be relocated, for which there are no technical expertise and classification in seismic risk category.

The two main areas of concern in relation to social negative impacts are related to the relocation process and the working and seismic safety conditions in the temporary site, as well as the disturbances created by construction works and teams to neighboring properties. Appropriate planning, monitoring, consultations with affected parties and a grievance procedure are expected to keep these impacts at a minimum low.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

As part of the site specific ESMP, all project-supported activities for retrofitting and functional upgrading of the Botoșani Fire-Fighting Detachment were subjected to a site-specific environmental screening and review process, according to the requirements of the Environmental Protection Law. In accordance with the national legislation, the local environmental authorities have the obligation to submit an environmental permit (Accord) for the anticipated civil works. This process is based on the mitigation of site-specific environmental impacts and uses a standardized appraisal format that includes, but is not limited to the reviewing of:

a) current environmental problems on respective site (soil erosion, water supply contamination, etc.);

b) potential environmental impacts, if any, due to the project (disposal of waste from construction, waste handling and disposal, construction noise and dust, etc.);

c) any cultural assets that might be found in the place of construction and

d) potential pedestrian and vehicle traffic disruption and associated public safety risks.

A social screening process also included site-visits to collect information on potentially affected parties, proximity to public institutions, community engagement.

In this context, specific measures to prevent and minimize the negative impact of planned project activities have been developed and proposed for implementation (see **Annex 8**). It should be noted, that in order to make the proposed measures more effective, the potential impact and appropriate prevention and mitigation actions ***will be regularly updated*** during the implementation of the sub-project.

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES

The Environmental Guidelines section details the specifics to be addressed during retrofitting and functional upgrading works on the existing buildings and cover the handling of construction debris generated, selection of construction materials and construction methods with limited impact on the environment and energy saving methods. (Annex.1)

The Site

The site-specific screening and review should carefully consider the following issues:

- Dust and noise due to the retrofitting and functional upgrade activities;
- Dumping of construction wastes accidental spillage of machine oil, lubricants etc.;
- Inadequate handling of hazardous materials such as asbestos and paint from transportation and handling of construction works will be minimized by water and other means such as enclosure of construction sites.
- To reduce noise, construction will be restricted during certain hours.

- All debris, construction and wood waste will be stored within the work site.
- Wood waste will be stored separately and arranged to be recycled instead of disposing it.
- Open burning and illegal dumping will not be permitted.
- Proper sites for earth/clay and sand disposal will be determined and prior approval from relevant authority for disposal will be obtained.
- Stock piling of construction debris on site will be avoided and waste will be disposed of on a regular basis at the authorized government dumping ground. Debris chutes will be provided to transfer debris from higher floors to the ground.

Selection of Construction Materials and Construction Methods

Environmentally sound goods and services should be selected. Priority should be given to products meeting standards for recognized international or national symbols. Traditionally well-tried materials and methods should be chosen before new and unknown techniques. Construction sites should be fenced off in order to prevent entry of public, and general safety measures would be imposed. Temporary inconveniences due to construction works should be minimized through planning and coordination with contractors, neighbors and authorities. In densely populated areas, noisy or vibration generating activities should be strictly confined to the daytime.

Waste management

The handling of construction debris will be according to local and national regulations, and as specified in the ESMP, and described above under site considerations. These regulations are developed and enforceable in Romania. Monitoring will be the responsibility of site supervisors working for the GIES-PIU. For asbestos and asbestos-containing materials please see **Annex 6** In all the specific cases for which contractors should demolish or remove asbestos-containing materials, these categories of works should be done only with qualified personnel and fully in line with the specific legislation related to this specific field.

The main materials resulting from retrofitting and functional upgrading operations are waste, debris, dust, earth with stone. These do not pose any particular problems in terms of contamination potential. This waste will be transported to the city's authorized landfill. Household and similar waste will be collected inside the site organization at waste collection points provided with bin containers equipped with properly labeled containers. Periodically they will be transported safely to a waste collecting zone.

Steel waste will be collected in properly labeled containers and stored temporarily in the storage space organized at the site (e.g.: hall/barracks for storage waste resulting from the retrofitting and functional upgrading of buildings with a temporary construction regime during the existence of the site to be dismantled after completion of the retrofitting and functional upgrading works. Sizing hall/barracks will take into account: the area to be affected by the site organization, data about the type and quantity of waste that will result from the work retrofitting and functional upgrading based on documentary study/site visit/other supplementary activities aimed at ensuring data quality and the flow of recovery/reuse/disposal of the resulting waste respectively).

Wood waste will be selected, collected in properly labeled containers and removed/reused.
Paper waste and office-specific waste will be collected in properly labeled containers and stored separately for recovery in the storage space organized at the site (e.g.: hall/barracks for storage waste resulting from the activities of retrofitting and functional upgrading of buildings with a temporary construction regime during the existence of the site to be dismantled after completion of the retrofitting and functional upgrading works.

Materials with particularly high toxic potential, will be stored properly will be properly stored in recipients/containers/barrels inscribed according to the nature of the waste, in the storage space organized at the site (e.g.: hall/barracks storage waste resulting from activities of retrofitting and functional upgrading of buildings with a temporary construction regime during the existence of the site to be dismantled after the completion of retrofitting and functional upgrading works.

The management of used oils will require to be collected separately from other categories of waste, by categories/types of oils (e.g. lubricating, hydraulic, etc.), in sealed containers/barrels, resistant to mechanical or thermal shock, properly labeled, stored in a suitable space arranged in the enclosure of the site, fenced and secured, to prevent uncontrolled leaks and transported to the collection points.

Paints, diluents, and other dangerous substances will be stored in tightly sealed containers/barrels, mechanical or thermal shock resistant, properly labeled, stored in a suitable space arranged in the enclosure of the site, fenced/concrete and CIP secured, to prevent uncontrolled leaks or possible fires and handled with maximum safety by trained personnel for loading/transporting/unloading containers/barrels in safe conditions and for intervention in case of accidents.

NOTE: The evidence of the waste resulting from retrofitting and functional upgrading works should be made based on a waste management plan from retrofitting and functional upgrading activities, prepared by the contractor, which will highlight for the activities carried out the quantities of waste generated for each type of generated waste, identified according to Annex 2 of the GD no. 856/2002.
The transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated will be carried out according to the provisions of GD no. 1061/2008 regarding the transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste on the territory of Romania.

6.2. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Occupational Health and Safety: Occupational health and safety hazards may occur during construction, maintenance, and operation of new facilities and equipment, and must be carefully managed.

The Contractor will develop a Method Statement before starting construction works on site, and this document will be approved by the Employer.

Many workers will be exposed to occupational health and safety hazards, primarily including, but not limited to:

- Lack of awareness on occupational health and safety requirements such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and safe workplace practices;
- Electrical works;
- Exposure to chemicals (as paints, solvents, lubricants, and fuels);
- Traffic accidents;
- Excavations hazards;
- Lifting of heavy structures;
- Exposure to construction airborne agents (dust, silica and asbestos);
- Welding hazards (fumes, burns and radiation).

In particular, prevention and control measures must ensure that only trained and certified workers access the facilities or any area that could present occupational health and safety hazards, with the necessary safety devices and respect for minimum setback distances.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

The mitigation measures proposed in ESMP will be carried out by the responsible units during the implementation of the sub-project. In order to verify the proper implementation of these measures, environmental monitoring is essential.

The monitoring will:

i) track and report on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and responsibilities identified and achieved;
ii) inform about the need to extend, increase or adjust mitigation measures;
iii) identify any new areas potentially exposed to impact that have not been considered in the ESMP.

The monitoring will begin with the start of retrofitting and functional upgrading works and implemented in all phases of the project. A summary of the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan is presented in **Annex 9.**

It should be noted that this ESMP is a general document for this sub-project and the Contractor will take it into account and will develop his own C-ESMP containing detailed monitoring plans for the specific interventions of the project according to the detailed planning of the project (ref. **Annex 9)**.

8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES) acts as the Project Implementing Agency. The PIU within the GIES is responsible for all Project implementation activities. PIU will be assisted in the process by a TD & TA Consultant, Contractor for Works, specialized technical verifiers (including environmental verifiers), site managers, contract managers, who will be contracted in different phases of the Project. In relation to collaborating with other institutional stakeholders, the PIU will maintain a collaborative relationship with the General Logistics Directorate within the MoIA, responsible for issuing the Urban Certificate and the Building Permits.

Role of the Technical Design & Technical Assistance Consultant

At the time of writing this report, GIES was in the process of procuring the services of a Consultant who would provide the Technical Design documentation for the retrofitting and functional upgrading works and Technical Assistance during works execution. In more detail, the Consultant will be responsible with the development of the Inception Report, of the Documentation for obtaining the Building Permit, of the development of the Technical Design and of the Execution Detail Design for the proposed construction, and of providing the Technical Assistance Services for the works execution, as well as preparing the necessary documentations for obtaining the operational permits, and other necessary services in order to achieve the investment objective at ESI Botoșani and BFD. In relation to the ESMP, the Consultant will:

- Provides the supervision of the quality assurance of works, including, according to Law no. 10/1995 – provisions related to human hygiene & health measures, environment safety and protection regulations (under Requirement D) but also noise protection measures (under requirement F)
- Provision of detailed data on sources of water and interference with existing networks (potential shortages in utility provision in the area);
- The worksite organization (including details on waste management, sewerage during works, toilets, dining and resting spaces, health and safety signage, grievance board, project information board);
- Provide the specifications for the works, where ESMP provisions should be included;

The PIU E&S experts will be involved in regular meetings with the Consultant, and will participate in site visits together, review the monthly reports submitted by the Consultant in relation to ESMP provisions, and update the ESMP based on details and specifications that will have surfaced during the technical design phase. The public consultation is also planned at around 70 days into the Consultant's contract, before the submission of Phase I and II of the assignment, allowing the participation of the public in the design and planning process.

Role of the Environmental and Social Specialists

Environmental and Social Specialists within GIES will be responsible for full coordination and supervision of the Environmental and Social plans and risk mitigation measures undertaken within the project. The Specialists will work in close coordination with supervision project coordination staff and technical staff in courts and will:

a) disseminate existing environmental and social management guidelines and develop guidelines in relation to issues not covered by the existing regulations, in line with the Bank and EU standards for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of mitigation measures;
b) ensure that procurement processes for construction works and supply of equipment include reference to appropriate guidelines and standards;
c) conduct periodic site visits to inspect and approve plans and monitor compliance.
d) ensure the uniformity in all activities related to the preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans
e) Keeps permanent contact with Environmental and Social safeguards specialists of the World Bank, and asks for advice on any problem that requires guidance regarding the activity in the field.

