

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of Police Precinct 14 Bucharest



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ABBREVIATIONS

BPP14	Bucharest Police Precinct no.14
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Environmental Permit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ECA	Environmental Competent Authority
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GD	Government Decision
B.G.P.D.	Bucharest General Police Directorate
GEO	Government Emergency Ordinance
GIRP	General Inspectorate of Romanian Police
MoEWF	Minister of the Environment, Water and Forests
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
OJR	Official Journal of Romania
OP	Operational Policy
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RENAR	Romanian national conformity accreditation body
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General Background

The Romanian Police is part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and is the specialized institution of the state which exercises powers regarding the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the private and public property, the prevention and detection of crimes, the observance of order and public peace, in accordance with the legal framework.

According to the provisions of Government Decision no. 557 of August 3, 2016 on the management of risk types, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the lead authority, coordinating the actions carried out to ensure the management of the risk types, and the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police is a subordinated authority, possessing the appropriate competences and capabilities for the support of the responsible authorities with a key role in managing risk types.

In fulfilling its tasks on the intervention in case of emergency situations, the Romanian Police is coordinated by the Department for Emergency Situations at the level of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In that regard, GIRP and its field units are working closely with the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES), the General Inspectorate of Romanian Gendarmerie (GIRG) and its field units and other relevant institutions, as per the chain of command and decision making process established within the regulations of MoIA, as well as according to protocol which defines specific cooperation between GIRP and GIES for joint efforts to limit and counter negative consequences of these kind of emergencies.

GIRP is currently implementing the project "**Improving Resilience and Emergency Response**", as defined by the Loan Agreement for financing the project, signed by the Government of Romania and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Bucharest, on July 10th, 2019 and ratified by Law 89/2020.

The objective of the project is to increase the resilience of the Romanian Police in critical emergency and disaster response facilities and to strengthen the institutional capacities for emergency preparedness and response.

The project has 3 key components: (1) component 1 – resilience of emergency response buildings; (2) institutional capacity and awareness-raising; (3) project management.

The main objective of component 1 is to improve the seismic safety and disaster resilience of the Romanian Police and Emergency response buildings by investing in infrastructure building, structural consolidation and modernization.

The investment objectives were grouped in 4 (four) lots, according to a number of criteria and priorities, among them the importance of the building for the Romanian Police from the point of view of emergency management, the year of construction, seismic risk, the population served.

This ESMP is based on the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which outlines the procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project in order to ensure compliance with the World Bank's Policies, including Operational Policy (OP)/ Bank's Policy (BP) 4.01 - Environmental Assessment; OP/BP 4.11 - Tangible Cultural Resources; OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Displacement and the Bank's policy on access to information, and with legislation and normative and legal acts which regulate, in Romania, the process of preparation and implementation of environmental protection requirements and with social standards regarding the implementation of development projects. The objective of these compliances is to ensure that the project activities are sustainable from the point of view of social and environmental protection throughout the

implementation cycle, providing the staff of the MoIA, GIRP, CPI (County Police Inspectorate), Works Contractor and sub-Works Contractor and consultants involved with an adequate institutional, regulatory and technical framework for this purpose.

Project Objective and Components - Project Strengthening Disaster Risk Management

This project is the first in a series of investments aimed at increasing the long-term resilience of the physical infrastructure for responding to disasters and climate change. In this regard, the most important need addressed by the project is the provision of disaster resilience and functionally modern emergency response facilities.

The objective of the project is to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure for response to disasters and emergency situations and to strengthen the capacities of the public administration in the sense of disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

Objectives of the Social and Environmental Management Plan

In accordance with the social and environmental policies of the World Bank, the project is subject to a set of procedures and operations aimed at ensuring the avoidance or mitigation of any negative impacts generated by the project on the environment and local communities, as a result of the demolition, construction and use of the future building. This Environmental and Social Management Plan presents the baseline conditions of the site, the expected benefits and risks in terms of environmental and local community safeguards, as well as the proposed measures to reduce the potential risks.

Objective of the Environmental Assessment (EA)

The objective of the EA is to analyse the challenges of the project in relation to the environmental protection and the local community and to ensure that these aspects are identified, addressed in a way that reduces potential risks and monitored during the implementation of the project, in accordance with the WB requirements and the Romanian legislation related to environmental protection and society.

Location and site characteristics

Police Precinct 14 operates in the building located in Bucharest, Oițelor str., no. 10, district 4. The land is identified by the cadastral number 209867 according to the Land Registry no. 3344 consisting of an area of 1,339 sqm, having five bodies with the following destinations: C1 - Main building – Police Precinct Headquarters, C2, C3, C4, C5 - Annexes. The main body was built in 1965 and is currently in an advanced phase of degradation, with a high risk of collapse in the event of an earthquake.

