

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Department of Emergency Situations

General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**(ESMP)**

**MANGALIA FIREFIGHTING SECTION**



**DECEMBER 2024**

**Table of Contents**

[1.1INTRODUCTION 10](#_Toc179541525)

[1.2BACKGROUND 10](#_Toc179541526)

[1.3PROJECT CONCEPT – ROMANIA DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT 11](#_Toc179541527)

[1.4RATIONALE FOR PREPARATION OF ESMP 14](#_Toc179541528)

[2. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK 16](#_Toc179541529)

[3. WORLD BANK SAFEGUARDS POLICIES 19](#_Toc179541530)

[4. MANGALIA SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION 20](#_Toc179541531)

[4.1 SUB-PROJECT SITE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS 20](#_Toc179541532)

[4.2 CURRENT STATE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS 26](#_Toc179541533)

[4.3 PROPOSED DEMOLITION WORKS 28](#_Toc179541534)

[4.4 PROPOSED NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION 30](#_Toc179541535)

[5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF SUB-PROJECT ACTIVITIES 33](#_Toc179541536)

[5.1 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS 33](#_Toc179541537)

[5.2 PROJECT SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS 33](#_Toc179541538)

[6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 35](#_Toc179541539)

[6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES 35](#_Toc179541540)

[6.2. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY 37](#_Toc179541541)

[7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN 39](#_Toc179541542)

[8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS 40](#_Toc179541543)

[8.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION 40](#_Toc179541544)

[8.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ESMP IMPLEMENTATION 42](#_Toc179541545)

[8.3 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING 43](#_Toc179541546)

[9. MONITORING, SUPERVISION AND REPORTING 45](#_Toc179541547)

[10. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE 46](#_Toc179541548)

[10.1. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING 46](#_Toc179541549)

[10.2.STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 47](#_Toc179541550)

[11.GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM 48](#_Toc179541551)

[12.PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE 49](#_Toc179541552)

[ANNEX 1. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES 50](#_Toc179541553)

[ANNEX 2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON EIA 54](#_Toc179541554)

[ANNEX 3. ROMANIAN LICENSING AND PERMITTING PROCEDURES 58](#_Toc179541555)

[ANNEX 4. SAFEGUARDS POLICIES OF THE WORLD BANK 62](#_Toc179541556)

[ANNEX 5. ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR CIVIL WORKS CONTRACTS 64](#_Toc179541557)

[ANNEX 6. MAIN ISSUES REGARDING ASBESTOS WASTE 65](#_Toc179541558)

[ANNEX 7. DESCRIPTION OF DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS 67](#_Toc179541559)

[ANNEX 8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 72](#_Toc179541560)

[ANNEX 9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN 84](#_Toc179541561)

[ANNEX 10. FORM FOR SUBMITTING COMMENTS 87](#_Toc179541562)

[ANNEX 11. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FINALIZATION OF THE PLAN 88](#_Toc179541563)

ABBREVIATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRM | Disaster risk management |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EGO | Emergency Governmental Ordinance |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EP | Environmental Permit |
| EPAC | Environmental Protection Agency Constanța |
| ESIA | Environmental Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environmental Social Management Plan |
| GD | Governmental Decision |
| GIES | General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations |
| MFS | Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section |
| 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 |
| CESI | Constanța Emergency Situation Inspectorate ,,Dobrogea” |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| WB | World Bank |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Background Information**

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures related to the retrofitting of existing structures and the functional upgrading of the building serving the **Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS),** one of the sub-project investments that is being financed by the World Bank funded ***Romania Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Project*** (P166302). This sub-project investment will involve the retrofitting of existing structures and the functional upgrading of the building, that will accommodate improved working conditions for the Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS) 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 the legislation and normative and legal acts of Romania that govern preparation and implementation of environmental and social protection actions. The ESMF ensures that project activities are environmentally and socially sustainable throughout the project implementation cycle and provide the 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 Strengthening 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*; *Component 3 on Project Management* will support all costs related with implementing and managing the Project; *and Component 4, the Contingent Emergency Response Component* - an ex-ante mechanism available to the Government to gain rapid access to financing to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

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

**Objective of the Environmental Assessment (EA)**

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

**Sub-project site location and characteristics**

The Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS) operates in the buildings located in Mangalia Municipality, Carol Street no 6, Constanța County.

The land that houses the buildings is identified by cadastral no 104990 according to the land register no. 104990 of Mangalia, consisting of 23910 square meters of land. The main section of the operational building that was used by the fire-fighting section and SMURD personnel was built in 1975.

The Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS) is one of the eleven intervention sub-units that are organized within the Constanta County Emergency Inspectorate “Dobrogea” and covers interventions in Constanța County, over an area of 434,34 square km including 1 Municipality, 4 commune, and 10 villages. The Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS) is serving approximately 60220 people.

**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 of retrofitting and functional upgrading works; construction dust and wastes; and workers’ safety. 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 of retrofitting and functional upgrading process will not involve land acquisition or any economic displacement to private properties in the vicinity of the investment objective.

The project is expected to have a mainly positive social impact at the level of the community by: providing a healthy and safe environment for the existing and future members of staff currently working at MFS, 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 and the general public accessing the future buildings

The two main areas of concern in relation to negative social impacts are related to the relocation process and the working conditions in the temporary site, as well as disturbances created by construction works to neighboring properties.

These are related to: discomfort of the neighbors due to noise and dust pollution, potential interruptions in utilities for neighboring properties and institutions, at the time of connecting the new buildings to gas, water, sewerage, electricity; health and safety risks related to the relocation of the unit’s staff and to the retrofitting and functional upgrading of the existing building, temporary increase of traffic congestion and road accident risks during transport of construction works waste and building materials.

In relation to the planned construction works, impacts related to the health and safety of workers on site, especially considering the increasing share of foreign workers across construction projects, will be addressed once the works are commenced.

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; conducting construction works for retrofitting and functional upgrading of the 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 MFS staff, the activity of the MFS relocation in other buildings on the site, neighboring properties, and community members in Mangalia . In relation to retrofitting and functional upgrading works, the social safeguards team will ensure that planning activities are sensitive to human health and safety aspects. For the purpose of engaging with potentially affected persons, the sub-project will consult with relevant stakeholders, organize public consultations and promote a grievance mechanism dedicated to the affected parties.

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

**Environmental and social supervision and reporting**. The ESMP implementation will be supervised by both, environmental and social safeguard specialists 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 Mangalia sub-project 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 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. Two Health and Safety experts from GIRG will support the monitoring of H&S aspects on site.

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 Constanța Emergency Situations Inspectorate “Dobrogea ” are expected to fulfill supporting activities for the PIU E&S experts: public relation officer, grievance secretary, environmental expert and health and safety expert.

**Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure**

The main stakeholders of the Mangalia sub-project are the local community served by unit, current workforce of the MFS, staff employed in the construction works, owners and users of the neighboring properties, and institutions in the area.

The project is expected to have limited negative impact on current MFS staff, related to the relocation conditions during the works, as well as at the level of the neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction, and other disturbances that may be experienced by the near-by community in the area, 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 direct interaction with affected parties. The communication and engagement activities will be carried by the PIU social expert, with support from the Constanța ESI communication staff with guidance from 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 promoted during disclosure and consultation process. In addition to the existing channels at the level of GIES, a grievance and 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.

The project includes a dedicated channel for receiving grievances related to Gender Based Violence that might result from Project activities.

**ESMP disclosure and public consultation**. The current draft ESMP report was disclosed on 02 December and is under public consultation procedures for a 10 days period. The public consultation meeting will take place the 13 December at MFS in Mangalia, Carol Street no 6, offering the possibility to stakeholders to participate in person or online. Once the consultation process will be finalized, a version incorporating the comments and recommendations of interested parties will be made public by the GIES

**1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

## 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 ***Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS)***, 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 the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a multifunctional building, that will accommodate improved working conditions for the MFS 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.

## 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 within the Emergency Hospitals, and of public mountain rescue services.

## 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 improveRomania’s emergency response capacity with modern rescue and response equipment and vehicles. Theproposed first project will support improving resilience in emergency response infrastructure, primarily in fire, rescue and emergency coordination buildings.

Given Romania`s exposure to geophysical and climate change-induced disasters, a **Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)** is introduced under the AF. The CERC is an ex-ante mechanism available to the Government for rapid access to financing to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

Possible response, repair and rehabilitation investments under CERC would consider mitigation and adaptation measures. This component would draw from the uncommitted loan resources from other Project components to cover emergency expenditures.

**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.

**Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component.** A Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) is an ex-ante mechanism available to the Government to gain rapid access to financing to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency. This component will allow for rapid reallocation of uncommitted project funds towards urgent needs in the event of a natural or man-made disaster, crisis, or public health emergency. Such events may include serious storms, floods, earthquakes, droughts, and disease outbreaks.

**1.3.3 Targeted Project Buildings**

35 buildings from 23 counties in Romania are being considered for investments in infrastructure and structural strengthening. The map below indicates the locations of the 35 proposed buildings.

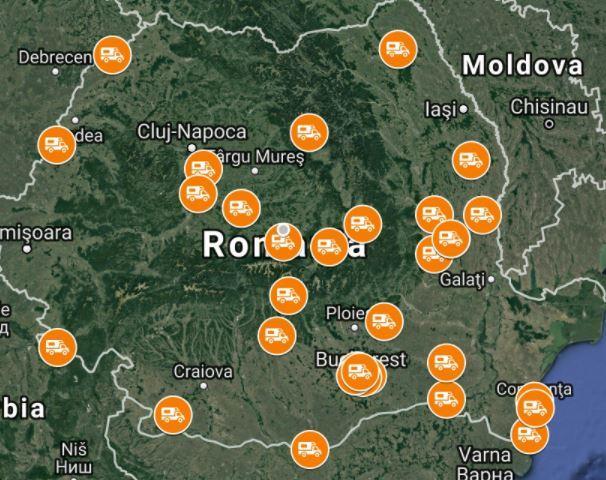


Figure 1 Location of proposed sites

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 for firefighting and Mobile Emergency Service (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.