In particular the Environmental Specialist will:

a) perform activities related to compliance of environmental activities as specified in the Annex 8;
b) prepare activity plans for Environmental impact mitigation of the construction activity outcomes and the Environmental monitoring plan;
c) ensure that the systematic supervision in relation with qualitative and quantitative indicators and perform analysis for underlining the achievements and the evolution of the implementation process is done by Contractors according to the monitoring plan;
d) prepare periodical reports for the World Bank and Government Agencies;
e) coordinate environmental training for staff, designers and local contractors, related to responsibilities on environmental protection.

In particular the Social Specialist will:

a) Ensure that the terms of reference for any design consultancy services incorporate the World Bank safeguards and corporate requirements including public disclosure and public consultation on the results of environmental and social impact assessments, citizen engagement and gender aspects;
b) Responsible for carrying out activities related to social safeguards within the framework of component 1 of the project in accordance with the provisions of the loan agreement;
c) Manages the GRM, as well as communications, consultations and engagement with direct beneficiaries and the wider public with the construction of buildings;
d) Inform the project manager and deputy project manager whenever there is a deviation from the pre-established program, in order to review the work plans;

Role of the Contractor

The Contractor shall be responsible for implementing the provisions under the ESMP. The final version of the ESMP, with updated actions based on the technical design and specifications provided by the TD&TA Consultant, is approved after the contribution of the public, collected during public disclosure and consultations and organized during the technical design phase. Once the contract is signed, with the ESMP acting as an annex, the Contractor can bring contributions to the implementation of the plan, following negotiations with the E&S experts within the PIU and the TD&TA Consultant.

Contractor ESMP (C-ESMP)
The construction contractor will prepare his own ESMP based on the framework of the approved site-specific ESMP. The C-ESMP will be reviewed and approved by the Supervising Engineer and will form part of the contractual obligations. The C-ESMP will be specific to the contracted services but will consider the impact of these services at the construction site.

Occupational Health And Safety At Work
The Contractor has the obligation to ensure all necessary protective equipment and materials, and the workers have the obligation to use all such protective equipment - helmets, gloves, goggles where appropriate and work uniforms. All these minimum protection rules, doubled by avoiding over-exhaustion of workers, prevent ergonomic injuries and other work-related accidents resulting from repetitive, excessive and manual handling of building materials.
Recommendations for their prevention and control include knowledge of the most common causes of wounds in construction and decommissioning by:

- Training of workers in the lifting and handling of materials, techniques in construction and decommissioning projects, including placement of weight limits over which mechanical assistance is required.
- Workplace site planning to minimize the need for manual heavy load transfer.
- Selecting tools and designing workstations that reduce the need for strength.
- Implement administrative controls in work processes, such as job rotation and rest breaks.

Contractor H&SP and ERP
Contractor will be required to produce a Health and Safety Plan (H&SP) and an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to protect his employees during the works he shall undertake. The C-ESMP shall be considered when preparing contractor's H&SP and ERP. Environmental controls and exposure levels associated with worker protection shall be included in the contractor's ESMP. Work practices required by the ESMP are not intended to compromise health and safety in any way. Each H&SP and ERP will be approved by the Supervising Engineer prior to the contractor commencing works to ensure adequate health and safety controls and procedures have been developed, that are appropriate to the works to be undertaken.

Role of the Site Manager

The site manager will facilitate the monitoring visits and will need to be trained in accordance with the ESMP provisions. E&S experts within the PIU will provide input to the bidding documents for the procurement of the site managers.

8.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ESMP IMPLEMENTATION

The PIU's environmental and social experts are directly responsible with the implementation of the ESMP during all phases of the project. Many of the responsibilities under the mitigation measures fall under the responsibility of contractors, meaning that the E&S experts will need to supervise and monitor their implementation, either directly (e.g. site visits, monitoring visits) or through a local team of specialists, TD&TA Consultant or the Environmental Verifiers, responsible for quantitative data collection and processing in terms of environmental indicators (e.g. air pollution, dust, noise, etc.).

At the level of each sub-project, however, local expertise is needed to support the preparation of the ESMP (e.g. baseline data, current status of environmental compliance, press contacts, public consultation organization, etc.) but also during implementation. The following staff members at the level of Emergency Situations Inspectorates, in the counties where sub-projects are located, are expected to fulfill the tasks related to the monitoring end reporting the implementation of ESMP provisions according to a specific internal procedure:

- **Local coordinator**
- **Environmental specialist**
- **Health and Safety specialist**
- **Social specialist**
- **Technical specialist**
- **Public Relation officer**

8.3 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

Capacity building programs will be conducted to all PIU members of staff on the provisions of the ESMP, in order to integrate the requirements and mitigation measures into procurement, communication, engineering and other project management functions. The ESMP will also need to be disseminated to the TD&TA Consultant team, Botoșani ESI management and operational team with responsibilities in the implementation of the PIU, the Contractor team and the Environmental Verification team. Specific trainings will be conducted for all local team members that will ensure the monitoring of the implementation of ESMP provisions accordingly.

In relation to the capacity of the E&S PIU staff members, coaching and training will be provided by the WB through E&S consultants involved in the development of the ESMF for the entire SDRM project. The table below indicates the proposed content of trainings, participants, trainers and planned schedule.

Contents	Participants	Trainer	Schedule
ESMP provisions and responsibilities within GIES/PIU/BESI, timing of mitigation actions, monitoring tools, procedural and operational steps, communication channels	Environmental, H&S, PR staff members from BESI	PIU E&S Experts	During detail design phase and at the time of signing the contract with the Contractor for works (2 sessions)
ESMP Provisions, mitigation measures, legal vs. WB requirements, reporting process, monitoring visits, documentation requests, data collection, communication channels, responsibilities	TD & TA Consultant Team Contractor Team	PIU E&S Experts	At early stage of detail design phase (1 session) At early stage of works contract (1 session)
ESMP provision, Environmental indicators to be monitored, frequency and schedule, reporting format and tools, communication channels, responsibilities	Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying out monitoring activities	PIU Environmental Expert	At early stage of works contract (1 session)

9. MONITORING, SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

Based on the actions that are presented under the E&S management and monitoring plans, the E&S specialists will keep track of direct and indirect activities that have an impact on the identified environmental and social risks related to the retrofitting, functional upgrading with new attic and operational phases of the investment.
The ESMP implementation will be supervised by BESI local project team and PIU's staff periodically (as per monitoring schedule), as well as by the WB (during its supervision missions) and by the local environmental guard inspectors. Furthermore, the social and environmental safeguard specialists will present semiannually short information about the ESMP implementation as part of the Progress Reports to be presented by the client to the WB.

Integration of the ESMP into project documents. The ESMP provisions will form part of the design documents for the sub-project Botoșani ESI and Botoșani Fire Fighting Detachment and will be included in construction contracts for proposed activities, both into specifications and bills of quantities. Furthermore, the Contractors will be required to include the associated to ESMP mitigation and monitoring costs in their financial bids and required to comply with the ESMP provisions while implementing the sub-project activities.

10. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

10.1. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

The project is expected to have limited negative impact on current BFD staff and on neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction and other disturbances that may be experienced by the local community in Botoșani, as a result of retrofitting and functional upgrading works, means that the project affects the lives of others and it should take all the means to engage with these affected parties, in order to understand their concerns, their discomfort and suggestions, and mitigate as much as possible the adverse impacts towards them. The stakeholders identified are listed below.

- The residents of the individual houses in the vicinity of the site.
- „Vama Veche" cultural heritage building administrator;
- Representatives of General Inspectorate for Aviation within MoIA
- Botoșani Railway Company representatives
- LIDL Commercial Center representatives
- Staff members of BFD and BESI
- Neighbors residing in a 100 m radius from the construction site, citizens potentially affected by utility shortages during works, workers from the companies neighboring the construction site.
- Local authorities in Botoșani, Media outlets in Botoșani, Environmental Agency in Botoșani, Environmental Guard, Road Police, Local schools, the 281 000 persons that are served by the Botoșani County Emergency Situation Inspectorate, employees of the consultants and contractors carrying tasks on site, local and county NGOs on social development and environment.

Environmental stakeholders

GIES disclosed project information to allow stakeholders to understand the environmental risks and impacts of the project, but the potential opportunities, as well. GIES provided stakeholders with access to the following information that provide environmental interest:

- The purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
- The duration of proposed project activities;
- Potential risks and impacts of the project on local environment, and the proposals for mitigating these, potential risks and impacts
- The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate;

As here the potential significance of environmental risks and impacts, are not significant GIES is simply required to retain PIU environmental specialists to assist in the stakeholder identification and analysis to support a comprehensive analysis process.

10.2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The engagement actions foreseen under this ESMP include public disclosure procedures, public consultations, media coverage and direct interaction with affected parties. The communication

actions will be shared by the PIU social expert, together with the PIU's communication officer, and with the support of the Botoșani ESI communication staff, under the responsibility of the Communication officer within PIU. These will include:

- Press Releases when launching the ESMP into disclosure, prior to the public consultation, on project milestones, including the ESMP provisions and results of monitoring efforts related to environmental and social compliance (e.g. public consultations) – at least three press releases;
- Website section on the GIES website with project information and ESMP report.

In relation to project affected persons, the PIU social expert will coordinate engagement activities or will oversee the ones performed by others, including, but not limited to the following:

- Information disclosure on project outcomes, duration and relocation details and a dedicated consultation with the staff members at Botoșani Fire Fighting Detachment;
- Public consultation with the affected parties and other interested parties;
- Direct conversations with neighbors of the construction site, to collect their views on the retrofitting and functional upgrading works;
- Communication with the institutions involved in reporting and mitigating safeguards issues related to the subproject.
- Facilitation Meetings within the PIU and the local sub-project team on the outcomes of engagement actions: grievances, public consultations, citizens interactions, etc.
- Project and Grievance Board on site and letters sent to neighbors residing in the vicinity of the construction site.