Classification of the environmental assessment of the sub-project by the procedure of the financing institution

The project was classified in Category B related to the environmental impact assessment carried out within the framework of World Bank projects. In this case, it is necessary to carry out an environmental impact assessment and prepare an ESMP, built on WB policies and national standards related to the environmental impact assessment. The ESMP of this subproject will be used during the implementation of the project, and the main provisions of the document will be reflected in the technical documentation necessary for the investment.

Environmental impacts and risks identified at sub-project level

The general conclusions of the ESMP reveal the possibility of negative, short-term impacts on air, soil, water and acoustic environment, especially during civil engineering works. Environmental aspects that may be associated with the activities of the sub-project include: noise generation; impact on soil and water following leakages related to construction works; disruption of traffic during construction work; air emissions, especially dust and waste resulting from work; and the safety of workers. Moreover, given the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, there are concerns about the health and safety at work of the workers employed in the construction works, who may be at risk of contracting the virus if national hygiene and social distancing protocols are not consistently observed, as well as risks associated with the improper disposal of protective equipment used by them to prevent the surface transmission of COVID infection.

However, these adverse effects will be temporary and site-specific and can be prevented by implementing appropriate measures to avoid and/or mitigate the effects.

Social impacts and risks identified at the level of the sub-project

The main results of the social screening process and the feasibility study indicate a low level of social risks. The demolition and construction works will not involve the acquisition of private land or the occurrence of economic losses at the level of private property in the vicinity of the investment objective.

The subproject will generate, in particular, a positive social impact at the level of the community by: ensuring a healthy and safe environment for the existing and future members of the staff of Police Precinct 14, reducing the risks of collapse and injury in the event of an earthquake, contributing to the process of adaptation to climate change, promoting gender equality and universal access to the new facilities, thus promoting equal and non-discriminatory treatment among the staff of Police Precinct 14.

As regards the possibility of negative social impacts, they are related to the relocation process of Police Precinct 14 and the working conditions at the level of the temporary location, as well as disturbances to neighbouring properties created by the construction works and teams. Potential disturbances may include: discomfort of neighbours caused by temporary pollution with noise and dust; possible interruptions of utilities for neighbouring properties at the time of connecting gas, water, sewerage, electricity to the new buildings; possible damage to private property in the event of accidents during demolition works; potential deficiencies in the response capacity of Police Precinct 14 during the temporary relocation process; health and safety risks related to the demolition, construction and relocation of the staff of Police Precinct 14, the temporary increase in traffic congestion and the risks of road accident during the transport of demolition waste and building materials. Public consultations have revealed the possibility of the site organization to make use of private parking spots belonging to the owners' association from a residential unit of apartments across the road of the Precinct 14. Further consultations identified potential compensation frameworks that will be enacted if this solution is preferred by the Contractor, after signing the works contract. Also, the school and the nursery neighbouring the sub-project location have raised their views in relation to health and safety actions that need to be in place during construction works.

Moreover, considering the uncertainty surrounding the Covid 19 pandemic the investment will constantly observe national and local protocols on hygiene practices and social distancing.

Appropriate planning, public information, consultations with affected parties, grievance redress mechanisms and monitoring procedures are provided for by the ESMP in order to avoid or keep these potential impacts to a minimum.

The environmental and social management plan

The ESMP associated with the sub-project for Police Precinct 14 includes, in addition to the social and environmental policies of the World Bank, a description of the policies, the legal and institutional framework in Romania regarding the environmental assessment, the management of environmental protection, the social protection policies and other technical norms applicable to the investment. This plan also includes:

- (a) actions aimed at mitigating the identified adverse impacts;
- (b) the monitoring plan for the implementation of ESMP;
- (c) subproject beneficiaries;
- (d) legal framework. .

Measures to reduce environmental risk

ESMP supports the prevention, and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts associated with the subproject to an acceptable level. This can be achieved through the continuous adaptation and effective implementation of environmental protection measures, including a careful selection of sub-project interventions, which would avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on the environment in the neighbouring urban area; the demolition of old buildings and structures and the carrying out of construction works for new buildings in a way that prevents as far as possible the felling of trees, the destruction of the landscape of green spaces on the site, and air and soil pollution; ensuring the safety and health of work during welding operations etc.

Measures to reduce social risks

ESMP includes mitigation measures designed to avoid or reduce the negative impacts that the implementation of the subproject may have on the staff of Police Precinct 14, neighbouring properties or on members of the local community. Regarding the demolition and construction works, the subproject implementation team will ensure that the planning activities are sensitive to health and safety. In order to identify and communicate with possible affected persons, the preparation of the investment involves a process of consultation with relevant stakeholders, the organisation of a public debate and the provision of a functioning system for receiving and dealing with complaints from project affected persons. For specific situations, such as the potential use of parking spots or specific needs of the school and nursery surrounding the site, sustained engagement will ensure that stakeholders' views are taken into account to reduce any disturbances or inconveniences created by the works.