## 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 Mangalia 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 environment on the site and in the surrounding area of the MFS building and socio-economic setting of the subproject in Mangalia ;

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 rehabilitation 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 environmental and social 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 a site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with indicative responsibilities and costs for implementation.

This ESMP outlines environmental impacts and mitigation measures related to the rehabilitation of existing structures for the Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS). It is based on the data compiled under the feasibility study and the environmental and social screening process that has identified potential risks related to the retrofitting and functional upgrading process and is expected to be updated based on detailed design documentation and public consultation of this document.

# **2. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK**

**NATIONAL LEGAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

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

**Environmental protection framework**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Law | Purpose |
| Law no. 22/2001 on ratification of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, with subsequent amendments, published in the OJ paragraph (1) no.105 / 01.03.2001  Government Decision no. 918/2002 establishing the framework procedure for environmental impact assessment - repealed by Law no.292 / 2018 | Besides the fact that an EIA is carried out to determine the requisite measures to prevent adverse environmental impacts due to the implementation of certain planned objects and types of activities, it also covers to some extent the social aspects. See also the provisions of art.17 of Law no. 292/2018 |
| Law no. 481 of 8 November 2004 regarding the civil protection | Envisions an integrated set of specific activities, measures and organizational, technical, operative, humanitarian and public information tasks, planned, organized and realized in order to prevent and reduce risks of disasters; protection of population; goods and environment against the negative effects of emergency situations. |
| Decision no. 878/2005 regarding public access to environmental information | The request and the provision of environmental information is made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters, signed at Aarhus on June 25, 1998, ratified by Law no. 86/2000, published in the OJ of Romania, Part I, no. 224 of May 22, 2000.  Ensures the right of access to environmental information held by or for public authorities and establishes the conditions, basic terms and modalities for exercising this right  Transposes the provisions of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2003/4 / EC of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive no. 90/313 / EEC, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) no. L 41 of February 14, 2003 |
| EGO no. 68/2007 regarding environmental liability with reference to the prevention and repair of environmental damage, published in the OJ of Romania, Part I, no. 446 of June 29, 2007, approved by Law no. 19/2008, with the subsequent modifications and completions (Law 249/2013 for the modification of the EGO 68/2007 regarding the environmental liability with reference to the prevention and remedying of the damage to the environment) | Transposes the provisions of art. 2 paragraph (1) lit. a) of the Directive 2004/35 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability in relation to the prevention and repair of environmental damage, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) no. L.143 of April 30, 2004. It establishes a liability framework for the environment based on the polluter pays principle, in order to prevent the damage caused to the environment. |
| Law 101/2011 for the prevention and sanctioning of certain facts regarding the degradation of the environment republished 2014, OJ paragraph (1) no.223 of 28.03.2014 | Transposes Directive 2008/99 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on environmental protection through criminal law, published in the Official Journal of the European Union no. L 328 of December 6, 2008  Annex no. 1 to the law stipulates the List of normative acts that include provisions whose non-compliance represents an infringement of the legal provisions in the field according to art.2 letter a) of the law and which transposes the legal documents provided in Annex A to Directive 2008/99 / EC |
| Law no. 50/1991 regarding the authorization of the execution of the construction works, republished, with subsequent modifications and completions (2019). | Regulates the construction field in terms of demolition - see art.43 letter a and the modifications approved by Decree by the President of Romania on October 26. 2019 |
| Law no. 10/1995 regarding quality in construction | Regulates the field of construction/demolition |
| Law no. 292/2018 on the assessment of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment, published on OJ 1043 of 10.12.2018. | Regulates the environmental impact assessment of public and private projects that can have significant effects on the environment. It is materialized in the environmental agreement that is the basis of the building permit, for the projects provided in Annex no.1 and those provided in Annex no.2 pt.1 letter a), c), e), f) and item 2 - 13 |
| Normative NP 055-88 | The demolition of the construction will be done in compliance with the provisions of the "Provisional framework normative on the partial or total demolition of constructions", |
| Guide on the execution GE 022-1997 | Guide on the execution of the demolition works of the concrete constructions and reinforced concrete |
| GD 856/2002 on the record of waste management and for the approval of the list of waste, including hazardous waste | Loading, transport, take-over and treatment - final disposal of waste resulting from construction and demolition work |
| Government Decision 766/1997 regarding the approval of some quality regulation in construction | Regulates the field of construction/demolition |
| Law no. 372/2005 regarding the energy performance of buildings | The goal of this law is to promote measures to increase the energy performance of buildings, taking into account the external climatic and location conditions, indoor comfort requirements, optimal level, in terms of costs and energy performance requirements. |
| GEO no. 92 of 19 August 2021 on the waste regime | Regulates efficient waste management, promoting waste prevention and reduction; regulates the loading, transport, collection and final treatment and disposal of waste resulting from construction and demolition works |
| GD no. 1.061 / 2008 on the transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste on the territory of Romania | Establishes the procedure for regulating and controlling the transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste in Romania |

**Social impact framework**

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

# **3. WORLD BANK SAFEGUARDS POLICIES**

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

The major document regulating the WB environmental safeguard policy is **OP 4.01 *Environmental Assessment****,* which is one of ten safeguard policies that the projects submitted for the Bank financing are to comply with. Since the project’s interventions will include rehabilitation and limited new construction of GIES buildings all over the country and it will not finance any activities with significant or irreversible environmental impacts, the World Bank’s operational policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment (EA) is applicable with classification as Environmental Category "B" – partial assessment[[1]](#footnote-1).

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

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

Finally, the World Bank’s Access to Information Policy is applicable to this project, including this ESMP. The World Bank recognizes that transparency and accountability are of fundamental importance to increase public awareness and maintain public dialogue about the Bank’s development role and mission. It is also critical for enhancing good governance, accountability, and development effectiveness[[2]](#footnote-2).

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. In this case a social impact assessment will be conducted to fulfil the requirements of the WB Safeguard Policies, although not required by the Romanian Law. The major requirements of the environmental policies are stated in Annex 2.

# **4. MANGALIA SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

## 4.1 SUB-PROJECT SITE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

**Site Location and Description**

The building that is subject of the Mangalia investment sub-project is located in the administrative area of Mangalia Municipality, Carol Street no 6, Constanța County and houses the headquarters of Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS). The surface of the land on which the building is located measures 23.910 sqm and is situated outside of the locality.

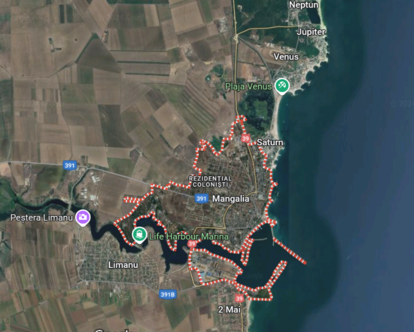
 

Figure 2 The positioning of MFS in Mangalia

The site includes thirteen constructions, as presented in Figure 3:

* Building C1 – Access control point
* Building C2 – Very degraded building, currently not used; this construction presents a high risk of collapse and requires urgent demolition;
* Building C3 – Administrative Pavilion housing the dispatch, the commander office and the meeting room
* **Building C4 – Administrative building which is the subject of investment works under the project.**
* Building C5 – Wooden pergola
* Building C6 – Shed and cellar (currently not used);
* Building C7 – Workshop for Compressed gas cylinders used by firefighters;
* Building C8 – Mechanical workshop
* Building C9 – Garage for intervention vehicles
* Building C10 – Metal sheet construction used as warehouse and for the storage of fuel barrels.
* Building C11 – Metal sheet building, degraded and currently not used.
* Building C12 – Dismantled toilet.
* Building C13 – Non-functional animal stall

The only building that is subject to construction works is the C4 administrative pavilion, situated is in the central part of the site, at approximately 8 m distance from the western limit. Building C4 is surrounded by several fruit trees, that are recommended to be moved to another area on the site, to free up the space necessary for the construction of the new buildings.

