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

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)
Călărași Emergency Situation Inspectorate and Călărași Fire-Fighting Detachment

March 2022

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background Information

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

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

Project objective and activities – Romania Disaster Risk Management Project

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

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

Objectives of the Environmental and Social Management Plan

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

[1] The document can be consulted here

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 Călărași Fire-Fighting Detachment and the Călărași Emergency Situation Inspectorate function in the same buildings located in Călărași, 344 București Street. These buildings are identified by cadastral no. 28707 according to the Land Book no. 28707 consisting of a land area of 8.700 sqm and having six constructions with the following destinations: C1 – CESI and CFD headquarters, C2 – C6 constructions with annex destination. The operational building used by the both CESI and CFD staff has been built in 1985 and currently presents a high risk of serios structural deterioration in the event of an earthquake. The existing construction that serves as the administrative pavilion of ”Barbu Știrbei” CESI's headquarters and Călărași Fire Department will be retrofitted, extended with an attic and functionally upgraded. The works will result in assuring compliance with sanitary and protection norms related to environmental protection, energy efficiency, operational safety and fire protection.
Călărași Emergency Situation Inspectorate provides permanent and unitary coordination - at the level of the county's local committees and operational centers for emergency situations, firefighter detachments and guards, including voluntary and private services dedicated to the prevention, monitoring and management of emergency situations. The inspectorate is also open to the public, receiving requests and providing guidance for fire safety to citizens and institutions. The emergency situation activity in Călărași county consists in coordinating all the emergency response activities carried out by firefighters and SMURD ambulance services to an area of 5088 square km, serving approximately 310 000 persons in 158 settlements including five towns.

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

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

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

Sub-Project social impacts and risks

The main findings of the social screening process and the feasibility study indicate that social risks are low and that the 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 CFD, reducing the risks of collapse and human accidents in case of an earthquake, contributing to the climate change adaptation process, providing gender equality and universal access in the newly built facilities, thus promoting equal treatment among current and future members of staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure
The main stakeholders of the CFD project are the local community served by unit, current workforce of the CFD, staff employed in the retrofitting and functional upgrading phases, neighboring properties, institutions, and persons.

The project is expected to have limited negative impact on current CESI and CFD staff and on neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction, and other disturbances that may be experienced by the local community in Călărași, as a result of these works, means that the project should take all the means to engage with these affected parties, in order to understand their concerns, their discomfort and suggestions, and mitigate as much as possible the adverse impacts towards them. The guiding principle of the consultation and engagement process is defined by inclusion practices, through actions that promote equality and nondiscrimination and remove barriers against those who are often excluded from the development process, such as women, children, the poor and disadvantaged, persons with disabilities, minorities, ensuring that the voice of all can be expressed in relation to the benefits and impacts of the investment.

The engagement actions foreseen under this ESMP include public disclosure procedures, public consultations, media coverage and either virtual or direct interaction with affected parties while observing required social distancing protocols and hygiene practices. The communication actions will be shared by the PIU social expert, together with the PIU's communication officer, and with the support of the Călărași ESI communication staff, under the responsibility of the Communication officer within PIU.

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

suggestions, queries and compliments), the designated timeframe for when GRM users can expect a response to their feedback. In this respect, although not usually registered, anonymous complaints will be taken into consideration and included in the weekly review by the PIU's social expert.

ESMP disclosure and public consultation. The current ESMP report was uploaded on GIES and Calarasi ESI websites and was under public consultation procedures between March 24 and April 04, 2022. This document incorporates all the information and documentation regarding the public disclosure (Chapter 10) and public consultation process (Annex 12).

During the consultation, the interested parties did not make any suggestions to modify the document presented

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

1.2 BACKGROUND

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

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

fixed assets, which contribute to 70–80 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), in seismic zones.

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

1.3 PROJECT CONCEPT – ROMANIA DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT

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

1.4 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

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

1.5 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Project consists of the following three components:

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

Component 2: Enhancing technical capacity for risk reduction investment planning. The objective of this component is to improve the understanding of disaster and climate risks in

Romania, with a focus on developing a national risk reduction program and investment strategy to guide future investments in subsequent phases of the Project.

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

1.6 TARGETED PROJECT BUILDINGS

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

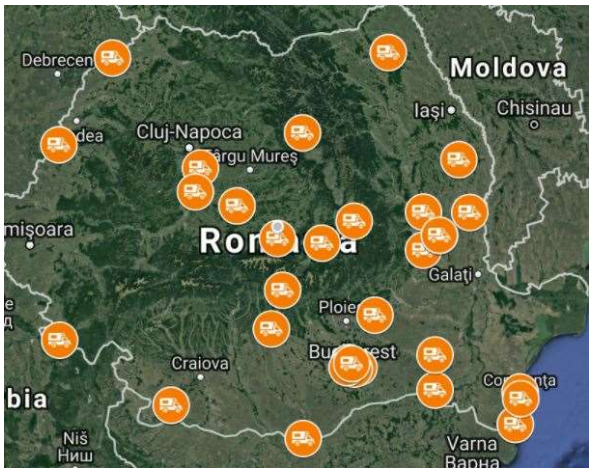


Figure 1 Location of proposed sites

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

1.7 RATIONALE FOR PREPARATION OF ESMP

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines the mitigation, monitoring and institutional strengthening measures to be taken during project/sub-project implementation and operation phases to avoid or eliminate negative environmental/social impacts. For projects/sub-

projects of intermediate environmental risk (Category B) an ESMP may be an effective way of summarizing the activities needed to achieve effective mitigation of negative environmental/social impacts.

1.7.1 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.

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.

1.7.2 Objectives of the ESMP

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

The specific objectives of this document include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7.3 Scope of Work

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

- Compliance with the World Bank's safeguards policy

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

This ESMP outlines environmental impacts and mitigation measures related to the demolishing of existing structures and construction of a new building for the Fire-Fighting Detachment Obor. It is based on the data compiled under the feasibility study and the environmental and social screening process that has identified potential risks related to the demolition and construction process and is expected to be updated based on detailed design documentation and public consultation of this document.

2. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 NATIONAL LEGAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

Environmental protection framework

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

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

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

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

Social impact framework

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

3 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARDS POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 SUB-PROJECT SITE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

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

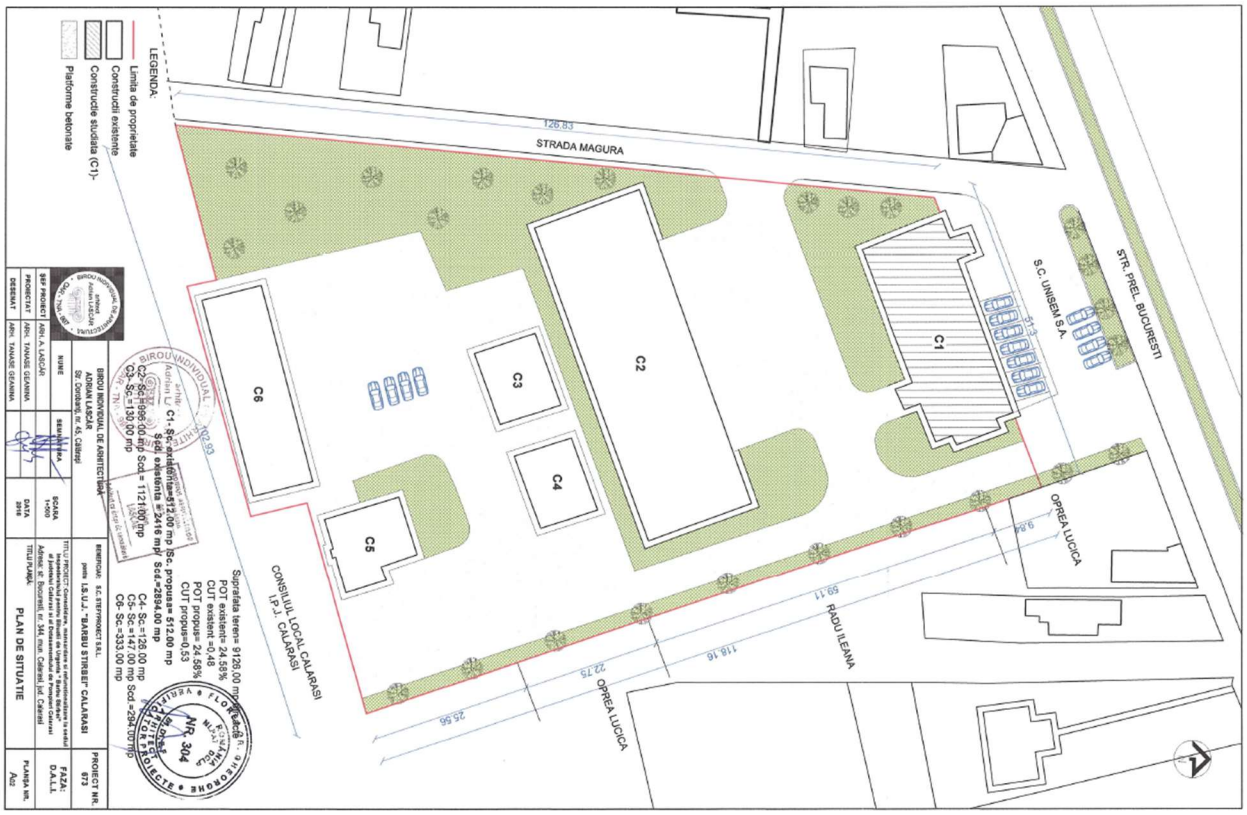
The emergency situation activity in Călărași county consists in providing firefighting and SMURD ambulance services to an area of 5088 square km, serving approximately 310 000 persons in 158 settlements including five towns.

Calarasi County - Intervention Subunits Map

The building that accommodates the headquarter of CESI is located at no. 344 Bucharest Street, in the built-up area of Călărași Municipality, near the central area and the surface of the site measures 9 126 sqm.

The only building that is subject to construction works is the C1 pavilion, which is located in the North side of the site, at a distance of 7m from Magura Street – at the West side and 13m from the private properties situated on the East side.

No other neighboring buildings are situated on the property limits.

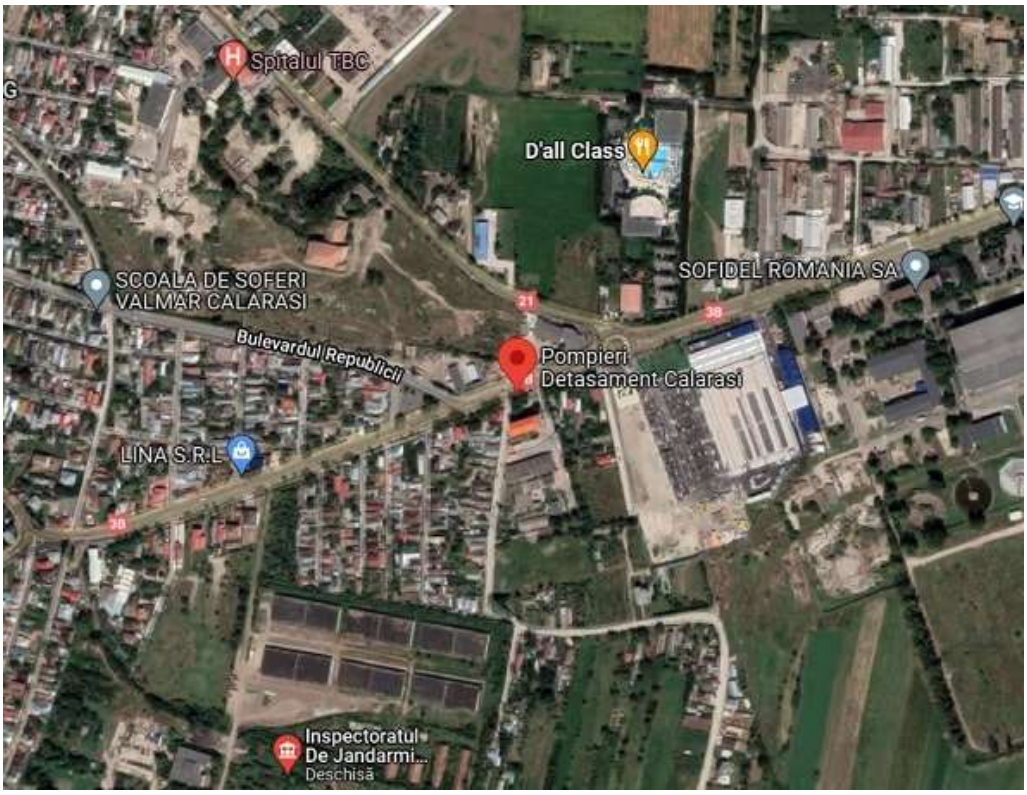


Designer drawing – Land and Buildings of CESI and close neighbors.