Monitoring social and environmental aspects

Monitoring of social and environmental aspects during the implementation of the sub-project will ensure a flow of information about the social and environmental impact of the works and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This information allows the client and the Bank to assess the success of measures to avoid / reduce negative impacts and allows corrective measures to be taken when appropriate. The monitoring section of the ESMP offers:

- (a) details of the monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, the methods to be used, the sampling locations, the frequency of monitoring; and

(b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure the early detection of conditions requiring special impact mitigation measures and (ii) provide information on the progress and results of actions foreseen in this ESMP.

Supervision and reporting of social and environmental aspects

The implementation of the measures provided for in the ESMP will be periodically supervised by the social and environmental experts from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), according to the monitoring schedule, as well as by the WB (during its supervisory missions) and by the local inspectors of the environmental authorities. Moreover, the PIU experts will present summarized semi-annual information about the implementation of the ESMP, as part of the Progress Reports that will be submitted to the World Bank.

Integration of ESMP in project documentation

The provisions of the ESMP will be reflected in the design documentation of the sub-project, being subsequently provided in the specifications and the material estimates related to the works contracts. In addition, Works Contractor will be required to include the costs associated with the implementation and monitoring of ESMP in their financial offers and will have to comply with the provisions of the ESMP during the implementation of the sub-project's activities.

Institutional framework for the implementation of the ESMP

The environmental and social (E&S) experts of the PIU are directly responsible for the implementation of the ESMP at all stages of the project. Many of the responsibilities under mitigation measures are the responsibility of Works Contractor, meaning that the E&S experts will have to supervise and monitor their implementation.

However, at the level of each sub-project, local expertise is needed to support the preparation of ESMP (e.g. initial conditions of the site, relationship with local media, organisation of the public consultation process, etc.), but also during the implementation. The following staff members at the level of the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police (GIRP) are expected to carry out support activities for the social and environmental experts within the PIU: the public relations officer and the person responsible for receiving and solving complaints at territorial level, namely the staff of the territorial police structure designated to handle the complaint, staff with environmental duties at County Police Inspectorate/Bucharest General Police Directorate will underpin the monitoring process.

Stakeholder involvement and public information

The main stakeholders of the subproject of BPP14 are the local community, the current staff of Police Precinct 14, the workforce employed in the demolition and construction phases and the institutions and people with properties adjacent to the site, specifically the owners' association that uses parking lots that might be used for temporary site organization, the school and the nursery, as well as the residents of the near-by apartment buildings.

The project is expected to have low negative impact on the current staff of Police Precinct 14 and on neighbouring properties. However, the noise and the air emissions generated in the construction works, the process of relocation of personnel and other inconveniences that may be encountered by the local community as a result of these works are starting points of the process of engaging possible affected/interested parties. In this regard, the sub-project aims to create means for the interaction and involvement of these people/institutions, in order to understand their concerns, discomfort and suggestions and to mitigate as much as possible the adverse impacts on them. The guiding principle

of the consultation and engagement process is geared around inclusion practices, through actions that promote equal opportunities and non-discrimination and remove barriers against those who are often excluded from development processes, such as women, children, the poor and disadvantaged, people with disabilities, minorities, ensuring that the voice of all can be expressed in relation to the benefits and impact of the investment.

The involvement actions provided for under this ESMP include public information procedures, public consultations, media coverage and virtual or direct interaction with the affected parties. Where there are in-person interactions, local social distancing protocols and hygiene practices will be adhered to. The communication and information actions will fall under the responsibility of the social expert of the PIU, working closely with the support of the communication staff of the GIRP.

The complaints / grievance redress mechanism within the project

The mechanism for dealing with petitions/complaints is intended to provide all potentially affected parties with a means to express their concerns or make suggestions related to the implementation of the sub-project. The complaints mechanism (dedicated e-mail, complaints section on the website, complaints process) will be promoted during the public information and consultation process. In addition to the existing channels at the GIRP level, a mailbox dedicated to receiving complaints or suggestions will be installed on the site's location along with an information panel with details of the petitioning options including complaints, suggestions, questions and compliments), the time frame dedicated to solving and sending answers, etc. In this regard, although they are not subject to existing practices, anonymous complaints will be taken into account and included in the weekly review by the PIU social expert. A dedicated email address with specific confidential clauses has been set-up to address any potential grievances related to gender based violence cases associated with the investment.