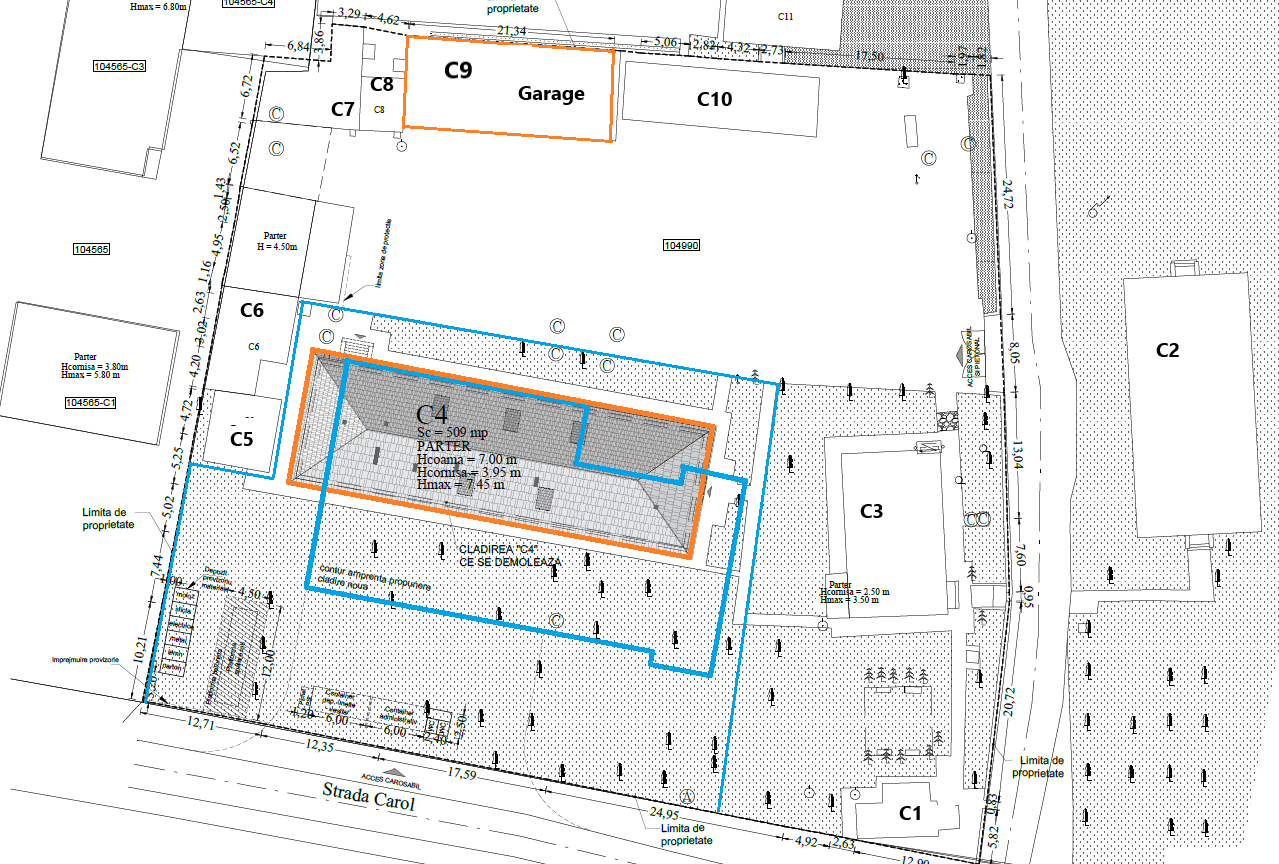


Figure 3 Site layout - The Building C4 that will be demolished under the Project is sketched in orange and the new building is marked in blue

The area allocated to construction site is surrounded with a blue line; the new construction, also marked with a blue line, will be emplaced partially on the same footprint after the demolition of the C4 building included in the Project (marked in orange).

**The activity of the MFS**

The Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS)is one of the eleven intervention sub-units that are organized within the Constanța Emergency Situation Inspectorate “Dobrogea”.

At present the area covered by Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section includes Mangalia Municipality and 4 communes with 10 villages in Constanța county. The MFS is usually serving approximately 60200 people.

Also, the subunit covers interventions in 9 out of the 12 seaside tourist resorts in Constanța that in the summer season are visited by a very large number of persons, estimated at 1,5 million[[3]](#footnote-3) tourists/season. During summer season the activities of MFS are supported by firefighters detached from other county ESIs that are accommodated in rented facilities.

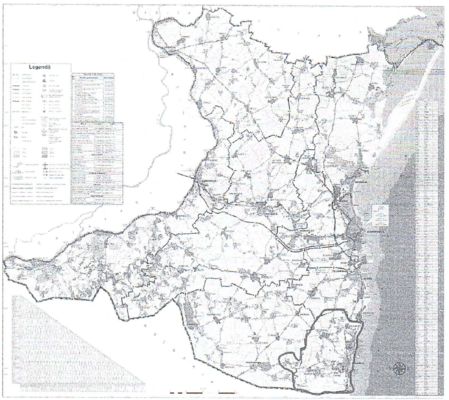


Figure 4 The intervention area of MFS is outlined in the right bottom corner

The main activities carried out by the fire subunit consist of protecting the population affected by disasters by providing emergency services consisting of warning, informing, alerting, searching, evacuating, sheltering, rescuing, providing first aid, emergency medical assistance, clearing unexploded ordnance, protecting material goods and cultural heritage values, as well as other measures to protect the population in case of emergency.

In recent years, the MFS has been involved in an average of 2424 interventions per year, including SMURD interventions, fire interventions, floods, assistance to affected persons, as well as prevention actions, risk assessment visits and simulation exercises. The table below details these interventions per year and the type of actions carried out by Mangalia Fire Fighting Section.

**Table 2. Evolution of interventions at MFS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **SMURD** | **Emergency situations** | **TOTAL** |
| 2019 | 1981 | 221 | 2202 |
| 2020 | 1560 | 222 | 1782 |
| 2021 | 2206 | 341 | 2547 |
| 2022 | 2097 | 757 | 2854 |
| 2023 | 1964 | 575 | 2539 |

**Description of neighboring area**

The land is located in Mangalia, outside of the residential area of the locality. The land is bordered on the north and east side by forest, on the south side by Carol Street and on the west side by a private property with two buildings used as warehouses by an economic operator.

In the vicinity there are also two small residential houses, one of them at west, unoccupied most of the time and an abandoned house across Carol Street.



Figure 5 Neighboring area of Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS)

The main access to the building is on the south side, Carol Street no. 6, Mangalia.

The existing building is not listed as a historical monument and is not located in the protection area of a historical monument.

**Description of staff working at MFS**

Currently, the Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS) employs 65 people. At the time of writing this document the personnel included 5 women, one of them working at the dispatch and the other four as operational SMURD personnel. Also, during summer a number of firefighters are detached from other operational subunits across the country to support the activities of MFS. In 2024 14 firefighters were detached but this number varies widely across years,

At the Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section 14 volunteers’ contracts are registered but only 2 male volunteers participate regularly at the subunit activities in 12 hours shifts, and carry out activities on the SMURD ambulance.

Gendered sanitary spaces are available in MFS building and a room is arranged and allocated for the feminine personnel; the building does not provide universal access for the staff and visitors.

**Relocation of staff during construction works**

To ensure the continuity of MFS activity, a temporary modular building will be erected on the north-eastern side of the current subunit land plot.

This temporary modular building will be made out of containers that were designed and equipped for the specific functions they will be used for, such as rest area, offices, meeting room, dining area, etc. These containers are provided by GIES, and actions are currently being taken so these containers be transferred for the use of the subunit.

The relocation solution is expected to provide more safety and better conditions for the personnel than the current ones. For the relocation activities, based on the agreed solution, a relocation plan is currently being elaborated by the responsible within Constanța County ESI. The Plan will include measures to ensure the conformity of the relocation building to the H&S and fire safety provisions, consultation of the relocation solution and implementation steps with the personnel involved, and all the measures needed so the relocation do not impact the intervention capacity of the subunit in case any emergency occurs during the relocation process. The Plan will be finalized at least one month before the relocation and will be Annexed to this ESMP at the time it is completed.

The current garage C9 will continue to be used during the construction. No technical survey to determine the seismic risk category is available for this building. Even thaw a safer solution would be preferred, this option was taken after failing to identify other adequate indoor parking spaces for the water firetrucks. The garage building was built back in 1975. After the new construction will be finalized this building will be used for storage.

Part of the yard of the subunit will be allocated for the organization and conduct of construction activities, as presented in Figure 3; the area of the subunit's land allotted to the construction site will be strictly delimited and fenced and will be provided with separate access, so that activities related to construction works do not interfere in any way with those of the Fire-fighting Detachment.

## 4.2 CURRENT STATE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

The building that accommodates the headquarter of MFS is located in Mangalia, Carol Street no 6, Constanța County, and the surface of the site measures 23910 sqm.

The building C4 with the destination of administrative pavilion has a built area of 515 sqmand has a ground floor height regime. The administrative pavilion of the Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS) was built in 1975.

The technical expertise has found degradation in the form of cracks and fissures of structural and non-structural elements due to seismic actions; the degradation is favored by the deficient construction system and the location characterized as a major seismic zone.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
|  | |
|  |  |

Figure 7 Existing MFS's C4 administrative building

Following the expert assessment by an authorized technical expert, the building was classified in seismic risk class I which includes buildings with a risk of suffering structural damage under the effect of the design earthquake. The demolition of existing structures and the construction of the building are proposed to ensure the safety of users.

The building included in the project is provided with separate toilets for women but doesn’t provide universal access for staff and visitors.

## 4.3 PROPOSED DEMOLITION WORKS

The demolition process is expected to take two months and will be carried out under strict guidance outlined in the technical design documentation. The process 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 not being in a protected area of historical monuments, the materials will be recovered, sorted and transported to an authorised economic operator for recycling waste and only non-recyclable waste will be transported to an authorised 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:

* Given that the building was initially created in 1975 there is a probability of 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 Station 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 resulting 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 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 intervention personnel at MFS, but also the intervention vehicles parking spaces, 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 building will also provide appropriate accommodation for the personnel detached to support the activity of MFS during summer season activities.

A building with a fence

Description automatically generated

Figure 8 The proposed new building design

The proposed new investment consists of an operational building with a built area of 941.35 square meters and a total floor area of 1647.65 square meters.

In addition, the building will comply with the latest energy efficiency requirements and will be equipped to ensure high standards for SPM staff and for firefighters and SMURD personnel.

In addition, the building will correspond to the latest energy efficiency requirements and will be equipped to provide high standards for the MFS firefighters and SMURD staff operating in the facility.

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

In addition, the building will be equipped to provide high standards for the firefighters and SMURD staff operating in the facility. The building will house the headquarters of Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (including the garage for the emergency situation subunit) and accommodation spaces for the personnel detached to support the MFS activities during summer season.

Also, the building will provide universal access in the newly built facilities, including access ramp, sanitary facilities to accommodate the access of citizens into the building. In relation to the gender equality objectives of the Project, the new building will provide gendered sanitary spaces for women working at MFS and also gendered dormitories, changing rooms and sanitary spaces for the volunteers and the future female staff of the Section.

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 reconnection for the construction site and for the new buildings will be made with assistance from utility companies in Mangalia. No disruptions are expected to affect neighboring properties.

Demolition of buildings abutting the property line on the south side of the site shall be designed and constructed in such a manner as not to affect the adjoining property. No access onto the adjoining property will be required to perform demolition work.