Engagement actions will be documented in writing (minutes of the meeting, brief report, press coverage) and, whenever possible, photo and video documentation will be applied (public consultations, direct conversations, etc.).

11. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

GIES and the BESI have operational petitioning systems in line with the provisions of Romanian legislation (GO no. 27/2002) that collect requests or complaints through a number of channels:
- in person or by mail at GIES headquarters in Bucharest, No. 46, Banu Dumitrache Street
- by phone at the PIU secretariat 021 208 61 50 int. 27330
- via email at petitii.uip@igsu.ro
- or the designated form on GIES website https://www.igsu.ro/Contact

The PIU social expert will interact, under a procedural internal norm, with the secretariat at Botoșani ESI, in order to collect project related grievances and monitor their resolution. An excel-based template will be filled with all related project feedback and will be sent on a weekly basis to the PIU social expert for review.

In addition to the existing channels, a grievance board and a box will be installed at the construction site. In this respect, although not usually registered, anonymous complaints will be taken into consideration and included in the weekly review by the PIU's social expert. The website section on GIES and Botoșani ESI websites will include, where possible, a feedback form, with mandatory fields to be completed and will be forwarded to the GIES/Botoșani ESI secretariat, where they will be centralized with other project related complaints and sent to PIU for review.

World Bank GRS
The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. The project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond.

For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

12. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A public consultation on the ESMP took place on 13th of April 2023 in order to fixate the dates associated with the mitigation measures, to define the construction works details, as well as to bring clarity to the responsibilities shared among different entities (PIU, Contractor, Supervisor, Site Manager, Environmental Verifier, Certified Works verifiers, etc.).
To cover all communication opportunities with stakeholders, a mixed face to face and virtual public consultation was organized. For this purpose, the PIU took appropriate measures so interested persons could participate to the consultation either online or in person – at Botoșani ESI headquarter. Information regarding this subproject was shared with the invitees 10 days in advance of the consultation. Press release, letters to neighbors and invitations sent by email and social media were also used to reach interested parties and potentially affected parties.
During the video consultation event after the presentation of the main project activities and main findings from the ESMP, attending stakeholders was encouraged to raise their comments, questions and suggestions and any concern about the project.

This final version of the ESMP is updated with the public consultation report (including announcement of the event, detailed description of the event, list of participants, minutes of meeting, the expressed comments) and the appropriate corrections in the document according to the received comments and remarks, and was verified and approved by the Bank.

ANNEX 1. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES

The legal framework for environmental protection and related activities include the Emergency Governmental Ordinance (EGO) 195/2005 approved by Law no.265/2006, other organic and major laws on various domains, International Conventions and treaties signed and ratified by Romania, different governmental decisions or ministerial orders, and National Sustainable Development Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) define The national environmental legislation is based on EU standards and sets four general principles of environmental policy (polluter-pays, integrated monitoring, sustainable development, NGOs and public participation, international cooperation, rehabilitation of degraded areas). It also adopts the general ways for the enforcement of these principles, such as: harmonization of environmental policies and economic and social development programs of the territory, correlation between special and environmental development, compulsory use of the environmental permitting procedure for the economic and social activities with significant environmental impacts, use of economic incentives.

County emergencies inspectorates that propose new investment projects that are likely to have a significant environmental impact are required to apply for an environmental permit to the County Environmental Protection Agencies (by submitting a notification regarding the intention to carry out the project, accompanied by the certificate of urbanism issued according to the law regarding the authorization of the execution of the construction works, the plans annexed to it and the proof of the payment of the tariff related to this stage. Annex no.5 B to the procedure of Law no. 292/2018) in the situation in which it is not requested by the GIES the application by the central authority for environmental protection of the provisions of art.5 and respectively Annex 5, art.40 of the cap. VI 'Exceptions from the environmental impact assessment procedure', from Law no.292 / 2018 regarding the evaluation of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment (respectively the exemption from applying the provisions of the law taking into account the objective of the project "reaction to emergency situations" and observing the provisions of art. .17 of Law no.292 / 2018 respectively the lack of transboundary impact of the investment). This might be awarded only after an environmental impact assessment is conducted by certified experts to identify potential impacts, mitigation measures and monitoring arrangements should be outlined in this process.

After the project has been ended: when assigning, to take into account article 2 of the OM of Foreign Affairs no.140 / 2015 regarding the organization, coordination and control of the environment protection activity in the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs elaborated on the basis of article 89 letter 'b' of the EGO no. .195 / 2005 approved by Law no.265 / 2006), an environmental permit (for operation) is required, according to the provisions of the MMGA Order no. 1798/2007 (!!! Attention!!! The environmental authorization is requested at the County Environmental Protection Agency's headquarters on the basis of which the investment site is located. The environmental authorization is issued to establish the conditions / parameters of functioning of an existing activity or a new activity with possible significant impact on the environment, compulsory upon commissioning. The categories of activities for which it is necessary to obtain the environmental authorization are provided in annex no.1 of the Order of

the MMGA no. 1798/2007). Without these permits, the proposed activity is not allowed to proceed. The environmental agreement is issues simultaneously with other approvals. The environmental permit is preceded by obtaining of other approvals (for telecommunication utilities, for natural gas network, for electric power, from the Fire Commandment, etc.) the Water Permit being one of the most important. The Beneficiary (the proponent of respective investment) has the obligation to set up its own internal or self-monitoring system for environmental protection. Parameters to be monitored are established according to the provisions included within environmental agreement and further in the environmental permit. Data must be registered and made available for Environmental Protection Agency, where applicable, in compliance with the MoIA's Order no.140 / 2015 regarding the organization, coordination and control of the environment protection activity in the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The accomplishment of full EIA on which basis the environmental agreement would be issued, is mandatory for all projects listed in Appendix I of Law no.292 / 2018 on the evaluation of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment , as well as all projects proposed for the coastal zone and those proposed in protected hydro-geological areas. Projects listed in Appendix II of the same normative act are subject to the screening procedure. The result of the screening procedure is a decision based on which the project is further subject to the EIA or not. The current regulations require that the information provided by the developer of the EIA process shall include the measures envisaged in order to avoid, reduce and where possible, offset the significant adverse effects.

The EIA procedure comprises a mandatory involvement of the public and all public comments are considered in the EIA procedure. The environmental protection authorities setup and manage Technical Review Committees, which represent a mandatory requirement of the national EIA procedure.

The national EIA procedure is detailed within the Official Journal (OJ) 1043/10.12.2018 and it is applied according to the environmental impact assessment procedure detailed in Annex no.5 to the Law and, as appropriate, by the transboundary EIA procedure.

The proposed investments are not expected to trigger the requirement for a complete EIA under Romanian law (EGO 195/2005 on environmental protection, published in the OJ of Romania, Part I, no. 1.196 of December 30, 2005, approved with modifications and completions by Law no. 265/2016, with the subsequent modifications and completions and art.5 of Law no.292 / 2018). Still, there might be situations where a simplified EIA procedure might be requested by the national/local environmental authorities. In such cases, the guidelines on EIA preparation presented in the procedure for assessing the impact on the environment detailed in Annex no.5 to Law no.292 / 2018 on the evaluation of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment will be applied.

Use of construction materials that are hazardous to human health (e.g., asbestos, asbestos contained materials) will not be permitted. Asbestos-contained materials waste will be collected,

transported and finally disposed by applying special protective measures in accordance with the hazardous waste handling standards. (according to the provisions of GD no. 124/2003 regarding the prevention, reduction and control of asbestos pollution, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 109 of February 20, 2003, as amended and supplemented + GD no. 856/2002 regarding the evidence of the waste management and for the approval of the list of waste, including hazardous waste, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 659 of September 5, 2002, with subsequent completions).

Energy Efficiency, Insulation and Ventilation

- Insulation should be tailored to the seasonal impacts of climate, internal thermal load, and characteristics of exposure. Vapor barriers should prevent moisture intrusion in the roof insulation and outer wall cavities and using damp course.
- Window location should be determined on view, ventilation, light, thermal gain, privacy control and interior space functions.
- High-efficiency systems for heating domestic water (including solar systems) and for interior space heating should be selected with maintenance and long-term running costs in mind.
- Plumbing should be coordinated to minimize this activity and also water service to toilets and utility rooms. Water-saving faucets, ring mains and other devices also require consideration. Construction materials will conform to national regulations and internationally accepted standards of safety and environmental impacts.

Electrical Systems

Incoming cables should be located underground. Main entrance feed and panel located away from places of work and waiting is prudent in avoidance of electromagnetic fields. Ground faulty wiring near any plumbing fixture is a precaution. Selecting the most energy efficient light fixtures, lamps, appliances and equipment will reduce energy demand but can introduce undesirable electromagnetic fields. Be aware that close proximity to table, floor and desk halogen, fluorescent and other high-efficiency fixtures and lamps can cause an exposure to harmful electromagnetic fields.

Selection of Construction Materials and Construction Methods

Environmentally sound goods and services should be selected. Priority should be given to products meeting standards for recognized international or national symbols. Traditionally well-tried materials and methods should be chosen before new and unknown techniques. Construction sites should be fenced off in order to prevent entry of public, and general safety measures would be imposed. Temporary inconveniences due to construction works should be minimized through planning and coordination with contractors, neighbors and authorities. In

densely populated areas, noisy or vibration generating activities should be strictly confined to the daytime.

Waste Management

The handling of construction debris will be according to local and national regulations, and as specified in the EMP, and described above under site considerations. These regulations are developed and enforceable in Romania. Monitoring will be the responsibility of site supervisors and environmental safeguard specialist working for the GIES-PIU. In all the specific cases for which contractors should demolish or remove asbestos-containing materials, these categories of works should be done only with qualified personnel and fully in line with the specific legislation related to this specific field.

Annex no. 5 present the special requirements for handling and management of asbestos-containing materials.

Traffic management

Based on the location of each proposed building to be included in the project, there might be situations where during construction period a disturbance of local traffic to occur. A traffic management plan would be drafted and prepared by GIES-PIU if the construction work will have a direct impact on roads or pedestrian walks.