Information and public consultation of the ESMP

This plan has been subject to a consultation and debate process with all stakeholders. The public consultation meeting took place on 18 July 2022 in a hybrid system, at GIRP headquarters, 15 Stefan cel Mare str., and online.

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

I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

I.1. INTRODUCTION

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents the social and environmental impact and related measures to reduce the risks generated by the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new building for Police Precinct 14. This investment is part of the World Bank-funded Improving Resilience and Emergency Response Project. This sub-project will involve the demolition of current buildings and the construction of a new multifunctional, energy-efficient building with improved working conditions for the staff of Police Precinct 14 and facilities aimed at the inclusion of persons with disabilities and non-discriminatory treatment towards women.

This ESMP is based on the Environmental and Social Management Framework ([ESMF](#)) that was developed in the initial phase of the Improving Resilience and Emergency Response Project. This framework document outlines the procedures and mechanisms that will be triggered by the Project in order to ensure compliance with the World Bank Policies, including Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Policy (BP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 4.11 Tangible Cultural Resources, OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Displacement and the Bank's policy on access to information, and with the legislation and normative and legal acts regulating, in Romania, the process of preparation and implementation of environmental protection requirements and with social standards on the implementation of development projects. The objective of these compliances is to ensure that the project activities are sustainable from the point of view of social and environmental protection throughout the implementation cycle, providing in this way the MoIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) staff, the GIRP, the Works Contractor and the sub-Works Contractor and the involved consultants with an adequate institutional, normative and technical framework for this purpose.

I.2. CONTEXT

ROLE OF GIRP IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

The Romanian Police is part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and is the specialized institution of the state which exercises powers regarding the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the private and public property, the prevention and detection of crimes, the observance of order and public peace, in accordance with the legal framework.

In accordance with Law 218 of 2002, the Romanian Police has the following tasks circumscribed to the field of emergency situations: to protect life, physical integrity and freedom of persons, private and public property, other legitimate rights and interests of citizens and the community as follows:

- to apply measures to maintain public order and peace, citizen safety, prevent and combat the criminal phenomenon, and identify and counteract the actions of elements that affect the life, freedom, health and integrity of individuals, private and public property, and of other legitimate interests of the community;
- provides support, according to the law, to the central and local public administration authorities in order to carry out their activity;
- participates, in accordance with the law, together with other units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in collaboration with troops of the Ministry of National Defense, civil protection units and other bodies provided by law, activities for rescue and evacuation of persons and property endangered by fires, explosions, accidents, epidemics, natural disasters and catastrophes, as well as limiting and removing the consequences of such events.

The Romanian Police, through its structures at both central and territorial level, carry out activities and missions to support emergency response actions, both before and during or after the emergency situation occurred. The main support functions performed by the Romanian Police are to notify, warn and alert the central and local authorities about a situation / state of emergency, to identify and investigate the scene, to provide support on the IT&C, to participate in search-rescue actions, unblocking victims of accidents and access routes, measures for the protection of the population, neutralization of hazardous, explosive, radioactive materials, to ensure transportation, to carry out the CBRN depollution and decontamination, to maintain, secure and restore public order during emergency situations, and to restore the provisional state of normality.

GENERAL CONTEXT

Geophysical and climate-related disasters pose a considerable threat to Romania's efforts to alleviate poverty and to its sustainable economic growth, with disaster losses growing as climate change and urbanization occur. Romania is prone to a range of natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, floods, droughts, and extreme weather, which have resulted in significant physical, social, and financial impacts over recent decades. Since 1990, 77 severe disaster events¹ were recorded in Romania, including 44 floods, 15 extreme temperature events, seven storms, two earthquakes, one drought, and one landslide, resulting in over US\$3.5 billion of direct damage.² Disaster impacts are increasing for several reasons, including increased exposure of people and economic assets, insufficient funding for risk reduction, and climate change effects.

To ensure effective emergency preparedness and response, numerous Romanian agencies from different administrative levels of government work in coordination with the private sector and civil society. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) is the lead authority for preparedness and response activities for all types of disasters in the country. Through its Department of Emergency Situations (DES), the MoIA coordinates key agencies involved in emergency response, including the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES), the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie (GIRP), and the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police (GIRP). In the event of an emergency, the Gendarmerie and the Police complement the response efforts led by GIES and provide the necessary boots on the ground to save lives and protect property. In the event of a major emergency that requires a national response, the National Committee for Special Emergency Situations (NCSES) can be convened. The NCSES comprises minister – or state secretary – level representatives of all government ministries, including the MoIA and the Ministry of Public Finance (MoPF).