The land is also bounded by Police Inspectorate on the south and by Local Authority of Călărași on the north. The access, both currently and in the proposed design of the consolidated building, will be realized through the entrance located on Bucharest Street, for pedestrians, small cars and intervention vehicles.

The positioning of CESI in Calarasi City

The neighborhood is characterized by a mix of industrial and residential buildings. The investment building is sourounded by industrial and commercial buildings and a small area of unifamilial houses. According to the Urban Certificate there is “special destination” area with buildings that are now used for industrial or commercial purposes.
The existing building is not part of the list of historical monuments and is not located in a protected area; also, in the vicinity of the land there are no buildings included in the list of historical monuments.



Neighboring area of Călărași Emergency Situation Inspectorate

In the past years, CFD has participated, on average, at 8500 interventions per year, including SMURD interventions, fire emergencies, uncontrolled fires, floods, assistance to affected persons, but also prevention actions, risk assessment visits and simulation exercises. The table below details these interventions on years and type of actions carried by CFD.

Table 1. Evolution of interventions at CFD

Year	SMURD	Emergency situations	Total
2015	5553	828	6381
2016	6018	1196	7214
2017	5629	2279	7908
2018	5736	1989	7725
2019	6569	2152	8721
2020	7133	2849	9983
2021	8061	3856	11917

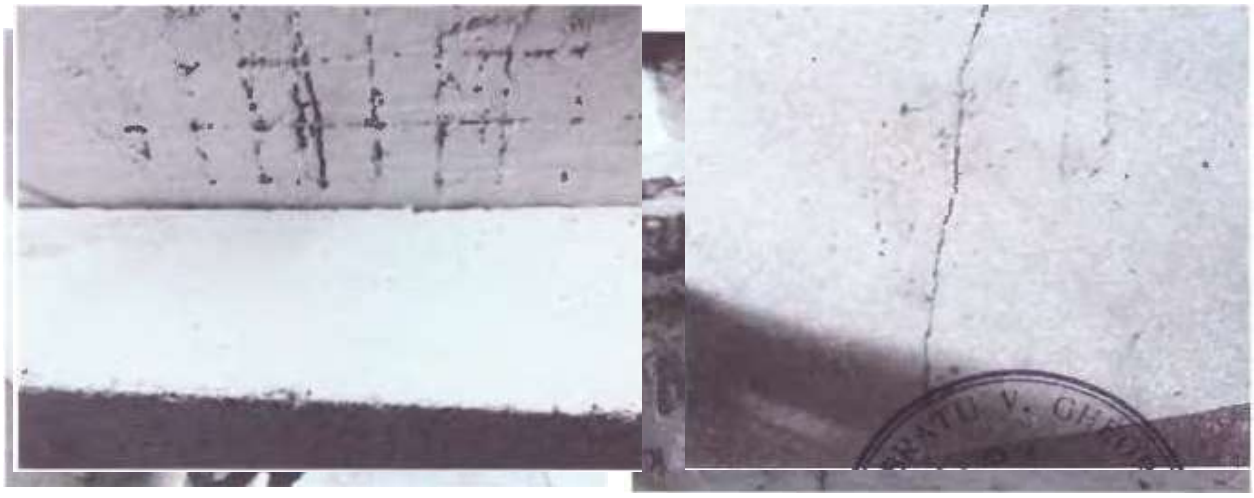
One of the existing buildings of CESI is already upgraded and can in any moment accommodate the firefighter detachment that now functions in the building that will be subject to financed works.

For the County Inspectorate personnel, an appropriate location was identified who`s availability is officially confirmed by the owner. It consists of two stores in the boarding school of a local high school, the building is ready to use and fits the temporary relocation of CESI. Given the status of public access on the premises of the CESI, for fire safety management aspects, the relocation site will be adapted so that the general public's health and safety is assured at any time.

4.2 CURRENT STATE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

The building subject to the study has as function the general headquarters of ESI Călărași and Călărași Fire Department for the fulfillment of specific missions regarding emergency situations. It was designed and executed in 1985. The building is located near the central area of Călărași.
The volume of the building is simple with a rectangular conformation, two pair of stairs. The access on building is made on the two short sides, both with access from 344 Bucharest Street.
The construction system of the building is represented by foundations made of reinforced concrete, structural system in frames, walls made of brick masonry, reinforced concrete floors and atic.
The building has been surveyed by an authorized technical expert and have been classified as buildings with a class II seismic risk (SR). Class SR II is for the buildings with major risk that the structure will be seriously affected in the event of an earthquake.

In the present situation, the structural degradations are not obvious, but there is a high risk that it will be seriously affected in case of an earthquake. The retrofitting and refurbishment are proposed to ensure the safety of users.



According to the land book extract no. 28707, the building has the function of a building for administrative, central and county units, with a decision-making role in organizing emergency

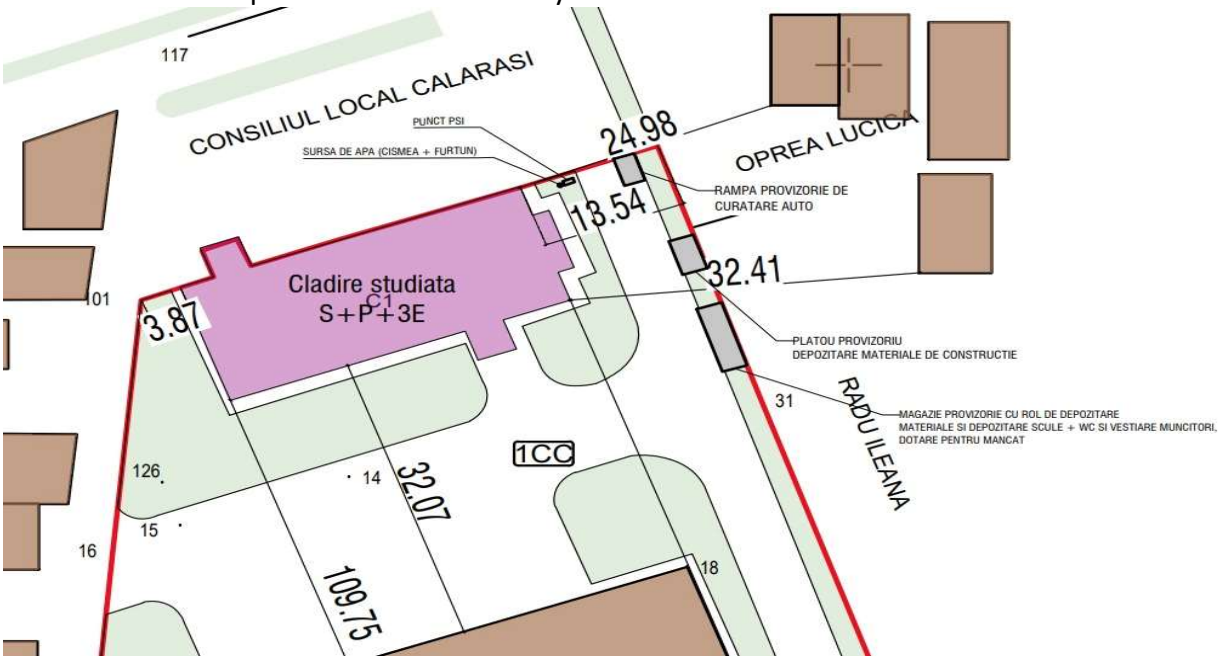
measures (rescue stations and fire stations). There are 6 buildings with the following destination: C1 – administrative construction and C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 – extension constructions.

4.3 PROPOSED RETROFITING AND FUNCTIONAL UPGRADING WORKS

The works of retrofitting extending and functional upgrading of the existing construction that serves as the administrative pavilion of ESI Călărași headquarters Fire-Fighting Detachment consist in meeting sanitary and environmental protection, energy saving, safe operation and fire protection standards.
The optimal spaces will be ensured for carrying out the requested activities, works materialized by new distribution of the existing spaces, new attic on the existing construction, upgrading the main and the secondary accesses by creating awnings on a metal structure.
The proposed works, technical details, facilities and utilities of the building are exposed at large in Annex 7

4.4 TEMPORARY FACILITIES REQUIRED DURING RETROFITING AND FUNCTONAL UPGRADING PHASE

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



Temporary facilities on site

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

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

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

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

5.1 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 PROJECT SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

Socio-economic context

Călărași city is the largest settlement in Călărași county, with a permanent population of app. 65000 persons according to the 2011 census, in slight decline from the previous census..
In relation to ethnicity, based on the 2011 census data, 82.93% of the population have declared themselves as being Romanian, while 3.15% have identified as Roma. For another 13.13% of the population, the ethnicity is unknown, but it is very possible that these persons are Roma and have not wanted to share this information during the census.

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 Călărași Fire-Fighting Detachment, current workforce of the CFD, staff employed in the retrofitting and functional upgrading, neighboring properties, institutions and persons. The main finding of the screening process and the feasibility study involves the conclusion that there will be no need for land acquisition or using private properties in the construction process.
The project is expected to mainly have a positive social impact at the level of the community by:

- Providing a safe and healthy environment for the around 200 members of staff currently working at Calarasi Emergency Situations Inspectorate and CFD (and for future employees);
- Reducing the risks of collapse and human accidents in case of an earthquake, thus assuring continuity of emergency services to the community in such a situation;
- Contributing to the climate change adaptation process, by reducing the pressure on natural resources and creating an example of good practice in terms of energy efficient public buildings;
- Providing gender equality and universal access in the newly built facilities, promoting the equal treatment of all current and future members of staff;

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

- Increase discomfort of the neighbors due to noise and dust pollution;
- Potential interruptions in utilities for neighboring properties, at the time of connecting the new installations to gas, water, sewerage, electricity.
- Potential damages to private properties, in the event of accidents during increased pollution due to waste resulted from retrofitting and functional upgrading works;
- Potential shortages of CFD service delivery during temporary relocation process;
- Health and safety risks related to the working conditions at the temporary relocation site;

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

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES

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

The Site

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

- Dust and noise due to the retrofitting and functional upgrade activities;
- Dumping of construction wastes accidental spillage of machine oil, lubricants etc.;

- Inadequate handling of hazardous materials such as asbestos and paint from transportation and handling of construction works will be minimized by water and other means such as enclosure of construction sites.
- To reduce noise, construction will be restricted during certain hours.
- All debris, construction and wood waste will be stored within the work site.
- Wood waste will be stored separately and arranged to be recycled instead of disposing it.
- Open burning and illegal dumping will not be permitted.
- Proper sites for earth/clay and sand disposal will be determined and prior approval from relevant authority for disposal will be obtained.
- Stock piling of construction debris on site will be avoided and waste will be disposed of on a regular basis at the authorized government dumping ground. Debris chutes will be provided to transfer debris from higher floors to the ground.

Selection of Construction Materials and Construction Methods

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

Waste management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

The Contractor will develop a Method Statement before starting construction works on site, and this document will be approved by the Employer.
Many workers will be exposed to occupational health and safety hazards, primarily including, but not limited to:

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

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

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

7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

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

The monitoring will:

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

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

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

8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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

Role of the Technical Design & Technical Assistance Consultant

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

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

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

Role of the Environmental and Social Specialists

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

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

In particular the Environmental Specialist will:

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

In particular the Social Specialist will:

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

Role of the Contractor

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

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

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

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

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

Role of the Site Manager

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

8.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ESMP IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

8.3 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

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

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

Contents	Participants	Trainer	Schedule
E&S safeguards of the WB, best practices, development of ESMP and monitoring reports, organization of public consultations, contracting environmental certified verifiers, defining procedural steps in ESMP implementation	PIU Management PIU E&S Expert	WB E&S Team	During initial stages of Project Implementation (3 sessions during the preparation of the detail design phase).
ESMP provisions and responsibilities within GIES/PIU/CESI, timing of mitigation actions, monitoring tools, procedural and operational steps, communication channels	Environmental, H&S, PR staff members from CESI	PIU E&S Experts	During detail design phase and at the time of signing the contract with the Contractor for works (2 sessions)
ESMP Provisions, mitigation measures, legal vs. WB requirements, reporting process, monitoring visits, documentation requests, data collection, communication channels, responsibilities	TD & TA Consultant Team Contractor Team	PIU E&S Experts	At early stage of detail design phase (1 session) At early stage of works contract (1 session)
ESMP provision, Environmental indicators to be monitored, frequency and schedule, reporting format and tools, communication channels, responsibilities	Authorized Environmental Firm for carrying out monitoring activities	PIU Environmental Expert	At early stage of works contract (1 session)

9. MONITORING, SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

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

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

10. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

10.1. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

The project is expected to have limited negative impact on current CESI and CFD staff and on neighboring properties. However, noise and dust from construction and other disturbances that may be experienced by the local community in Călărași, as a result of retrofitting, extending and functional upgrading works, means that the project affects the lives of others and it should take all the means to engage with these affected parties, in order to understand their concerns, their discomfort and suggestions, and mitigate as much as possible the adverse impacts towards them. As mentioned in the Urban Certificate the area is characterized by special destination buildings that have in the present time industrial and commercial functions. There is also a residential area characterized by unifamilial houses.

