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

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)
# MIZIL FIRE-FIGHTING DETACHMENT, PRAHOVA COUNTY

**September 2020**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| DRM | Disaster risk management |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EGO | Emergency Governmental Ordinance |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EP | Environmental Permit |
| EPAP | Environmental Protection Agency Prahova |
| ESIA | Environmental Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environmental Social Management Plan |
| GD | Governmental Decision |
| GIES | General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations |
| MFD | Mizil Firefighter 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 |
| PESI | Prahova Emergency Situation Inspectorate |
| 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 demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new building for the ***Mizil 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 sub project investment will involve the demolition of the current building and the construction of a multifunctional building, that will accommodate improved working conditions for Mizil Firefighter Detachment (MDF) 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.

**Project objective and activities – 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 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 negative impacts that are created at the level of the local environment and communities, as a result of demolition and construction 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 Mizil Firefighter Detachment functions in the buildings located in the town of Mizil, 6 Ştefan cel Mare Street, Prahova county and is identified by cadastral no. 10352 according to the Land Book no. 3344 consisting of a land area of 3,933 sqm and three constructions with the following destinations: C1 - Operational building, C2 - Garage and C3 - Warehouse. The operational building used by the firefighters and SMURD staff in Mizil has been built in 1908 and it is currently in an advanced phase of deterioration and with a high risk of collapse in the event of an earthquake.
MFD provide firefighting and SMURD ambulance services to an area of 1259 square km, serving approximately 125.000 persons in 149 settlements (including two towns) in two counties.

**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 construction and rehabilitation works; construction dust and wastes; and workers safety. Moreover, given the recent onset of the spread of the COVID-19 virus, there are occupational health and safety concerns for construction workers who may be at risk of contracting the virus unless national hygiene and social distancing protocols are consistently observed, as well as risks associated with inadequate disposal of protective gear used by construction workers to prevent surface-based transmission of the COVID-19 infection. However, these adverse impacts will be temporary and site specific and could be easily mitigated through implementing adequate avoidance and/or mitigation measures.

**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 demolition and construction 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 MFD, 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, promoting the equal treatment of all current and future members of staff.

The two main areas of concern in relation to social negative impacts are related to the relocation process and the working conditions in the temporary site, as well as disturbances created by construction works and teams 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 buildings to gas, water, sewerage, electricity, potential damages to private properties, in the event of accidents during demolition works; potential shortages of MFD service delivery during temporary relocation process; health and safety risks related to demolition, construction and relocation of MDF staff, temporary increase of traffic congestion and road accident risks during transport of demolition waste and building materials. Moreover, during the relocation process there is a risk that the COVID-19 virus could be transmitted to staff that are moved or to staff at the alternate premises during the relocation process, unless national and local protocols are observed for hygiene practices and social distancing.

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 sub-project ESMP 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 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; demolition of old buildings and structures and conducting construction works for new 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 MFD staff, neighboring properties, and community members in Mizil. In relation to demolition and construction works, the social

safeguards team will assure 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 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 in Mizil 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 Prahova Emergency Situations Inspectorates are expected to fulfill supporting activities for the PIU E&S experts: public relation officer and grievance secretary.

**Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure**
The main stakeholders of the MFD project are the local community served by unit, current workforce of the MFD, staff employed in the demolition and construction phases, neighboring properties, institutions, and persons.

The project is expected to have limited negative impact on current MFD staff and on neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction, relocation process for the staff, and other disturbances that may be experienced by the local community in Mizil, 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 geared around 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 PESI 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**. The draft ESMP report was consulted with all key stakeholders. For that purpose, on 04 September the draft ESMP in Romanian language along with the full document have been disclosed to all interested parties by posting it on GIES Website. The invitation to public consultation was launched to the stakeholders (local authorities, utility providers, Environmental Agency and Environmental Guard, neighbors and neighboring medical and educational institutions etc.), by email, handing it over (to the neighbors), distributing flyers, on local media and on PESI Facebook page.

Additionally, the hard copies of the structural summary of the report have been distributed to:

- neighbors living within a radius of 100 meters
- the two educational institution in the area

On 16 September the PIU conducted a public briefing and consultation meeting on the document (see minutes of the consultation in the Annex 12). The event took place online, in the MoIA videoconferencing system.

The meeting concluded that the draft ESMP document covers practically all potential impacts and possible mitigation measures along with clear procedures from environmental screening and monitoring. The draft document was revised after the meeting, taking into account outputs from the previous consultations. The final version of the ESMP was submitted to the World Bank for its final approval and will be posted on the GIES website. The ESMP will be used by the contractor during the sub-project implementation.

# 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 the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new building for the ***Mizil 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 sub project investment will involve the demolition of the current building and the construction of a multifunctional building, that will accommodate improved working conditions for Mizil Firefighter Detachment (MDF) staff energy efficient features and inclusive facilities for disabled persons and women.

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## 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. Since 1990, 77 severe disaster events were

recorded in Romania, including 44 floods, 15 extreme temperature events, 7 storms, 2 earthquakes, 1 drought, and 1 landslide, resulting in over US$3.5 billion of direct damage. Disaster impacts are now increasing for several reasons, including (a) increased exposure of people and economic assets, (b) insufficient funding for risk reduction, and (c) climate change effects.

Romania's vulnerability to natural disasters will be further exacerbated by climate change. Romania's climate is predicted to change considerably over the next 50–100 years. Expected increases in air temperature vary between climate models but increases in the annual average temperature are expected to be in the range of 0.5°C and 1.5°C by 2029, and 2.0°C and 5.0°C by 2099.
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, with hundreds of lives lost and tens of thousands of buildings damaged in earthquakes in the last 200 years. In each of the last five centuries, there have been on average, two earthquakes of magnitude 7+, with five earthquakes since 1802 of magnitude above 7.5 Moreover, seismic experts consider a high magnitude earthquake possible. 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, including specialist first aid and emergency medical care in Emergency Care Units and Centers. The DES coordinates the GIES, the General Inspectorate of Aviation (with respect to medical missions) and performs the operational coordination of territorial ambulance services in counties and in Bucharest, Emergency Rooms form the Emergency Hospitals, and of public mountain rescue services.

### 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.

### 1.3.1 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.

### 1.3.2 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. This is especially important given that the buildings were constructed prior to 1990, before the current seismic building codes were established. Such improvements will ensure that these critical buildings are fully operational before, during and post-disaster for all types of disasters – earthquakes, floods, storms, extreme weather and so forth – by considering the resilience of critical systems such as energy, water and communications. Buildings will also receive energy efficiency improvements, aligned with EU and Romanian regulations which contribute to operational savings and Romania NDC Commitments. Finally, all building renovations 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. This will focus on financing activities that: i) improve hazard, exposure and vulnerability datasets critical to prioritize risk reduction actions, as well as additional risk modeling for all types of natural hazards so as to build on Ro-Risk; ii) forward-looking resilient investment planning for disasters and climate change; iii) development of a package of evidence-based priority investments to support strengthening of existing critical buildings across the country; and iv) development of designs, communications activities, and other activities to enhance the capacity of the Government to implement and manage large-scale retrofitting programs. This activity would also support, within the framework of a long-term investment plan, the commissioning of retrofit designs for investment activities that may potentially be considered in future phases.

**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.

### 1.3.3 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.

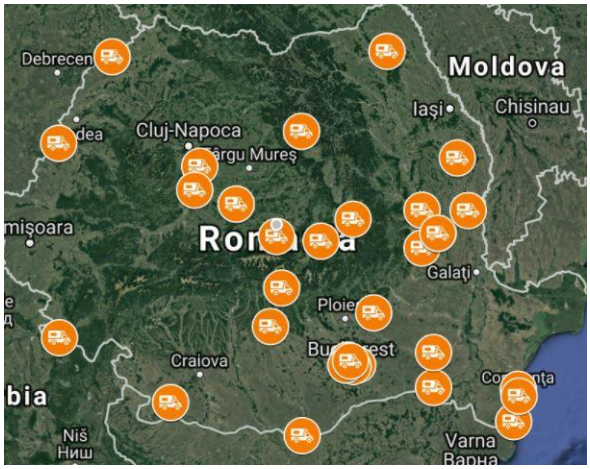


Figure 1 Location of proposed sites

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.

The structural retrofitting, functional upgrading or demolition and reconstruction, and energy efficiency investments will include the financing of (i) preparation, review and analysis of the Technical Surveys, Energy Efficiency Audits, Feasibility Studies and Technical Designs to obtain permits for (ii) civil works for retrofitting/upgrading or demolition/reconstruction of priority facilities, and (iii) supervision of construction works.

Since this project aims to strengthen, modernize, and make energy-efficient those emergency coordination centers and fire and Serviciul Mobil de Urgență (SMURD, Emergency Rescue

Services) with the highest exposure to earthquakes and highest level of criticality, its direct beneficiaries will be the 1,700 users of the approximately 35 identified buildings (rescue personnel, emergency and disaster management staff, volunteers, and administrative staff). By ensuring that emergency, fire, and rescue services are fully operational and can respond to community needs within their area of responsibility, the project is expected to reach more than 5 million beneficiaries in the community.