With more than 50,000 police staff, the Romanian Police plays an important operational role in emergency preparedness and response in the country. The institution consists of the General Inspectorate and the subordinated territorial units (i.e., the Bucharest General Police Directorate and 41 county police inspectorates). Its primary functions include protecting rights and freedom, protecting property, preventing and investigating crimes, and maintaining public order. The Romanian Police are also mandated to provide operational support during emergencies, including search and rescue operations, coordination and enforcement of evacuation routes and traffic control, and first responder operations. To cite a recent example, 4,480 police officers were mobilized to coordinate traffic control and support evacuation efforts in response to the June 2018 floods.

¹ To be classified as a disaster, an event must conform to at least one of the following criteria: 10 or more dead, 100 or more affected, declaration of state of emergency, or call for international assistance. D. Guha-Sapir, R. Below, and Ph. Hoyois, EM-DAT: The CRED/OFDA International Disaster Database, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium, www.emdat.be.

² Data are from Guha-Sapir, Below, and Hoyois, EM-DAT.

Despite recent improvements in the institutional, legal and operational aspects of disaster risk management, Romania continues to face challenges in disaster response, including in efforts to save lives and reduce damage to property. The first challenge arises from the deteriorated quality of its essential service buildings. Emergency personnel cannot carry out essential disaster response activities if their own facilities—e.g., fire stations or Police buildings—are damaged in the disaster. In the worst case, first responders can be among the first casualties. To address this challenge, the World Bank is currently supporting efforts to improve the seismic resilience of police stations managed by GIRP. Given that emergencies often occur with little or no warning, effective response requires a high level of readiness to act, which in turn requires prior planning, the availability of essential emergency equipment, and continuous training for all actors involved.

Romania is committed to improving disaster risk management (DRM), improving the country's emergency response system as a national priority. These improvements include the improvement of early warning systems and information management, the modernisation of search and rescue equipment, the integration of preparedness and response procedures for medical and non-medical emergencies, as well as the development of information campaigns and information applications for citizens. In 2008, the government also introduced compulsory residential insurance (Natural Disaster Insurance Pool [NDIP]) to cover losses caused by earthquakes, floods and landslides; currently, about 20% of the owners are covered.

I.3. PROJECT CONCEPT ON IMPROVING RESILIENCE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Project development objective

The current project's objective is to enhance the resilience of critical disaster and response facilities and to strengthen the institutional capacities for emergency preparedness and response within GIRP.

Project objective and components - Improving resilience and emergency response

The project has three key components: (i) Resilience of Preparedness and Emergency Response Infrastructure, (ii) Institutional Capacity and Public Awareness, and (iii) Project Management.

Component 1: Resilience of Emergency Response Facilities seeks to improve the seismic safety and disaster and climate resilience of critical disaster and emergency response buildings managed by Police through investments in building infrastructure, structural strengthening, and modernization. This is especially important given that all buildings were constructed before 1990—i.e., before modern seismic and building codes were established. Improvements will ensure that these critical buildings are fully operational before, during, and after all types of events, including earthquakes, floods, storms, and extreme weather events, by incorporating measures to improve the resilience of the associated lifeline systems for each building (e.g. energy, water, and communications connectivity). In addition, the buildings will receive energy efficiency improvements that align with EU and Romanian regulations.

About 37 buildings were identified by the Government as being of major importance in the system of preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters and having a high risk of partial or complete collapse during an earthquake, out of which 9 units were selected for implementing the project. The inability of one or more of these buildings to be fully operational in an earthquake, storm or flood event would create a significant gap in the response capacity of the government. This subset of buildings represents a small part of the total number of public buildings in Romania that are at risk of collapse or serious damage. However, this project aims to develop systems, frameworks and data for a possible large-scale risk reduction programme. The project will also show the benefits of this

approach for short-term progress, such as improving utility and energy efficiency, as well as reducing long-term risks and adapting to climate change, as a visible sign of the government's commitment to reducing risks, as well as progress in this area. This is particularly important given the limited progress made in Romania in recent decades in reducing risks.

Proposed activities: The structural retrofitting, functional upgrading, and energy efficiency investments would include financing of (i) preparation, review, and analysis of the technical surveys, energy efficiency audits, feasibility studies, and technical designs; (ii) civil works for retrofitting or reconstruction of priority facilities, including improvement of their functionalities according to the relevant standards in place, improving energy efficiency, and strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure services such as electrical, water, and telecommunication systems (e.g. through the installation of generators, water storage facilities, and backup communications); and (iii) supervision of construction works. This component will also finance communication activities to inform local communities where facilities are being retrofitted or reconstructed.