Associated risks arising from demolition and construction works that could impact on neighbouring buildings and their management measures are listed in Annex 8, together with responsibilities for their implementation and monitoring.

Also, there are no cultural heritage buildings in the area and the sub-project activities are not expected to have an impact on the landscape or the cultural and ethnic conditions of the surroundings.

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

**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 and include the installation of the containers to serve as offices, changing rooms for site workers and as deposit for equipment. 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, including 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 anonymous 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, wastewater utilities, bulk material stockpile areas, demountable offices and lighting.

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

## 5.1 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

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

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

* increased pollution due to waste resulted from construction and demolition works;
* increased noise and dust level during construction activities
* generation of dust, noise, andvibration due to the movement of construction vehicles and machinery;
* risks of water, soil and subsoil pollution due to improper disposal of construction waste, asbestos and asbestos-containing materials, or minor operational oraccidental 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;
* improperreinstatement of construction sites upon completion of works;
* unsafe practices during operation of the building
* cutting down trees and other local vegetation
* relocation of trees

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 contextA**

The municipality of Mangalia is located in Constanța county.

According to the census in 2021, the population of Mangalia is 31,950 inhabitants, down from the previous census in 2011, when 36,364 inhabitants were registered, with a majority of Romanians (74.27%), with minorities of Tatars (3.07%), Turks (2.01%), Lipovanians (0.19%), Roma (0.18%), Hungarians (0.13%), Bulgarians (0.01%), and for 19.36% the ethnicity is unknown. [8] From the confessional point of view, the majority of the inhabitants are Orthodox (71.77%), with a minority of Muslims (5.41%), and for 20.53% their confessional affiliation is unknown

**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 Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS), current workforce of the unit, staff employed in the construction works, 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 by:

* Providing a safe and healthy environment for the 65 members of staff and 7 volunteers currently working at Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (MFS) (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;
* Providing gender equality and universal access in the newly built facilities, promoting the equal treatment of all current and future members of staff and citizens accessing the building;

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

* Discomfort of the neighboring properties and the MFS personnel relocated on the same site, 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 shortages of the MFS service delivery during the relocation process;
* Health and safety risks related to the working conditions at the temporary relocation site, the in-house relocation of the MFS staff;
* Potential discomfort for workers accommodated on site in relation to minimum hygiene facilities, running water, sufficient rest and eating spaces dormitories, fire safety planning;
* Health and safety risks at construction site level for workers, in particular for foreign workers, who may have difficult access due to language barriers to H&S resources and workers' rights;
* Increased vulnerability of foreign workers in complying with legal requirements about residence and work permitting processes;
* Temporary increase of traffic congestion and road accident risks during transport of construction and demolition waste and building materials;

The main area of concern in relation to social negative impacts is related to the relocation process of MFS staff to the temporary building that will be emplaced on the same land plot. Appropriate planning, monitoring, consultations with affected parties and a grievance procedure are expected to keep this impact at a minimum low.

# **6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

As part of the site specific ESMP, all project-supported activities for demolition and construction of the Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section 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:

1. current environmental problems on respective site (soil erosion, water supply contamination, etc.);
2. potential environmental impacts, if any, due to the project (disposal of waste from construction, waste handling and disposal, construction noise and dust etc.);
3. any cultural assets that might be found in the place of construction, taking into account that the building is located in the old town, and
4. 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 works on the existing buildings and cover the handling of construction debris generated, selection of construction materials and construction methods with limited impact on the environment and energy saving methods. (Annex.1)

**The Site**

The site-specific screening and review have carefully considered the following issues:

* Dust and noise due to the demolition and construction activities;
* Dumping of construction wastes accidental spillage of machine oil, lubricants etc.;
* Inadequate handling of hazardous materials such as asbestos and paint from transportation and handling of construction works will be minimized by water and other means such as enclosure of construction sites.
* To reduce noise, construction will be restricted during certain hours.
* All debris, construction and wood waste will be stored within the work site.
* Wood waste will be stored separately and arranged to be recycled instead of disposing it.
* Open burning and illegal dumping will not be permitted.
* Proper sites for earth/clay and sand disposal will be determined and prior approval from relevant authority for disposal will be obtained.
* Stock piling of construction debris on site will be avoided and waste will be disposed of on a regular basis at the authorized government dumping ground. Debris chutes will be provided to transfer debris from higher floors to the ground
* Relocation and appropriate planting of trees in another area on the same land plot.

**Demolition work**

Existing building elements (walls, foundations, ground cement slabs etc.) should be carefully treated 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 a recycling facility and ultimately to the city's authorized landfill.

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

Steel waste will be collected in properly labeled containers and stored temporarily in the storage space organized at the site (e.g.: hall/barracks for storage waste resulting from the Demolition of buildings with a temporary construction regime during the existence of the site to be dismantled after completion of the retrofitting/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 in 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 retrofitting/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 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.

As regards recyclable waste arising during the execution of the works, the constructor will ensure that at least 70% (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding natural materials defined in category 17 05 04 - soil and gravel other than those covered by item 17 05 03 of the European Waste List established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC, taken over in GD no. 856/2002, as amended) and generated on site will be prepared, i.e. sorted for re-use, recycling and other material recovery operations, including backfilling operations using waste to replace other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol.

## 6.2. 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;

* Language barriers for foreign workers, determining restricted access to H&S trainings and also to grievance mechanisms;

• 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).

• Access of unauthorized persons on the site

• Falling objects

• Working at heights

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.

Also, given that the construction sector in Romania faces a sharp increase of the foreign workers, a special attention will be given to the compliance with the legislation regarding the work permits and to ensure fair access to the workers’ rights and H&S resources for the workers that do not speak Romanian.

# **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:

1. track and report on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and responsibilities identified and achieved;
2. inform about the need to extend, increase or adjust mitigation measures;
3. 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 Building Permits.

**Role of the Technical Design &** **Technical Assistance Consultant**

The Technical Design and Technical Assistance Consultant contracted for the subproject will be responsible of the development of the Technical Design and of the Execution Detail Design for the proposed Demolition and construction works , 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 CMFS.

The consultant will also be responsible with the delivery of the Documentation for obtaining the e Building Permit, At the time of writing this report, the Technical Design documentation was in an advanced stage; the technical solution for the construction of the new building is available and is detailed in annex 7. In relation to the ESMP, the Consultant will provide:

* 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)
* detailed data on sources of water and interference with existing networks (potential shortages in utility provision in the area);
* the worksite organization plan (including details on waste management, sewerage during works, toilets, dining and resting spaces, health and safety signage, grievance board, project information board);

specifications for the works, where ESMP provisions should be included;

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

**Role of the Environmental and social Specialists**

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

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

In particular the Environmental Specialist will:

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

In particular the Social Specialist will:

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

**Role of the H&S Specialist**

1. coordinates the activity of Designated Responsible (DR) within the County Emergency Inspectorates;
2. centralizes the control reports drawn up by the DRs following the checks carried out and forwards them to the PIU Project Officer;
3. analyses the issues raised by the checks carried out on the sites and proposes measures to improve the activity;
4. participates in the investigation/coordinates, where appropriate, the investigation of events occurring on the site of construction sites involving IGSU workers;
5. carries out planned or unannounced checks on the application of occupational safety and health provisions on construction sites, as required by national and European legislation and conventions.

**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.

In order to support the beneficiary's representatives to carry out the monitoring activities, the contractor must allow the access for the members of the local team and PIU staff and will provide all requested documentation. In case of persisting non-compliances, the competent bodies will be notified.

***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 PIU with technical support from 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.
* Translate materials for the migrant workers and provide trainings in a language that they understand.
* Fencing of the construction site, demarcation of work fronts and storage areas for various materials (particularly if hazardous materials or substances are being stored), establishment of routes/routes or areas for movement or circulation.
* Ensuring arrangements for the training of own staff, preparation of the site where these activities are carried out and control after completion of the work.
* Taking the necessary measures to avoid accidents by providing collective means of protection according to the specific risks of the activity carried out.
* Providing appropriate protection facilities and equipment to avoid accidents related to working at heights (such as guardrails, harness, etc)

***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.

## 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 responsible** at the level of County ESI together with GIES representatives will support PIU with legislative updates and good environmental practices
* **Health and Safety responsible** review, evaluate, and analyze work environments and monitor programs and procedures to control, eliminate, and prevent disease or injury caused construction activities.
* **Public Relation officer** at the level of Constanța ESI, 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 handler** at the level of Constanța ESI will support the PIU expert with reporting grievances collected at the level of Constanța ESI in relation to the project, and will fill weekly reports, when the case applies, with grievances and their status.
* In relation to **social expertise** the responsibilities will be fulfilled by either technical coordinator, environmental or health and safety specialist

## 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, County 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 content of trainings, participants, trainers and planned schedule.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contents | Participants | Trainer | Schedule |
| ESMP provisions and responsibilities within GIES/PIU/County ESI, timing of mitigation actions, monitoring tools, procedural and operational steps, communication channels | Environmental, H&S, PR staff members from County ESI | PIU E&S Experts | At the time of signing the contract with the Contractor for works |
| ESMP Provisions, mitigation measures, legal vs. WB requirements, reporting process, monitoring visits, documentation requests, data collection, communication channels, responsibilities | TD & TA Consultant Team  Contractor Team | PIU E&S Experts | At early stage of detail design phase (1 session)  At early stage of works contract (1 session) |
| ESMP provision, Environmental indicators to be monitored, frequency and schedule, reporting format and tools, communication channels, responsibilities | Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying out monitoring activities  Contractor | 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 retrofitting, functional upgrading with new attic 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 Mangalia sub-project 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 MFS staff and on neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction and other disturbances that may be experienced by the local community in Mangalia , as a result of to the retrofitting, functional upgrading with new attic works, means that the project affects the lives of others and it should take all the means to engage with these affected parties, in order to understand their concerns, their discomfort and suggestions, and mitigate as much as possible the adverse impacts towards them. In relation to the staff and volunteers within the MFS will be affected by temporary relocation and disturbances during construction works.