The buildings that were included in the project have been selected by using a prioritization framework that included: (1) Seismic hazard, (2) Year of construction of the building (3) Structural system, (4) Importance in the disaster management system (relative score for the proposed buildings). The values of parameters 1, 2, 3 were decided by the UTCB (Technical University of Bucharest) team based on the data sheets of each building. The value of parameter 4 was decided by DES/GIES staff. Buildings exposed to flood or landslide risk were not included in the project.

## 1.4 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.

### 1.4.1 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.

Environmental Assessment (EA) for Category "B" projects may also result in a project-specific/site-specific ESMP preparation. However, the impacts of the Mizil sub-project are considered to be mainly site specific.

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.

### 1.4.2 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 Mizil;

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 demolition, construction 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;

**1.4.3 Scope of Work**

The ESMP document approach is in accordance with World Bank operational policy OP4.01 – Environmental Assessment which focuses on specific steps and procedures, policy and guidelines in preparing environmental management plan. Also, a number of national and international environmental guidelines are applicable to this sub-project.

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 demolishing of existing structures and construction of a new building for the Firefighting Detachment Mizil. 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 demolition and construction 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<br><br>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.<br><br>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<br><br>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 |

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| 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<br><br>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 |

**Social impact framework**

The Romanian legislation does not require a social assessment for investment projects, nor is this a requirement for issuance of any permit. The main acts of legislation, by-laws and government policies relevant to social impact assessment applied for this ESMP are listed in the below table:

Table 1 Social policies at the level of Romania

| Law | Purpose |
|---|---|
| Law No. 53/2003 - Labor Code | The legal act regulates individual and collective employment relationships, the enforcement of the regulations regarding employment and the labor jurisdiction. |
| Law No. 319/2006 – Occupational Health and Safety | The law provides the general framework for health and safety at the workplace , roles and responsibilities, monitoring bodies. |
| Law no. 481/2004 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. |

| Law | Purpose |
|---|---|
| Law No. 448/2006 regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of disabled persons (republished in 2008) | Regulates the rights and obligations of disabled persons granted for the purpose of their social integration and inclusion. |
| Law no. 202/2002 regarding the Equal Opportunities of Women and Men | Regulates measures to promote equal opportunities and treatment between men and women, to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on gender in all spheres of public life in Romania. |
| Law no. 544/2001 regarding the free access to information of public interest | The law outlines the transparency principles for public administration, providing free and unrestricted access of citizens to information of public interest, defined as such by this law; it constitutes one of the fundamental principles of the relation between persons and public authorities, in accordance with the Constitution of Romania and with the international treaties ratified by the Romanian Parliament and Government. |
| Law no.50/1991 regarding the permitting for execution of construction works | The law defines the process for permitting construction, rehabilitation, extension, demolition works and includes provisions for the assessment of neighboring properties, consultation and consent of neighbors, where the project is expected to impact the near-by properties, as defined by technical norms. |
| GD no. 907/2016 regarding the technical and economic documentation for public investments | The governmental decision defines the elements and steps for elaborating the technical documentation for investments financed from public funds, including requirements to assess impact on cultural heritage buildings, near-by properties, measures to protect neighboring properties, etc. |
| Law no. 10/1995 regarding the quality assurance for constructions | The law defines the roles and responsibilities that apply in assuring that construction norms and standards are applied in buildings, including access for |

| Law | Purpose |
|---|---|
| | disabled persons, the use of environmental friendly materials, gender dimension, etc. |
| Law no. 233/2002 for the approval of GO no. 27/2002 on regulation of petitioning rights of citizens in relation to public institutions | The law defines the principle related to the rights of citizens to submit petitions to public authorities and the procedures and responsibilities for recording/ answering/ solving the raised concerns, questions or suggestions of citizens. |
| Social Assistance Law (292/2011) | The legal acts sets out the key social security benefits and social services that are applicable to vulnerable groups in Romania. |
| Law no. 350/2001 regarding spatial planning and urbanization | The law defines the roles and responsibilities in relation to urban planning in Romania. |
| Law no. 287/2009 – The New Civil Code | The New Civil Code in Romania provides indication and regulation on access to neighboring properties, rights for compensations, principles of good-faith vicinity. |

## 2.2 WORLD BANK EA SAFEGUARDS POLICIES

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.

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 unfavourable environmental and social project impacts.

1. Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01);
2. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04);
3. Pest management (OP 4.09);
4. Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11);
5. Forests (OP 4.36);
6. Safety of Dams (OP 4.37);
7. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12);
8. Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10);
9. Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50);
10. Projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60);
+1. Access to Information

The first six policies are environmental policies and they are taken as focus during preparation of the Environmental Assessment. The seventh and eighth are social and the ninth and tenth are legal.
The objectives of 10+1 safeguard policies are to:
a) Avoid negative impacts where possible; otherwise minimize, reduce, mitigate, compensate;
b) Match level of review, mitigation and oversight to level of risk and impacts;
c) Inform the public and enable people to participate in decisions which affect them;
d) Integrate environmental and social issues into project identification, design and implementation.

***Principles of OP 10+ 1***:
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 Agreement ratified by the Romanian Parliament, which carries the force of an international treaty and prevails over the national legislative acts.
The major requirements of the environmental policies are stated in the Annex 2.

**3.2.1 Safeguard OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment (EA)**

The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed projects into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.
***Category A***: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. EA for a Category A project examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts, compares them with those of feasible alternatives (including the "without project" situation), and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. For a Category A

project, the borrower is responsible for preparing a report, normally an EIA (or a suitably comprehensive regional or sectoral EA).

***Category B***: 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 less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases, mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that of Category A EA. Like Category A EA, it examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

***Category C***: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.

***Category FI***: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

## 3. PROJECT CATEGORY AND SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED

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[1].

### 3.1 OTHER SAFEGUARD POLICIES.

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.

In relation to OP 4.12 on Involuntary resettlement, there are no foreseen cases of physical or economic displacement at Mizil Firefighter Detachment. However, if such situation arises (e.g. risk of collapse o 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.

[1] 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.

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[2].

[2] 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

# 4. MIZIL SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 4.1 SUB-PROJECT SITE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

The Mizil Firefighting Detachment (MFD) is one of the six detachments that are organized under Prahova county's Emergency Situation Inspectorate "Serban Cantacuzino". The unit covers interventions in the eastern area of the county of Prahova and also includes three administrative units from Buzau county. The area covered by the Detachment amounts to 1259 square km, and 125.000 persons. To reduce the intervention time across their designated area, the MFD manages two intervention subunits, an intervention guard at Urlati and Working Squad at Apostolache.
The Firefighter detachment in Mizil was initially created in 1926 and it worked until 1968 when it was closed by the authorities. In 1994, the detachment became active again, moving to the building where it operates today, at No. 6, Stefan cel Mare Street . The building was built in 1908 and is today in an advanced state of degradation, providing poor working standards for the 63 members of staff operating in the building. Thu detachment covers firefighting services and SMURD emergency ambulance services and operate in the field of prevention, preparation and interventions in cases of emergency. Also, the equipment of the unit in underperforming and does not provide optimal intervention conditions in cases of emergencies and extreme events.


Figure 2 Area covered by Prahova Areas covered by Prahova County IES and MFD (red marking)

In the past four years, MFD has participated, on average, at 2200 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 MFD.

| Year | SMURD | Emergency situations | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 2322 | 140 | 2462 |
| 2016 | 1840 | 315 | 2155 |
| 2017 | 2004 | 706 | 2710 |
| 2018 | 1730 | 639 | 2369 |

Figure 3 Evolution of interventions at MFD

## 4.2 CURRENT STATE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

The current MFD unit comprises of three buildings: an operational building, a garage and a warehouse. This building complex is situated in the south-east area of the town of Mizil in a residential area. It borders an army unit, the police headquarter, a street and a private property and it covers an area corresponding to 3933 sqm. All three buildings have been surveyed by an authorized technical expert and have been classified as buildings with a class I seismic risk (SR). Class SR I is for the buildings with high-risk to collapse in the event of an earthquake.


Figure 4 MFD in the centre, the residential area and the army unit

The **operational building** has a built footprint of 804 sqm, and a useful floor area of 677 sqm. The structure consists of simple masonry of full brick without reinforcement, made with mortar, beams and wooden slabs. The roof stands on a wooden framing system on chairs covered with metallic sheet. The building hosts offices, dormitories, a kitchen, a dining room and various storage rooms. The rooms are distributed on both sides of a central corridor.
The finishes are poor: molded mosaic floors and parquet flooring, simple plastering and painting. The wood joinery is old and worn, painted in oil colors. Exterior finishes are simple and degraded. The building is provided with cold water and sewage systems (very old), electrical lighting and

power supply. The heating is done with wood-burning stoves. Internal drainage evacuates into an outside network of the building, but no longer connected to the city's sewage system, being obstructed.

The **garage** is a one floor building, rectangular shape, with a length of 30.20 m and a width of 11.95 m. The roof is in two streams, covered with asbestos cement plates. The height at the cornice is 4,20 m and the height at the ridge is 5,60 m. The structural system consists of simple non-reinforced masonry walls made of brick, filled with mortar, with beams and wooden slabs. The foundation system width is equal to the structural wall and is made of brick masonry.

There are garages for intervention vehicles and various storage spaces in the building. Finishes are poor and include concrete floors, water paint on simple plasters.