Occupational health and safety at work

There are obligations to use helmets, gloves, goggles where appropriate and work uniforms. All these minimum protection rules, doubled by avoiding over-exhaustion of workers, prevent ergonomic injuries and other work-related accidents resulting from repetitive, excessive and manual handling of building materials.
Recommendations for their prevention and control include knowledge of the most common causes of wounds in construction and decommissioning by:

- Training of workers in the lifting and handling of materials, techniques in construction and decommissioning projects, including placement of weight limits over which mechanical assistance is required.
- Workplace site planning to minimize the need for manual heavy load transfer.
- Selecting tools and designing workstations that reduce the need for strength.
- Implement administrative controls in work processes, such as job rotation and rest breaks.

ANNEX 2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON EIA

International Laws

1. Article 11(2) of Romania's Constitution (as revised by Law No. 429/2003) provides that treaties ratified by Parliament according to the law are part of national law.
2. The following treaties to which Romania is party relate to the protection of natural habitats:

- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, 1971), ratified by Romania on 21/9/91.
- The Danube Delta and Small Island of Braila have been designated as Ramsar Sites.
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (Bonn, 1979), ratified by Romania on 1/7/98.
- Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), ratified by Romania on 17/8/94.
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979). Accession by Romania on 18/5/93.
- Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972). Accession by Romania on 16/5/90. Several areas, including the Danube Delta are designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Danube River Protection Convention signed in 1994.

3. On environmental assessment, relevant treaties ratified by Romania include:

- UN/ECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998), ratified by Romania by Law no.86/2000.
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991), ratified by Romania by Law no.22/2001.

4. The following treaties ratified by Romania relate to cultural property:

- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valetta, 1992), ratified by Romania 20/11/97.
- Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972). Accession by Romania on 16/5/90. Several areas, including the Danube Delta are designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site.

European Union's *"acquis communautaire"*

5. Relevant legal texts include:

- Treaty concerning the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union, signed by the EU Member States and Bulgaria and Romania in Luxembourg on 25 April 2005.
- Protocol concerning the conditions and arrangements for admission of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union (Annex VII; list referred to in Article 20 of the protocol; transitional measures, Romania; Section 9 on environment).

Environmental Assessment

• Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

• Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Pollution Prevention and Control; Integrated Permitting

Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).

Waste Management

• Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999, on the landfill of waste.

• Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

• Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste.

• Commission Decision 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014 amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

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• Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986, on the protection of the environment, and in particular the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC, EC No. 807/2003 of 14 April 2003, EC No. 219/2009).

• Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20N December 1994 on packaging and packaging of waste (as implemented by Commission Decisions 97/129/EC and 97/138/EC and amended by Directive 2004/12, Directive 2005/20, Regulation 219/2009, Directive 2/2013, Directive 720/2015).

Water and Waste Water

• Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment, as amended by Commission Directive 98/15/EC, Regulation 1882/2003, Regulation 1137/2008, Directive 2013/64/EU.

• Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption as amended by Regulation 1882/2003, Regulation 596/2009.

• Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

• Directive 2006/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.

Nature Protection

Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna.

Air Quality

Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe.

Romanian Law

Relevant Romanian law includes the following:

Environmental Assessment

• EGO 195/2005 on environmental protection, approved by Law no.265/2006. Framework Law on Protection of the Environment.

• Law no. 292/2018 (published in M.Of no. 1043 of 10/12/2018) on the assessment of impact of certain public and private projects on the environment

• MO 1134/2020 (published in M.Of 445 on 25/05/2020) approval of the conditions for the development of environmental studies, the criteria for the attestation of natural and legal persons and the composition and Regulation on the organization and functioning of the Attestation Commission

• MO 864/2002 (published in M.Of. no. 397 of 06/09/2003) on procedures and public consultation in case of transboundary impacts.

• MO 1798/2007 (published in M.Of. 808 on 11/27/2007) Methodology for the environmental permit issuance.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

• GD 1076/2004 (published in M. Of nr. 707 of 05.08.2004) on procedures for environmental assessment of plans and programs.

• MO 995/2006 on the list of plans and programs subject to the environmental assessment procedure.

Nature Protection

• EO 57/2007 regarding the protected natural areas and the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna.

• GD 230/2003.

• MO 552/2003.

• MO 1052/2014.

Waste, Waste Water, Air and Noise Pollution

• MO 662/2006 for the approval of the procedure and competencies for issuing water management permits and authorizations

• Water Law 107/1996 with subsequent modifications

• MO no. 1012/ 2005 for the approval of the procedure for public information access related to the water management field

• MO no. 1182/2005 MoEWM and 1270 /2005 MoAFRD for the approval of the Code of the agricultural good practices for the protection of the waters against pollution with nitrates from agricultural sources, as it was amended by MO 990/2015.

• MO no. 296/216/2005 regarding the framework Program of actions for the elaboration of the action programs in vulnerable zones at the pollution with nitrates from agricultural sources

• MO no. 242/197/2005 regarding the monitoring system of the sole from the vulnerable and potential vulnerable zones

• Law 458/2002 regarding drinking water quality, republished

• GD 974/2004 on inspection and monitoring of drinking water

• GD 349/2005 regarding management of solid waste

• GD 188/2002 for the approval of certain norms concerning the conditions of discharging waste water into the aquatic environment

• GD 235/2007 regarding management of oil waste

• Law 249/2015 regarding management of packaging and packaging of waste

• GD 856/2002 regarding records of disposal and collection of solid waste and approval of list including hazardous waste

• EGO 92/2021 regarding solid waste

• Law 104/2011 regarding ambient air quality.

- GD 1470/2004 regarding approval of National strategy for solid waste management and National Plan for solid waste management.
- GD 1061/2008 regarding the transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste on the territory of Romania.
- Directive no. 75/439 / EEC on the disposal of waste oils, published in the Official Journal no. L 194/1975, amended by the Directive no. 87/101 / EEC, published in the Official Journal no. L 42/1987, regarding the disposal of waste oils

Cultural Property

- Law 422/2001 on protection of historic monuments, republished
- GO 43/2000 on protection of the archaeological heritage, republished

Law 150/1997 ratification of the European Convention on the Protection of Archeological Heritage (Valetta, 1996)

ANNEX 3 ROMANIAN LICENSING AND PERMITTING PROCEDURES

Introduction

In conformity with Emergency Ordinance for Environmental Protection No.195/2005 including the respective updates - -the Law no. 292/2018 on the assessment of impact of certain public and private projects on the environment present in detail the procedures for EIA and for issuing the environmental license.

Based on the Romanian law, any development of a new facility or modification of an existing one requires the approval of an EIA before the environmental license (environmental agreement) and permit to operate (environmental authorization) is approved by LEPAs. For any activities not covered in the list of mandatory EIA (Annexes I and II of the Law no. 292/2018), the LEPAs use selection criteria to determine whether such activities could have a significant environmental impact. Existing facilities require an environmental permit from the LEPAs, which includes assessment of compliance with the environmental standards (e.g., conditions related to air, water, and soil reflecting existing standards).

The annex 5 to Law no. 292/2018 presents the steps of the procedure, the requirements that the physical or legal certified persons to prepare the impact studies, and the list of activities which are subject to the EIA procedure. Overall, the EIA procedure includes a screening stage, a scoping stage, and a validation stage.

Procedures for Receiving an Environmental License to Construct (or the Environmental Agreement)

The procedure for issuing the environmental license to construct is described in detail in the following steps and briefly presented in the flow chart.

Step 1. The initial screening of the new project/investment

This is determined by the local EPA responsible for the location (commune, city) where the investment will develop. When requesting the Environmental License to Construct, *the Beneficiary is responsible to* present to the local EPA or MEWF *a Technical File* including the following documentation:

- Request Form of the EA in conformity with the Law no. 292/2018; this request is attention to the local EPA or to the MEWF depending on the geographical location of the project;
- Urban Planning Certificate and the corresponding licenses and permits (obtained at the level of Feasibility Study) based on the corresponding law;
- Contracts with the local solid waste company for collection of the solid wastes and with "*Apele Romane*" for water supply and sewage discharges (other authorizations from local utilities may be required based on necessity);
- Technical Memorandum (standard form) in conformity with Annex .2 of the MO No. 1798/2007 (prepared by the Consultant/Firm that developed the Feasibility Study);
- Technical Note (standard technical form) in conformity with the OM No. 839/2009 (prepared by the Consultant/Firm that developed the Feasibility Study);
- Fee (differs depending on the stage of the EA process);

- Public announcement/debate regarding the request to obtain the Environmental Permit in conformity with Annex 3 of the MO No. 1798/2007.

Within the EPA, a Technical Review Committee (TRC) is formed, which includes members of the local EPA, the National Environmental Guard (NAG), the National Water Administration "*Apele Romane*", Sanitary and Urban Institutes and those authorities responsible for environmental permits authorizations. The TRC members analyze the documentation presented within the Technical File and issue one of the following three classifications of the project investments: (i) activities are of insignificant environmental impact and therefore the project is NOT subject to environmental procedure; (ii) activities are of low environmental impact and the simplified licensing procedure will apply; and (iii) activities are of significant environmental impact and the full environmental permitting procedure will apply. Furthermore, (for cases (ii) and (iii)) the EPA authorities together with the members of TRC and the Beneficiary are visiting the site of the future investment to: (i) verify its location as presented in the Technical File; and (ii) complete the List of Control developed according to the OM No. 269/2020.

Step 2. EIA Report Preparation

The EPA reviews and approves the List of Control which includes the conclusion presented by the TRC, based on which documents it announces the Beneficiary of his obligation to develop the EIA study (the impact study).

The Beneficiary is obliged to:

- Prepare the EIA report in conformity with the Law no. 292/2018. The EIA report should be developed only by physical persons or consulting firms independent of the Beneficiary and the person who developed the Feasibility Study, that are accredited for developing such technical studies for Infrastructure Projects/Investments including the legal conditions stipulated in the OM No. 1.134 / 2020;
- Hire based on contract and competition through expression of interest/invitation to submit proposals process the firm/physical person who will develop the EA report;
- Prepare and sponsor the public announcement of the definition of the project (this is the 2nd public information in the EIA process approval).

Step 3. The Review of the EIA Report

At this stage, the EPA is in charge with the following steps: (i) completes the List of Control for the EIA Report analysis process; (ii) prepares the Public Consultation; and (iii) communicates the results to the Beneficiary.

The Beneficiary is obliged to:

- Present to the local EPA the EIA report, with the help of the consulting firm that developed the EIA;

- Prepare and launch the public consultation in the presence of those affected, NGOs, or interested persons including presentation of the project and the EIA Report during of a public debate;
- Evaluate the discussions and conclusions received during the public consultation;
- Reply to the public comments and requests with a valid technical solution.