The main stakeholders have been identified in the list below.

- Project-Affected Parties:
    - neighbors residing in a 100 m radius from the construction site, neighbor with his private property adjacent to the construction site, staff members of CESI and CFD, citizens potentially affected by utility shortages during works, workers from the companies neighboring the construction site.
    - Calarasi Pneumology Hospital situated at a distance of app. 400m from the site

- Other Interested Parties: the 310000 persons that are served by the CESI and CFD, the citizens from Călărași city, the citizens from Călărași County, employees of the consultants and contractors carrying tasks on site, local and county NGOs on social development and environment, local authorities in Călărași, Media outlets in Călărași, Environmental Agency in Călărași, Environmental Guard, Road Police, Local schools.

Environmental stakeholders

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

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

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

10.2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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

actions will be shared by the PIU social expert, together with the PIU's communication officer, and with the support of the Călărași 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 three press releases;
- Press conference when launching the ESMP into disclosure, prior to the public consultation;
- Website section on the GIES website with project information and ESMP report.

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

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

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

11. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

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

The PIU social expert will interact, under a procedural internal norm, with the secretariat at Călărași 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 Călărași ESI websites will include, where possible, a feedback form, with mandatory fields to be completed and will be forwarded to the GIES/Călărași ESI secretariat, where they will be centralized with other project related complaints and sent to PIU for review.

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

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

12. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A public consultation on the ESMP is planned for the late period of the TD & TA Consultancy contract, in order to fixate the dates associated with the mitigation measures, to define the construction works details, as well as to bring clarity to the responsibilities shared among different entities (PIU, Contractor, Supervisor, Site Manager, Environmental Verifier, Certified Works verifiers, etc.).

Given the Covid-19 pandemic context, 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 Călărași ESI headquarter. Information regarding this subproject will be shared with the invitees at least one week in advance of the consultation. Press release, letters to neighbors and invitations sent by email and social media will all be used to reach interested parties and potentially affected parties.

The public consultation of the ESMP took place on April 4, 2022 in hybrid format, both physically and online, on the video conferencing platform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The purpose of the meeting was to present and discuss with stakeholders the aspects included in the Plan regarding the activities to be carried out under the sub-project, the social and environmental risks identified and the proposed mitigation measures and the responsibilities of the various entities involved (PIU , contractor, supervisor, site manager, etc.).
For the publication and public consultation of ESMP, together with the public relations structure of ISU BS Călărași, the following activities were carried out:
- ESMP was posted on IGSU (on the page dedicated to the project) and ISU Călărași websites
- this information, together with the invitation to the consultation, the project references / documentary resources and the feedback form, were sent by e-mail to the main persons and entities concerned, included in the list presented in Annex 12.
- a press release was issued containing all relevant information regarding the SDRM Project and Călărași Subproject, as well as the ESMP public consultation process. A press monitoring was carried out as presented in Annex 12.
- general information regarding the subproject, the Plan and the public consultation process were posted on Facebook, as well as the invitation to consult the Plan, to give feedback and to participate in the public consultation.
- leaflets were distributed to homes in the vicinity of the site.
- all the documentation and reference regarding the subproject were provided to both the ISU Călărași and the Călărași Fire Brigade staff.
- in order to participate in the public consultation, the persons or entities concerned had to request the connection link by e-mail. However, a return to the original e-mail containing a reminder of the event as well as the login link was sent to the persons / entities included in the list mentioned above, two days before the date of the consultation.

- in order to ensure the possibility of participating in physical format, a space and the necessary technical endowment were arranged at the ISU headquarters in Calarasi so any interested person can participate in the meeting held on the videoconferencing platform of MOIA.
We did not receive any suggestions to changing the document during the time period for submitting proposals.

The following took part in the public consultation held on 04.04.2022:

- World Bank safeguards consultant
- PIU Architect
- PIU monitoring specialist
- PIU environment expert
- PIU social expert
- The management team and staff from ISU Călărasi and the Călărași Fire Brigade - 14 persons

During the meeting there were several attempts to connect by the representative of Distrigaz who, for technical reasons, failed to stay connected. He was contacted by the social expert, the materials presented during the meeting were sent to him and he was encouraged to provide feedback or any relevant suggestions in relation to the objectives of the document consulted.

ANNEX 1. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENERGY EFFICIENCY, INSULATION AND VENTILATION

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

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

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

SELECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS

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

WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

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

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

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

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

There are obligations to use helmets, gloves, goggles where appropriate and work uniforms. All these minimum protection rules, doubled by avoiding over-exhaustion of workers, prevent ergonomic injuries and other work-related accidents resulting from repetitive, excessive and manual handling of building materials.

Recommendations for their prevention and control include knowledge of the most common causes of wounds in construction and decommissioning by:

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

ANNEX 2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON EIA

International Laws

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

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

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

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

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

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

European Union's *"acquis communautaire"*

5. Relevant legal texts include:

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

Environmental Assessment

- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.
- Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Pollution Prevention and Control; Integrated Permitting

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

Waste Management

- Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999, on the landfill of waste.
- Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.
- Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste.
- Commission Decision 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014 amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
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- Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986, on the protection of the environment, and in particular the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC, EC No. 807/2003 of 14 April 2003, EC No. 219/2009).
- Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20N December 1994 on packaging and packaging of waste (as implemented by Commission Decisions 97/129/EC and 97/138/EC and amended by Directive 2004/12, Directive 2005/20, Regulation 219/2009, Directive 2/2013, Directive 720/2015).

Water and Waste Water

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

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

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

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

Nature Protection

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

Air Quality

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

Romanian Law

Relevant Romanian law includes the following:

Environmental Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- GD 1076/2004 (published in M. Of nr. 707 of 05.08.2004) on procedures for environmental assessment of plans and programs.
- MO 995/2006 on the list of plans and programs subject to the environmental assessment procedure.

Nature Protection

- EO 57/2007 regarding the protected natural areas and the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna.
- GD 230/2003.
- MO 552/2003.
- MO 1052/2014.

Waste, Waste Water, Air and Noise Pollution

- MO 662/2006 for the approval of the procedure and competencies for issuing water management permits and authorizations
- Water Law 107/1996 with subsequent modifications
- MO no. 1012/ 2005 for the approval of the procedure for public information access related to the water management field
- MO no. 1182/2005 MoEWM and 1270 /2005 MoAFRD for the approval of the Code of the agricultural good practices for the protection of the waters against pollution with nitrates from agricultural sources, as it was amended by MO 990/2015.
- MO no. 296/216/2005 regarding the framework Program of actions for the elaboration of the action programs in vulnerable zones at the pollution with nitrates from agricultural sources
- MO no. 242/197/2005 regarding the monitoring system of the sole from the vulnerable and potential vulnerable zones
- Law 458/2002 regarding drinking water quality, republished
- GD 974/2004 on inspection and monitoring of drinking water
- GD 349/2005 regarding management of solid waste
- GD 188/2002 for the approval of certain norms concerning the conditions of discharging waste water into the aquatic environment
- GD 235/2007 regarding management of oil waste
- Law 249/2015 regarding management of packaging and packaging of waste
- GD 856/2002 regarding records of disposal and collection of solid waste and approval of list including hazardous waste

- Law 211/2011 regarding solid waste
- Law 104/2011 regarding ambient air quality.
- GD 1470/2004 regarding approval of National strategy for solid waste management and National Plan for solid waste management.
- GD 1061/2008 regarding the transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste on the territory of Romania.
- Directive no. 75/439 / EEC on the disposal of waste oils, published in the Official Journal no. L 194/1975, amended by the Directive no. 87/101 / EEC, published in the Official Journal no. L 42/1987, regarding the disposal of waste oils

Cultural Property

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

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

ANNEX 3 ROMANIAN LICENSING AND PERMITTING PROCEDURES

Introduction

In conformity with Emergency Ordinance for Environmental Protection No.195/2005 including the respective updates - the Governmental Decision No. 445/2009, and the MO No. 863/2002 and 135/2010, the decision-making process of the EIA regarding the issuance of the Environmental License to construct and the Environmental Permit to operate is well developed. The Environmental Protection regulation sets out the EIA requirements and principles; the GD 445/2009 sets out the procedures, while the OM 863/2002 and 135/2010 present in detail the procedures for EIA and for issuing the environmental license.

Based on the Romanian law, any development of a new facility or modification of an existing one requires the approval of an EIA before the environmental license (environmental agreement) and permit to operate (environmental authorization) is approved by LEPAs. For any activities not covered in the list of mandatory EIA (Annexes I and II of the GD no. 445/2009), the LEPAs use selection criteria to determine whether such activities could have a significant environmental impact. Existing facilities require an environmental permit from the LEPAs, which includes assessment of compliance with the environmental standards (e.g., conditions related to air, water, and soil reflecting existing standards).

The GD 445/2009 presents the steps of the procedure, the requirements that the physical or legal certified persons to prepare the impact studies, and the list of activities which are subject to the EIA procedure. Overall, the EIA procedure includes a screening stage, a scoping stage, and a validation stage.

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

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

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

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

- Request Form of the EA in conformity with the MO No. 135/2010; this request is attention to the local EPA or to the MEWF depending on the geographical location of the project;
- Urban Planning Certificate and the corresponding licenses and permits (obtained at the level of Feasibility Study) based on the corresponding law;
- Contracts with the local solid waste company for collection of the solid wastes and with "*Apele Romane*" for water supply and sewage discharges (other authorizations from local utilities may be required based on necessity);
- Technical Memorandum (standard form) in conformity with Annex .2 of the MO No. 1798/2007 (prepared by the Consultant/Firm that developed the Feasibility Study);

- Technical Note (standard technical form) in conformity with the OM No. 839/2009 (prepared by the Consultant/Firm that developed the Feasibility Study);
- Fee (differs depending on the stage of the EA process);
- Public announcement/debate regarding the request to obtain the Environmental Permit in conformity with Annex 3 of the MO No. 1798/2007.

Within the EPA, a Technical Review Committee (TRC) is formed, which includes members of the local EPA, the National Environmental Guard (NAG), the National Water Administration "*Apele Romane*", Sanitary and Urban Institutes and those authorities responsible for environmental permits authorizations. The TRC members analyze the documentation presented within the Technical File and issue one of the following three classifications of the project investments: (i) activities are of insignificant environmental impact and therefore the project is NOT subject to environmental procedure; (ii) activities are of low environmental impact and the simplified licensing procedure will apply; and (iii) activities are of significant environmental impact and the full environmental permitting procedure will apply. Furthermore, (for cases (ii) and (iii)) the EPA authorities together with the members of TRC and the Beneficiary are visiting the site of the future investment to: (i) verify its location as presented in the Technical File; and (ii) complete the List of Control developed according to the OM No. 863/2002.

Step 2. EIA Report Preparation

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

The Beneficiary is obliged to:

- Prepare the EIA report in conformity with the OM No. 863/2002. The EIA report should be developed only by physical persons or consulting firms independent of the Beneficiary and the person who developed the Feasibility Study, that are accredited for developing such technical studies for Infrastructure Projects/Investments including the legal conditions stipulated in the OM No. 1026/2009;
- Hire based on contract and competition through expression of interest/invitation to submit proposals process the firm/physical person who will develop the EA report;
- Prepare and sponsor the public announcement of the definition of the project (this is the 2nd public information in the EIA process approval).

Step 3. The Review of the EIA Report

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

The Beneficiary is obliged to:

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

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

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

The Beneficiary is obliged to:

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

Additional points:

- The EIA report is prepared at the level of the project's Feasibility Study, in conformity with GD No. 445/2009;
- The minimum information presented by the Beneficiary during the request to obtain the Environmental License should be also completed based on conditions recommended by the foreign donors (EBRD, WB, EIB) and/or as required by the EU legislation and the Romanian legislation in force;
- For those investments obtained through ISPA or SAPARD funds, the conditions during the project operation established through the Environmental Permit will take in consideration the limits of the pollutants' discharges required by the EU and Romanian legislation. However, the national limits will prevail if they are more restrictive than those imposed by the EU legislation.
- The Environmental License is valid during the entire period of the project construction, but will expire if the investment works will not start in maximum 2 years from its approval. During the period of investment constructions, the local environmental protection authorities will monitor those conditions imposed by the Environmental License (please note detailed information on the monitoring process in the next section);
- The Beneficiary is obliged by law to inform the environmental protection authorities in writing any time when there is a significant modification of the initial conditions of the project based on which the current Environmental License was issued.