The **warehouse** is a one floor building, with the walls made of non-reinforced masonry; the exterior finishes are painted with lime and the interior ones are moderately degraded.

**Figure 5 Current state of the buildings, windows, doors, heating system (wood stove)**

**4.3 PROPOSED DEMOLITION WORKS**

The demolition process is expected to take two months (initial proposed period is May – June 2021) and will be carried under strict guidance outlined in the technical design documentation. The process will be commenced once the MFD staff has been relocated to another location and will involve the disconnection of the current buildings from utilities, the set-up of the construction site within the premises (offices, toilets, changing rooms for staff) and temporary connection to utilities, the fencing and restrictions of accessing the site, equipping the site with health and safety equipment, providing training to workers on site, set-up of environmental protection measures (vehicles washing, transport of debris, protection of green spaces on the construction site).

Given that the building is not considered to have an architectural value and is a century old, the materials will not be recovered, but sorted and transported to an authorized landfill that will be indicated by local authorities. The technological process of demolition will involve the use of bulldozers, excavators, jackhammers and dump trucks. The trucks that will go in and out of the site will undergo a wheel washing process and will be covered to avoid the overspill of debris on public roads. A project information board and a grievance system board and letter box will assure that both community members and site workers will be able to communicate any grievances and suggestions to the project team, in relation to the demolition process.

Demolition takes place in stages, in the reverse order of construction, after the power supply, water, and other utilities have been interrupted. The demolition works will be supervised throughout the execution works and the uncovered parts of the construction will be staged. The actual demolition works will be carried out as follows:

- Even if building was initially created in 1926 identifying asbestos products like flat panels, corrugated panels used for roofing, water storage tanks, and pressure, water, and sewer pipes that may be revealed during demolition process. Thermal insulation containing asbestos and sprayed asbestos for insulation and acoustic damping were

widely used through the 1960-70s and should be looked for in any project involving boilers and insulated pipes. The microscopic methodology for analyzing bulk samples for the presence of asbestos is available in specialized laboratory in the country.

- Demolition of buildings by dismantling functional installations, finishing and insulation
- Removing parts and construction elements starting with chimneys and roofing. The stripping operation must be carried out carefully to avoid accidents.
- The detachment of the roof must be done carefully in order to prevent the collapse by fixing supports and bracing, where appropriate;
  - dismounting of interior and exterior joinery.
  - floors will be demolished starting from a corner.
  - demolition of fixed parts - masonry, resistance structure, including foundations. Walls demolition from the top to down on the whole surface of the building avoiding leaving un-stretchable high areas which might collapse.
  - filling the gaps resulted from demolition (foundations and car pit) with well compacted soil. When filling the voids, do not use the demolition material (debris)!
  - dismantling parts and components of construction and facilities, recovery of components and materials and sorting.
  - demolition materials will be stacked by categories; unusable and non-recyclable waste will be discharged into specially designated areas.

  The dismantling of the building components will be done mechanically or manually without producing strong vibrations that would lead to the loss of the building's overall stability and uncontrolled downfall.
- The demolition is carried out in compliance with the demolition project developed by the general designer and based on the demolition / dismantling authorization obtained prior to the commencement of the operations.
- The construction company that will perform the demolition works will follow the technical documentation elaborated and will draw up a chart of the works, which will show the succession of the decommissioning of the building, observing the health and safety norms specific to this kind of works.

**4.4 PROPOSED NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

The construction process is expected to take 16 months and is expected to commence in July 2021. The new construction will include two sections, one dedicated to administrative functions and an additional section for the garage of the unit.

The objective to be achieved as a result of the investment is to ensure the optimum conditions for the daily activities of the intervention personnel and the accommodation of the intervention vehicles in order to maintain the necessary parameters of the operative intervention activity in emergency situations. 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.

The proposed new investment is made up of an administrative building, with an area of 1,636 sqm covering two floors, and a garage with an area of 588 sqm. The administrative building will stand on a concrete structure with AAC blocks filling. In relation to the land use as a result of the investment, 28% will be covered by the new buildings, 17% by access roads, roads and parking, while 55% will be covered by green spaces. Special provisions have been outlined in the technical design in order to conserve the current vegetation on the site, during demolition and construction works. These figures are in line with urban development provisions at the level of the city of Mizil.

The new construction design takes into accuont the high 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 equipments that will be incorporated in the building will be selected based on their reduced energy consumption.

In addition, the building will be equiped to provide high standards for the firefighters and SMURD staff operating in the facility. The ground floor will be equiped with a dining room and a study room, while the upper floor, accomodating the staff in 6 bedrooms, will be equipped with a gym and separate lockers, toilets and showers for women and men.

There are no utility networks that are crossing the site and that would create limitations to the new constructions or that could create disruptions at the level of the local community;

The seizure of utilities prior to the demolition process, and the recconection for the construction site and for the new buildings will be made with assistance from utility companies in Mizil. No dissruptions are expected to affect neigboring properties.

There are no associated risks deriving from demolition and construction works that could impact the neigboring buildings.

### 4.5 TEMPORARY FACILITIES REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Construction 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 in the north-west part of the land and will include the installation of the three containers of 15 sqm each, to 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 demolition/construction 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, portable toilets, 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 demolition and construction waste;
- increased noise and dust level during demolition works and construction 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 demolition debris

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.

The risks listed above are anticipated in advance of project implementation and direct mitigation activities will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated during pre-construction, construction and operation 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. 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

The town of Mizil is the fifth largest settlement in Prahova county, with a permanent population of 16235 persons in 2018, according to the National Institute of Statistics. Women represent 52% of the population. The population is registering a slight decline in the past decade, with 5% less people living in Mizil, as compared to 2008. In relation to the resident population, the 2014-2020 Development Strategy of Mizil3, stated that the stable population was 14321 in 2015, with the difference in the two figures being attributed to temporary migration in other countries, for working purposes.

In relation to ethnicity, according to the town's strategy and based on the 2011 census data, 77.93% of the population have declared themselves as being Romanian, while 15.16% have identified as Roma. For another 6.86% 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.

At the level of the 2011 census, 576 persons declared that they have not attended any form of school, with 315 being illiterate (70% of which are women).

In terms of employment, only 3129 persons, almost a fifth of the total resident population was employed in 2013. There few job opportunities in the private sector in the town of Mizil.

### 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 MFD, current workforce of the MFD, staff employed in the demolition and construction phases, 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 63 members of staff currently working at MFD (and for future employees);
- Reducing the risks of collapse and human accidents in case of an earthquake, thus providing 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;
- Protection of neighboring properties from collapse of existing buildings at MFD, in the case of an earthquake;
- Providing gender equality and universal access in the newly built facilities, promoting the equal treatment of all current and future members of staff;

[3] https://www.primaria-mizil.ro/documente/Strategie-Mizil-2014-2020.pdf, accessed 30 October 2019

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 buildings to gas, water, sewerage, electricity.
- Potential damages to private properties, in the event of accidents during demolition works;
- Potential shortages of MFD service delivery during temporary relocation process;
- Health and safety risks related to the working conditions at the temporary relocation site;
- Temporary increase of traffic congestion and road accident risks during transport of demolition waste and building materials;

The two main areas of concern in relation to social negative impacts are related to the relocation process and the working 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 construction / rehabilitation of the Firefighter detachment in Mizil will be 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, relocation options for the staff, 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 minimization 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 demolition and construction of new 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 demolition and construction;
- 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.

**Demolition work**

Existing building elements (walls, foundations, ground cement slabs etc.) should be carefully demolished and the debris should be sorted and removed as directed by the ESMP (to be determined during the preparation phase of the project). All valuable materials (doors, windows, sanitary fixtures etc.) should be carefully dismantled and transported to the storage area assigned for the purpose. Valuable materials should be recycled within the project or sold.

**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 construction demolition 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 dump. 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 demolition of buildings with a temporary construction regime during the existence of the site to be dismantled after completion of the demolition / reconstruction 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 of demolition 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 demolition of buildings with a temporary construction regime during the existence of the site to be dismantled after completion of the demolition / reconstruction 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 demolition of buildings with a temporary construction regime during the existence of the site to be dismantled after the completion of demolition / reconstruction 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 demolition / construction should be made based on a waste management plan from demolition / construction 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.

**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.

- Considering the current situation with COVID-19 in the country, in addition to the measures for safety and protection at work, the OH&S plan also should include measures for prevention of COVID -19. Detailed description of the measures and recommendations from the World Bank/WHO and Romania's health authorities are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.10.** The COVID-19 prevention measures contains recommendations from the World Bank / WHO, as well as recommendations from the Romania Health authorities in the form of a Guide that the Contractor of the construction works needs to implement. The Contractor is required to follow/update and implement the measures that are currently in force and adopted by the Government as binding at national level. Official site for information related to COVID 19 on national level is Government of Romania's official COVID-19 page: https://stirioficiale.ro/informatii

## 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 construction work 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 implementer will take it into account and will develop 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 Demolition and 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 demolition and construction works and Technical Assistance during works execution. In more detail, the Consultant will be responsible with the development of the Inception Report, of the delivery of the Documentation for obtaining the Demolition Permit for the existing construction, 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 MFD. 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 Specialists**

Environmental Specialists within GIES will be responsible for full coordination and supervision of the environmental 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 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 contracting 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) performed activities related to compliance of environmental activities as specified in the Annex 8;
e) prepared activity plans for Environmental impact mitigation of the construction activity outcomes and the Environmental monitoring plan;
f) ensured systematic data collection in relation with qualitative and quantitative indicators and performed analysis for underlining the achievements and the evolution of the implementation process;
g) prepared periodical reports for the World Bank and Government Agencies;
h) coordinate environmental training for staff, designers and local contractors, related to responsibilities on environmental protection.