Step 4. Decision and Approval of the Environmental License to construct

The EPA issues the Environmental License to start construction of the investment within 30 days after the final decision.

The Beneficiary is obliged to:

- Announce the public about the approval of the Environmental License;
- Request of Environmental Permit to Operate

Additional points:

- The EIA report is prepared at the level of the project's Feasibility Study, in conformity with Law no. 292/2018;
- The minimum information presented by the Beneficiary during the request to obtain the Environmental License should be also completed based on conditions recommended by the foreign donors (EBRD, WB, EIB) and/or as required by the EU legislation and the Romanian legislation in force;
- For those investments obtained through ISPA or SAPARD funds, the conditions during the project operation established through the Environmental Permit will take in consideration the limits of the pollutants' discharges required by the EU and Romanian legislation. However, the national limits will prevail if they are more restrictive than those imposed by the EU legislation.
- The Environmental License is valid during the entire period of the project construction, but will expire if the investment works will not start in maximum 2 years from its approval. During the period of investment constructions, the local environmental protection authorities will monitor those conditions imposed by the Environmental License (please note detailed information on the monitoring process in the next section);
- The Beneficiary is obliged by law to inform the environmental protection authorities in writing any time when there is a significant modification of the initial conditions of the project based on which the current Environmental License was issued.

Procedures for Obtaining an Environmental Permit to Operate

The Environmental Permit to Operate investments with significant impact on the environment is issued by the EPA in conformity with OM No. 1798/2007. The local EPA together with the local National Environmental Guard as well as representatives of National Agency "Apele Romane" is inspecting the site after construction and issue a technical note with observations at the site (e.g., Environmental Audit).

The Environmental Audit of existing facilities is carried out only by certified persons paid by the Investor and includes: (i) a checklist including characteristic elements of the investment; (ii) an environmental study including data collection and technical review of all environmental aspects,

before taking a decision on the scale of potential or existing environmental impacts from the site; and (iii) site investigations to quantify the potential scale of contamination of the site. Compliance programs are usually required based on the result of the environmental audit.

The Beneficiary is in charge with:

- Request the Environmental Permit to the local EPA;
- Prepare a *Technical File* as in the previous case;
- Announce the public about the request to start operations;
- Annual renewal of the permit once it is issued (it is valid for 5 years).

Standards (ambient and emission limits) are usually followed to comply with the environmental protection as requested by EU. Currently there are ambient standards for air, noise, waste and discharges of certain substances in the water.

Monitoring capacity during the Construction Period and After the Issuance of the Environmental Permit to Operate

During constructions, LEPAs together with the NGA and "Apele Romane" are in charge with visiting the site of the project and inspecting the environmental compliances stipulated in the Environmental License and Environmental Permit.

The NGA inspectors may accompany the LEPAs' inspectors for site visits according to an inspection program. Following the site visit and checking the compliance, the inspectors prepare a report based on which they may advise the operators on how to meet standards and permit conditions. If a facility/project does not comply with relevant standards, it will first receive a warning from the inspector followed by a certain amount of time necessary to take care of the steps that comply with the permit.

Implementation of EMP

The environmental impact mitigation and monitoring activities will be carried out in parallel with the construction activities. As these are existing facilities that are already under operation, the project will not monitor operations after implementation of the retrofitting activities.

Collection of Data: monitoring data will be collected by Local Consultants/Private companies accredited by MoE on monthly basis, with monthly reports.

Analysis of Data: will be carried out by the Environmental specialist. The results of the analysis will be used to check the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and if required, to revise/modify the mitigation plan.

Reporting: environment specialist on quarterly basis will prepare the report of monitoring.

ANNEX 4. SAFEGUARDS POLICIES OF THE WORLD BANK

Below are the key extracts from OP that give the idea of preventive mechanisms of the World Bank and help to understand and analyze information on environmental, social and legal policies.

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation.

EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources); and transboundary and global environmental aspects.

EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way. EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project

OP 4.04 Natural habitats

The Bank promotes and supports natural habitat conservation and improved land use by financing projects designed for environmental conservation. The Bank promotes the rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats and does not support projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.

OP 4.09 Pest Management

In assisting borrowers to manage pests that affect either agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.

The Bank requires that any pesticides it finances be manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to standards acceptable to the Bank. The FAO's Guidelines for Packaging and Storage of Pesticides (Rome, 1985), Guidelines on Good Labeling Practice for Pesticides (Rome, 1985), and Guidelines for the Disposal of Waste Pesticide and Pesticide Containers on the Farm (Rome, 1985) are used as minimum standards.

OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

This policy addresses physical cultural resources, which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources include everything that remained after ancient inhabitants (holy places and battlefields) and unique natural sites such as waterfalls and canyons.

The Bank does not support projects threatening cultural resources that are property of population. The Bank supports only those projects that are located or designed in such a way as to prevent damage to the environment.

OP 4.36 Forests

Management, protection and sustainable development of forest ecosystem and its resources are necessary for reducing poverty and sustainable development.

The Bank does not finance plantations that involve any conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats due to potential risk to biodiversity.

The Bank may finance harvesting operations conducted by small-scale landholders, by local communities under community forest management, or by such entities under joint forest management arrangements, if these operations:

(a) have achieved a standard of forest management developed with the meaningful participation of locally affected communities, consistent with the principles and criteria of responsible forest management; or

(b) adhere to a time-bound phased action plan to achieve such a standard. The action plan must be developed with the meaningful participation of locally-affected communities and be acceptable to the Bank.

OP 4.37 Safety of dams

The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams. Small dams are normally less than 15 meters in height. This category includes, for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate.

OP 7.50 Projects on international waterways

This policy applies to the following types of international waterways: (a) any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states; (b) any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described in (a) above.

This policy applies to the following types of projects: hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways as described above.

OP 7.60 Projects in disputed areas

Projects in disputed areas may raise a number of delicate problems affecting relations not only between the Bank and its member countries, but also between the country in which the project is carried out and one or more neighboring countries. In order not to prejudice the position of either the Bank or the countries concerned, any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is located is dealt with at the earliest possible stage.

Document references to OP WB, Procedures for Environmental Assessment of WB and Environmental Protection Policy of WB can be visited here.

ANNEX 5. ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR CIVIL WORKS CONTRACTS

Contractors will be obliged to apply environmentally sound construction standards and procedures. All civil works contracts will have the following environment-protecting provisions:

1. Take measures and precautions to avoid adverse environmental impacts, nuisance or disturbances arising from the execution of the works. This shall be done by avoidance or suppression whenever possible rather than abatement or mitigation of the impact once generated.

2. Comply with all national and local environmental laws and regulation. Assign responsibilities for implementation of environmental actions and to receive guidance and instructions from the engineer or environmental authorities.

3. Minimize dust emissions to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on air quality.

4. Maintain foot and vehicular traffic flows and public access to neighboring sites and facilities. Provide markers, lights and temporary connections by bypasses for safety and convenience.

5. Prevent or minimize vibration and noise from vehicles, equipment and blasting operations.

6. Minimize disturbance to and restore vegetation where it is disturbed as a consequence of the works.

7. Protect surface and groundwater and soil quality from pollution. Appropriately collect and dispose of water material.

8. Try to reuse/recycling as much of the leftover materials as possible

ANNEX 6. MAIN ISSUES REGARDING ASBESTOS WASTE

Asbestos is a group of naturally occurring fibrous silicate minerals. It was once used widely in the production of many industrial and household products because of its useful properties, including fire retardation, electrical and thermal insulation, chemical and thermal stability, and high tensile strength.

Today, however, asbestos is recognized as a cause of various diseases and cancers and is considered a health hazard if inhaled. Because the health risks associated with exposure to asbestos area now widely recognized, global health and worker organizations, research institutes, and some governments have enacted bans on the commercial use of asbestos.

In the European Union the use of asbestos is banned since January 1, 2005, and in Romania through a Governmental Decision no. 734/2006 this was banned only for new materials. Products containing asbestos and which have been installed or were in operation before the date 1 January 2005 can be used until the end of their lifecycle.

Good practice is to minimize the health risks associated with ACM by avoiding their use in new construction and renovation, and, if installed asbestos-containing materials are encountered, by using internationally recognized standards and best practices to mitigate their impact. In all cases, the World Bank expects borrowers and other clients to use alternative materials wherever feasible. ACM must be avoided in new construction.

In retrofitting and removal of damaged infrastructure, asbestos hazards must be identified and a risk management plan adopted that includes disposal techniques and end-of-life sites. Asbestos-containing (AC) products include flat panels, corrugated panels used for roofing, water storage tanks, water, and sewer pipes etc.. Thermal insulation containing asbestos and sprayed asbestos for insulation and acoustic damping were widely used through the 1970s and should be looked for in any project involving boilers and insulated pipes.

As asbestos is often used in construction (mainly for roofing) in many countries including Romania, it can present a risk for the health of workers and population, who live near buildings that need capital repair with replacement of roofing.

GIES-PIU specialists must inform beneficiaries on potential risk for their health and instruct not using asbestos as construction material during construction/rehabilitation works.

Any asbestos product or material that is ready for disposal is defined as asbestos waste. Asbestos waste also includes contaminated building materials, tools that cannot be decontaminated, personal protective equipment and damp rags used for cleaning. Always this type of waste must be treated as 'Hazardous Waste'.

In this regards, ACM and asbestos waste must be properly removed, stored in a separate closed area and disposed (with the consent of local administration and environmental inspectors) on a landfill on the special area for disposal of that type of waste.

GIES-PIU must require the contractors that the removal, repair, and disposal of ACM shall be carried out in a way that minimizes worker and community asbestos exposure. During reconstruction works, workers must avoid destroying asbestos sheets and properly dispose them

at construction sites until final disposal happens. Workers must wear protective over garment, gloves and respirators during work with asbestos sheets. Proper disposal of ACM is important not only to protect the community and environment but also to prevent scavenging and reuse of removed material. ACM must be transported in leak tight containers to a secure landfill operated in a manner that precludes air and water contamination that could result from ruptured containers. The removal and disposal of ACM and asbestos waste as well as all other ESMP measures have to be included in both the technical specifications and bill of quantities (BoQs). Contractor shall develop site-specific ESMP where requirements to ACM and asbestos waste will be contained.