The stakeholders identified are listed below.

* Representatives of economic operator using the buildings in the vicinity.

● Owners of the two houses nearby

* Staff members of MFS and volunteer;
* Media outlets in Mangalia,
* Local authorities in Mangalia, Media outlets in Mangalia, Constanța County Environmental Agency, Environmental Guard, Road Police, Local Police
* General public - the 60.220 persons that are served by the MFS,
* Employees of the consultants and contractors carrying tasks on site.

**Disclosure to stakeholders**

GIES will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the environmental risks and impacts of the project, including the proposed mitigation measures, 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;

While the main responsibility of stakeholder engagement is with the PIU Social expert, the PIU Environmental specialist will be expected to provide inputs to ensure an elaborate identification, analysis and engagement of relevant stakeholders, as well as presentation of the mitigation measures related to environmental aspects during public consultation process.

## 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 Constanța ESI 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 two press releases;
* Website section on the GIES website with project information and ESMP report.

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

* Information disclosure and consultations on project outcomes, duration and relocation details to the staff members at Constanța Emergency Situation Inspectorate and Mangalia Fire-Fighting Section (via the existing WhatsApp group, flyers, documentary resources);
* Discussions with workers on site, when constructions will be commenced, specifically with foreign workers and those accommodated on site, to assess any risks related to the health and safety provisions of the Project.
* Engagement activities with the immediate neighbors and institutions in vicinity of the site at the beginning, during and after the completion of the construction works.
* 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 and to encourage them to provide feedback as it proved to be the most effective way to involve this category of stakeholders in the consultation process;
* Communication with the institutions involved in reporting and mitigating safeguards issues related to the subproject.
* Facilitation Meetings within the PIU and the local sub-project team on the outcomes of engagement actions: grievances, public consultations, citizens interactions, etc.
* Project and Grievance Board on site and letters sent to neighbors residing in the vicinity of the construction site.

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

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to existing institutional redress mechanism at the level of the Project, the MoIA’s Public Relations Department or the WB’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

# **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

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).

GIES and the Constanța ESI 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](mailto:petitii.uip@igsu.ro)

- or the designated form on IGSU website <https://www.igsu.ro/Contact>

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

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

The Project GRM provides **safe and confidential reporting on GBV incidence, separate from the channels used for all other grievances.**

The GBV component of the GRM refers primarily to situations of Sexual Harassment (SH) or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) that might occur as a result of implementing the Project, either within the working places, at the level of the PIU, Contractors, Consultants or Service Providers, as well as at community level, around the construction site or related to the construction site or personnel.

For GBV related grievances a dedicated email address is available, namely:

- petiții.vbg.uip@igsu.ro

**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](http://www.inspectionpanel.org).

# **PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE**

A public consultation on the ESMP is planned for the 13 December at MFS Headquarter in Mangalia, Carol Street no. 6

The public consultation meeting is intended to fixate the dates associated with the mitigation measures, to define the construction works details, as well as to bring clarity to the responsibilities shared among different entities (PIU, Contractor, Supervisor, Site Manager, Environmental Verifier, Certified Works verifiers, etc.).

During the public disclosure period any interested person can provide feedback on the document and present his or her concerns, suggestion, comments, needs or any other information that could be relevant to the Project and could lead to an improvement in the mitigation of the risks and impacts related to the implementation of the Project.

The communication channels presented in chapter 11 will be open for the consultation process and will remain available through all the Project implementation period. Also, the Feedback Form presented in Annex 10 can be used to directly communicate to the Project team.

To cover all communication opportunities with stakeholders, a mixed face to face and virtual public consultation will be organized. For this purpose, the PIU will take appropriate measures so interested persons could participate to the consultation either online or in person – at MFS headquarter.

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

After maintaining the public consultation, the final version of the ESMP will be prepared and will include the public consultation report, 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 will be re-disclosed on the website of MoIA/GIES and locally in Constanța.

## 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 authority’s 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 treated 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.

1. 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.

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

* [European Convention](http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/WhatYouWant.asp?NT=143&CM=8&DF=15/04/02) 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”***

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
* Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986, on the protection of the environment, and in particular the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC, EC No. 807/2003 of 14 April 2003, EC No. 219/2009).
* Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20N December 1994 on packaging and packaging of waste (as implemented by Commission Decisions 97/129/EC and 97/138/EC and amended by Directive 2004/12, Directive 2005/20, Regulation 219/2009, Directive 2/2013, Directive 720/2015).

*Water and Waste Water*

* Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment, as amended by Commission Directive 98/15/EC, Regulation 1882/2003, Regulation 1137/2008, Directive 2013/64/EU.
* Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption as amended by Regulation 1882/2003, Regulation 596/2009.
* Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.
* Directive 2006/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.

*Nature Protection*

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

*Air Quality*

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

**Romanian Law**

Relevant Romanian law includes the following:

*Environmental Assessment*

* EGO 195/2005 on environmental protection, approved by Law no.265/2006. Framework Law on Protection of the Environment.
* Law no. 292/2018 (published in M.Of no. 1043 of 10/12/2018) on the assessment of impact of certain public and private projects on the environment
* MO 864/2002 (published in M.Of. no. 397 of 06/09/2003) on procedures and public consultation in case of transboundary impacts.
* MO 1134/2020 (published in M.Of 445 on 25/05/2020) approval of the conditions for the development of environmental studies, the criteria for the attestation of natural and legal persons and the composition and Regulation on the organization and functioning of the Attestation Commission
* MO 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
* GO 92/2021 regarding solid waste
* 1 regarding solid waste
* Law 104/2011 regarding ambient air quality.
* GD 1470/2004 regarding approval of National strategy for solid waste management and National Plan for solid waste management.
* GD 1061/2008 regarding the transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste on the territory of Romania.
* Directive no. 75/439 / EEC on the disposal of waste oils, published in the Official Journal no. L 194/1975, amended by the Directive no. 87/101 / EEC, published in the Official Journal no. L 42/1987, regarding the disposal of waste oils

*Cultural Property*

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

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

## ANNEX 3. ROMANIAN LICENSING AND PERMITTING PROCEDURES

**Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Request Form of the EA in conformity with the Law no. 292/2018; this request is attention to the local EPA or to the MEWF depending on the geographical location of the project;
* Urban Planning Certificate and the corresponding licenses and permits (obtained at the level of Feasibility Study) based on the corresponding law;
* Contracts with the local solid waste company for collection of the solid wastes and with “*Apele Romane*” for water supply and sewage discharges (other authorizations from local utilities may be required based on necessity);
* Technical Memorandum (standard form) in conformity with Annex .2 of the MO No. 1798/2007 (prepared by the Consultant/Firm that developed the Feasibility Study);
* Technical Note (standard technical form) in conformity with the OM No. 839/2009 (prepared by the Consultant/Firm that developed the Feasibility Study);
* Fee (differs depending on the stage of the EA process);
* Public announcement/debate regarding the request to obtain the Environmental Permit in conformity with Annex 3 of the MO No. 1798/2007.

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

**Step 2. EIA Report Preparation**

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

***The Beneficiary*** is obliged to:

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

**Step 3. The Review of the EIA Report**

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

***The Beneficiary*** is obliged to:

* Present to the local EPA the EIA report, with the help of the consulting firm that developed the EIA;
* Prepare and launch the public consultation in the presence of those affected, NGOs, or interested persons including presentation of the project and the EIA Report during of a public debate;
* Evaluate the discussions and conclusions received during the public consultation;
* Reply to the public comments and requests with a valid technical solution.

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

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

***The Beneficiary*** is obliged to:

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

**Additional points:**

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

**Procedures for Obtaining an Environmental Permit to Operate**

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

The Environmental Audit of existing facilities is carried out only by certified persons paid by the Investor and includes: (i) a checklist including characteristic elements of the investment; (ii) an environmental study including data collection and technical review of all environmental aspects, before taking a decision on the scale of potential or existing environmental impacts from the site; and (iii) site investigations to quantify the potential scale of contamination of the site. Compliance programs are usually required based on the result of the environmental audit.

***The Beneficiary*** is in charge with:

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

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

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

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

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

**Implementation of EMP**

The environmental impact mitigation and monitoring activities will be carried out in parallel with the construction activities. As these are existing facilities that are already under operation, the project will not monitor operations after implementation of the Demolition and construction 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, retrofitting, and removal of damaged infrastructure, asbestos hazards must be identified and a risk management plan adopted that includes disposal techniques and end-of-life sites. Asbestos-containing (AC) products include flat panels, corrugated panels used for roofing, water storage tanks, water, and sewer pipes etc.. Thermal insulation containing asbestos and sprayed asbestos for insulation and acoustic damping were widely used through the 1970s and should be looked for in any project involving boilers and insulated pipes.

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

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

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

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

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

## ANNEX 7. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED NEW BUILDING DESIGN

The main characteristics of the Mangalia subproject are:

Proposed building - ADMINISTRATIVE PAVILION, will measure

* Proposed height regime: GF+2F;
* HMAX. = 11.93 m
* S built = 363.70 sqm
* Total usable area = 836.65 sqm

Proposed building - GARAGE, will measure

* Proposed height regime: GF;
* HMAX. = 8.35 m
* S built = 592.95 sqm
* Total usable area = 567.65 sqm

**ARCHITECTURE**

The main function houses the administrative spaces (offices) necessary for the functioning of the fire department. These activities also require related spaces, described below.

The access to the administrative pavilion is made from the section adjacent to the technical garage, to the right of the access to the garage. The connection with the sidewalk is made through a step, at an altitude of 0.18 m from the inner level, respectively through a ramp for people with disabilities, arranged along the façade of the building.