Procedures for Obtaining an Environmental Permit to Operate

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

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

The Beneficiary is in charge with:

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation of EMP

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 4. SAFEGUARDS POLICIES OF THE WORLD BANK

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

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

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

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

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

OP 4.04 Natural habitats

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

OP 4.09 Pest Management

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

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

OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

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

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

OP 4.36 Forests

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

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

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

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

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

OP 4.37 Safety of dams

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

OP 7.50 Projects on international waterways

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

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

OP 7.60 Projects in disputed areas

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

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

ANNEX 5. ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR CIVIL WORKS CONTRACTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 6. MAIN ISSUES REGARDING ASBESTOS WASTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 7. DESCRIPTION OF RETROFITTING AND FUNCTIONAL UPGRADING WORKS

The building will have the following technical specifications:
- Function: Administrative
- Structure: concrete
- Land area: 8700 sqm (from the documents) and 9126 sqm (measured)
- Height regime: Sp+P+3E+M – administrative building
- H max: 17,27 m
- Underground built area = 621,78 sqm
- Surface built on the ground = 2210,64 sqm
- Built area above ground = 4324,24 sqm
- Total built area = 4946,02 sqm
- Usable area = 3898,18 sqm
- Total volume = 6535,44 cubic meters

The projected construction falls within category "B" of importance (according to HGR no. 766/1997) and class "I" of importance (according to normative P100/92).
The proposed constructive system is as follows:

- Infrastructure – a foundation system consisting of continuous reinforced concrete foundations will be realized according to the resistance project attached to this documentation.
- Superstructure – a structure of reinforced concrete frames will be made, made of pillars and reinforced concrete beams, according to the resistance project attached to this documentation.
- Covering – a framing will be made with a reinforced concrete structure over which the wooden roof will be mounted. The exterior closings and interior partitions will be made as follows:
    - The exterior closures will be made of AAC brick masonry with a thickness of 40cm;
    - Inside, the partitions will be made of BCA brick masonry with a thickness of 20cm;
    - The finishing of the walls will be achieved by applying light plasters based on plaster over which various layers will be applied preliminary to the achievement of the finished finishes, depending on the destination of the space.

The covering will be made of folded sheet mounted according to the manufacturer's provisions and in accordance with the technical data sheet of the product. In the areas of change of direction, the system-specific mourning elements will be used.
In the ridge areas, the elements dedicated to this area will be used and will be mounted in accordance with the technical sheet. The proposed color for the covering is anthracite gray.

Description of the work to be carried out for the construction of the proposed new buildings:

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

The structural system has been designed to ensure the requirements in force regarding the stability and resistance of the building. The design of the structural system complies with the requirements of the norms and norms in force in Romania, at the date of the design.

INTERVENTION WORKS AT THE EXISTING BUILDING

The intervention works are in accordance with the solutions in the technical expertise prepared by Mr. expert Gheorghe Bratu. The consolidation solutions fully complied with the requirements of the technical expertise 479/2018 made available by the beneficiary. The building that was the object of the expertise is built in 1985 (the wooden framing and the tile covering were made in 2005)

Structure in reinforced with concrete frames with poles of monolithic b. a. 45x50 cm (external longitudinal axes) 45x45 cm (inner longitudinal axes). The transverse beams are made of prefabricated reinforced concrete, with dimensions 25x55 cm. The longitudinal beams are made of monolithic reinforced concrete, with dimensions 20x35 cm (corridors, axes B, C) and 25x45 cm on the outside (axes A, D). On the ground floor, the outer beams have a visible height of 75 cm, but the actual beam has a section of 25x45 cm, the rest being poorly reinforced filler concrete.

Infrastructure - Insulated foundations under interior pillars block and cage type, simple concrete block with dimensions 200x450x70 cm, reinforced concrete cages 115x115x35 cm.

Perimeter and under the diaphragm of the b.a. from the basement are made continuous foundations type foundation beam of reinforced concrete made monolithic with simple concrete sole, with section 110x70 cm and monolithic reinforced concrete heart, with section 70x35 cm.

The infrastructure is recessed 1.05 m in a stabilized loess pillow with a thickness of 2,15 m.

According to the recommendations of the technical expertise and following the results from the calculation breviary attached to the project, the following interventions were established at the existing building:

-Camas king beams (laterally 2x7,5 cm, lower 7,5 cm), additionally reinforced with longitudinal reinforcements 16 and open stirrups 12, threaded and closed with plat banta 50x8 mm in the newly cast floor.

-The beam made of ax9 /A-B, in order to keep a free area sufficient for the scale, will be strengthened with carbon fiber canvases, with elasticity mode>230.000N/mm2, resistant to traction > 4.000N/mm2

- Cambling of pillars with reinforced concrete C25/30 applied by gunting with longitudinal reinforcements 20 and compound stirrups, closed by overlap or by welding, depending on their position in relation to the existing elements. The provision of P100-3/2019 regarding the rigidity in the node by ordering at least 3 compound stirrups in the intersection of the ruler-pole was carefully monitored.

- For anchoring the longitudinal reinforcements of the shirted beams, it was provided in the camas king of the pillars, necklaces made of plat band 70x8 mm, for welding the beaks of the upper reinforcements made of beams.
-Introduction of reinforced concrete diaphragms C25/30 in axes 2 (A-B), 9 (A-B, C-D) and the camas king of the existing diagram of axis 2 (C-D), in order to limit displacements.
-Pouring of new reinforced concrete floors of 15 cm, neglecting the contribution of the existing floors, reinforced on both directions with nets tied 10
- Making foundation-type foundation beam under new diaphragms and strengthening the foundation beam under the existing inner diaphragm (ax2/C-D), embedded in the existing loess pillow, longitudinally reinforced 20, transverse 12
- In order to increase the load-bearing of the existing foundations, it was made in reinforced concrete eraser C25/30 (50cm high), embedded in the existing loess pillow, chemically anchored in the existing foundations / diaphragms with reinforcements 16,BST500 (ductility Thus, the increase of the load-bearing capacity of the existing foundations and the framing at the base of the existing reinforced concrete pillars was achieved.
The connections between the newly designed and the existing construction elements will be made by chemical anchoring (minimum resistance of traction / plucking concrete cone>10N / mm2.
Over the 3rd floor, being provided the attic of the building, the perimeter pillars with the same section were extended (it was not possible to reduce the section), and the interior pillars were reduced to the section 50x50 cm (maximum allowed by the thickness of the newly created slab in b.a.) and were designed beams from b.a. monolithic with section 25x50, according to the shape of the designed roof.
The covering is mounted on a softwood framing (C24).

2. FINISHES

The exterior finishes proposed for the building are the following:
For exterior walls of the construction over the brick masonry of exterior closing, at the outer part of the wall
- basalt wool mattresses with a thickness of 10cm will be mounted. Over the basalt wool mattresses will be applied a table of spall and reinforcing mesh embedded in this layer. Subsequently, mineral decorative plaster finishes and eventually hydrophobic treatment of the plaster will be applied;
- a structure made of metal profiles will be mounted to support panels in order to achieve a ventilated façade. The thermal insulation will be achieved by installing basalt wool mattresses with a thickness of 10cm.
The exterior joinery will be made as follows:

- The exterior joinery will be made of 70mm aluminum profiles for glazed surfaces that exceed 1sqm, respectively 60mm aluminum profiles for glazed surfaces under 1mp; The color of aluminum profiles for the exterior will be anthracite gray.
- The exterior doors made of aluminum profiles will be provided without a threshold in order not to prevent the evacuation of the users outside the building.

Interior joinery

- The framers of the interior doors will be made of MDF posse that will be applied to melamine or of resinous wood;
- The door faces will be made of tubular chipboard and melamine applied on both sides or the resinous frame of stabilizing honeycomb over which the HDF plates will be applied for each face;
- All doors will be equipped with MDF windowsills for both sides of the wall;
- The slatted doors with glazed surface or those whose door leaf are transparent will be made of tempered glass with a thickness of 10mm, and optionally, chemical sandblasting or tighten finishes can be applied, to increase the degree of discretion, as the case may be;
- In the interior gaps where no joinery will be mounted, and the dimensions of the gap are similar to those prepared for carpentry, an interior frame will be created from melamine chipboard and MDF sills will be applied;
- All the details regarding the interior joinery are provided in the Interior Joinery Painting, present in the drawn parts.

3. INSTALLATIONS

From the point of view of the installations, the retrofitted building will has the following characteristics:

a. The water supply is made through a connection to the water supply network existing in the area. Water consumption will be metered using a water meter. Domestic hot water will be prepared using ***2 two solar panel systems***.

b. The household sewerage is carried out through a connection to the household sewerage network existing in the area. A grease separator is also provided for the taking over of water from the kitchen / office area.

c. Storm sewerage – the meteoric waters will be captured through a system of gutters and downpipes and discharged to the green space, directly on the ground.

d. Fire extinguishing installation - A fire extinguishing installation equipped with 12 fully equipped interior hydrants will be provided, placed 2 on each level. The water flow related to the fire extinguishing installation will be provided by the fire water management equipped with an 8 cubic meters basin and a fully equipped pumping group.

e. Automatic gas fire extinguishing installations INERGEN. The designed installation will be mounted in the following room: S08 - Server room located in the basement of the building. Taking into account the destination of the studied object, the technical solution of extinguishing fires with inert gas is adopted. The studied enclosure will has its own system of detection, alarm and fire extinguishing command. Cylinders with extinguishing agent will be mounted near it. The

studied room is located in a building with a concrete structure, with masonry walls. The access doors will be equipped with a self-closing device.

f. Electrical installations:

The electricity supply is made through a connection to the electricity supply network in the area. In case of interruption of the power supply from the mains, a backup source is provided, represented by a generating set mounted outside

To increase **energy efficiency**, ***LED lighting*** fixtures will be used.

The production of electricity from renewable sources is achieved by using monocrystalline **photovoltaic panels** with a power Pi = 18.5 kW mounted on the roof on the south side of the building. Thus, these systems will capture solar energy and transform it into electricity necessary for the own consumption of this investment.

This electricity generation system will be without storage batteries, so the electricity produced will be injected directly into the building's electrical installation and the surplus energy will be injected into the grid. A two-way meter will record the electricity injected into the grid by the photovoltaic system.

g. The natural gas supply is made through a connection to the gas supply network existing in the area. The natural gas use installation will operate in low pressure mode. According to the legal norms in force, a natural gas detection and control system consisting of an electric valve and a gas sensor will be installed in each room where a natural gas consumer is mounted.

h. Thermal installations

- the heating installation will be made with 3 walled condensing boilers supplied with gas and static steel radiator type bodies.
- the air conditioning system will be provided by 14 ***water-air heat pumps*** and split and ceiling fan coils.
- ventilation installations with ***heat recovery*** – the ventilated and recovered air flow will be 100% in equal pressure.

i. Sanitation – according to the service contract concluded with a sanitation company in the area;

j. Telephony, television and internet - the services of terrestrial or satellite network operators, available in the area of the site, will be used.

k. According to law 372/2005 a building whose energy consumption is almost zero is a building with a very high energy performance, where the energy requirement to ensure energy performance is almost zero or is very low and is covered as follows:

a) in a proportion of at least 30%, with energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on site or nearby

b) the minimum proportions of energy from renewable sources, including with energy from ***renewable sources produced on site or nearby***.

In order to achieve these requirements for the new investment Carei, the following measures have been provided to reduce energy consumption:

- For hot water there is in the technical documentation, the possibility to connect to a battery of ***solar panels***. Thus, during the summer season, the necessary hot water will be fully supplied with

the thermal energy from the solar collectors with vacuum tubes that will be located on the roof of the building;
- Thermal boilers with condensing operation that contribute to a lower energy consumption;
- Air conditioning system in centralized system of VRF type and ventilation installation provided with heat recuperator;
- The building is provided with a thermal system made of basalt mineral wool, 10 cm thick and decorative plaster for the exterior;
- Double glazed joinery that contributes to reducing heat transfer in the building;
- LED lighting.

LAND SYSTEMATIZATION WORKS

In the vertical systematization projects, exterior arrangements and installations, measures will be provided for the protection of the foundation layer against wetting, as follows:

a) Measures to avoid the stagnation of surface waters around the building, the infiltration of surface waters into the field and for the rapid removal of water construction from precipitation:

- making airtight sidewalks around the building, with a minimum width of 1.50 m, provided with a slope of 5% to the outside, as well as with a watertight scaffolding and elastic mastic plug at the connection with the building's plinth;
- the fillings around the construction will be made immediately after the construction has exceeded the level of the ground, in order to create a waterproof perimeter screen, to maintain stable humidity conditions under the sidewalks through the waterproof screen and to protect against surface water infiltrations in the foundation ground;

b) Measures to avoid wetting the land with water from the external networks in the vicinity and the interior installations:

- the underground networks, pipes and installations must comply with the provisions of the norms in force regarding: the location at the appropriate / minimum distances provided from the building; mounting in tight protection channels (canoes), controllable;
- the inlet and exit pipes of the installations that pass through the gaps provided in the base sockets or beams of the building, must be made so as to take over the differential subsidence of the building from the external connecting channels and to avoid breaking them at these points;
- the interior water and sewerage installations, as well as the arrangements that are part of the system of collecting and discharging water from damages, water losses, etc. (manholes, protection channels, base, pumps) and their routing to the evacuation emissaries, must operate permanently;

RECOVERY, REUSE OR REINTEGRATION IN NATURE OF MATERIALS

The main materials resulting from the demolition of the resistance structure of the buildings are waste, rubble, dust, earth with stone. Non-recyclable materials can be used as raw materials for fillings. Waste resulting from the breaking of concrete from foundations or masonry will be transported to specially arranged places. Following the demolition process, the resulting materials will be sorted and grouped in general. The demolition works of the construction and its related installations will be carried out only within the premises of the building and will not affect the public domain.