ANNEX 7. DESCRIPTION OF RETROFITTING AND FUNCTIONAL UPGRADING WORKS

In the administrative building both the Emergency Situations Inspectorate ,,Nicolae Iorga" of Botoșani County and the Botoșani Fire Department are working, whose activities have diversified in relation to the current requirements, therefore the current modernization project includes building consolidation works, recompartmentalization, as well as the construction of an attic above the existing third floor.
The main characteristics are:
Existing height regime Basement (partial) +GF+3F+Roof
Existing built surface = 606 sqm
Existing floor area = 2.392 sqm
Proposed surface area = 3.241,55 sqm
Height of the new building: Basement (partial) +GF+3F+Attic
In the vicinity of the land on the west side is the historic building Vama Veche registered in the list of historical monuments in Romania with number BT-II-m-B-01938. The new facades and the attic solution have been approved by the County Directorate for Culture Botoșani by approval no. 148/Z of 07.10.2022.
The land on which the administrative building is located is in the railway protection zone and the National Railway Company "CFR" - SA Regional Railway Company Iasi Regional Division has given a favourable approval no. 5.1./A/456/31.10.2022.
The project also includes measures to improve energy efficiency, sustainable development, saving primary energy resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Access ramps to the building, an adapted toilet facility and an elevator will be provided for disabled people, providing access to each level from the ground floor to the attic;
Two pylons will be placed above the administration building to support the communication antennas.

STRUCTURE

The foundation system consists of a general reinforced concrete floor slab under the technical channel and continuous 1 m wide reinforced concrete footings under the superstructure walls.
The superstructure consists of brick masonry structural walls, reinforced concrete abutments and belts. The floor slabs are made of 60 cm wide hollow beams arranged in the longitudinal direction of the building.
The construction is being reinforced according to the recommendations of the Technical Expertise Report of 2021. The consolidation works will include:
- The construction of reinforced concrete diaphragms on the two main directions. In the longitudinal direction, the diaphragms will be positioned along the lines of the technical basement walls. In the transverse direction, the diaphragms will be positioned in the gaps between the frames. The general arrangement of the diaphragms in the plane shall be symmetrical in order not to change the centre of rigidity of the building;
- The longitudinal perimeter walls on the outside shall be cambered in the discharge areas of the longitudinal portals of the attic steel structure. The lining will be made with reinforced concrete, 10 cm thick. The new infill will be fixed to the existing floor elements;

- The foundation system is supplemented by the introduction of foundation footings under the diaphragms, capable of taking the loads of the superstructure and driving them to the foundation ground;
- Rebuild part of the structural walls on the height of the second floor according to the technical design;
- The existing roofing of the building is completely dismantled, together with the existing hydro-thermo-insulation layering (implicitly the slope concrete);
- The attic is built over the third floor. The attic is provided with a metal structure with the elements properly protected against fire. The metal structure of the attic comprises main transverse frames hinged at the base. The steel structure is fixed to the monolithic reinforced concrete elements (post-centre-truss-truss node) of the floor above the third storey;
- The partition walls of the attic will be made of plasterboard according to the architectural proposal. Access to the attic will be achieved by extending the existing reinforced concrete stairs to +13.06m;
- A core for the proposed elevator will be built to provide access for each level from the ground floor to the attic;

ARCHITECTURE

The walls and floors are being refinished;
- Flooring: offices, rest rooms and meeting rooms will be fitted with three-layer natural flooring for heavy traffic, minimum traffic class 33; circulation areas, storage areas, technical areas, dining room, locker rooms and sanitary facilities will be fitted with anti-slip interior tiles; the main switchboard room will be fitted with antistatic PVC flooring and the server rooms will be fitted with 30 cm high, cassette anti-static technological flooring with the possibility of passing cable ducts.
- Interior ceramic tiling will be provided in all sanitary units up to a height of 2.10m (the gap up to the intersection with the ceiling will be made of wet plaster with white washable plaster and paint).
- The vertical plumbing halls are clad with 30-minute fire-resistant plasterboard panels on a metal structure.
- The interior is to be wet plastered with white plaster and white washable paint.
- Interior finishes for ceilings - washable paints: in storage and technical areas; suspended demountable false ceilings of gypsum plasterboard cassette panels fixed to a metal structure are provided in circulation areas, office areas, rest rooms and dining rooms; suspended demountable false ceilings of damp-proof gypsum plasterboard cassette panels fixed to a metal structure are provided in sanitary facilities and locker rooms.
- The interior/exterior carpentry will be completely changed, with high quality carpentry, which will contribute to increasing energy efficiency, the interior comfort of users and the soundproofing of the building.
- Interior joinery: Doors on cellular structure with wooden perimeter structure and white painted MDF panels, standard painted multilayer wooden frame. These doors are provided for all offices and rest rooms, storerooms, dining room, study room, multi-purpose room, cloakrooms and toilets. Some doors will have an air transfer grille fitted in the lower part; Doors provided in corridors will comply with the minimum requirements according to P 118/99, table 3.4.4. and will be white in colour; Fire resistant metal doors will have white door leaf and frame; Doors in

the hallway area and stairwell will be equipped with self-closing device with integrated damper in the hinge, with anti-panic bar;
- The exterior joinery is made of aluminium, triple-glazed (tri-pane), heat-insulating, low-E, the colour of the joinery is grey-anthracite (RAL 7016); The exterior metal joinery is provided for the technical spaces and will be grey-anthracite (RAL 7016);
- Curtain wall - made of aluminium in anthracite grey colour RAL 7016, with energy-efficient, Low-E, triple glazing;
- The new facades will be in the same colour palette as the existing one and the neighbouring historical monument. By carrying out the proposed interventions, the same volumetry will be preserved with an addition to the attic. The project proposal improves the external image by bringing new and quality materials to the facades. The ventilated facade system is provided with a metal finish made of aluminium composite panels type BOND in white, grey colour and a finish with exposed brick. The neighbouring monument and the new facades enhance each other stylistically, as they were built in different periods.
- The exterior pavements will be fully restored following the consolidation and modernization works, and will be adapted to current regulations.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

The existing connection will be disconnected and replaced with a new one, based on the connection notice and the technical solution provided by the Electricity Distribution and Supply Company.
The building's main distribution boards will be fed from the connection flange by an electrical column in reinforced copper core cable insulated with PVC type CYABY, installed underground up to the entrance of the building and protected in PVC protection tube embedded in the building elements from the entrance of the building to the distribution board.
On the roof ridge of the pitched roof with SV orientation, it is proposed to install solar photovoltaic panels for electricity generation (occupying about 200 sqm of the roof area).
The recommended measures aim to reduce the building's thermal and electrical energy requirements so that, with the installation of renewable energy equipment, the nZEB (nearly zero-energy building) requirement of 30% renewable energy of the total primary energy consumed by the building to ensure the comfort and health of the users is met.

SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

Water supply

To supply the water needs of the projected site, a branch to the existing water supply network of the premises is foreseen.
A cold water meter, fitted with two sector taps, a Y-type filter for impurities and a directional valve, will be installed inside the building's service duct to measure the building's water consumption.
The water supply for the planned objective will be provided from the existing public network in the area and will ensure the water requirements for the following needs:
- for consumption;
- for sanitary facilities and changing rooms;
- for the fire-fighting installation with external hydrants.

The proposed water connection will supply water to the study building, to the existing buildings on the site and to the fire-fighting system with external hydrants.

The preparation of hot water for consumption will be carried out according to the thermal installation project.
Domestic hot water will be prepared in summer by means of a solar panel installation, and in cold periods of the year the heating needs will be supplemented by boilers in the central heating plant.
Fire extinguishing system with internal hydrants
For the fire extinguishing system with internal hydrants, a self-contained water system consisting of a tank and fire pumping station, located outside the building with underground installation, is proposed.
External hydrant network
An external hydrant network will be provided, with supply from the local network via the proposed connection, consisting of a minimum of 2 above ground hydrants located in such a way as to ensure the protection of the building.
Domestic waste water
The solution for the connection to the sewerage system of the domestic waste water coming from the consumption points of the proposed objective as well as from the existing buildings on the site consists in connecting them to the existing street network in the area through an existing connection chimney, located on Stefan cel Mare street.
Rainwater
Rainwater from the building envelope will be collected through gutters and downspouts with connection to the storm drains and siphon with discharge into the external sewerage network to be built on the premises.
Stormwater from the roadbed within the premises will be collected, via an external hydrocarbon sewer network consisting of siphon gullies and cast iron grate.
THERMAL INSTALLATIONS
For this building is foreseen a mixed heating system with static and hot air boxed ceiling fan convectors, with two pipes, (with heating and cooling function) having as heating thermal agent hot water, with temperature parameters 70°/50°C, and as cooling agent cold water with temperature parameters 70-12° C.
For heating, two central heating plants were adopted to provide the heating medium, one on the ground floor and one on the third floor of the building.
The cooling thermal agent will be provided by means of two batteries of boilers with heat pump operation (cooling and heating), located on the terrace connecting the studied objective to the adjacent building.
Depending on the use of the premises, an appropriate heating system has also been provided.
Cooling air conditioning installation
Conditioning of the spaces in the building will be done individually with independent equipment installed in each space of the building according to plans. This air conditioning equipment is a cassette fan coil unit with 4-way discharge, mounted in the false ceiling and equipped with a 2-pipe coil, 3-way valve, condensate tray and pump and fresh air connection.
Central heating
Two heating plant rooms are located in the building, one on the ground floor and one on the third floor of the building, in spaces intended for heating plant, which will provide for the location of equipment and machinery related to the heating of the building. To this end, two wall-

mounted boilers with sealed combustion chamber and forced draught, with a useful thermal output of 100 kW each, will be installed on the ground floor and two wall-mounted boilers with sealed combustion chamber and forced draught, with a useful thermal output of 80 kW each, will be installed in the heating plant on the third floor.
The flue gas discharge from the boilers will be via two insulated stainless steel chimneys, mounted apparently on the façade of the proposed building.
The boilers and elements in the thermal power plants are provided with fault or failure indication systems.
Domestic hot water is prepared in a solar boiler with two coils located in the ground floor central heating space. The solar panels will be installed at roof level, facing south.
Mechanical ventilation installations
In order to ensure the fresh air requirements of the occupants in the rooms of the proposed building, a ventilation system with a countercurrent plate heat recovery unit has been planned, which will be installed on each level, i.e. two units for each heating level, which will provide the calculated fresh air flow.
The ventilation units are equipped with a high efficiency countercurrent plate heat recovery unit, heating coil and hot/cold water cooling coil.
NATURAL GAS INSTALLATIONS
The natural gas supply to the designed gas-consuming appliances will be made from the existing utilisation installation by modifying it to adapt to the new configurations.
From the existing thermal power station, the utilisation system will be extended using steel pipes of different diameters in an above ground installation.
The gas sensors will also be connected to the fire detection and alarm system. For the evacuation of possible gas leaks, natural vents will be provided along the inner pipe route.