Component 2: Institutional capacity and public awareness

Institutional Capacity and Public Awareness seeks to enhance institutional capacity for emergency preparedness and response through the following proposed activities: (i) purchasing equipment and conducting drills and practice sessions, workshops, and trainings to strengthen the operational readiness of Police personnel and to improve coordination mechanisms with the other agencies involved in emergency response; (ii) planning seismic risk reduction and climate resilience investments to help guide future evidence-based priority investments by the Police to enhance the resilience of emergency facilities; and (iii) conducting public awareness and outreach campaigns to let local communities know how they can reduce their risks and prepare for an event; campaigns will explain the key roles of the Police in emergency interventions and clearly communicate the objective of the physical investments under Component 1.

The objective pursued by this component is to improve the level of understanding of disaster and climate risks in Romania, with emphasis on the implementation of a national risk reduction program and an investment strategy, through which to direct the investments carried out in the later stages of the Project. The component will focus on financing activities that:

- Improve the hazard, exposure and vulnerability to risk datasets that are critical to prioritising risk reduction actions, as well as the financing of activities aimed at carrying out additional risk modelling operations for all types of natural hazards;
- Aim to apply a forward-looking approach to planning investments in conditions of resilience to disasters and climate change;
- Aim to develop a well-established priority investment package to support the consolidation of critical buildings existing on the territory of the country; and aims at developing projects, communications activities and other activities to strengthen the capacity of the public administration to implement and manage large-scale rehabilitation programmes. This work would also support, in the context of a long-term investment plan, the contracting of rehabilitation projects for investment activities that could be envisaged at later stages.

Component 3: Project Management will support all costs related to project implementation and strengthening of staff capacity in operations management, such as external technical specialists, consultants for procurement, prioritization of subprojects, management of social and environmental safeguard issues, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and project reporting, as necessary. This component will also support incremental operational expenses of the project implementation units, as well as costs for goods, consulting services, non-consulting services, trainings, and audits.

Buildings covered by the project

A number of 37 units, out of about 3,000 Police units across Romania, totalling 40 buildings have been identified by GIRP as both critical to emergency response and at high risk of partial damage or complete damage during an earthquake or other natural disaster event, out of which 9 units were selected for implementing the project. The selected buildings are public assets of the MoIA managed by GIRP (and thus, no resettlement or land acquisition is expected) and are located across 2 counties across Romania and Bucharest. The selected buildings, however, represent a small subset of the overall inventory of at-risk public buildings that require reconstruction or retrofitting, and this project will seek to help the GIRP establish the capacity, systems, frameworks, and data for an eventual long-term risk reduction program to address this challenge.

All buildings included under this project are police units, with administrative offices as their main function. In cases of emergencies, the units would become the focal points for the information exchange with the MoIA and other institutions involved in civil protection actions. Also they can serve as operational centres for search/rescue missions, identification and prioritization of victims and other related activities.

I.4. RATIONALE OF THE ESMP ELABORATION

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents the mitigation, monitoring and institutional strengthening measures to be followed during the implementation and operation of the investments related to the project / subproject, in order to avoid or diminish the negative impacts on the environment and the community. For projects / sub-projects with intermediate environmental risk (category B), an ESMP can be an effective way to summarise the activities needed to reduce possible negative impacts in the social and environmental sphere.

The purpose of the ESMP

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is designed to guide the implementation and operation of a project in a way that eliminates or reduces to an acceptable level negative social and environmental impacts; such a plan shall include the actions necessary to achieve those objectives in practice.

The environmental assessment (EA) for category 'B' projects may also lead to a project / site-specific ESMP preparation. However, the impact of the subproject "Demolition and rebuilding the headquarters of Police Precinct no. 14" is considered to be especially specific to the site.

The ESMP provides a set of procedures based on which the GIRP will develop and implement management systems, programs, processes and internal procedures that regulate the social, environmental and health and safety effects at work and that will establish a basis for the efficient mitigation of adverse impacts, maximizing the positive impact, defining institutional responsibilities, and drawing the indicative costs for the implementation of ESMP.

ESMP Objectives

The objective of the ESMP is to ensure that the social and environmental impacts that may occur in the implementation of the sub-project activities are adequately addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, integrated in the processes of implementation and operation of the sub-project, in order to ensure the protection of the environment and human health. This objective is in line with the ESMF approved by the project.

The specific objectives of this document include the following:

- Description of the existing state of the environment and of the socio-economic context at the Headquarters of Police Precinct 14.
- Identification of environmental and social problems / risks associated with existing conditions;
- Developing a plan to mitigate the environmental and social risks associated with the demolition, construction and operation of the sub-project, and consult it with the relevant public and government agencies, as well as with all stakeholders that will be affected;
- Identification of feasible and cost-effective measures that can reduce negative impacts on the environment and society to acceptable levels;
- Identification of monitoring objectives and specification of monitoring methods, related to the assessed impacts and mitigation measures mentioned above;
- Description of institutional arrangements: agencies responsible for carrying out mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for the operation, supervision, execution, monitoring of remedial implementation and actions, financial reporting and staff training) and contractual arrangements to ensure the performance of each entity involved in implementation;

Description of the ESMP approach

The approach of ESMP development is in line with the World Bank's operational policy OP 4.01 - Environmental assessment that focuses on specific processes and procedures, policies and directions in the preparation of the environmental management plan. Also, a number of national and international practices in the field of environmental protection are applicable to this sub-project.