ENSURING THE FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING QUALITY ASSURANCE

In order to ensure the functioning in accordance with the legislation in force and to ensure a proper quality of construction according to Law 10/1995 on Quality in Constructions with subsequent amendments and completions, the following fundamental requirements will be ensured:

a. Mechanical strength and stability

The assurance of the execution details at the quality level corresponding to the essential performance requirements is to be done by observing the norms and technical instructions in force.

b. Operational safety

Durable, aesthetic and easy to maintain finishing materials will be provided. All materials used for interior and exterior finishes will be chosen according to criteria suitable to give the construction a good operation over time. The design provides technical solutions for the functional distribution of spaces, the provision of natural lighting solutions, artificial, ventilation, heating corresponding to the respective activities. The sizing of spaces, gaps and construction elements will be done according to the needs of safe operation.

c. Fire safety

The aim is to compartmentalize the functions, ensure the flows and the horizontal and vertical circulation within the building according to the norms and prescriptions in force. Construction materials will be used that have all the technical data necessary to determine the degree of fire resistance and for which the necessary measures required for their use are known, according to the prevention and firefighting norms in force.

d. Hygiene, health and environment

The project will provide construction materials and finishes that through the physical characteristics and chemical components should not affect human health.

Special measures for people with disabilities: it is proposed to build a ramp for people with disabilities and a sanitary group sized according to NP 051-2012 and equipped with specific sanitary objects.

By making this investment, the impact on the environment will be minimal, not affecting the health and safety of the population in the area and construction workers to build. The project proposes environmentally friendly solutions, the construction works respecting the national legislation in the field of environmental protection. Thus, when carrying out the construction works, all measures will be taken regarding the protection of the environment through the

current maintenance of the equipment, storage of construction materials in specially arranged places that will not allow uncontrolled spreading of fuels, lubricants and residues. The noise produced by the equipment will be within the normal limits provided by law, and the resulting dust and accidental pollution will not significantly affect the construction area from the environmental point of view.

e. Noise protection

The building will be provided with carpentry, equipment and other materials that will provide, on the whole, a good sound insulation of the building. The designed offices are from the category of those with “normal activity” according to C125 / 2013. Protection against airborne noise is provided by the walls that separate the spaces between them. Impact noise protection is ensured by the chosen floor system that disconnects the finished floor from the structural support.

f. Energy saving and thermal insulation

In order to save energy, the project provided for closures made of elements with a high degree of resistance to thermal transmission to watertight carpentry, ensuring natural lighting as efficient as possible.

In order to make the electricity consumption more efficient, the installation on the hallways and in the toilets, motion sensors and the presence of 360° was chosen as a design solution. By using these means of ordering the lighting, a saving will be achieved to be taken into account, of the electricity consumption necessary for the lighting.

It will be taken into account that the duration of use of the LED interior lighting fixtures to be "with a long service life".

At the areas of passage of the pipes through the external walls, measures are taken to insulate and protect them in order not to create areas of thermal bridges, which would reduce the energy efficiency of the building.

The operation in technical, safety and economic parameters of the heating plant will be provided, according to chapter. 15 of I13/2015 with measuring devices, metering and automation equipment that mainly control the safety, temperatures and pressures prescribed, including protection when exceeding them, regulating the temperatures of thermal agents correlated with the outside temperature and the consumption demand.

Heat pumps and fan coil the basic source for ensuring the conditions of thermal comfort during the cold and warm period of the year being a system with high energy efficiency and minimal operating costs.

The heating installation with heating plants and radiators was designed as a back-up system for the air conditioning solution, which comes into operation only in case of damage to the heat pumps or when the outside air temperature has a very low value.

The ventilation system is provided with air-to-air heat recovery with an efficiency of up to 84% (summer) and 94% (winter)

- fan coils will be provided with remote control to regulate the temperature
- the radiators will be provided with thermostat valves for temperature regulation

g. Sustainable use of natural resources

- For renewable source, roof-mounted ***solar panels*** with vacuum tubes and ***air/water heat pumps*** are supplied.

ANNEX 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

1. Pre-construction phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Introduction of E&S requirements in the bidding documents	Overall impact on the environmental and social components of the project area	• Participation in the regular meetings with the detail design (DD) consultant to understand the potential implications on the environment and local community; • Collect costing data and introduce in bidding document (both in the description and BOQ) the E&S chapter requirements as applicable to the Contractor or other Consultants;	DD Consultant	PIU E&S Expert
Lack of responsibility of contractors and consultants	The lack of clear responsibilities from bidding documents with Contractor and other Consultants would jeopardize the implementation of the ESMP	• Coordinate with procurement teams on E&S related input in bidding documents; • Detail the tasks and update ESMP accordingly	PIU E&S Expert	PIU Management
Delays in obtaining the environmental permit	These delays may impact on the cost and timeframe of the sub-project implementation	• Elaborating environmental documentation and obtaining the environmental permit and participation in the process	DD Consultant	PIU Environmental Expert
Non- compliant construction site	The construction site should be planned in accordance with the principles outlined under the current ESMP	• Elaboration of the Construction Site Organization Plan, that should include provisions on: - Social Aspects: separate toilets on the site for women, fences and secured entrance, construction details board at the entrance, grievance mechanism board and box;	DD Consultant	PIU E&S Expert

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		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;		
Aligning ESMP to execution graph	The ESMP should be updated to include monitoring timeframe	Update mitigation measures in the ESMP based on retrofitting and functional upgrading execution graph - establish the supervision visits based on construction stages - update monitoring plan in line with execution timeframe - public consultation, engagement and outreach activities updated based on the timeframe	PIU E&S Expert	PIU manager
Legal compliance of environmental permitting and other applicable norms	Updating the ESMP with the requirements outlined in the detailed design so that monitoring is aligned with these requirements	Align ESMP **environmental requirements** with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process - waste management requirements (site separate collection, contracting of authorized WM services, recycling of materials; - hazardous material management and spill control requirements - Wastewater discharges - Air and noise emissions - Water supply and sanitation - Traffic management	PIU Environmental Expert	PIU manager PIU architect
Include ESMP requirements into detailed design	Assure that requirements for social compliance are included in the requirements for the retrofitting and	Align ESMP **social requirements** with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process - health and safety requirements for the construction site (showers, changing rooms, etc.)	PIU Social Expert	PIU manager PIU architect

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
	functional upgrading process	- grievance mechanism on site (board, grievance box, etc.) - health and safety trainings for construction personnel;		
Reduce relocation impacts on staff and community	The impact on the H&S of staff during relocation and at the temporary relocation site, as well as the impacts on the delivery of the service	Assure health and safety standards and potential relocation impacts at the level of the Relocation Management Plan - participate in meetings with the relocation site owner and establish minimum requirements for operation, assisted by GIES Health and Safety Expert (heating, separate facilities for women, indoor air quality, water connection, sewerage connection, safety of electrical system); - provide training for CESI and CFD personal in relation to health and safety related to moving the equipment and in relation to the new conditions in the relocated site; - inform staff on grievance mechanism in relation to the conditions at the new relocation site	PIU Social Expert GIES H&S expert	PIU manager
Understanding the requirements of ESMP at local level	Informing the detachment staff and Călărași county inspectorate on the provisions of the ESMP and their expected contribution during all phases of the project	• Disseminate ESMP provisions at county and local level in training sessions; • Inform CESI and CFD 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/Călărași 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 Călărași IES's public relation officers in the promotion of the project and the ESMP provisions - dissemination of project materials, public consultations, citizen engagement, grievance mechanisms; - press releases and conferences on the project;	PIU Communication Expert PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
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/Călărași IES websites for public disclosure and provide contact details for feedback; - identify a location that suits the purpose of the public consultation (min capacity: 40 participants, snack & coffee corner, projector and projector screen, sound system, air ventilation/conditioning, etc.); - send a press release and invite journalists and media outlets to the consultation; - collaborate with MoIA publishing house for editing purposes in relation to documents; - prepare an agenda and presentation of ESMP provisions and co-moderate discussions; - keep minutes of the meeting, photo documentation, and update the ESMP and disclose the final version;	PIU Social and Environmental Expert	PIU Manager
Grievance redress process	Assuring that all the channels for receiving complaints and suggestions will direct grievances to PIU	Update current PIU procedure on Grievance Mechanism to include responsibilities at the level of county ESI grievance officers, create a template for recording grievances, define competencies in relation to the project, and create reporting templates	PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

2. Retrofitting and functional upgrading phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Wastes generation during retrofitting	Assure that waste is collected in an appropriate manner and disposal is not done in unauthorized areas	• Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from construction activities • Mineral/solid retrofitting wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places • Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly on authorized landfills by licensed collectors • The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert Authorized Environmental Company for carrying monitoring activities
Noise pollution during retrofitting	Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for retrofitting staff and local community	• Organize work so that time spent in noisy areas is limited • Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible • Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert Authorized Environmental Company for carrying monitoring activities
Air pollution during retrofitting		• During retrofitting activities, it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and/or installation of dust absorption devices • It is strictly forbidden to burn building materials/waste on the ground	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert Authorized Environmental

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		• 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.		Firm for carrying monitoring activities
Health and safety hazards during retrofitting works	Ensuring that all conditions are fulfilled on site for the staff and that passers-by or children do not enter the site at any time.	• Ensure construction workers are given safety instruction, equipment and working clothes • Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility • Ensure safety officers on site • Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers • Provide first aid and protection kits • Ensure effective signage for the public and ensure that all exposed construction areas are fenced from public access. Security should enforce that access on site is made through an ID and in strict connection to the works	Contractor selected for works	PIU Social Expert H&S expert within GIES and at the level of Călărași ESI
Loss of soil resources, land/soil degradation and pollution during retrofitting and functional upgrading works		• Compliance of the construction Detail Design with the national environmental, industrial safety, construction, architectural, technological and public health regulations • If unfeasible, ensure soil protection through dead and live soil protection structures • Dislocate excavated fertile topsoil (if any) to adjacent agricultural lands • Incorporate protective design features (e.g., drainage structures and plant vegetation on slopes)	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		• A proper rainwater/drainage system should be installed in order to exclude the flooding potential, landslide and/or erosion processes • Avoid cutting and damages of trees and other existing local vegetation, etc.		
Noise pollution during functional upgrading works		• Organize work so that time spent in noisy areas is limited • Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible • Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise • Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports
Air pollution during functional upgrading works		• During functional upgrading activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and/or installation of dust absorption devices • It is strictly forbidden to burn building materials / waste on the ground • For transporting any other dusty material at the work site, it is necessary to moisten or cover the load • Dust reduction on land during the dry season of the year is done by moistening the soil surface. • On the site, all routes will be arranged so that they do not lead to skidding, mud, ponding, etc. • 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.	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reports
Health and safety hazards during functional upgrading works		• Ensure construction workers are given safety instruction, equipment and working clothes • Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		• 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		
Wastes generation during construction		• Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from construction activities • Mineral/solid wastes resulted from retrofitting and functional upgrading works will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places • Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly on authorized landfills by licensed collectors • The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed • Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials	Contractor selected for works	PIU Environmental Expert
Grievance Mechanism	Assuring that the panel at the entrance gives all details on the grievance mechanisms	• Panel installed next to the construction board, outlining the grievance mechanism provisions and principles, as well as a letter box • Weekly check-up of the letter box • Assuring answers are being formulated to all grievances related to the project, received through all channels	Contractor selected for works PIU Social Expert	PIU Management
Disturbances encountered by neighbors	Unstructured interviews with the neighbors on the disturbances encountered during retrofitting and	• Discuss with neighbors during functional upgrading works to collect their feedback on any disturbances or damages to their properties or public property (at least once during retrofitting works and two during functional upgrading works);	PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
	functional upgrading works Information to neighbors (letters, door to door) and general public in cases of disturbances to utility networks	• Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbors • Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply;		

2. Operation phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
Excessive energy consumption	The operation of the new facilities should take into account best practices in terms of using energy in an efficient way	• Elaborating the plan and implementing the energy efficiency measures in the activity of the new command center • Use of electrical installations and high energy efficiency equipment • Optimal and high-efficiency lighting can reduce the energy consumption • Training the local staff in good practice on equipment maintenance and energy efficiency, including optimal air conditioning • Design and implementation of the energy management system in line with good international practices	Contractor	Beneficiary
Waste generation, including special (electro-technical, etc.)	The new facilities should be equipped with separate collection and	• 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

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
	staff should be informed through signaling			
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	BenefPIU Environmental Expert+Authorised Environmental Firm by analysis reportsiciary+
Human Health and Safety	Avoiding any work-related accidents with training, protective equipment and regular check-ups	• Regular training on safety and health • Informing the local staff about the exceptional situations • Displaying in an open place the Action Plan in exceptional circumstances • Training on individual and collective protection procedures and measures applied in exceptional situations • Provide protection equipment according to the requirements and the rules in force	Contractor	Beneficiary+PIU Environmental Expert+PIU Social expert

Risk/Impact/Issue	*Description*	*Suggested mitigation measures*	*Responsible*	*Supervision*
		• Annual medical examination of the OFD personnel, etc.		
Public disclosure and citizen engagement	Inform the public on the outcomes of the project, impact at the level of OFD and community	• Press release and press conference	PIU Communication Expert	PIU Management

ANNEX 9 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 10 – COVID 19 CONSIDERATION IN CONSTRUCTION\CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 11 – FORM FOR SUBMITTING COMMENTS

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

Brief description of the project - Demolition and building of the new headquarter of Călărași Emergency Situation Inspectorate and Călărași Firefighting Detachment.