ANNEX 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

(if it will be the case at the moment of works this plan be updated with COVID 19 risk management measures as per Annex 10)

1. Pre-construction phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Introduction of E&S requirements in the bidding documents	Overall impact on the environmental and social components of the project area	• Participation in the regular meetings with the detail design (DD) consultant to understand the potential implications on the environment and local community; • Collect costing data and introduce in bidding document (both in the description and BOQ) the E&S chapter requirements as applicable to the Contractor or other Consultants;	DD Consultant	PIU E&S Expert
Improper waste management	The generation of construction waste is caused by improper management of building materials in construction projects	• The Technical Design consultant will draw up an environmental management plan that also includes the waste management plan from construction activities in accordance with the waste hierarchy • Construction works waste will be classified/coded/estimated in accordance with the provisions of the waste legislation.	Technical Design	PIU Environmental Expert
Lack of responsibility of contractors and consultants	The lack of clear responsibilities from bidding documents with Contractor and other Consultants would jeopardize the implementation of the ESMP	• Coordinate with procurement teams on E&S related input in bidding documents; • Detail the tasks and update ESMP accordingly	PIU E&S Expert	PIU Management

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Delays in obtaining the environmental permit	These delays may impact on the cost and timeframe of the sub-project implementation	• Elaborating environmental documentation and obtaining the environmental permit and participation in the process	DD Consultant	PIU Environmental Expert
Non- compliant construction site	The construction site should be planned in accordance with the principles outlined under the current ESMP	• Elaboration of the Construction Site Organization Plan, that should include provisions on: - Social Aspects: separate toilets on the site for women, fences and secured entrance, construction details board at the entrance, grievance mechanism board and box; assurance of minimum conditions for containers used by workers (changing rooms, eating area, sleeping areas) and construction team, health and safety requirements on site - Environmental: identification of waste deposit on site, reduction of construction site effects on existing vegetation, wastewater system on site, construction vehicle washing station, watering system for dust reduction;	DD Consultant	PIU E&S Expert
Aligning ESMP to execution graph	The ESMP should be updated to include monitoring timeframe	Update mitigation measures in the ESMP based on retrofitting and functional upgrading execution graph - establish the supervision visits based on construction stages - update monitoring plan in line with execution timeframe - public consultation, engagement and outreach activities updated based on the timeframe	PIU E&S Expert	PIU manager
Legal compliance of environmental permitting and other applicable norms	Updating the ESMP with the requirements outlined in the detailed design so that monitoring is aligned with these requirements	Align ESMP **environmental requirements** with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process - waste management requirements (site separate collection, contracting of authorized WM services, recycling of materials; - hazardous material management and spill control requirements	PIU Environmental Expert	PIU manager PIU architect

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		- Wastewater discharges - Air and noise emissions - Water supply and sanitation - Traffic management		
Include ESMP requirements into detailed design	Assure that requirements for social compliance are included in the requirements for the retrofitting and functional upgrading process	Align ESMP **social requirements** with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process - health and safety requirements for the construction site (showers, changing rooms, etc.) - grievance mechanism on site (board, grievance box, etc.) - health and safety trainings for construction personnel;	PIU Social Expert	PIU manager PIU architect
Reduce relocation impacts on staff and community	The impact on the H&S of staff during relocation and at the temporary relocation site, as well as the impacts on the delivery of the service	Assure health and safety standards and potential relocation impacts at the level of the Relocation Management Plan - participate in meetings with the relocation site owner and establish minimum requirements for operation, assisted by GIES Health and Safety Expert (heating, separate facilities for women, indoor air quality, water connection, sewerage connection, safety of electrical system); - provide training for BESI and BFD personal in relation to health and safety related to moving the equipment and in relation to the new conditions in the relocated site; - inform staff on grievance mechanism in relation to the conditions at the new relocation site	PIU Social Expert GIES H&S expert	PIU manager
Understanding the requirements of ESMP at local level	Informing the detachment staff and Botoșani county inspectorate on the provisions of the ESMP and their expected contribution during all phases of the project	• Disseminate ESMP provisions at county and local level in training sessions; • Inform BESI and BFD on their contribution in achieving ESMP objectives (public information, grievance mechanism, environmental and health and safety monitoring support, etc).; • Obtain approvals from GIES/DES on delegation of tasks to local staff;	PIU E&S Experts PIU/GIES/Botoșani ESI Management	PIU Management GIES Management

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Transparency and public information	The pre-construction phase should include activities that assure transparency and information disclosure on the project and ESMP outcomes,	Collaborate with GIES/PIU and Botoșani IES's public relation officers in the promotion of the project and the ESMP provisions - dissemination of project materials, public consultations, citizen engagement, grievance mechanisms; - press releases and conferences on the project;	PIU Communication Expert PIU Social Expert	PIU Management
Inclusion of general public, affected parties and interested stakeholders in the detail design phase	Actively work towards informing neighbors and the general public on the outcomes of the project.	Organize public consultation on the ESMP - identification of potential stakeholders (neighbors, local institutions - such as local police, municipality, local environmental agency, NGOs, etc.); - send invitations via email/mail with printed brief versions of the ESMP; - upload the document on the GIES/Botoșani IES websites for public disclosure and provide contact details for feedback; - identify a location that suits the purpose of the public consultation (min capacity: 40 participants, snack & coffee corner, projector and projector screen, sound system, air ventilation/conditioning, etc.); - send a press release and invite journalists and media outlets to the consultation; - collaborate with MoIA publishing house for editing purposes in relation to documents; - prepare an agenda and presentation of ESMP provisions and co-moderate discussions; - keep minutes of the meeting, photo documentation, and update the ESMP and disclose the final version;	PIU Social and Environmental Expert	PIU Manager
Grievance redress process	Assuring that all the channels for receiving complaints and	Update current PIU procedure on Grievance Mechanism to include responsibilities at the level of county ESI grievance officers, create a template for recording grievances, define	PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
	suggestions will direct grievances to PIU	competencies in relation to the project, and create reporting templates		

2. Retrofitting and functional upgrading phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Wastes generation during retrofitting and functional upgrading works	Assure that waste is collected in an appropriate manner and disposal is not done in unauthorized areas	• Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from construction activities • Mineral/solid retrofitting wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places • Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly on authorized landfills by licensed collectors • Construction waste will be collected/recycled/recovery and handed over to authorized economic operators to reduce the amount of waste sent to the ecological landfill. • Only non-recyclable waste will be sent to compliant landfill • The contractor will elaborate an environmental management plan that also includes the waste management plan from construction and/or dismanteling activities, respecting the waste hierarchy. It will also ensure that optimum levels of waste reduction, re-use and recycling are achieved. • Retrofitting of and attic adding to the headquarters wastes will be sorted, if necessary, on-site and will be stored in proper places; • The transport of waste generated from retrofitting of and attic adding to the headquarters waste activity will be done with covered means of transport; • The builder of the work must comply with the waste management plan from the construction and dismantling activities during the duration of the work	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert Authorized Environmental Company for carrying monitoring activities

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		• Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from retrofitting of and attic adding to the headquarters activities; • Inventory and record: Construction and dismantling waste will be classified/coded/estimated in accordance with the provisions of the waste legislation • The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials		
Noise pollution during retrofitting and functional upgrading works	Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for retrofitting staff and local community	• Organize work so that time spent in noisy areas is limited • Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible • Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert Authorized Environmental Company for carrying monitoring activities
Air pollution during retrofitting and functional upgrading works		• During retrofitting activities, it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and/or installation of dust absorption devices • It is strictly forbidden to burn building materials/waste on the ground • For transporting any other dusty material at the work site, it is necessary to moisten or cover the load • Dust reduction on land during the dry season of the year is done by moistening the soil surface. • On the site, all routes will be arranged so that they do not lead to skidding, mud, ponding, etc.	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying monitoring activities

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		• Vehicles and machines will be properly maintained and will have up-to-date technical revisions. • Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks.		
Health and safety hazards during retrofitting and functional upgrading works	Ensuring that all conditions are fulfilled on site for the staff and that passers-by or children do not enter the site at any time.	• Ensure construction workers are given safety instruction, equipment and working clothes • Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility • Ensure safety officers on site • Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers • Provide first aid and protection kits • Ensure effective signage for the public and ensure that all exposed construction areas are fenced from public access. Security should enforce that access on site is made through an ID and in strict connection to the works	Contractor selected for works	PIU Social Expert H&S expert within GIES and at the level of Botoșani ESI
Loss of soil resources, land/soil degradation and pollution during retrofitting and functional upgrading works		• Compliance of the construction Detail Design with the national environmental, industrial safety, construction, architectural, technological and public health regulations • If unfeasible, ensure soil protection through dead and live soil protection structures • Dislocate excavated fertile topsoil (if any) to adjacent agricultural lands • Incorporate protective design features (e.g., drainage structures and plant vegetation on slopes) • A proper rainwater/drainage system should be installed in order to exclude the flooding potential, landslide and/or erosion processes • Avoid cutting and damages of trees and other existing local vegetation, etc.	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Increased risk of traffic congestion and accident due to works related transportation	Organising transport in such a way as to avoid peak times and reduce the risk of accidents	• Organize the transportations related to the construction works as to avoid the hours with high vehicles or pedestrian traffic • Ensure that the personnel involved in transportation activities is qualified, trained, and authorized to carry such activities • Assure that the vehicles are appropriate and meet the technical conditions to be used	Contractor selected for Construction works	
Grievance Mechanism	Assuring that the panel at the entrance gives all details on the grievance mechanisms	• Panel installed next to the construction board, outlining the grievance mechanism provisions and principles, as well as a letter box • Weekly check-up of the letter box • Assuring answers are being formulated to all grievances related to the project, received through all channels	Contractor selected for works PIU Social Expert	PIU Management
Disturbances encountered by neighbors	Unstructured interviews with the neighbors on the disturbances encountered during retrofitting and functional upgrading works, Information to neighbors (letters, door to door) and general public in cases of disturbances to utility networks	• Discuss with neighbors during functional upgrading works to collect their feedback on any disturbances or damages to their properties or public property (at least once during retrofitting works and two during functional upgrading works); • Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbors • Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply;	PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