**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, will be 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 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-EMP 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. The bidding documents for the procurement of the site managers will include revisions from the E&S experts within the PIU.

## 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 contracted third parties, such as the 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 following roles ( the roles and specific tasks will be further detailed and subject to GIES approval in the detail design phase):

- **Environmental expert** at the level of EPAP together with GIES representatives will support PIU with legislative updates and good environmental practices
- **Health and Safety expert** review, evaluate, and analyze work environments and design programs and procedures to control, eliminate, and prevent disease or injury caused construction activities.
- **Public Relation officer** at the level of PESI, will coordinate with the PIU social expert the PIU communication expert to support press releases, public consultations, stakeholder mapping, press exposure in relation to the project, etc.
- **Grievance secretary** at the level of PESI will support the PIU expert with reporting grievances collected at the level of PESI in relation to the project, and will fill weekly reports, when the case applies, with grievances and their status.

### 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, Prahova ESI management and operational team with responsibilities in the implementation of the PIU, the Contractor team and the Environmental Verification team. Other trainings may be included in a later stage in the Training Program.

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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| E&S safeguards of the WB, best practices, development of ESMP and monitoring reports, organization of public consultations, contracting environmental certified verifiers, defining procedural steps in ESMP implementation | PIU Management<br>PIU E&S Expert | WB E&S Consultants | During initial stages of Project Implementation (3 sessions during the preparation of the detail design phase). |
| ESMP provisions and responsibilities within GIES/PIU/County Level inspectorate in Prahova, timing of mitigation actions, monitoring tools, procedural and operational steps, communication channels | Environmental, H&S, PR staff members from PESI | 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, responsibilites | TD & TA Consultant Team Contractor TEam | PIU E&S Experts | At early stage of detail design phase (1 session)<br>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 | Environmental Certified Verifiers | 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 safeguard specialists will keep track of direct and indirect activities that have an impact on the identified social risks related to the demolition, construction and operational phases of the investment.
The ESMP implementation will be supervised by social safeguard specialist 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 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 in Mizil 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 MFD staff and on neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction, relocation process for the staff, and other disturbances that may be experienced by the local community in Mizil, as a result of demolition and construction works, means that the project affects the live 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.

At the time of writing the report, many of the detailed conditions of the works are yet to be revealed by the technical design phase, due to commence at the beginning of 2020. However, a number of stakeholders have been identified in the list below.

- Project-Affected Parties: neighbors residing in a 100 m radius from the construction site, neighbor with his private property adjacent to the construction site, staff members of MFD, citizens potentially affected by utility shortages during works, police officers in the Police station neighboring the construction site.
- Other Interested Parties: the 125.000 persons that are served by the MFD, the citizens of Mizil, the citizens of Prahova county, employees of the consultants and contractors carrying tasks on site, local and county NGOs on social development and environment (E-Romja involved with Roma women rights), local authorities in Mizil, Media outlets in Mizil and Prahova county, Environmental Agency in Prahova, Environmental Guard, Road Police, Local schools in Mizil.

**Environmental stakeholders**

GIES will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the environmental risks and impacts of the project, but the potential opportunities, as well. GIES will provide 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 PESI communication staff, under the responsibility of the Communication officer within PIU. These will include:

- Press Releases 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;
- Press conference when launching the ESMP into disclosure, prior to the public consultation;
- 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 to the staff members at MFD;
- Public consultation with the affected parties and other interested parties;
- Direct conversations with neighbors of the construction site, to collect their views on the demolition and construction works;
- 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.).

The actions proposed under this sub-chapter are generically defined under the E&S management plan, and will be updated to include any implied costs in engagement actions (e.g. protocol for public meetings, printing out flyers/letters) and the timeframe of actions for appropriate management, supervision and reporting of these actions.

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WB supported project may submit complaints to existing institutional redress mechanism including the MoIA's Public Relations Department or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

## 11. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

GIES and the PESI 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 IGSU website https://www.igsu.ro/Contact

At the level of MFD there are no capacities to handle petitions and complaints, and in the case of receiving such petitions, they are forwarded to the PESI general inspector secretariat, from where they are distributed to other institutions, departments, responsible persons that can formulate a resolution. Therefore, the PIU social expert will interact, under a procedural internal norm, with the secretariat at PESI, 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 PESI websites will include, where possible, a feedback form, with mandatory fields to be completed and will be forwarded to the GIES/PESI 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

The final draft ESMP was available for the public on the website of MoIA and locally in Mizil for at 12 days and is accompanied by a Form for submitting comments (Annex 11). The actual pandemic situation has limited the project's ability to have full scale public consultation, therefore online consultations was organized, as mentioned below by the GIES-PIU and local Fire Brigade in Mizil.

A Public Announcement containing the brief description of the project, main project activities and duration of that activities, main environmental and social impacts and proposed measures, availability of the ESMP together with the Form for submitting comments on the MoIA website and local municipality and Fire Brigade websites have been developed by GIES-PIU. The Public Announcement contain information about the possibility for citizens to raise opinions/ suggestions/comments on the prepared ESMP by filling the Form for comments and submission to the responsible person from GIES-PIU. The Form for submitting opinions/ suggestions/comments can be filled with a full identity or anonymously, and the respective comment or suggestion should be fully described in order to be taken into account (if necessary) in the final version of ESMP. Information about the date and time for conducting the public consultation meeting the ways how the stakeholders can attend the meeting was also a part of the announcement. The Public Announcement have been launched on the local radio and/or TV station and on the Informative board within the Local Community. The local public consultations meeting have been organized online in MoIA videoconferencing system. For this purpose, the PIU took appropriate measures to develop an inclusive online consultation, that could be easily accessed by interested stakeholders. The PIU have informed all relevant stakeholders about the timing of the video public consultation (and asked them for their e-mail address if they like to join the event), so that all from their homes/offices can follow the event and be active participants. If the stakeholders do not have the technical capabilities, the PIU will ensure an appropriate solution in order to be able to follow the event. The mailing list for participants was prepared taking into account all relevant stakeholders and Invitation was sent to those with brief explanation for the:

- Purpose of the video public consultation;
- Registration link and instructions for connection;
- Exact time and date for the event;
- Availability of the disclosed draft ESMP for comments and
- Possibility for submitting comments on the prepared ESMP by filling in the Form for submitting comments and suggestions on the ESMP to the responsible person from PIU

During the video consultation event after the presentation of the main project activities and main findings from the ESMP, attending stakeholders could raise their comments/questions/suggestions and any concern about the project.

After maintaining the video public consultation and the 14-day period for submitting comments, the final version of the ESMP was prepared and include the public consultation report (including announcement of the event (media or personal) 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.

The final version of ESMP have been then resubmitted to the final Bank approval and will be re-disclosed on the website of MoIA/GIES and locally in Mizil.

**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).

The below list of recommendation is not an exhaustive one but it is highlighting the most relevant mitigation measures that will be considered during construction period. The below sections include more detailed recommendations as per type of impacts:

- Inadequate handling of hazardous materials such as asbestos and paint based on lead 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.
- Traffic disruption must be avoided by internal planning.

Contractors will be obliged to apply environmentally sound construction standards and procedures. A short list can be found in Annex no. 5

**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.

**DEMOLITION WORK**

Existing building elements (walls, foundations, ground cement slabs etc.) should be carefully demolished and the debris should be sorted and removed as directed by the ESMP (to be determined during the preparation phase of the project). All valuable materials (doors, windows, sanitary fixtures etc.) should be carefully dismantled and transported to the storage area assigned for the purpose. Valuable materials should be recycled within the project or sold.

**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.

• GD 445/2009 (published in M.Of no. 481 of 13/07/2009). Framework procedure for environmental impact assessment, and approval of list of public and private projects subject to this procedure.

• MO 135/2010 (published in M.Of. no. 274 of 04/27/2010). for approval of the EIA application methodology.

• MO 863/2002 (published in M.Of. no. 52 of 01/30/2003). Guidelines on EIA methodology (screening, scoping, and review of study).

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

• MO 1026/2009 (published in M.Of 562 on 08/12/2009) approval of the conditions for the development of the environmental report, EIA and other environmental documentations,.

• 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

- Law 211/2011 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 Governmental Decision No. 445/2009, and the MO No. 863/2002 and 135/2010, the decision-making process of the EIA regarding the issuance of the Environmental License to construct and the Environmental Permit to operate is well developed. The Environmental Protection regulation sets out the EIA requirements and principles; the GD 445/2009 sets out the procedures, while the OM 863/2002 and 135/2010 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 GD no. 445/2009), 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 GD 445/2009 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 MO No. 135/2010; 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. 863/2002.

**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 OM No. 863/2002. 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. 1026/2009;
- 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 GD No. 445/2009;
- 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 are presented below.

## 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.

## 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 reconstruction, demolition, 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 or demolition.