The guiding principles considered in the preparation of this ESMP include:

- Compliance with the social and environmental policies of the World Bank;
- Review of the principles set out in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- Review of the national legal framework for environmental protection and social protection;
- Identification of those construction and / or rehabilitation activities that may have negative effects on the environment and society in each of the sites involving the subproject;
- Determination of the mitigation measures to be taken into account and the procedures for their implementation;
- Defining institutional arrangements for the implementation of activities to mitigate adverse effects on the environment and society, avoiding or reducing them to acceptable levels;
- Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan with responsibilities and indicative costs for implementation.

This ESMP presents the environmental impact and mitigation measures related to the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new building for BPP14 (Bucharest Police Precinct 14). It is based on data collected in the feasibility study and the social and environmental screening process that identified potential risks related to the demolition and construction process and is expected to be updated on the basis of the detailed design documentation and public consultation of this document.

II. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

II.1. NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

This section briefly describes the main environmental regulations and standards existing in Romania, relevant for the implementation of the subproject and refers to the institutions at local and national level that are responsible for issuing permits and approvals and for applying environmental and social standards. A more comprehensive list of the legal and institutional framework is set out in Annex 1. Environmental protection framework - Some of the most important legal acts governing environmental protection can be found in the table below:

Legislation	Purpose
<p>Law no. 292/2018 on the assessment of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment, published in OJ 1043 of 10.12.2018.</p> <p>Law no. 22/2001 on the ratification of the Convention on environmental impact assessment in a cross-border context, as amended, published in paragraph 1 (OM) no. 105 01.03.2001 of the OM.</p>	<p>EIA is carried out to identify and quantify the environmental impact generated by public and private projects, and to identify the necessary measures to prevent and mitigate the environmental negative impact of the project. Social protection aspects, assessed by health and social experts, are included in the dedicated chapter of EIA.</p> <p>The EIA procedure ensures the conditions for public access to information and to decision making.</p> <p>Where projects are likely to have a transboundary impact, the consultation with the states and public of these states is carried out through agreed on procedures for disclosure of the project content, EIA Report, and any other requested information that are not subject to confidentiality conditions.</p>
<p>Law no. 481 of 8 November 2004 on civil protection</p>	<p>Envisages an integrated set of activities, specific measures and organizational, technical, operational, humanitarian and public information tasks, planned, organized and carried out to prevent and reduce disaster risks; the protection of the population; goods and the environment against the negative effects of emergency situations.</p>
<p>Decision no. 878/2005 on public access to environmental information</p>	<p>The request and provision of environmental information shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to environmental justice, signed in Aarhus on 25 June 1998, ratified by Law no. 86/2000, published in the OJR, Part I, no. 224 of 22 May 2000.</p> <p>It ensures the right of access to environmental information held by or for public authorities and establishes the basic conditions, terms and modalities for the exercise of this right.</p>

	<p>Transposes the provisions of 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 2003/4 /EC of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive No 2003/4/EC of 28 January 2003/ 2003/4/ EC of 28 January 20 90/313 / EEC, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (JOEU) No. L 41 of 14 February 2003.</p>
<p>EGO no. 92/2021 on waste management published in OJ no. 820 of 26 08. 2021;</p>	<p>The EGO aims to secure a high level of environmental and population health safeguard through measures settled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preventing and decreasing the amount of waste generated - an efficient wastes management - decreasing the general effects of resources use and increasing their use efficiency, whilst they are essential elements of the transition to circular economy and secure the long-term competitiveness
<p>MoH Order no.119/2014 approving the hygiene and public health norms related to population's life environment</p>	<p>The ministry order establishes norms concerning hygiene for living areas, norms for hygiene in public premises and public utilities, including conditions and emissions limit values for sites where specific activities are developed, in order to protect the health of population.</p> <p>This Order also set the conditions for requesting an Impact Assessment on the State of Population Health (prepared by organisations certified by the Ministry of Health)</p>
<p>EGO no. 68/2007 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, published in the OM of Romania, Part I, no. 446 of 29 June 2007, approved by Law no. 19/2008, with subsequent amendments (Law no. 249/2013 amending EO 68/2007 on environmental liability with reference to the prevention and remedy of environmental damage)</p>	<p>Transposes the provisions of art. 2 para. (1) point (a) of Directive 2004/35 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (JOEU) no. L.143 of 30 April 2004. It establishes an environmental liability framework, based on the polluter-pays principle, in order to prevent environmental damage.</p>
<p>Law no. 50/1991 on the authorization of the execution of construction works, republished, with subsequent amendments and completions (2019).</p>	<p>Regulates the construction field in terms of demolition - see art. 43 letter a. and the amendments approved by Decree by the President of Romania on October 26, 2019.</p>
<p>Law no. 10/1995 on quality in construction.</p>	<p>It regulates demolition in the field of construction.</p>
<p>Norm NP 055-88</p>	<p>The demolition of the construction will be done in compliance with the provisions of the "Provisional Normative Framework on the partial or total demolition of the constructions".</p>