2. Operation phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Excessive energy consumption	The operation of the new facilities should take into account best practices in terms of using energy in an efficient way	• Elaborating the plan and implementing the energy efficiency measures in the activity of the new command center • Use of electrical installations and high energy efficiency equipment • Optimal and high-efficiency lighting can reduce the energy consumption • Training the local staff in good practice on equipment maintenance and energy efficiency, including optimal air conditioning • Design and implementation of the energy management system in line with good international practices	Contractor	Beneficiary
Waste generation, including special (electro-technical, etc.)	The new facilities should be equipped with separate collection and staff should be informed through signaling	• Implementation of the appropriate waste management system, separate collection and storage, provision of recycling and reuse; • Signaling and special marking; • Inventory and record	Contractor	Beneficiary
Excessive consumption and contamination of water resources	Monitoring the data consumption and maintenance can considerably reduce the loss of water	• Ensure the proper water consumption recording system and means • Planning and implementation of adequate maintenance measures of the distribution system, avoiding leakage and excessive consumption, etc.	Contractor	Beneficiary
Air pollution (heating and ventilation systems such as car transport are the major sources of pollutant emissions in air)	Considering all measures to reduce the impact on air emissions generated by the new facility	• compliance of the thermo-energy sources with the quality standards with obtaining the Pollutant emissions permit in the atmosphere • inventory and reporting of the resource's consumption • the proper management of site generated wastes • maintenance and operation of the transportation means in the appropriate way, etc.	Contractor	Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
				Firm by analysis reports
Noise, acoustic pollution	Assuring that the new buildings is compliant with the norms and does not bring any disturbances to the local community during operation	• identification of sources generating noise, • monitoring and measurement of noise levels, • monitor the health state of staff and inmates, • applying technical measures to reduce the noise level, • appropriate signaling of high-noise locations, • training employees about the risks they are exposed to, etc.	Contractor	BenefPIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reportsiciary+
Human Health and Safety	Avoiding any work-related accidents with training, protective equipment and regular check-ups	• Regular training on safety and health • Informing the local staff about the exceptional situations • Displaying in an open place the Action Plan in exceptional circumstances • Training on individual and collective protection procedures and measures applied in exceptional situations • Provide protection equipment according to the requirements and the rules in force • Annual medical examination of the OFD personnel, etc.	Contractor	Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+PIU Social expert
Public disclosure and citizen engagement	Inform the public on the outcomes of the project, impact at the level of OFD and community	• Press release and press conference	PIU Communication Expert	PIU Management

ANNEX 9 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

The monitoring plan will be updated during the detail design phase of the TD&TA Consultant contract and the public disclosure phase, in order to reflect the clear responsibilities of monitoring and supervision actions from different parties in the process. Chapter 7 details on the generic responsibilities that have been defined prior to the signing of the TD&TA Consultancy contract.

Stage	Risk to be monitored	Place of monitoring	How is the risk to be monitored?	When is the risk to be monitored? (frequency)?	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
Retrofitting	Air quality: dust, smog etc.	On-site	Visual monitoring	Daily during retrofitting works	Prevention of air pollution and health risks	Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert
Retrofitting	Construction wastes	On-site	Regular visual inspection	Weekly during retrofitting works	Prevention of onsite soil and water pollution, minimizing waste generation	Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert
Retrofitting	Level of noise	On-site	Regular inspection	Daily during retrofitting works	Prevention of risks for human health	Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert
Retrofitting	Human health and safety	On-site	Regular supervision, registering the accidents and risk events, registering road and pedestrian accidents caused by construction vehicles/works, registering trainings, work planning, presence of separate toilets on site, compliant dining and rest conditions, signage on site. etc.	Continuous basis	Safety and health protection of workers, accident prevention,	Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert/PIU Social Expert

Stage	Risk to be monitored	Place of monitoring	How is the risk to be monitored?	When is the risk to be monitored? (frequency)?	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
			Minutes of Meeting with Road Police and Local Police to assure community safety measures are enforced and support is provided whenever needed			
Retrofitting	Noise and dust (transportation activities)	On-site, access roads	Regular supervision	Unannounced inspection during transportation	Avoiding dust and noise; avoiding damage and pollution of the infrastructure	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert
Retrofitting	Public discontent	Grievance registries, on-site letter box	Review of grievances, collection of grievances through interviews, grievance box on site, meetings with the staff Public consultations Media coverage	Weekly	Assuring that the project is compliant with the norms, that the public has been timely and appropriately informed, that conflicts are solved in their initial phase	

Stage	Risk to be monitored	Place of monitoring	How is the risk to be monitored?	When is the risk to be monitored? (frequency)?	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
Works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Loss of soils	Construction site	Visual	During excavation works and transportation	In compliance with Detail Design and official authorizations	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert

Stage	Risk to be monitored	Place of monitoring	How is the risk to be monitored?	When is the risk to be monitored? (frequency)?	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
Works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Air quality: dust, smog etc.	On-site	Visual monitoring	Daily during works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Prevention of air pollution and health risks	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert)
Works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Construction wastes	On-site	Regular visual inspection	Weekly during works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Prevention of onsite soil and water pollution, minimizing waste generation	Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert
Works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Level of noise	On-site	Regular inspection	Daily during works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Prevention of risks for human health	Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert
Works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Human health and safety	On-site	Regular supervision, registering the accidents and risk events, registering trainings, work planning etc.	Continue	Safety and health protection of workers, accident prevention	Construction company, PIU Environnemental Expert/PIU Social expert
Works for new upper floor and functional upgrading	Noise and dust (transportation activities)	On-site, access roads	Regular supervision	Unannounced inspection during transportation	Avoiding dust and noise; avoiding damage and pollution of the infrastructure	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert)
Operation	Air quality: dust, smog, air polluants etc.	On-site	Visual monitoring	Daily during operation	Prevention of air pollution	Construction company, beneficiary, Inspection for Environmental

Stage	Risk to be monitored	Place of monitoring	How is the risk to be monitored?	When is the risk to be monitored? (frequency)?	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
						Protection (IEP), Public Health Center (PHC)
Operation	Air pollution generated by technological equipment	On-site, parking area	Regular technical inspection	Daily during operation	Prevention of air pollution	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert, SLI, PHC
Operation	Special wastes and materials (electrical/office equipment etc.)	On-site	Regular inspection	Continue	Prevention of risks for human health and environment	Construction company, beneficiary, PIU Environmental Expert SLI, PHC
Operation	Household wastes	On-site	Regular visual inspection	Daily during operation	Prevention of environmental pollution	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert, IEP, PHC
Operation	Noise level (generated by technological equipment)	On-site	Regular inspection	Regular during operation	Prevention of risks for human health	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert, PHC
Operation	Human health and safety (occupational safety)	On-site	Regular supervision, registering the accidents and risk events, registering trainings, planning of works etc.	Continue	Safety and health protection of workers, accident prevention	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert, SLI, PHC
Operation	Noise and dust generated by transport traffic	On-site, access roads	Regular supervision	Unannounced inspection during transportation	Avoiding dust and noise; avoiding damage and pollution of the infrastructure	Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert, NPI

ANNEX 11 – FORM FOR SUBMITTING COMMENTS

Form for submitting comments and suggestions for Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP for Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate "Nicolae Iorga" and Botoșani Firefighting Detachment subproject

Brief description of the project – Retrofitting, extending, and functional upgrading of the new headquarter of Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate and Botoșani Firefighting Detachment.

Electronic version of ESMP for the subproject is available on the following web page:

- https://www.igsu.ro/FinantareExterna/AsistentaFinanciara

Name and surname of the person who provides comment*	
Contact information*	**E-mail:** _____ **Phone:** _____

Comment on the ESMP:

Signature _____	**Date** _____

If you have any comments/suggestions or amendments to the proposed measures of Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP for the project "*Retrofitting, extending and functional upgrading the headquarter of Botoșani Emergency Situation Inspectorate and Botoșani Firefighting Detachment*" please submit it to the responsible persons from the following institution:

Contact person: Calin Grigoras, PIU, GIES
e-mail: petitii.uip@igsu.ro

Within the 14 days period after the announcement/disclosure of ESMP for the above-mentioned project
(date of announcement: ……..)

Reference number: _____

(Fulfilled by the responsible persons for the project implementation)

*** Fulfillment of the fields with personal data is not obligatory**

ANNEX 11. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FINALISATION OF THE PLAN

As foreseen in the draft ESMP, the activities of disclosing and disseminating information related to the expected impacts and mitigation measures under the Plan, stakeholders' engagement and public consultation were carried out as follows:

- The ESMP was published on the GIES and Botoșani ESI websites.
- An information campaign was carried out, including a press release, posters in neighboring residential blocks of flats, distribution of information leaflets and face-to-face discussions with neighbors and representatives of neighboring institutions, e-mailing of the invitation to participate in the public consultation and the necessary information and references to potentially interested institutions.

During the public consultation period no feedback forms were received.

The public consultation meeting took place on 13 April 2023 at the BESI headquarters in Botoșani, 3 Uzinei Street, in a hybrid system, offering the possibility for interested persons or institutions to participate either in person or online. The meeting was attended by 13 people, members of the project implementation unit, representatives of the inspectorate and the fire-fighting detachment, representatives of the environmental agency and the representative of the design company and Bank`s observers.

The PIU representatives presented information about the Project, sub-project technical details, the works to be carried out, the anticipated environmental and social impacts as well as the measures designed to mitigate them.

After the presentation there was an intervention from a participant who expressed appreciation for the project and hope that the works will go as scheduled.

Participants:

PIU:

Architect

Environmental expert

Social expert

Representatives of BESI and Botoșani Fire-fighting Detachment - 4 people

"Vama Veche" building administrator representative

Train Station representative

Representative of a small business in the vicinity

Owner of a private property in the vicinity

Representative of the design company

World Bank observer