Electronic version of ESMP for the subproject, "Retrofitting, extending and functional upgrading the headquarter of Călărași Emergency Situation Inspectorate and Călărași Firefighting Detachment" is available on the following web page:

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

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

If you have any comments/suggestions or amendments to the proposed measures of Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP for the project "Retrofitting, extending and functional upgrading the headquarter of Călărași Emergency Situation Inspectorate and Călărași Firefighting Detachment" please submit it to the responsible persons from the following institution:
Contact person: Calin Grigoras, PIU, GIES
e-mail: petitii.uip@igsu.ro

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

Referent number: _____

(Fulfilled by the responsible persons for the project implementation)

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

Annex 12 PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

Public consultation guest list Călărași 04 april 2022, 09.00 AM

Enel Distribuție - georgeta.ilie@e-distributie.com

Distrigaz-Sud - sorin.paun@distrigazsud-retele.ro

Ecoaqua Călărași - ecoaqua_calarasi@yahoo.com

County Council Călărași - cjcalarasi@gnm.ro

Environmental Agency Călărași -office@apmcl.anpm.ro

City Hall of Călărași - office@primariacalarasi.ro

Dedeman - suportclienti@dedeman.ro

Alitrans Călărași (local public transport firm) - and@alitrans.ro

Iridex Călărași - office@iridexsalubrizare.ro

INVITATIE

în perioada 2019-2024 Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență derulează proiectul "Imbunatățirea Managementului Riscului la Dezastre", finanțat de Banca Mondială și Guvernul României, ale cărui scopuri sunt îmbunătățirea rezilienței infrastructurii de urgență și răspuns la dezastre și sporirea capacităților instituționale pentru planificarea investițiilor vizând reducerea riscurilor la dezastre și adaptarea la schimbările climatice.

Pentru aceasta, mai multe clădiri care deservesc echipe și infrastructura de răspuns la dezastre și situații de urgență de pe teritoriul României vor trece printr-un proces de consolidare a rezilienței seismice.

În cadrul acestui proiect se vor desfășura lucrări de demolare și reconstrucție a sediului **Inspectoratului pentru Situații de Urgență "Barbu Știrbei" Călărași și Detașamentul de Pompieri Călărași , strada Bucureşti, nr.344;**

.

În această perioadă ISU Călărași își va desfășura activitatea pe strada Oborului, nr.2 (Liceul Tehnologic Transporturi Auto).

În conformitate cu standardele și politicile Băncii Mondiale dorim să ne asigurăm că impactul acestei investiții asupra comunității și a mediului este unul pozitiv iar eventualele inconveniente provocate ca urmare a desfășurarii lucrărilor vor fi gestionate astfel încât efectele acestora să fie minime.

Pentru aceasta a fost elaborat un Plan de Management de Mediu și Social – PMMS, care a fost publicat și poate fi consultat pe site-urile de internet ale ISU "Barbu Știrbei" al Județului Călărași și IGSU https://www.igsu.ro/FinantareExterna/AsistentaFinanciara.

Pentru că dorim să ne asigurăm că am luat în considerare toate aspectele care ar putea apărea și că am găsit cele mai bune metode pentru a le gestiona vă rugăm ca, în măsura în care considerați că activitățile desfășurate ar putea să vă afecteze sau dacă pur și simplu aveți informații sau idei care ne-ar putea ajuta, să consultați documentele atașate și să ne impartășiți opiniile, sugestiile, recomandările dumneavoastră; pentru aceasta aveți la dispoziție urmatoărele posibilități:

- să completați formularul atașat și să ni-l transmiteți prin poștă sau direct la sediul IGSU - București str. Banul Dumitrache nr. 46 – în atenția Unității de Implementare a Proiectului „Imbunatățirea Managementului Riscului la Dezastre" - sau al ISU Călărași – str Bucureşti, nr. 344;

- să ne contactați la nr de telefon 021 2086150 int 27329 (între orele 08.00-16.00)

- să ne scrieți pe email la adresa petitii.uip@igsu.ro

- să participați la dezbaterea publică organizată în data de 04.04.2022 ora 09.00, la sediul ISU Călărași sau online (pentru a participa online vă rugăm ca până cel târziu în data de 03.04.2022 să ne solicitati pe e-mail linkul de acces).

CONSULTARE PUBLICĂ

Consolidare, extindere și Modernizare a sediului Inspectoratului pentru Situații de Urgență Călărași și Detașamentului de pompieri Călărași

Cadrul General

Acest plan de management social și de mediu (PMSM) prezintă impacturile de mediu și sociale și măsurile de atenuare legate de consolidarea, reabilitarea si extinderea construcției care deservește la momentul de față sediul **Inspectoratului Pentru Situații de Urgență – "Barbu Știrbei", al Județului Călărași (ISU-BS) si al Detașamentul de Pompieri Călărași (DPC),** ca parte a unui proiect de investiții finanțat de Banca Mondială, **Proiectul privind Consolidarea Managementului Riscurilor de Dezastre** (P166302). Această investiție va implica consolidarea,extinderea și modernizarea clădirii actuale pentru a asigura condiții de muncă îmbunătățite pentru personalul Detașamentului Pompierilor Călărași (DPC), caracteristici eficiente din punct de vedere energetic și facilități destinate incluziunii persoanelor cu dizabilități și a tratamentului nediscriminatoriu față de femei.

Acest PMSM are la bază Cadrul de Management Social și de Mediu (CMSM) care a fost elaborat în faza inițială a Proiectul privind Consolidarea Managementului Riscurilor de Dezastre în România. Acest document cadru prezintă procedurile și mecanismele care vor fi declanșate de Proiect cu scopul de a asigura conformitatea cu Politicile Băncii Mondiale, inclusiv Politica Operațională (PO)/Politica Băncii (PB) 4.01 Evaluare de mediu, PO/PB 4.11 Resurse culturale tangibile, PO/PB 4.12 Strămutare Involuntară și politica băncii cu privire la accesul la informații, și cu legislația și actele normative și juridice care reglementează, în România, procesul de pregătire și implementare a cerințelor privind protecția mediului și cu standardele sociale privind implementarea proiectelor de dezvoltare. Obietivul acestor conformări este de a asigura că activitățile proiectului sunt sustenabile din punct de vedere al protecției sociale și de mediu pe durata întregului ciclu de implementare, oferind personalului MAI, IGSU, DSU, contractorilor, sub-contractorilor și consultanților implicați un cadru instituțional, normativ și tehnic adecvat în acest scop.

Consolidarea Managementului Riscurilor de Dezastre - Obiectivul și componentele proiectului

Acest proiect este primul dintr-o serie de investiții care urmăresc creșterea pe termen lung a rezilienței infrastructurii fizice de răspuns la dezastre și schimbări climatice. În acest sens, cea mai importantă nevoie adresată de proiect este asigurarea unor facilități de intervenție în situații de urgență reziliente la dezastre și moderne din punct de vedere functional.

Obiectivul proiectului vizează creșterea rezilienței infrastructurii critice de răspuns la dezastre și situații de urgentă și consolidarea capacităților administrației publice în sensul reducerii riscului de dezastre și adaptării la schimbările climatice. Activitățile cuprinse în proiect sunt organizate în jurul a trei componente:

Componenta 1: Îmbunătățirea rezilienței seismice a infrastructurii de răspuns la dezastre și situații de urgență, prin investiții care vizează infrastructura de clădiri, pentru consolidarea structurală și pentru modernizarea acesteia.

Componenta 2: Consolidarea capacității tehnice de planificare a investițiilor astfel încât să se asigure reducerea riscurilor, și

Componenta 3: Managementul Proiectului, o component care susține toate costurile legate de implementarea și gestionarea Proiectului.

Obiectivele Planului de Management Social și de Mediu

În conformitate cu politicile sociale și de mediu ale Băncii Mondiale, proiectul va fi supus unui set de proceduri și operațiuni menite să asigure evitarea sau atenuarea oricăror impacturi negative generate de proiect asupra mediului înconjurător și a comunităților locale, ca urmare a lucrărilor de demolare, construcție și utilizare a viitoarei clădiri. Acest Plan de Management Social și de Mediu prezintă condițiile de bază ale amplasamentului, beneficiile și riscurile preconizate în ceea ce privește protecția mediului și a comunității locale, precum și măsurile propuse de reducere a riscurilor potențiale.

Obiectivul evaluării de mediu (EM)

Obiectivul EM este să analizeze provocările proiectului în relație cu protecția mediului și comunitatea locală și să se asigure că aceste aspecte sunt identificate, adresate într-un mod care reduce potențialele riscuri și monitorizate pe parcursul implementării proiectului, în conformitate cu cerințele BM și legislația română aferentă protecției mediului și societății.

Locația și caracteristicile amplasamentului

Inspectoratu Pentru Situații de Urgență – "Barbu Știrbei" si Detașamentul de Pompieri Călărași funcționează în același complex de clădiri situat în Călărași, str. București nr.344. Aceste clădiri sunt identificate prin prin Cartea Funciară nr.28707, fiind amplasate pe un teren în suprafață de 8.700 mp. Cele șase construcții prezente pe teren prezintă următoarele destinații: C1 – sediul ISU-BS si DPC, construcții C2 – C6 cu destinație anexă.

Clădirea operațională utilizată atât de personalul ISU-BS, cât și de cei de la DPC, a fost construită în 1985 și prezintă în prezent un risc ridicat de deteriorare structurală avansată în cazul unui cutremur. Construcția existentă care servește drept pavilion administrativ al sediului ISU-BS și al DPC va fi reabilitată, extinsă cu mansardă și modernizată funcțional. Lucrările vor avea ca rezultat asigurarea respectării normelor sanitare si de funcționare privind protecția mediului, eficiența energetică, siguranța operațională și protecția împotriva incendiilor.

Inspectoratul pentru Situații de Urgență "Barbu Știrbei" al județului Călărași asigură coordonarea permanentă și unitară la nivelul județean al unităților locale și al centrelor operaționale pentru situații de urgență, inclusiv servicii voluntare și private dedicate prevenirii, monitorizării și gestionării situațiilor de urgență. Clădirea inspectoratului este, de asemenea, deschisă publicului, pentru îndrumarea și asigurarea siguranței la incendiu cetățenilor, agenților economici și ai instituțiilor publice.

ISU-BS asigură coordonarea tuturor activităților de intervenție în situații de urgență desfășurate de pompieri și serviciile de ambulanță SMURD la nivelul întregului județ, pe o suprafață de 5088 km pătrați, deservind aproximativ 310 000 de persoane în 158 de localități, inclusiv cinci orașe.

Încadrarea evaluării de mediu a subproiectului

Proiectul a fost încadrat în Categoria B aferentă evaluării impactului asupra mediului derulată în cadrul proiectelor Băncii Mondiale. În acest caz, este necesară realizarea unei evaluări a impactului de mediu și pregătirea unui PMSM, pornind de la politicile BM și de la standardele naționale aferente evaluării impactului de mediu. PMSM-ul aferent acestui subproiect va fi utilizat pe parcursul implementării proiectului, iar principalele dispoziții ale documentului vor fi reflectate în documentațiile tehnice necesare investiției.