Volumetrically, the area of the entrance to the building and the upper floors are intended for administrative spaces, located in the vicinity of the staircase, a vertical circulation route, to facilitate accessibility in these rooms.

The dispatch is in the area immediately adjacent to the access to the building and communicates, through the corridor, with the vertical circulation in the stairwell. Also, on the ground floor are located the offices of the commander, the duty officer and the deputy, as well as the SMURD office.

On the upper floors 1 and 2 are located the restrooms, the multifunctional room, the gymnasium, the dining room with office and the changing rooms.

On the ground floor, near the stairwell, there is a dining room with a capacity of 24 people, equipped with an office for preparation and a pantry for storage. It has very good accessibility, serving all the personnel spaces in the fire department building. Adjacent to the stairwell are arranged the toilets by sex and a toilet for people with disabilities, as well as the cleaning room and a warehouse. The commander's office has a rest room and a bathroom with shower. Also, in the rear area of the building, with direct access to the outside, are located the technical spaces: the thermal installation equipment room, the server room, the general electrical panel room.

Also on the ground floor are the spaces dedicated to Smurd, with an office and rest room with its own bathroom, as well as rooms for storing materials, laundry and disinfection necessary for Smurd's equipment. The Smurd warehouse has direct access from the corridor. Smurd rooms for laundry, cleaning and disinfection are equipped with a washbasin. The room for cleaning and disinfecting the specific Smurd protective equipment, sanitary materials and instruments used, and medicines will be provided with a two-bowl washer, with cold and hot water, automatic washing machine, disinfection, dryer.

On the 1st floor, there are rest spaces for a total of 38 people (4 women and 34 men), and the changing rooms are provided with toilets and showers.

On the 2nd floor there are rest spaces for a total of 20 people, provided with toilets. Near the stairwell is located the dining room with office.

From a structural point of view, the building is divided by seismic and settlement joints of 15 cm into two distinct sections, namely the volume for the technical garage and the volume for the administrative pavilion. The resistance structure of the construction of the administrative pavilion is made of reinforced concrete pillars and beams, in monolithic solution, with insulated reinforced concrete foundations, also poured monolithically. The garage of the special vehicles has a metal structure roof supported on reinforced concrete pillars.

The exterior closures of the administrative pavilion are made of 30 cm thick BCA masonry, with a 10 cm thick stone wool thermosystem (rigid panels), and the exterior walls of the garage will be made of 10 cm thick mineral wool sandwich panels. The volume of the administrative pavilion will be finished with silicone decorative plasters for the exterior, white (RAL 9003), anthracite gray (RAL 7016) and red (RAL 3000-3002). On the ground floor and on the 1st floor, adjacent to the technical garage, plywood with bond-type metal panels will be used, which will ensure an aesthetic continuity of the finish used in the volume of the technical garage.

The laminate flooring was finished for the office spaces, the multifunctional room, the gym and the rest rooms. This finish will be placed on a laminate flooring film and the rooms will have a perimeter MDF skirting board with a height of 10 cm.

The floors were finished with non-slip ceramic tiles for the entrance area, the dining room, the circulation spaces, corridors, the stairwell, wet spaces – toilets and showers, changing rooms, cleaning rooms, laundries, storage and disinfection rooms, as well as the thermal installation equipment room.

The server room on the ground floor will have a floating floor and will be finished with antistatic PVC, like the room of the general electrical panel. The floor of the technical garage for special vehicles will be finished with helicopter concrete.

Transition profiles between different floor finishes, parquet/tiles, as well as joint profiles for floors in front of the seismic and settlement joints will be used.

**THE RESISTANCE STRUCTURE**

The main function of the building is a garage for emergency services vehicles (C1 building) and MFS administrative headquarters (C2 building). The risk that the change of function will substantially change the conditions taken into account for this project is very low.

From the point of view of importance - According to H.G.R. 766/1997, the construction falls into category "C" of importance.

This project complies with the quality requirements required according to Law no. 10/1995, amended and updated, and is subject to verification authorized by M.L.P.A.T. certified verifiers for the following requirements: A1 - strength and stability for concrete, reinforced concrete, masonry, wood constructions and A2 - resistance and stability for metal, wood constructions.

The verification of the quality of the works during their execution will be carried out according to the "Program for the quality control of the works on decisive phases", in accordance with H.G.R. 272/14.07.1994 "Regulation on state quality control in constructions", with H.G.R. 273/14.07.1994 "Regulation for the reception of construction works and related installations" and with Law 10 of 1995, amended and updated.

In addition to the horizontal and vertical systematization of the land, the following will be executed: a general collection system for directing rainwater and removing it from the construction elements and the plot.

It is recommended to adopt a construction protection system, through a watertight sidewalk of min. 1.00 m wide with an outward slope of min. 3%. In its absence, a hidden drainage system will be mandatory to intercept the water near the foundations.

The drain mouths of the downpipes (if applicable) will be led to tiled ditches and from there the water will be led to a general collector system.

Superstructure

The perimeter closures at the level of the administrative body are made of ceramic blocks with gaps with a thickness of 30 cm, thermally insulated with polystyrene of 10 cm on the outside. At the garage level, walls are made of light sandwich panels.

The interior partition walls of the administrative body are made of plasterboard panels on the metal structure of thin profiles, soundproofed with a layer of mineral wool 15 cm thick. The garage has no interior partitions.

The roof of the administrative body is of the non-circulable terrace type. At the garage level, the roof is made of metal structure, covered with light sandwich panels.

1.Corp C1 - Garaj:

The resistance structure of the building has 1 large span of 22.80m and 5 bays of 4.85m intrax. The monolithic reinforced concrete slabs have dimensions of 50x80cm. At the top, metal beams with articulated support are mounted on the end of the pillars. The beams are made of thick sheet metal. Hgrinda = 80cm. On the longitudinal direction in the roof plane are installed purlins made of HEA120 profiles, "X" type bracing of tie rods dimensioned only when stretching and beam stiffening

2.Building C2 - Administrative:

The resistance structure of the building has 3 spans of 5.70m each, 5 openings of 1.5m, 3x5.70m, 1.5m between axes.

The frames are made up of structural pillars with dimensions of type L30x50x50cm, lamellar 30x70 cm, respectively 45x45cm for the central pillars, and beams, with dimensions of 30x50 or 30x60 cm, being arranged on regular rows and axes.

The gap required for the reinforced concrete interior staircase is of normal size and is properly treated, being bordered with secondary beams of 30x45 cm.

The floors are 15cm thick.

3. Metal tower: the spatial structure of the round pipe

**ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS**

The electricity receivers will consist of: artificial lighting, audio-video equipment, pumps and air conditioning equipment.

The electrical receivers in the consumer's electrical installation will not produce disruptive negative influences on the supplier's installations.

The basic electricity supply of the operational headquarters will be made through a new connection to the local low voltage network – from the proposed transformer station (the solution will be established following a solution study of the electricity supplier in the area).

The backup power source consists of an electric generator with diesel engine, soundproofed, with automatic start with a power of 200kVA, located outside in the premises.

The electric generator provides all the necessary power for the building in the event of a breakdown in the distribution network.

The interior lighting installation within the objective will be made with lighting fixtures equipped with lamps with LED sources of cassette type (60x60cm) but also linear in watertight construction, with an adequate degree of protection for the environment of the room in which it is installed and respecting the lighting levels imposed by the regulations in force.

Within the premises, an outdoor lighting consisting of 5m high poles, equipped with LED lighting and photovoltaic panel (with controller, inverter and battery) was proposed, which ensures an autonomy of up to 14 hours. The lighting fixtures will be switched on automatically, through the integrated twilight sensor.

In addition, under the awnings of the building there are downlight lighting fixtures with LED sources, which will illuminate the perimeter sidewalk next to the building. This lighting will be controlled locally by twilight switches.

**Installation of photovoltaic panels**

In order to ensure the performance indicators required by the legislation in force, an electricity production system was implemented through a system of photovoltaic panels with ON GRID inverter.

The panels will be placed on the roof of the building, on the metal structure, facing South, South-East. These will form strings connected through the medium of connection boxes to the inverter. The distribution of cables on the terrace will be done on metal gutters with covers to ensure mechanical protection against UV rays.

The metal structure and the panels will be connected to the ground, through an equalization network consisting of equalization bars and insulated copper conductor, with a section of 16mmp. Each equalizer bar will connect to the building's grounding outlet via the separating tabs.

The electricity produced by this system will be injected into the electricity grid at the level of the general electrical panel (without being stored in batteries).

**SANITATION**

- Cold and hot water distribution installations:

The indoor hot water and cold-water installations will have common routes. When choosing the pipe routes, economic, execution, operational safety, operation, material, aesthetic and acoustic conditions will be considered

- Domestic sewerage, rainwater and condensate installations:

The discharge of wastewater will be carried out in a dividing system, by providing separate networks for domestic wastewater from the sanitary groups, compared to the networks for rainwater collection.

The domestic wastewater from the studied objects will be discharged to the public sewerage network.

The rainwater wastewater from the building and the dumuri platform will be collected in an underground retention basin with a capacity of 50 cubic meters. The waters from the road platform will be passed through a hydrocarbon separator.

- Domestic cold water pumping station:

In order to ensure the flow and pressure at the cold and hot water consumption points, a hydrophore station will be built.

- Hidranti interior anything:

Indoor fire hydrants will be placed in visible and easily accessible places in case of fire, depending on their range of action and needs, near the entrances to the building, on the stairwell, along the escape corridors, etc

Indoor fire hydrants will be properly marked (at night, hydrants will be marked by emergency lighting).

The water supply will be made from an 8m3 fire reserve, and a water household located on the premises.

- Outdoor fire hydrants:

In relation to the fire compartment, the extinguishing from the outside will be carried out from the street network, using min. 2 hydrants located according to P118/2-2013, head 6.8, at max 200 m from the protected objective

**THERMAL INSTALLATIONS**

For low energy consumption, it is proposed that the heating and preparation of domestic hot water should be carried out by means of an AIR-WATER type heat pump system, respectively by means of a heat pump with a capacity of 30 kW.