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 leaktight 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 DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS**

**Description of the works to be carried out for the construction of the proposed new buildings: Architecture and engineering**

**HEAD ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING (office spaces, study room, recharge rooms, dining room, rest rooms, heating station etc.)**

INFRASTRUCTURE (continuous reinforced concrete foundations) - floor covering on the reinforced concrete slab

SUPERSTRUCTURE (moment resisting frames) - monolith reinforced concrete frames made of reinforced concrete columns and beams with different sections, dimensions to be determined during technical project elaboration;

- exterior walls of 30 cm AAC Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (BCA) wall masonry;
- non-structural partition walls made of lightweight materials;
- reinforced concrete slabs;
- structural staircase in two reinforced concrete ramps;
- wood framing roof
- roofing with metallic tiles

➢ **GARAGE BUILDING (garage and associated storage facilities)**

INFRASTRUCTURE (isolated foundations under the steel columns of the building) - isolated reinforced concrete foundations under columns, with block and bearing (the dimensions of the foundations will be established in the detailed technical design);

- reinforced concrete slab for support of the flooring;

SUPERSTRUCTURE (HEA + IPE steel sections) - concrete columns and steel sections beams with 24.00 m with 5 openings of 4.8 m

- concrete columns - columns sections 50x80 cm;
- - steel sections beams;
- – HEA 120 steel profiles;
- Tv60x60x5 mm cross bracings
- -.

**TOTAL BUILT AREA = 1.100,25 sqm**

**TOTAL GROSS AREA = 1.636,45 sqm**

**Interior installations and utilities**

The proposed building for the administrative headquarter will be equipped with water supply and sewerage system, heating installations, lighting and power installations, external lighting, indoor gas installation for supplying the heating plant as well as an appliance preparation / heating of the food in the specially designed area.

**Sanitary installations**

In the proposed situation indoor sanitary installations - cold water/ hot water supply and sewerage for sanitary groups in the ground floor + floor related to the proposed building, respectively storm sewage systems will be made.

The sanitary facilities provide the sanitary fittings in restrooms and kitchens. Water is used for hygiene-sanitary needs and food preparation.

On the ground floor, there is a water connection + water meter; taking into account the state of the pipeline it is necessary to replace it, keeping the existing route, having the diameter calculated to ensure the required flow, so as to serve the consumption points of the new construction. **Replacement of the water supply will be done according to the recommendations of the endorsement approval, following the authorization procedures specified and will be executed by the contractors according to the legislation in force.**

Therefore, the drinking water supply of the building will be secured from the existing distribution network of the city. The hot water is provided by a boiler (V = 2.000 l) - located in the boiler room from the ground floor, supplied with cold water and thermal agent produced by the boiler. The connection pipes at the drinking points of the bathrooms + kitchen, respectively the hot water and cold-water pipes, are mounted masked in the plaster walls, or buried in the floor finishing layers.

**Thermal installations**

The project will consider:

- heating system to ensure temperatures only in cold season
- hot water system;

The heat supply required for space heating and hot water preparation will be achieved by a fully automated central heating system with high efficiency (condensing) natural gas operation; combustion gases discharge through forced draft.

In addition, the hot water installation will interconnect with a hot water system based on solar energy - solar panels with vacuum tubes.

The heating of the buildings will be done with steel panel radiators. Radiators will be located on the inside of the building, and usually under the window sill, where possible. The height of the radiators will be dictated by the window sill. The operation of the radiators will be with hot water 80/60 C degree. The installation will be made with insulated polypropylene pipes with steel or similar inserts mounted in the floor screed; the pipe joints will be made by poly-fusion, specific joints for mounting in floor screeds.

The heating system of the garages will be made with aero-terms that work with the thermal energy provided by the boiler in the administrative pavilion and given the temperature requirements on this type of building. It is absolutely necessary to design and execute an automatic solution so that it can be heated independently from the main building.

The power supply of the garage will be provided from the general electrical panel located in the main building. The garage will be equipped with an exhaust system for exhaust gas.

**Electrical installations**

Electricity supply - it will be made from the existing network on the site, with LEA overhead cable whose dimensioning will be realized within the technical project.

The power supply will be achieved by connecting to the city network via a three-phase wiring, made with a buried power cable. In order to provide an alternative source of electricity, the building will be equipped with a generator set that will provide the necessary support for the operation of a centralized power distribution system.

**Gas installation**

For access to natural gas a connection has to be made because the location is not connected to this utility even though the distribution network exists on the main street - Stefan cel Mare street.

**Sewerage and plumbing** The entire objective will benefit from a sewerage system constituted as follows: Sewerage drainage - due to gravity, it will take wastewater from sanitary ware and lead it to the external sewerage network made of PVC-KG pipes proposed; when changing the direction of the external sewerage pipeline, sewers are provided with a non-load-bearing or road-type chimney cover, depending on their location; for domestic wastewater evacuation from the kitchen, a grease separator will be installed. Clean drainage (meteoric) - will take only the meteoric waters falling on the roof surface, collected and directed to the city sewerage network. • Pluvial sewerage - will only take the contaminated meteoric waters fallen on the roads and platforms and headed to the hydrocarbon separator. There will be gutters for collecting the meteoric waters, which will be located according to the slopes of the platforms that will be established in the Technical Project of Execution.

The rainwater from the building envelope will be picked up by means of sheet steel gutters disposed on the outline of the roof, depending on the slope and building configuration, and will be discharged to the ground by spouts, leaking to the green spaces. The surplus will be collected and evacuated through a pluvial sewerage network (separate from the domestic one). By means of the connecting hose, the domestic and pluvial wastewater (unitary sewerage) is evacuated to the street sewerage network.

For the newly-built construction, all existing connections, such as water and sewerage connections, electrical connections with increased installed power, will be ensured taking into account the degradation and insufficient supply capacity of the existing connections.

Currently, there is no gas supply on the ground; the building is proposed to be connected to the gas network existing in the area.

**Description of the works to be carried out for the demolition of existing buildings:**

**Overview**

The building proposed for demolition is an independent construction, so its dismantling does not influence the stability of any neighboring building.

Construction demolition will be done in two successive stages:

- - decommissioning of the building;
- - effective demolition.

Demolition operations will be preceded by the decommissioning of constructions, namely: cessation of activities in the interior spaces of buildings, dismantling of utilities, ensuring the continuity of technical facilities for neighborhoods, evacuation of inventory (furniture, equipment, inventory items).

The dismantling works will always start with the interruption of the power supply, water, other utilities, continuing with the detachment of the construction elements from the top, so as to avoid the collapse of the heavy elements over the workers' teams.

Interventions on utility connections will only be carried out by certified personnel authorized for such works, in order to avoid technical mistakes that may lead to accidents and serious damages. No construction equipment producing large vibrations will be used leading to the uncontrolled collapse of parts of the building.

Demolition operations will usually take place in the daylight. If demolition work is required to be continued at night, appropriate lighting should be used and high-risk operations or producing noise beyond the legal limit should be avoided as far as possible.
The area near the building that is being demolished will be properly fenced, marked with the investment identification boards, supervised by trained personnel (permanent night and day guard) and appropriate evacuation of all demolition materials.
Access to the demolition area of non-trained personnel or other persons not related to the operations concerned shall be forbidden.
Works to dismantle the construction and related facilities will only be carried out within the premises of the building and will not affect the public domain.

**Description of demolition works:**

Demolition takes place in stages, in the reverse order of construction, after the power supply, water, and other utilities have been interrupted. The demolition works will be supervised throughout the execution works and the uncovered parts of the construction will be staged.
The actual demolition works will be carried out as follows:

- Demolition of buildings by dismantling functional installations, finishing and insulation
- Removing parts and construction elements starting with chimneys and roofing. The stripping operation must be carried out carefully to avoid accidents. The detachment of the roof must be done carefully in order to prevent the collapse by fixing supports and bracing, where appropriate;
- dismounting of interior and exterior joinery;
- floors will be demolished starting from a corner;
- demolition of fixed parts - masonry, resistance structure, including foundations. Walls demolition from the top to down on the whole surface of the building avoiding leaving un-stretchable high areas which might collapse;
- filling the gaps resulted from demolition (foundations and car pit) with well compacted soil. When filling the voids, do not use the demolition material (debris)!
- dismantling parts and components of construction and facilities, recovery of components and materials and sorting.
- demolition materials will be stacked by categories; unusable and non-recyclable waste will be discharged into specially designated areas.

The dismantling of the building components will be done mechanically or manually without producing strong vibrations that would lead to the loss of the building's overall stability and uncontrolled downfall.
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", indicative NP 055-88, a guide on the execution of the demolition works of the concrete constructions and reinforced concrete, indicative GE 022-1997.
The demolition is carried out in compliance with the demolition project developed by the general designer and based on the demolition / dismantling authorization obtained prior to the commencement of the operations.

The construction company that will perform the demolition works will follow the technical documentation elaborated and will draw up a chart of the works, which will show the succession of the decommissioning of the building, observing the health and safety norms specific to this kind of works.
Loading, transport, take-over and treatment - final disposal of waste resulting from demolition work will be carried out in compliance with GD 1061/2008 and HG 856/2002 updated.

**Closing phase:**

This stage concerns the completion of demolition works and the preparation of the land:
- withdrawal of equipment specific to demolition;
- checking the compliance of the works;
- reception of the demolition works
- handing over the site to the beneficiary for use for later activities (execution works for new building).