Impacturi și riscuri de mediu identificate la nivelul subproiectului

Concluziile generale ale PMSM relevă posibilitatea producerii unor impacturi negative, pe termen scurt, asupra aerului, solului, apei și mediului acustic, în special în timpul lucrărilor de construcții civile. Aspectele legate de mediu care pot fi asociate cu activitățile subproiectului includ: generarea zgomotului; impactul asupra solului și asupra apei în urma scurgerilor aferente lucrărilor de construcție; perturbarea traficului în timpul lucrărilor de construcție; praf și deșeuri rezultate în timpul lucrărilor și siguranța lucrătorilor. În plus, având în vedere contextul pandemiei cu virusul COVID-19, există îngrijorări legate de sănătatea și securitatea în muncă a lucrătorilor angajați în cadrul lucrărilor de construcție, care pot fi expuși riscului de a contracta virusul, dacă nu sunt respectate în mod constant protocoalele naționale de igienă și distanțare socială, precum și riscuri asociate cu eliminarea necorespunzătoare a echipamentelor de protecție utilizate de aceștia pentru a preveni transmiterea de suprafață a infecției cu COVID-19. Cu toate acestea, aceste efecte adverse vor fi temporare și specifice amplasamentului și pot fi preîntâmpinate prin implementarea unor măsuri adecvate de evitare și/sau de atenuare a efectelor.

Impacturile și riscurile sociale identificate la nivelul subproiectului

Principalele rezultate ale analizei de impact social și ale studiului de fezabilitate indică un nivel redus al riscurilor sociale. Lucrările de demolare și construcție nu vor implica achiziția de terenuri private sau producerea unor pierderi economice la nivelul proprietăților private din vecinătatea obiectivului de investiții.

Subproiectul va genera, în preponderență, un impact social pozitiv la nivelul comunității prin: asigurarea unui mediu sănătos și sigur pentru membrii existenți și viitori ai personalului ISU-BS și DPC, reducerea riscurilor de colaps și accidentare în cazul unui cutremur, contribuția la procesul de adaptare la schimbările climatice, promovarea egalității de gen și a accesului universal în noile facilități, promovând astfel tratamentul egal și nediscriminatoriu în rândul personalului current și viitor al ISU-BS și DPC.

În ceea ce privește posibilitatea producerii unor impacturi sociale negative, acestea sunt legate de procesul de relocare și acomodare a personalului în spațiile temporare utilizate pe parcursul procesului de construcție, precum și de perturbări create de lucrările și echipele de construcție la nivelul proprietăților învecinate. Acestea pot include: discomfortul vecinilor cauzat de poluarea temporară cu zgomot și praf, posibile întreruperi ale utilităților pentru proprietățile învecinate la momentul conectării noilor clădiri la gaz, apă, canalizare, electricitate, posibile daune la nivelul proprietăților private în eventualitatea producerii unor accidente în timpul lucrărilor de demolare; potențiale deficiențe la nivelul capacității de răspuns a ISU-BS și DPC în timpul procesului de relocare temporară; riscuri de sănătate și siguranță legate de lucrările de demolare și construire și relocarea personalului ISU-BS și DPC, creșterea temporară a congestiei de trafic și a riscurilor de accident rutier în timpul transportului deșeurilor de demolare și a materialelor de construcții. Mai mult, în timpul procesului de relocare, există riscul răspândirii virusului COVID-19 la nivelul personalului, situație ce poate fi evitată prin respectarea protocoalelor naționale și locale privind practicile de igienă și distanțarea socială.

Planificarea adecvată, informarea publică, consultările cu părțile afectate, mecanismele de petiționare și procedurile de monitorizare sunt prevăzute de PMSM cu scopul de a evita sau de a menține aceste impacturi potențiale la un nivel minim.

Planul de Management Social și de Mediu

PMSM-ul asociat subproiectului ISU-BS și DPC include, pe lângă politicile sociale și de mediu ale Băncii Mondiale, o descriere a politicilor, cadrului legal și instituțional din România în ceea ce privește evaluarea de mediu, managementul protecției mediului, politicile de protecție socială și alte norme tehnice aplicabile investiției. Acest plan include, de asemenea: (a) o serie de acțiuni care vizează atenuarea impacturilor adverse identificate; (b) planul de monitorizare a implementării PMSM; (c) cadrul de implementare, precum și o analiză sumară a beneficiarilor subproiectului.

Măsuri de reducere a riscurilor de mediu

PMSM-ul susține prevenirea, evitărarea sau reducerea la un nivel acceptabil al impacturilor nefavorabile asupra mediului asociate subproiectului. Acest lucru poate fi obținut prin adaptarea continuă și implementarea eficientă a măsurilor de protecție a mediului, incluzând o selecție atentă a intervențiilor din subproiect, care ar evita sau minimiza efectele adverse potențiale asupra mediului din zona urbană învecinată; demolarea clădirilor și structurilor vechi și desfășurarea lucrărilor de construire pentru noile clădiri într-un mod care să împiedice pe cât posibil tăierea arborilor, distrugerea peisajului aferent spațiilor verzi de pe amplasament, poluarea aerului și a solului; asigurarea securității și sănătății muncii în timpul operațiilor de sudare, etc.

Clădirea operațională utilizată atât de personalul ISU-BS, cât și de cei de la DPC, a fost construită în 1985 și prezintă în prezent un risc ridicat de deteriorare structurală avansată în cazul unui cutremur. Construcția existentă care servește drept pavilion administrativ al sediului ISU-BS și al DPC va fi reabilitată, extinsă cu mansardă și modernizată funcțional. Lucrările vor avea ca rezultat asigurarea respectării normelor sanitare si de funcționare privind protecția mediului, eficiența energetică, siguranța operațională și protecția împotriva incendiilor.
Inspectoratul pentru Situații de Urgență "Barbu Știrbei" al județului Călărași asigură coordonarea permanentă și unitară la nivelul județean al unităților locale și al centrelor operaționale pentru situații de urgență, incluisv servicii voluntare și private dedicate prevenirii, monitorizării și gestionării situațiilor de urgență. Clădirea inspectoratului este, de asemenea, deschisă publicului, pentru îndrumarea și asigurarea siguranței la incendiu cetățenilor, agenților economici și ai instituțiilor publice.
ISU-BS asigură coordonarea tuturor activităților de intervenție în situații de urgență desfășurate de pompieri și serviciile de ambulanță SMURD la nivelul întregului județ, pe o suprafață de 5088 km pătrați, deservind aproximativ 310 000 de persoane în 158 de localități, inclusiv cinci orașe.

Încadrarea evaluării de mediu a subproiectului

Proiectul a fost încadrat în Categoria B aferentă evaluării impactului asupra mediului derulată în cadrul proiectelor Băncii Mondiale. În acest caz, este necesară realizarea unei evaluări a impactului de mediu și pregătirea unui PMSM, pornind de la politicile BM și de la standardele naționale aferente evaluării impactului de mediu. PMSM-ul aferent acestui subproiect va fi utilizat pe parcursul implementării proiectului, iar principalele dispoziții ale documentului vor fi reflectate în documentațiile tehnice necesare investiției.

Impacturi și riscuri de mediu identificate la nivelul subproiectului

Concluziile generale ale PMSM relevă posibilitatea producerii unor impacturi negative, pe termen scurt, asupra aerului, solului, apei și mediului acustic, în special în timpul lucrărilor de construcții civile. Aspectele legate de mediu care pot fi asociate cu activitățile subproiectului includ: generarea zgomotului; impactul asupra solului și asupra apei în urma scurgerilor aferente lucrărilor de construcție; perturbarea traficului în timpul lucrărilor de construcție; praf și deșeuri rezultate în timpul lucrărilor și siguranța lucrătorilor. În plus, având în vedere contextul pandemiei cu virusul COVID-19, există îngrijorări legate de sănătatea și securitatea în muncă a lucrătorilor angajați în cadrul lucrărilor de construcție, care pot fi expuși riscului de a contracta virusul, dacă nu sunt respectate în mod constant protocoalele naționale de igienă și distanțare socială, precum și riscuri asociate cu eliminarea necorespunzătoare a echipamentelor de protecție utilizate de aceștia pentru a preveni transmiterea de suprafață a infecției cu COVID-19. Cu toate acestea, aceste efecte adverse vor fi temporare și specifice amplasamentului și pot fi preîntâmpinate prin implementarea unor măsuri adecvate de evitare și/sau de atenuare a efectelor.

Impacturile și riscurile sociale identificate la nivelul subproiectului

Principalele rezultate ale analizei de impact social și ale studiului de fezabilitate indică un nivel redus al riscurilor sociale. Lucrările de demolare și construcție nu vor implica achiziția de terenuri private sau producerea unor pierderi economice la nivelul proprietăților private din vecinătatea obiectivului de investiții.
Subproiectul va genera, în preponderență, un impact social pozitiv la nivelul comunității prin: asigurarea unui mediu sănătos și sigur pentru membrii existenți și viitori ai personalului ISU-BS și DPC, reducerea riscurilor de colaps și accidentare în cazul unui cutremur, contribuția la procesul de adaptare la schimbările climatice, promovarea egalității de gen și a accesului universal în noile facilități, promovând astfel tratamentul egal și nediscriminatoriu în rândul personalului current și viitor al ISU-BS și DPC.
În ceea ce privește posibilitatea producerii unor impacturi sociale negative, acestea sunt legate de procesul de relocare și acomodare a personalului în spațiile temporare utilizate pe parcursul procesului de construcție, precum și de perturbări create de lucrările și echipele de construcție la nivelul proprietăților învecinate. Acestea pot include: discomfortul vecinilor cauzat de poluarea temporară cu zgomot și praf, posibile întreruperi ale utilităților pentru proprietățile învecinate la momentul conectării noilor clădiri la gaz, apă, canalizare, electricitate, posibile daune la nivelul proprietăților private în eventualitatea producerii unor accidente în timpul lucrărilor de demolare; potențiale deficiențe la nivelul capacității de răspuns a ISU-BS și DPC în timpul procesului de relocare temporară; riscuri de sănătate și siguranță legate de lucrările de demolare și construire și relocarea personalului ISU-BS și DPC, creșterea temporară a congestiei de trafic și a riscurilor de accident rutier în timpul transportului deșeurilor de demolare și a materialelor de construcții. Mai mult, în timpul procesului de relocare, există riscul răspândirii virusului COVID-19 la nivelul personalului, situație ce poate fi evitată prin respectarea protocoalelor naționale și locale privind practicile de igienă și distanțarea socială.
Planificarea adecvată, informarea publică, consultările cu părțile afectate, mecanismele de petiționare și procedurile de monitorizare sunt prevăzute de PMSM cu scopul de a evita sau de a menține aceste impacturi potențiale la un nivel minim.

Planul de Management Social și de Mediu

PMSM-ul asociat subproiectului ISU-BS și DPC include, pe lângă politicile sociale și de mediu ale Băncii Mondiale, o descriere a politicilor, cadrului legal și instituțional din România în ceea ce privește evaluarea de mediu, managementul protecției mediului, politicile de protecție socială și alte norme tehnice aplicabile investiției. Acest plan include, de asemenea: (a) o serie de acțiuni care vizează atenuarea impacturilor adverse identificate; (b) planul de monitorizare a implementării PMSM; (c) cadrul de implementare, precum și o analiză sumară a beneficiarilor subproiectului.

Măsuri de reducere a riscurilor de mediu

PMSM-ul susține prevenirea, evitărarea sau reducerea la un nivel acceptabil al impacturilor nefavorabile asupra mediului asociate subproiectului. Acest lucru poate fi obținut prin adaptarea continuă și implementarea eficientă a măsurilor de protecție a mediului, incluzând o selecție atentă a intervențiilor din subproiect, care ar evita sau minimiza efectele adverse potențiale asupra mediului din zona urbană învecinată; demolarea clădirilor și structurilor vechi și desfășurarea lucrărilor de construire pentru noile clădiri într-un mod care să împiedice pe cât posibil tăierea arborilor, distrugerea peisajului aferent spațiilor verzi de pe amplasament, poluarea aerului și a solului; asigurarea securității și sănătății muncii în timpul operațiilor de sudare, etc.

Măsuri de reducere a riscurilor sociale.

PMSM include măsuri de atenuare menite să evite sau să reducă impacturile negative pe care implementarea subproiectul le poate avea asupra personalului ISU-BS și DPC, proprietăților învecinate sau asupra membrilor comunității locale din orașul Călărași. În ceea ce privește lucrările de reabilitare și modernizare, echipa de implementare a subproiectului se va asigura că activitățile de planificare sunt sensibile la aspecte ce țin de sănătatea umană. În scopul identificării și comunicării cu posibilele persoane afectate, pregătirea investiției implică un proces de consultare cu părțile interesate, organizarea unei dezbateri publice și asigurarea unui sistem functional de primire și soluționare a reclamațiilor venite din partea posibilelor persoane afectate.