For low energy consumption, during the transition period of (hot – cold) for DHW preparation, solar panels (6 pieces) will be provided.

## 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; * 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 |
| **Improper waste management** | The generation of construction waste is caused by improper management of building materials in construction projects | * The Technical Design consultant will draw up an environmental management plan that also includes the waste management plan from construction and/or demolition activities in accordance with the waste hierarchy * Construction and demolition waste will be classified/coded/estimated in accordance with the provisions of the waste legislation | Technical Design | PIU Environmental Expert |
| **Lack of clear responsibilities for contractors and consultants** | The lack of clear responsibilities from bidding documents with Contractor and other Consultants would jeopardize the implementation of the ESMP | * Coordinate with procurement teams on E&S related input in bidding documents; * Detail the tasks and update ESMP accordingly | PIU E&S Expert | PIU Management |
| **Delays in submitting the environmental permit** | These delays may impact on the cost and timeframe of the sub-project implementation | * Elaborating environmental documentation and obtaining the environmental permit and participation in the process | DD Consultant | PIU Environmental Expert |
| **Non- compliant construction site** | The construction site should be planned in accordance with the principles outlined under the current ESMP | * Elaboration of the Construction Site Organization Plan, that should include provisions on: * Social Aspects: separate toilets on the site for women, fences and secured entrance, construction details board at the entrance, grievance mechanism board and box; assurance of minimum conditions for containers used by workers (changing rooms, eating area, sleeping areas) and construction team, health and safety requirements on site * Environmental: identification of waste deposit on site, reduction of construction site effects on existing vegetation, wastewater system on site, construction vehicle washing station, watering system for dust reduction; | DD Consultant | PIU E&S Expert |
| **Aligning C-ESMP to execution graph** | The C-ESMP should be updated to include monitoring timeframe | Update mitigation measures in the C-ESMP based on demolition and construction execution graph   * establish the supervision visits based on construction stages * update monitoring plan in line with execution timeframe * public consultation, engagement and outreach activities updated based on the timeframe | Contarctor | PIU E&S Expert |
| **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 | * Develop a relocation management plan and consult on the relocation solution and actions with sub-unit management and staff. * Include measures to ensure health and safety standards and to manage the potential impact of the relocation in the Relocation Management Plan * Participate in the new site assessment process and provide input for the development of the Relocation Management Plan * Training of the RSFD personnel in health and safety issues related to the relocation of equipment and the new conditions at the relocation site; * informing staff about the grievance redress mechanism in relation to the conditions at the new relocation site | County ESI  PIU Social Expert  GIES H&S expert | PIU manager |
| **Understanding the requirements of ESMP at local level** | Informing the Section staff and inspectorate on the provisions of the ESMP and their expected contribution during all phases of the project | * Disseminate ESMP provisions at county and local level in training sessions; * Inform CESI and MFS on their contribution in achieving ESMP objectives (public information, grievance mechanism, environmental and health and safety monitoring support, etc.).; * Obtain approvals from GIES/DES on delegation of tasks to local staff; | PIU E&S Experts  PIU/GIES/County ESI Management | PIU Management  GIES Management |
| **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 Constanta ESI’s public relation officers in the promotion of the project and the ESMP provisions   * dissemination of project materials, public consultations, citizen engagement, grievance mechanisms; * press releases and conferences on the project; | PIU Communication Expert  PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |
| **Inclusion of general public, affected parties and interested stakeholders in the detail design phase** | Actively work towards informing neighbors and the general public on the outcomes of the project. | Organize public consultation on the ESMP   * identification of potential stakeholders (neighbors, local institutions - such as local police, municipality, local environmental agency, NGOs, etc.); * send invitations via email/mail with printed brief versions of the ESMP; * upload the document on the GIES/Constanta ESI websites for public disclosure and provide contact details for feedback; * identify a location that suits the purpose of the public consultation (projector and projector screen, sound system, air ventilation/conditioning, snack & coffee corner, etc.); * send a press release and invite journalists and media outlets to the consultation; * collaborate with MoIA publishing house for editing purposes in relation to documents; * prepare an agenda and presentation of ESMP provisions and co-moderate discussions; * keep minutes of the meeting, photo documentation, and update the ESMP and disclose the final version; | PIU Social and Environmental Expert | PIU Manager |
| **Grievance redress process** | Assuring that all the channels for receiving complaints and suggestions will direct grievances to PIU | - monitor the grievance channels on a regular basis to ensure all the Project related grievances rich the appropriate redress responsible  - ensure that all petitions are addressed in a timely manner and in accordance with procedural and legal provisions  - keep the grievances records up-to-date | PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |

**2. Demolition 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 demolition activities | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Environmental Expert  Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying monitoring activities |
| * Mineral/solid demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places |
| * Demolition waste will be selectively collected on site in specially arranged places and handed over to authorized operators for the purpose of transport, reuse, recycling, recovery * Waste that cannot be reused/recycled/recovery will be disposed of at the ecological landfill |
| * The records of waste reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed |
| * Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials |
| * The contractor selected for Demolition works will elaborate and implement an environmental management plan that also includes the waste management plan from construction and/or demolition activities, respecting the waste hierarchy. It will also ensure that optimum levels of waste reduction, re-use and recycling are achieved * Inventory and evidence: Demolition waste will be classified/coded/estimated in accordance with the provisions of the waste legislation * Use of demolition techniques for maximum waste reuse and/or recycling |  |  |
| **Transport of waste** | Ensuring that the transportation of demolition waste is carried out properly | * Waste transport is carried out by specialized economic operators or authorized according to the legislation in force for collection/treatment/recovery/disposal activities. * The waste loading-unloading forms will be completed by the Contractor selected for Demolition works, according to the legislation in force | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Environmental Expert + Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| **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 | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Environmental Expert + Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| * Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible |
| * Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise |
| * Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds |
| **Air pollution during demolition works** | Taking all measures to reduce air pollution for demolition staff and local community | * During demolition activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and / or installation of dust absorption devices | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Environmental Expert + Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| * It is strictly forbidden to burn building materials/waste on the ground |
| * For transporting any other dusty material at the work site, it is necessary to moisten or cover the load |
| * Dust reduction on land during the dry season of the year is done by moistening the soil surface. |
| * On the site, all routes will be arranged so that they do not lead to skidding, mud, ponding, etc. |
| * Vehicles and machines will be properly maintained and will have up-to-date technical revisions. |
| * Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks. |
| **Health and safety hazards during 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 access of migrant workers to work related information | * Ensure construction workers are given safety instruction, equipment and working clothes | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Social Expert PIU Environmental Expert H&S expert within GIES and at the level of Constanta County IES |
| * Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility |
| * Ensure safety officers on site |
| * Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers |
| * Provide first aid and protection kits |
| * Ensure effective signage for the public and ensure that all exposed construction areas are fenced from public access. Security should enforce that access on site is made through an ID and in strict connection to the works * Provide trainings and instructions for migrant worker in a language they can understand. * Ensure access to feedback mechanisms such as Code of conduct and grievance redress mechanism for migrant workers |
| **Foreign workers vulnerability** | Foreign workers are more vulnerable to work-related risks, both because of more difficult access to H&S training and feedback mechanisms (due to language barriers) and because of limited access to health services (for limited periods of time) due to specific legislation. | * Provide trainings and instructions for migrant worker in a language they can understand. * Ensure access to feedback mechanisms such as Code of conduct and grievance redress mechanism for migrant workers. * Keeping a log of foreign workers with updated information on documents validity, access to medical services, etc. * Provide an on-site accommodation plan to ensure appropriate conditions for workers that will be accommodated in temporary building on the construction site. | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Social Expert PIU Environmental Expert H&S expert within GIES and at the level of County IES |
| **Grievance Mechanism** | The Project must offer accessible communication channels and appropriate consideration to any feedback offered by stakeholders | * Panel installed next to the construction board, outlining the grievance mechanism provisions and principles, as well as a letter box | Contractor selected for Demolition works PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |
| * Weekly check-up of the letter box |
| * Assuring answers are being formulated to all grievances related to the project, received through all channels in accordance with the Internal Procedure on Grievance Mechanism dedicated to the Project |
| **Disturbances encountered by neighbours** | The properties and activities in the vicinities are the most likely to be exposed to the impacts generated during the construction works. It is important that these impacts be accurately identified, evaluated and managed | * Discuss with neighbours 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); | PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |
| * Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbours * Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply; |