**Recovering, handling, capitalizing or re-embedding in materials:**

According to the regulations, the resulting waste will be collected, transported and deposited at the storage ramp in order to neutralize them.

Following the demolition process, the sorting and general grouping of the materials resulting from the utilities and sorting groups will be carried out:

- unusable and non-recyclable materials required to be processed for neutralization and integration in nature,

- unusable and non-recyclable materials that cannot be reintegrated in nature.

The collection / disposal of this waste will be as follows:

• The main materials resulting from construction demolition 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 dump.

• household and similar waste will be collected inside the site organization at collection points provided with bin containers. Periodically they will be transported safely to a waste collecting zone.

• Steel waste will be collected and stored temporarily within the premises.

• Wood waste will be selected and removed / reused.

• Paper waste and office-specific waste will be collected and stored separately for recovery.

• Worn accumulators, materials with particularly high toxic potential, will be stored properly, and will be valorized by specialized units.

Inadequate handling of hazardous materials such as asbestos and paint based on lead, from transportation and handling of construction works will be minimized by water and other means such as enclosure of construction sites. 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.

• Used tires are one of the main problems of a site. Based on H.G. no.170 / 2004 on the management of used tires will be stored in specially arranged places and the entrepreneur will find a solution for their elimination. Their burning is forbidden.

• based on H.G. no. 662/2001 on the management of used oils, they will be collected and transported to the collection points.

• Paints, diluents, and other dangerous substances will be stored and handled with maximum safety.

## ANNEX 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 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;<br>• Collect costing data and introduce in bidding document where these costs are applicable to the Contractor or other Consultants; | DD Consultant | PIU E&S 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;<br>• Detail the tasks and update ESMP accordingly | PIU E&S Expert | PIU Management |
| **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:<br>- 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 | DD Consultant | PIU E&S Expert |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | for containers used by workers (changing rooms, eating area, sleeping areas) and construction team, health and safety requirements on site<br>- 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; | | |
| **Aligning ESMP to execution graph** | The ESMP should be updated to include monitoring timeframe | • Update mitigation measures in the ESMP based on demolition and construction execution graph<br>- establish the supervision visits based on construction stages<br>- update monitoring plan in line with execution timeframe<br>- 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<br>- waste management requirements (site separate collection, contracting of authorized WM services, recycling of materials;<br>- hazardous material management and spill control requirements<br>- Wastewater discharges<br>- Air and noise emissions<br>- Water supply and sanitation<br>- Traffic management | PIU Environmental Expert | PIU manager<br>PIU architect |
| **Include ESMP requirements into detailed design** | Assure that requirements for social compliance are included in the requirements for | • Align ESMP **social requirements** with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process<br>- health and safety requirements for the construction site (showers, changing rooms,etc.) | PIU Social Expert | PIU manager<br>PIU architect |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | the demolition and construction process | - grievance mechanism on site (board, grievance box, etc.)<br>- health and safety trainings for construction personnel; | | |
| **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<br>- 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);<br>- participate in evaluation process of the new site and provide input to the Relocation Management Plan<br>- provide training for MFD personal in relation to health and safety related to moving the equipment and in relation to the new conditions in the relocated site;<br>- inform staff on grievance mechanism in relation to the conditions at the new relocation site | PIU Social Expert<br><br>GIES H&S expert | PIU manager |
| **Understanding the requirements of ESMP at local level** | Informing the detachment staff and Prahova 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;<br>• Inform Prahova county inspectorate and MFD on their contribution in achieving ESMP objectives (public information, grievance mechanism, environmental and health and safety monitoring support, etc);<br>• Obtain approvals from GIES/DES on delegation of tasks to local staff; | PIU E&S Experts<br><br>PIU/GIES/ESI Prahova Management | PIU Management<br><br>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 Prahova IES's public relation officers in the promotion of the project and the ESMP provisions<br>- dissemination of project materials, public consultations, citizen engagement, grievance mechanisms;<br>- press releases and conferences on the project; | PIU Communication Expert<br><br>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<br>- identification of potential stakeholders (neighbors, local institutions - such as local police, municipality, local environmental agency- , NGOs, etc.);<br>- send invitations via email/mail with printed brief versions of the ESMP;<br>- upload the document on the GIES/Prahova IES websites for public disclosure and provide contact details for feedback;<br>- 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.);<br>- send a press release and invite journalists and media outlets to the consultation;<br>- collaborate with MoIA publishing house for editing purposes in relation to documents;<br>- prepare an agenda and presentation of ESMP provisions and co-moderate discussions;<br>- keep minutes of the meeting, photo documentation, and update the ESMP and disclose the final version; | PIU Social and Environmental Expert | PIU Manager |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grievance redress process** | Assuring that all the channels for receiving complaints and suggestions will direct grievances to PIU | • 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 competencies in relation to the project, and create reporting templates | PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |

## 2. Demolition and construction phase

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wastes generation during demolition 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<br>• Mineral/solid construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places<br>• Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly on authorized landfills by licensed collectors<br>• The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed<br>Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Environmental Expert<br><br>Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying monitoring activities |
| **Noise pollution during demolition** | Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for demolition staff and local community | • Organize work so that time spent in noisy areas is limited<br>• Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible<br>• Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise<br>Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Environmental Expert |
| **Air pollution during demolition works** | | • During demolition activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and / or installation of dust absorption devices<br>• It is strictly forbidden to burn building materials / waste on the ground<br>• For transporting any other dusty material at the work site, it is necessary to moisten or cover the load<br>• Dust reduction on land during the dry season of the year is done by moistening the soil surface. | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Environmental Expert<br><br>Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying monitoring activities |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | • On the site, all routes will be arranged so that they do not lead to skidding, mud, ponding, etc.<br>• Vehicles and machines will be properly maintained and will have up-to-date technical revisions.<br>Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks. | | |
| **Health and safety hazards during demolition** | 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<br>• Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility<br>• Ensure safety officers on site<br>• Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers<br>• Provide first aid and protection kits<br>• 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 Demolition works | PIU Social Expert<br><br>H&S expert within GIES and at the level of Prahova County IES |
| **Loss of soil resources, land/soil degradation and pollution during construction** | | • Compliance of the construction Detail Design with the national environmental, industrial safety, construction, architectural, technological and public health regulations<br>• Location of building in place with low soil productivity<br>• Proper design to minimize area under construction<br>• If unfeasible, ensure soil protection through dead and live soil protection structures<br>• Dislocate excavated fertile topsoil (if any) to adjacent agricultural lands<br>• Incorporate protective design features (e.g., drainage structures and plant vegetation on slopes)<br>• A proper rainwater/drainage system should be installed in order to exclude the flooding potential, landslide and/or erosion processes | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Avoid, where possible, cutting of trees and other existing local vegetation, etc. | | |
| **Noise pollution during construction** | | • Organize work so that time spent in noisy areas is limited<br>• Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible<br>• Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise<br>• Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| **Air pollution during construction** | | • During construction activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and / or installation of dust absorption devices<br>• It is strictly forbidden to burn building materials / waste on the ground<br>• For transporting any other dusty material at the work site, it is necessary to moisten or cover the load<br>• Dust reduction on land during the dry season of the year is done by moistening the soil surface.<br>• On the site, all routes will be arranged so that they do not lead to skidding, mud, ponding, etc.<br>• Vehicles and machines will be properly maintained and will have up-to-date technical revisions.<br>• Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks. | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| **Health and safety hazards during construction** | | • Ensure construction workers are given safety instruction, equipment and working clothes<br>• Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility<br>• Ensure safety officers on site<br>• Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Provide first aid and protection kits<br>• Ensure effective signage for the public and ensure that all exposed construction areas are barricaded from public access | | |
| **Wastes generation during construction** | | • Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from construction activities<br>• Mineral/solid construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places<br>• Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly on authorized landfills by licensed collectors<br>• The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed<br>• Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert |
| **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<br>• Weekly check-up of the letter box<br>• Assuring answers are being formulated to all grievances related to the project, received through all channels | Contractor selected for Demolition works<br>PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |
| **Disturbances encountered by neighbors** | Unstructured interviews with the neighbors on the disturbances encountered during demolition and construction works<br><br>Information to neighbors (letters, door | • Discuss with neighbors during demolition works to collect their feedback on any disturbances or damages to their properties or public property (at least once during demolition works and two during construction works);<br>• Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbors | PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | to door) and general public in cases of disturbances to utility networks | • Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply; | | |