Monitorizarea aspectelor sociale și de mediu

Monitorizarea aspectelor sociale și de mediu pe parcursul implementării subproiectului va asigura un flux de informații despre impactul social și de mediu al lucrărilor și despre eficacitatea măsurilor de atenuare. Aceste informații permit clientului și Băncii să evalueze succesul măsurilor de evitare/reducere a impacturilor negative și permite luarea de măsuri corective atunci când este cazul. Secțiunea de monitorizare a PMSM oferă: (a) detalii despre măsurile de monitorizare, inclusiv parametrii care trebuie măsurați, metodele de utilizat, locațiile de eșantionare, frecvența monitorizării; și (b) proceduri de monitorizare și raportare care să (i) asigure depistarea timpurie a condițiilor care necesită măsuri speciale de atenuare a impacturilor și (ii) să furnizeze informații despre progresul și rezultatele acțiunilor prevăzute în acest PMSM.

Supervizarea și raportarea aspectelor sociale și de mediu

Implementarea măsurilor prevăzute în aces PMSM va fi supervizată periodic de specialiștii sociali și de mediu din cadrul Unității de Implementare a Proiectului (UIP), conform graficului de monitorizare, precum și de către BM (în timpul misiunilor sale de supervizare) și de inspectorii locali ai autorităților de mediu. Mai mult, specialiștii UIP vor prezenta informații semestriale sumarizate despre implementarea PMSM, ca parte a Rapoartelor de Progres care vor fi înaintate Băncii Mondiale.

Integrarea PMSM în documentațiile de proiect

Dispozițiile prevăzute în PMSM vor fi reflectate în cadrul documentației de proiectare a sub-proiectului din Călărași fiind ulterior prevăzute în caietele de sarcini și devizele de materiale aferente contractelor de lucrări. În plus, contractanților li se va cere să includă costurile asociate cu implementarea și monitorizarea PMSM în ofertele lor financiare și vor trebui să respecte prevederile PMSM în timpul implementării activităților subproiectului.

Cadrul institutional de implementare a PMSM-ului

Experții de mediu și sociali ai UIP sunt responsabili direct de punerea în aplicare a PMSM în toate etapele proiectului. Multe dintre responsabilitățile din cadrul măsurilor de atenuare se încadrează în responsabilitatea contractanților, ceea ce înseamnă că experții MșiS vor trebui să supravegheze și să monitorizeze punerea lor în aplicare.
Cu toate acestea, la nivelul fiecărui subproiect, este nevoie de expertiză locală pentru a sprijini pregătirea PMSM (de exemplu, condiții inițiale ale amplasamentului, relația cu mass media locală, organizarea procesului de consultare publică etc.), dar și în timpul implementării. Următorii membri ai personalului de la nivelul Inspectoratului pentru Situații de Urgență Barbu Știrbei Călărași sunt așteptați să îndeplinească activități de sprijin pentru experții sociali și de mediu din cadrul UIP: ofițerul de relații publice responsabil de primirea și soluționarea reclamațiilor, coordinator local, expert ethnic, responsabil SSM, responsabil aspect sociale și de mediu.

Implicarea părților interesate și informarea publică

Principalele părți interesate ale subproiectului ISU-BS și DPC sunt comunitatea locală deservită de detașament, personalul curent din cadrul ISU-BS și DPC, forța de muncă angajată în fazele de reabilitare, consolidare și extindere și instituțiile și persoanele cu proprietăți învecinate amplasamentului.
Se preconizează că proiectul va avea un impact negativ redus asupra personalului actual al ISU-BS și DPC și asupra proprietăților învecinate. Cu toate acestea, zgomotul și praful generat în cadrul lucrărilor de construire, procesul de relocare a personalului și alte inconveniențe care pot fi întâmpinate de comunitatea locală din zona sediului ca urmare a acestor lucrări, constituie puncte de plecare ale procesului de implicare a posibilelor părți afectate/interesate. În acest sens, subproiectul își propune să creeze mijloace menite interacțiunii și implicării acestor persoane/instituții, pentru a înțelege preocupările, disconfortul și sugestiile lor și pentru a atenua pe cât posibil impacturile adverse asupra lor. Principiul director al procesului de consultare și implicare este orientat în jurul practicilor de incluziune, prin acțiuni care promovează egalitatea de șanse și nondiscriminarea și elimină barierele împotriva celor care sunt adesea excluși din procesele de dezvoltare, cum ar fi femeile, copiii, persoanele sărace și defavorizate, persoanele cu dizabilități, minorități, asigurându-se că vocea tuturor poate fi exprimată în raport cu beneficiile și impactul investiției.
Acțiunile de implicare prevăzute în cadrul acestui PMSM includ proceduri de informare publică, consultări publice, acoperire mass media și interacțiune virtuală sau directă cu părțile afectate, respectând în același timp protocoalele de distanțare socială și practicile de igienă impuse de contextul actual. Acțiunile de comunicare și informare vor cădea în responsabilitatea expertului social al UIP, împreună cu responsabilul de comunicare din cadrul UIP și cu sprijinul personalului de comunicare al ISU-BS Călărași.

Mecanismul de soluționare a petițiilor/reclamațiilor din cadrul proiectului

Mecanismul de soluționare a petițiilor/reclamațiilor este destinat să ofere tuturor părților potențial afectate un mijloc de a-și exprima preocupările sau de a face sugestii legate de implementarea subproiectului. Mecanismul dedicat reclamațiilor (e-mail dedicat, secțiune de reclamații pe site, procesul de soluționare a reclamațiilor) va fi promovat în timpul procesului de informare și consultare publică. În plus, față de canalele existente la nivelul IGSU, o cutie poștală dedicată primirii de reclamații sau sugestii va fi instalată la locația amplasamentului alături de un panou informativ cu detalii legate de opțiunile de petiționare (reclamații, sugestii, întrebări și complimente), intervalul de timp dedicat soluționării și trimiterii de răspunsuri, etc. În acest sens, desi nu fac obiectul practicilor existente, reclamațiile anonime vor fi luate în considerare și incluse în revizuirea săptămânală de către expertul social al UIP.

Informarea și consultarea publică a PMSM-ului.

Prezentul Plan este supus unui process de consultare și dezbatere publică în perioada 24 martie - 4 aprilie 2022 iar sugestiile venite din partea părților/persoanelor interesate vor fi analizate și incluse în forma finală a documentului.

Culmea situaţiilor de urgenţă: sediul ISU Călăraşi, într-o clădire cu risc seismic ridicat. Imobilul va fi consolidat

25 martie 2022, 11:06 de Ionela Stănilă Devino fan

Salvează în arhivă

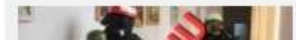
cuvinte cheie: stiri din calarasi, consolidare, sediu, isu, modernizare

0 comentarii

Sediul ISU Călăraşi va fi consolidat FOTO Facebook/ISU Călăraşi

Sediul ISU Călăraşi va fi consolidat şi modernizat. Clădirea, construită în urmă cu 36 de ani, prezintă risc seismic. Pe timpul lucrărilor, unitatea se mută într-un sediu provizoriu.

ŞTIRI PE ACEEA ŞI TEMĂ



Proiectul este derulat de Inspectoratul General pentru Situaţii de Urgenţă, este finanţat de Banca Mondială şi Guvernul României, şi are drept scop creşterea rezilienţei infrastructurii critice de răspuns la dezastre si situatii de urgentă.

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Consolidarea, mansardarea și refuncționalizarea sediului ISUJ Călărași

SERVICII DECONCENTRATE | OCTAVIAN CĂJU | 28 MARTIE 2022 | ACCESĂRI: 186

Inspectoratul pentru Situații de Urgență "Barbu Știrbei" al Județului Călărași este beneficiar al proiectului Consolidarea Managementului Riscului la

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04 Aprilie 2022

S-a semnat contractul de proiectare și execuție lucrări privind str. București, respectiv str. Prel. București

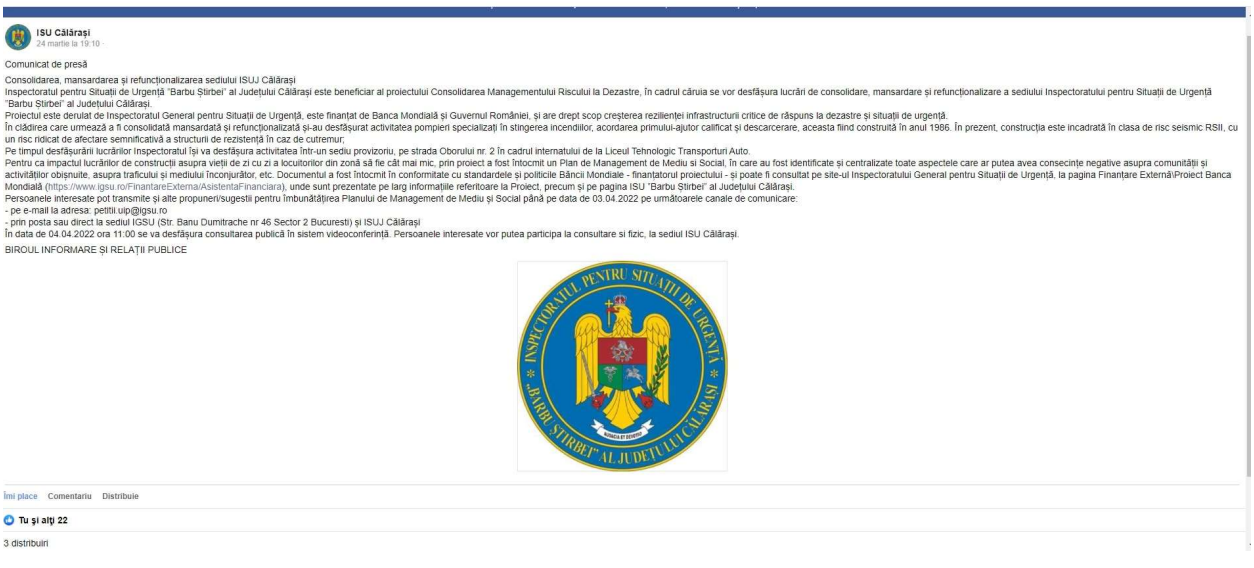
04 Aprilie 2022

info

Consolidarea, mansardarea și refuncționalizarea sediului ISUJ Călărași

by infomuntenia.ro
• 24/03/2022, 22:10

Comunicat de presă. Inspectoratul pentru Situații de Urgență ”Barbu Știrbei” al Județului Călărași este beneficiar al


ISU Călărași
24 martie la 19:10 ·

Comunicat de presă

Consolidarea, mansardarea și refuncționalizarea sediului ISUJ Călărași
Inspectoratul pentru Situații de Urgență "Barbu Știrbei" al Județului Călărași este beneficiar al proiectului Consolidarea Managementului Riscului la Dezastre, în cadrul căruia se vor desfășura lucrări de consolidare, mansardare și refuncționalizare a sediului Inspectoratului pentru Situații de Urgență "Barbu Știrbei" al Județului Călărași.
Proiectul este derulat de Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, este finanțat de Banca Mondială și Guvernul României, și are drept scop creșterea rezilienței infrastructurii critice de răspuns la dezastre și situații de urgență.
În clădirea care urmează a fi consolidată mansardată și refuncționalizată și-au desfășurat activitatea pompierii specializați în stingerea incendiilor, acordarea primului-ajutor calificat și descarcerare, aceasta fiind construită în anul 1986. În prezent, construcția este incadrată în clasa de risc seismic RSII, cu un risc ridicat de afectare semnificativă a structurii de rezistență în caz de cutremur;
Pe timpul desfășurării lucrărilor Inspectoratul își va desfășura activitatea într-un sediu provizoriu, pe strada Oborului nr. 2 în cadrul internatului de la Liceul Tehnologic Transporturi Auto.
Pentru ca impactul lucrărilor de construcții asupra vieții de zi cu zi a locuitorilor din zonă să fie cât mai mic, prin proiect a fost întocmit un Plan de Management de Mediu si Social, în care au fost identificate și centralizate toate aspectele care ar putea avea consecințe negative asupra comunității și activităților obișnuite, asupra traficului și mediului înconjurător, etc. Documentul a fost întocmit în conformitate cu standardele și politicile Băncii Mondiale - finanțatorul proiectului - și poate fi consultat pe site-ul Inspectoratului General pentru Situații de Urgență, la pagina Finanțare Externă\Proiect Banca Mondială (https://www.igsu.ro/FinantareExterna/AsistentaFinanciara), unde sunt prezentate pe larg informațiile referitoare la Proiect, precum și pe pagina ISU "Barbu Știrbei" al Județului Călărași.
Persoanele interesate pot transmite și alte propuneri/sugestii pentru îmbunătățirea Planului de Management de Mediu și Social până pe data de 03.04.2022 pe următoarele canale de comunicare:
- pe e-mail la adresa: petitii.uip@igsu.ro
- prin posta sau direct la sediul IGSU (Str. Banu Dumitrache nr 46 Sector 2 Bucuresti) și ISUJ Călărași
În data de 04.04.2022 ora 11:00 se va desfășura consultarea publică în sistem videoconferință. Persoanele interesate vor putea participa la consultare si fizic, la sediul ISU Călărași.

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