**3. Construction phase**

| ***Risk/Impact/Issue*** | ***Description*** | ***Suggested mitigation measures*** | ***Responsible*** | ***Supervision*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Wastes generation during construction** | 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 | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert + Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying monitoring activities |
| * Mineral/solid construction wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places |
| * Construction waste will be selectively collected on site in specially arranged places and handed over to authorized operators for the purpose of transport, reuse, recycling, recovery * Waste that cannot be reused/recycled/recovery will be disposed of at the ecological landfill |
| * The contractor selected for Construction works will elaborate and implement an environmental management plan that also includes the waste management plan from construction and/or demolition activities, respecting the waste hierarchy. It will also ensure that optimum levels of waste reduction, re-use and recycling are achieved |
| * The records of waste reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed * Inventory and evidence: Construction waste will be classified/coded/estimated in accordance with the provisions of the waste legislation |
| * Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials |
| **Transport of waste** | Ensuring that the transportation of Construction waste is carried out properly | * Waste transport is carried out by specialized economic operators or authorized according to the legislation in force for collection/treatment/recovery/disposal activities. * The waste loading-unloading forms will be completed by the sender, according to the legislation in force | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert + Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| **Noise pollution during construction** | Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for construction staff and local community | * Organize work so that time spent in noisy areas is limited | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert + Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| * Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible |
| * Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise |
| * Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds |
| **Air pollution during construction** | Taking all measures to reduce air pollution for construction staff and local community | * During construction activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and/or installation of dust absorption devices | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert + Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| * It is strictly forbidden to burn building materials/waste on the ground |
| * For transporting any other dusty material at the work site, it is necessary to moisten or cover the load |
| * Dust reduction on land during the dry season of the year is done by moistening the soil surface. |
| * On the site, all routes will be arranged so that they do not lead to skidding, mud, ponding, etc. |
| * Vehicles and machines will be properly maintained and will have up-to-date technical revisions. |
| * Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks. |
| **Loss of soil resources, land/soil degradation and pollution during construction** | Taking all measures to reduce soil degradation and pollution during construction activities | * Compliance of the construction Detail Design with the national environmental, industrial safety, construction, architectural, technological and public health regulations | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Environmental Expert |
| * Location of building in place with low soil productivity |
| * Proper design to minimize area under construction |
| * If unfeasible, ensure soil protection through dead and live soil protection structures |
| * Dislocate excavated fertile topsoil (if any) to adjacent agricultural lands |
| * Incorporate protective design features (e.g., drainage structures and plant vegetation on slopes) |
| * A proper rainwater/drainage system should be installed in order to exclude the flooding potential, landslide and/or erosion processes |
| * Avoid, where possible, cutting of trees and other existing local vegetation, etc. |
| **Health and safety hazards during construction** | 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 access of mi-grant workers to work related information | * Ensure construction workers are given safety instruction, equipment and working clothes | Contractor selected for Construction works | PIU Social Expert PIU Environmental Expert H&S expert within GIES and at the level of Constanta County IES |
| * Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility |
| * Ensure safety officers on site |
| * Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers |
| * Provide first aid and protection kits |
| * Ensure effective signage for the public and ensure that all exposed construction areas are barricaded from public access * Provide trainings and instructions for migrant worker in a language they can understand. * Ensure access to feedback mechanisms such as Code of conduct and grievance redress mechanism for migrant workers |
| **Foreign workers vulnerability** | Foreign workers are more vulnerable to work-related risks, both because of more difficult access to H&S training and feedback mechanisms (due to language barriers) and because of limited access to health services (for limited periods of time) due to specific legislation. | * Provide trainings and instructions for migrant worker in a language they can understand. * Ensure access to feedback mechanisms such as Code of conduct and grievance redress mechanism for migrant workers. * Keeping a log of foreign workers with updated information on documents validity, access to medical services, etc. * Provide an on-site accommodation plan to ensure appropriate conditions for workers that will be accommodated in temporary building on the construction site. | Contractor selected for Demolition works | PIU Social Expert PIU Environmental Expert H&S expert within GIES and at the level of County IES | |
| **Grievance Mechanism** | The Project must offer accessible communication channels and appropriate consideration to any feedback offered by stakeholders | * Panel installed next to the construction board, outlining the grievance mechanism provisions and principles, as well as a letter box | Contractor selected for Construction works PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |
| * Weekly check-up of the letter box |
| * Assuring answers are being formulated to all grievances related to the project, received through all channels in accordance with the Internal Procedure on Grievance Mechanism dedicated to the Project |
| **Disturbances encountered by neighbours** | The properties and activities in the vicinities are the most likely to be exposed to the impacts generated during the construction works. It is important that these impacts be accurately identified, evaluated and managed | * Discuss with neighbours during construction 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); | PIU Social Expert | PIU Management |
| * Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbours |
| * Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply; |
| **Damages to neighbouring properties** | Risk of collapse or necessity to enter on private properties for limited amount of time in order to operate demolition/construction works; | * Follow up on any potential risk identified in different technical stages of the project; | PIU Social Expert  DD Consultant  PIU Environmental Expert | PIU Management |
| * Assess with the DD consultant the possibility of damages to the neighboring buildings of the MFS unit; |
| * Assess with the DD consultant the impact of demolition and construction works on the vegetable gardens; |
| * Develop a checklist of risks and perform constant consultations with neighbours prior to the final DD; |
| * Inform the WB on the extent of damages, where the case, and develop compensation mechanisms in line with WB safeguard requirements. |

**4. Operation phase**

| ***Risk/Impact/Issue*** | ***Description*** | ***Suggested mitigation measures*** | ***Responsible*** | ***Supervision*** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Excessive energy consumption** | The operation of the new facilities should take into account best practices in terms of using energy in an efficient way | * Elaborating the plan and implementing the energy efficiency measures in the activity of the new command center * Use of electrical installations and high energy efficiency equipment * Optimal and high-efficiency lighting can reduce the energy consumption * Training the local staff in good practice on equipment maintenance and energy efficiency, including optimal air conditioning * Design and implementation of the energy management system in line with good international practices | Contractor | Beneficiary |
| **Waste generation, including special (electro-technical, etc.)** | The new facilities should be equipped with separate collection and staff should be informed through signaling | * Implementation of the appropriate waste management system, separate collection and storage, provision of recycling and reuse (if applicable); * Signaling and special marking; Inventory and record | Contractor | Beneficiary |
| **Excessive consumption and contamination of water resources** | Monitoring the data consumption and maintenance can considerably reduce the loss of water | * Ensure the proper water consumption recording system and means * Planning and implementation of adequate maintenance measures of the distribution system, avoiding leakage and excessive consumption, etc. | Contractor | Beneficiary |
| **Air pollution (heating and ventilation systems such as car transport are the major sources of pollutant emissions in air)** | Considering all measures to reduce the impact on air emissions generated by the new facility | * compliance of the thermo-energy sources with the quality standards with obtaining the Pollutant emissions permit in the atmosphere * inventory and reporting of the resource’s consumption * the proper management of site generated wastes * maintenance and operation of the transportation means in the appropriate way, etc. | Contractor | Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports |
| **Noise, acoustic pollution** | Assuring that the new buildings is compliant with the norms and does not bring any disturbances to the local community during operation | * identification of sources generating noise, * monitoring and measurement of noise levels, * monitor the health state of staff and inmates, * applying technical measures to reduce the noise level, * appropriate signaling of high-noise locations, * training employees about the risks they are exposed to, etc. | Contractor | Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reportsiciary+ |
| **Human Health and Safety** | Avoiding any work-related accidents with training, protective equipment and regular check-ups | * Regular training on safety and health * Informing the local staff about the exceptional situations * Displaying in an open place the Action Plan in exceptional circumstances * Training on individual and collective protection procedures and measures applied in exceptional situations * Provide protection equipment according to the requirements and the rules in force * Annual medical examination of the MFS personnel, etc. | Contractor | Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+PIU Social expert |
| **Public disclosure and citizen engagement** | Inform the public on the outcomes of the project, impact at the level of MFS and community | * Press release and press conference | PIU Communication Expert | PIU Management |

## ANNEX 9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

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

| **Stage** | **Risk to be monitored** | **Place of monitoring** | **How is the risk to be monitored?** | **When is the risk to be monitored? (frequency)?** | **Reason for monitoring** | **Responsibility** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 | Checking the integrity of fencing, 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.  Minutes of Meeting with Road Police and Local Police to assure community safety measures are enforced and support is provided whenever needed | Continuous basis | Safety and health protection of workers, accident prevention, | Demolition company/ PIU Environmental Expert/PIU Social Expert |
| 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  Public consultations  Media coverage | Weekly | Assuring that the project is compliant with the norms, that the public has been timely and appropriately informed, that conflicts are solved in their initial phase |  |

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

## ANNEX 10. FORM FOR SUBMITTING COMMENTS

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| --- |
| **Form for submitting comments and suggestions for Environmental and Social Management Plan for Mangalia Fire-Figting Section**  **Brief description of the project - Demolition and rebuilding the headquarter of Mangalia Fire-Figting Section.**  **Electronic version of ESMP for the subproject, Demolition and construction the headquarter of Mangalia Firefighting Section is available on the following web page**:   * <https://www.igsu.ro/FinantareExterna/Proiect> BIRD |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name and surname of the person who provides comment\*** |  | |
| **Contact information\*** | **E-mail:**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Phone:**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |
| **Comment on the ESMP:** | | |
| **Signature**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | **Date**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **If you have any comments/suggestions or amendments to the proposed measures of Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP for the project “P166302”, Mangalia Fire-Figting Section please submit it to the responsible persons from the following institution:**  **Contact person:**  **Calin Grigoras, PIU, GIES – social expert**  **e-mail:** [**petitii.uip@igsu.ro**](mailto:petitii.uip@igsu.ro)  **Adress: 10A Dimitrie Pompeiu Blvd. Bucharest 2nd District**  **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**

**A****NNEX 11. ReLOCATION PLAN PROVISIONS**

In order to ensure adequate conditions for the personnel and equipment of the sub-unit, at least 30 days in advance, a Relocation Plan will be drawn up at ISU Constanța level, which will include the following:

Detailed description of the relocation premises:

- technical: year of construction of the buildings, surface area, height regime, construction system, previous functions, conclusions of the technical assessment of the state of the construction

- functional: number of rooms, floor areas, planned functions, gendered areas universal access facilities

Assessment of the compliance of the premises with the functional needs of the sub-unit.

Assessment of the works needed to bring the premises to the condition required for relocation purposes.

Assessment of the compliance of the premises with the H&S and fire safety rules and establishment of the necessary compliance measures

Arrangements for consulting the affected staff at least on the determination of the relocation solution, establishing the minimum list of functions for the relocation premises and establishing the necessary measures to bring the premises in line with the needs of the sub-unit.

Establishment of a responsible person to monitor the implementation of the measures contained in the Relocation Plan

Planning the necessary relocation activities (e.g. installation of communication networks, fitting out rooms, moving furniture, materials, operational and communication equipment, etc.)

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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
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> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://termene.ro/articole/romanii-sunt-turisti-de-weekend-pe-litoral> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)