## 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<br>• Use of electrical installations and high energy efficiency equipment<br>• Optimal and high-efficiency lighting can reduce the energy consumption<br>• Training the local staff in good practice on equipment maintenance and energy efficiency, including optimal air conditioning<br>• 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 (if applicable);<br>• Signaling and special marking; Inventory and record | Contractor | Beneficiary |
| **Excessive consumption and contamination of water resources** | Monitoring the data consumption and maintenance can | • Ensure the proper water consumption recording system and means | Contractor | Beneficiary |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | considerably reduce the loss of water | • Planning and implementation of adequate maintenance measures of the distribution system, avoiding leakage and excessive consumption, etc. | | |
| **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<br>• inventory and reporting of the resources consumption<br>• the proper management of site generated wastes<br>• maintenance and operation of the transportation means in the appropriate way, etc. | Contractor | Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental 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,<br>• monitoring and measurement of noise levels,<br>• monitor the health state of staff and inmates,<br>• applying technical measures to reduce the noise level,<br>• appropriate signaling of high-noise locations,<br>• 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<br>• Informing the local staff about the exceptional situations<br>• Displaying in an open place the Action Plan in exceptional circumstances<br>• Training on individual and collective protection procedures and measures applied in exceptional situations<br>• Provide protection equipment according to the requirements and the rules in force<br>• Annual medical examination of the MFD personnel, etc. | Contractor | Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+PIU Social expert |
| **Public disclosure and citizen engagement** | Inform the public on the outcomes of the project, | • Press release and press conference | PIU Communication Expert | PIU Management |

| *Risk/Impact/Issue* | *Description* | *Suggested mitigation measures* | *Responsible* | *Supervision* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | impact at the level of MFD and community | | | |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demolition | Air quality: dust, smog etc. | On-site | Visual monitoring | Daily during demolition works | Prevention of air pollution and health risks | Demolition company/ PIU Environmental Expert |
| Demolition | Construction wastes | On-site | Regular visual inspection | Weekly during works | Prevention of onsite soil and water pollution, minimizing waste generation | Demolition company/ PIU Environmental Expert |
| Demolition | Level of noise | On-site | Regular inspection | Daily during works | Prevention of risks for human health | Demolition company/ PIU Environmental Expert |
| Demolition | 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, | Demolition 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 | | | |
| Demolition | 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 | Demolition company, PIU Environmental Expert |
| Demolition | Public discontent | Grievance registries, on-site letter box | Review of grievances, collection of grievances through interviews, grievance box on site, meetings with the staff<br>Public consultations<br>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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | Air quality: dust, smog etc. | On-site | Visual monitoring | Daily during works | Prevention of air pollution and health risks | Construction company, PIU Environmental Expert) |
| Construction | Construction wastes | On-site | Regular visual inspection | Weekly during works | Prevention of onsite soil and water pollution, minimizing waste generation | Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert |
| Construction | Level of noise | On-site | Regular inspection | Daily during works | Prevention of risks for human health | Construction company/ PIU Environmental Expert |
| Construction | Human health and safety | On-site | Regulary 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 |
| Construction | Noise and dust (transportation activities) | On-site, access roads | Regulary 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 pollutants etc. | On-site | Visual monitoring | Daily during operation | Prevention of air pollution | Construction company, beneficiary, Inspection for Environmental 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 |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 10 – COVID 19 CONSIDERATION IN CONSTRUCTION\CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

Taking into account the new situation with the appearance of the virus COVID-19, besides the standard measures for safety and protection at work it is necessary to implement measures for protection from COVID-19.

Undoubtedly, the Contractors will face many challenges in the new situation, such as:

- Inability to purchase protective equipment and disinfectants due to lack on the market,
- Lack of labour due to limited movement and absences from work,
- Inability to provide materials and work equipment due to congestion in all segments of life in the country,
- Employees' concerns about their livelihoods due to reduced workload, etc.

First, it is necessary to implement the measures for protection from COVID -19 adopted by the Government of Romania at the proposal of the Scientific Commission anti COVID at the Ministry of Health. **These measures should be constantly updated in accordance with the latest provisions introduced by the Government**. The Contractor is required to nominate a responsible person who will follow the measures adopted by the Government and will apply them in the operation of the construction site at the project location.

Links of the national institutions responsible for COVID -19 where the Contractor could find updated information and recommendations:

- Government of Romania's official COVID-19 page
- Ministry of Public Health (http://www.ms.ro)
- Ministry of Public Health COVID-19 Guidance (http://www.ms.ro/coronavirus-covid-19/)
- Romanian National Institute of Public Health (https://instnsp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/5eced796595b4ee585bcdba03e30c127)
- Department of Public Health (http://www.dspb.ro/)
- Department of Emergency Situations (http://www.dsu.mai.gov.ro/)
- Ministry of Interior Affairs, Military Ordinances (https://www.mai.gov.ro/utile/, click on "Starea de urgență").

On national level in addition to the measures introduced by the Government for protection from COVID 19, the Romanian Occupational Safety and Health Association developed a Guide to Safety and Health at Work in Construction Prevention from the Corona virus. The Guide contains measures that the Contractor is required to implement in order to eliminate the possible ways of obtaining and transmitting COVID 19 among the workers on construction site.

**The Contractor also needs to implement the requirements introduced by the World Bank related to the protection of COVID 19.**

Regarding the COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects given by the World Bank, they are divided in several segments/issues and in details are shown on Table 2.

Table 2 COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects recommended by WB

| COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects | |
|---|---|
| **Covid-19 issues** | **Type of activities** |
| The Contractor should identify measures to address the COVID-19 situation taking into account the location, existing project resources, availability of supplies, capacity of local emergency/health services, the extent to which the virus already exist in the area.<br>PIU and Contractor should establish specific procedures for addressing COVID 19 issues on the construction site. Procedures should be implemented, documented and updated in accordance with the latest changes introduced by the Government and the conditions on the construction site. | |
| | |
| Assessing workforce characteristics | • The Contractor should prepare a detailed profile of the project work force, key work activities, schedule for carrying out such activities, different durations of contract and rotations;<br>• This should include a breakdown of workers who reside at home (i.e. workers from the community), workers who lodge within the local community and workers in on-site accommodation (i.e. workers camp). Where possible, it should also identify workers that may be more at risk from COVID-19, those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk;<br>• Consideration should be given to ways in which to minimize movement in and out of site. This could include lengthening the term of existing contracts, to avoid workers returning home to affected areas, or returning to site from affected areas. |
| Entry/exit to the work site and checks on commencement of work | • Establishing a system for controlling entry/exit to the site, securing the boundaries of the site, and establishing designating entry/exit points (if they do not already exist). Entry/exit to the site should be documented;<br>• Training security staff on the (enhanced) system that has been put in place for securing the site and controlling entry and exit, the behaviors required of them in enforcing such system and any COVID - 19 specific considerations;<br>• Training staff who will be monitoring entry to the site, providing them with the resources they need to document entry of workers, conducting temperature checks and recording details of any worker that is denied entry;<br>• Confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work. While procedures should already be in place for this, special attention should be paid to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk. Consideration should be given to demobilization of staff with underlying health issues;<br>• Checking and recording temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site;<br>• Providing daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods;<br>• During the daily briefings, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough, and other respiratory symptoms) and to report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell;<br>• Preventing a worker from an affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from returning to the site for 14 days or (if that is not possible) isolating such worker for 14 days;<br>• Preventing a sick worker from entering the site, referring them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring them to isolate at home for 14 days. |
| General hygiene | • Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local languages (MK/ALB);<br>• Ensuring handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, canteen or food distribution, or provision of drinking water; in worker accommodation; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces. Where handwashing facilities do not exist or are not adequate, arrangements should be made to set them up. Alcohol based sanitizer (if available, 60-95% alcohol) can also be used;<br>• Training workers and staff on site on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms;<br>• Setting aside part of worker accommodation for precautionary self-quarantine as well as more formal isolation of staff who may be infected. |
| Cleaning and waste disposal | • Providing cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectant;<br>• Training cleaning staff on appropriate cleaning procedures and appropriate frequency in high use or high-risk areas; |

| COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects | |
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| **Covid-19 issues** | **Type of activities** |
| | • Where it is anticipated that cleaners will be required to clean areas that have been or are suspected to have been contaminated with COVID-19, providing them with appropriate PPE: gowns or aprons, gloves, eye protection (masks, goggles or face screens) and boots or closed work shoes. If appropriate PPE is not available, cleaners should be provided with best available alternatives;<br>• Training cleaners in proper hygiene (including handwashing) prior to, during and after conducting cleaning activities; how to safely use PPE (where required); in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials);<br>• Any medical waste produced during the care of ill workers should be collected safely in designated containers or bags.<br>If open burning and incineration of medical wastes is necessary, this should be for as limited a duration as possible. Waste should be reduced and segregated, so that only the smallest amount of waste is incinerated. |
| Adjusting work practices | • Decreasing the size of work teams;<br>• Limiting the number of workers on site at any one time;<br>• Changing to a 24-hour work rotation;<br>• Adapting or redesigning work processes for specific work activities and tasks to enable social distancing, and training workers on these processes;<br>• Continuing with the usual safety trainings, adding COVID-19 specific considerations. Training should include proper use of normal PPE. While as of the date of this note, general advice is that construction workers do not require COVID-19 specific PPE, this should be kept under review;<br>• Arranging (where possible) for work breaks to be taken in outdoor areas within the site;<br>• Consider changing canteen layouts and phasing meal times to allow for social distancing and phasing access to and/or temporarily restricting access to leisure facilities that may exist on site, including gyms;<br>• At some point, it may be necessary to review the overall project schedule, to assess the extent to which it needs to be adjusted (or work stopped completely) to reflect prudent work practices, potential exposure of both workers and the community and availability of supplies, taking into account Government advice and instructions. |
| Project medical services | • Expanding medical infrastructure and preparing areas where patients can be isolated. Isolation facilities should be located away from worker accommodation and ongoing work activities. Where possible, workers should be provided with a single well-ventilated room (open windows and door). Where this is not possible, isolation facilities should allow at least 1 meter between workers in the same room, separating workers with curtains, if possible. Sick workers should limit their movements, avoiding common areas and facilities and not be allowed visitors until they have been clear of symptoms for 14 days. If they need to use common areas and facilities (e.g. kitchens or canteens), they should only do so when unaffected workers are not present and the area/facilities should be cleaned prior to and after such use.<br>• Training medical staff, which should include current WHO advice on COVID-19 and recommendations on the specifics of COVID-19. Where COVID-19 infection is suspected, medical providers on site should follow WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected;<br>• Assessing the current stock of equipment, supplies and medicines on site, and obtaining additional stock, where required and possible. This could include medical PPE, such as gowns, aprons, medical masks, gloves, eye protection, etc..;<br>• Review existing methods for dealing with medical waste, including systems for storage and disposal. |
| Local medical and other services | • Conducting preliminary discussions with specific medical facilities, to agree what should be done in the event of ill workers needing to be referred;<br>• Obtaining information as to the resources and capacity of local medical services (e.g. number of beds, availability of trained staff and essential supplies);<br>• Clarifying the way in which an ill worker will be transported to the medical facility, and checking availability of such transportation;<br>• Agreeing with the local medical services/specific medical facilities the scope of services to be provided, the procedure for in-take of patients and (where relevant) any costs or payments that may be involved;<br>• A procedure should also be prepared so that project management knows what to do in the unfortunate event that a worker ill with COVID-19 dies. While normal project procedures will |

| COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects | |
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| **Covid-19 issues** | **Type of activities** |
| | continue to apply, COVID-19 may raise other issues because of the infectious nature of the disease. The project should liaise with the relevant local authorities to coordinate what should be done, including any reporting or other requirements under national law; |
| Instances or spread of the virus | • **If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, dry cough, fatigue) the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated on site;**<br>• **The worker should be transported to the local health facilities to be tested (if testing is available and permitted under national legislation);**<br>• **If the test is positive for COVID-19 or no testing is available, the worker should continue to be isolated. This will either be at the work site or at home. If at home, the worker should be transported to their home in transportation provided by the project;**<br>• **Extensive cleaning procedures with high-alcohol content disinfectant should be undertaken in the area where the worker was present, prior to any further work being undertaken in that area. Tools used by the worker should be cleaned using disinfectant and PPE disposed of;**<br>• **Co-workers (i.e. workers with whom the sick worker was in close contact) should be required to stop work, and be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms;**<br>• **Family and other close contacts of the worker should be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms;**<br>• **If a case of COVID-19 is confirmed in a worker on the site, visitors should be restricted from entering the site and worker groups should be isolated from each other as much as possible;**<br>• **If workers live at home and has a family member who has a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19, the worker should quarantine themselves and not be allowed on the project site for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms;**<br>• **Workers should continue to be paid throughout periods of illness, isolation or quarantine, or if they are required to stop work, in accordance with national law;**<br>• **Medical care (whether on site or in a local hospital or clinic) required by a worker should be paid for by the employer.** |
| Continuity of supplies and project activities | • Identify back-up individuals, in case key people within the project management team (PIU, Supervising Engineer, Contractor, sub-contractors) become ill, and communicate who these are so that people are aware of the arrangements that have been put in place;<br>• Document procedures, so that people know what they are, and are not reliant on one person's knowledge;<br>• Understand the supply chain for necessary supplies of energy, water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment, consider how it could be impacted, and what alternatives are available. Early pro-active review of international, regional and national supply chains, especially for those supplies that are critical for the project, is important (e.g. fuel, food, medical, cleaning and other essential supplies). Planning for a 1-2 month interruption of critical goods may be appropriate for projects in more remote areas;<br>• Place orders for/procure critical supplies. If not available, consider alternatives (where feasible);<br>• Consider existing security arrangements, and whether these will be adequate in the event of interruption to normal project operations;<br>• Consider at what point it may become necessary for the project to significantly reduce activities or to stop work completely, and what should be done to prepare for this, and to re-start work when it becomes possible or feasible. |
| Contingency planning for an outbreak | The contingency plan to be developed at each site should set out what procedures will be put in place in the event of COVID-19 reaching the site. The contingency plan should be developed in consultation with national and local healthcare facilities and follow state guidance for COVID-19 response, to ensure that arrangements are in place for the effective containment, care and treatment of workers who have contracted COVID-19. The contingency plan should also consider the response if a significant number of the workforce become ill, when it is likely that access to and from a site will be restricted to avoid spread. Contingencies should be developed and communicated to the workforce for:<br>• Isolation and testing procedures for workers (and those they have been in contact with) that display symptoms;<br>• Care and treatment of workers, including where and how this will be provided;<br>• Getting adequate supplies of water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment in the event of an outbreak on site, especially should access to the site become restricted or movements of supplies limited. |

| COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects | |
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| **Covid-19 issues** | **Type of activities** |
| | Specifically, the plan should set out what will be done if someone may become ill with COVID-19 at a worksite. The plan should:<br>• Set out arrangements for putting the person in a room or area where they are isolated from others in the workplace, limiting the number of people who have contact with the person and contacting the local health authorities;<br>• Consider how to identify persons who may be at risk (e.g. due to a pre-existing condition such as diabetes, heart and lung disease, or as a result of older age), and support them, without inviting stigma and discrimination into your workplace; and<br>• Consider contingency and business continuity arrangements if there is an outbreak in a neighboring community.<br>Contingency plans should consider arrangements for the storage and disposal arrangements for medical waste, which may increase in volume and which can remain infectious for several days (depending upon the material). The support that site medical staff may need, as well as arrangements for transporting (without risk of cross infection) sick workers to intensive care facilities or into the care of national healthcare facilities should be discussed and agreed.<br>Contingency plans should also consider how to maintain worker and community safety on site should sites closed to comply with national or corporate policies, should work be suspended or should illness affect significant numbers of the workforce. It is important that worksite safety measures are reviewed by a safety specialist and implemented prior to work areas being stopped. |
| Training and communication with workers | • Regular information and engagement with workers (e.g. through training, town halls, tool boxes) that emphasizes what management is doing to deal with the risks of COVID-19. Workers should be given an opportunity to ask questions, express their concerns, and make suggestions;<br>• Training should address issues of discrimination or prejudice if a worker becomes ill and provide an understanding of the trajectory of the virus, where workers return to work;<br>• Training should cover all issues that would normally be required on the work site, including use of safety procedures, use of construction PPE, occupational health and safety issues, and code of conduct, taking into account that work practices may have been adjusted;<br>• Communications should be clear, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by workers, for example by displaying posters on handwashing and social distancing, and what to do if a worker displays symptoms. |
| Communication and contact with the community | • Communications should be clear, regular, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by community members;<br>• Communications should utilize available means. In most cases, face-to-face meetings with the community or community representatives will not be possible. Other forms of communication should be used; online platforms, social media, posters, pamphlets, radio, text messages, virtual meetings. The means used should take into account the ability of different members of the community to access them, to make sure that communication reaches these groups;<br>• The community should be made aware of procedures put in place at site to address issues related to COVID-19. This should include all measures being implemented to limit or prohibit contact between workers and the community. The community should be made aware of the procedure for entry/exit to the site, the training being given to workers and the procedure that will be followed by the project if a worker becomes sick. |
| Covid-19 reporting | Contractor should report an outbreak for a 'Serious' incident. The Contractor should keep the Borrower informed of any concerns or problems associated with providing care to infected workers on project sites, particularly if infection rate is approaching 50% of the workforce. |

# ANNEX 11 – FORM FOR SUBMITTING COMMENTS

**Form for submitting comments and suggestions for Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP for Mizil Firefighting Detachment subproject**

**Brief description of the project - Demolition and rebuilding the headquarter of Mizil Firefighting Detachment.**

**Electronic version of ESMP for the subproject, Demolition and construction the headquarter of Mizil Firefighting Detachment is available on the following web page**:

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

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

| | |
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| **Signature** _____ | **Date** _____ |

**If you have any comments/suggestions or amendments to the proposed measures of Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP for the project "P166302", in Mizil 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: …….. )**

**Referent number:** _____

**(fulfilled by the responsible persons for the project implementation)**

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

# PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Mizil Firefighter Detachment

*16 September 2020*

The meeting took place online, on the videoconferencing platform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The list of participants can be found at the end of the document.

The activities took place according to the announced agenda.

Mr. Petre Hurezanu introduced the participants and gave a brief description of the project. Arch. Ștefania Trifan detailed the technical aspects regarding the building subject to the intervention, the location, the proposed constructive solution as well as the works to be executed

Mrs. Iulia Simion - environmental expert and Mr. Călin Grigoraș - social expert presented the aspects regarding the environmental and social impacts generated by the works that will be carried out within the subproject, the identified risks, the proposed mitigation measures as well as the characteristics of the new building proposed to be built.

Mr. Petre Hurezanu invited the participants to make suggestions for improvement or any other comments related to those discussed.

No proposals or other comments were made.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Technical staff - GIES

Architect – PIU

Environmental expert – PIU

Social expert – PIU

Secretary – PIU

Representative from Gendarmerie

WB consultants