Guide to the execution of GE 022-1997.	Guide on the execution of demolition works of concrete and reinforced concrete constructions.
GD 856/2002	The scope of the GD covers the wastes generated by any operator during its own activity. Provisions still in force of this GD regulate record keeping for waste management and reporting obligations.
Government Decision 766/1997 on the approval of quality regulations in constructions.	It regulates the field of construction/ demolition.

Social impact framework

The Romanian legislation does not require a social impact assessment for investment projects, nor is this a requirement under the permitting procedures for construction works. However, the legal framework that regulates the processes envisioned under this project, include assessment of social benefits and costs, analysis of socio-economic context, provisions for public consultation, assessment of impacts on neighbouring properties, community and occupational health and safety, compensations for any losses incurred in the process.

Both the objectives that are not specifically mentioned by MoH Order 119/2014, and activities not regulated through EIA procedure, are subject of a screening process performed by County/Bucharest Public Health Directorate to decide whether a risk on public health is likely to occur and a Health Impact Assessment study is recommended or not.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, as well as the Permitting procedures include chapters on social aspects that are consistent with the aim of this report.

The main legal acts, by-laws and governmental policies that are relevant for the identification and mitigation of social impacts and risks are listed in Annex 13.

II.2. SAFEGUARD POLICIES OF THE WORLD BANK

The major WB environmental safeguard policy is OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, which is one of ten safeguard policies that the projects submitted for the Bank financing are to comply with.

Ten safeguard policies and the policy on *Access to Information* represent the framework on safeguard mechanisms applied by the WB with the purpose of avoiding adverse impacts on the environment and people's lives and minimizing and mitigating those that cannot be avoided. The safeguard policies are further elaborated in Annex 4.

II.3. CATEGORY OF THE PROJECT AND THE APPLICABLE SAFEGUARD MEASURES

Activities that generate significant or irreversible effects on the environment will not be financed, thus triggering the WB's environmental safeguard policy, OP 4.01, for classification in Environmental Category "B" – partial assessment.

II.4. OTHER SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The project also triggers OP/BP 4.11 Cultural Heritage, with the aim of introducing procedures and responsibilities for the management of works that are carried out in areas with historical and cultural significance and where cultural artefacts are accidentally or accidentally discovered, in order to ensure that the goods that are part of the Cultural Heritage will not be negatively affected by the projects financed by the World Bank.

Regarding OP 4.12 on involuntary relocation, there are no cases of land acquisition, involuntary displacement or economic dislocation within the sub-project associated with the Headquarters of Police Precinct 14. However, in the event that such a situation arises (for example, the risk of a wall collapsing during demolition), the WB team will be informed and a decision will be taken to trigger the application of this procedure in accordance with the given situation.

Finally, the World Bank's access to information policy is applicable to this project, including this ESMP. The World Bank recognises that transparency and accountability are of fundamental importance for raising public awareness and maintaining dialogue about the role and mission of the World Bank on development. This policy is also critical for strengthening good governance, accountability and the effectiveness of the development process.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF POLICE PRECINCT 14

III.1. LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE

The location of the building is in a highly urbanized area in the very centre of Bucharest, in district 4. The current building is surrounded by residential buildings, public institutions and commercial areas. The property is situated under an Urban Protected Area (no. 89, Crişului Area, subzone L1b) specific to a historical diffuse urban setting, defined by a residential area with varied architectural styles.

The specific regime requires the protection of the architectural-urban, historical and natural environmental values that for this area are represented by the street network and specific characteristics. As the building, dating from 1965, is considered as part of the poorly built fund, the construction of the new building is expected to add to the urban character that describes this specific area. The current building is also not registered as an architectural monument, nor situated in the protection zone of an architectural monument.

The construction process and the new building will take into account the current Urban Plan specific to the protected area.



Figure 1. Position of the building and current site in relation to the surrounding area

The land plot currently holds the main building that serves the Precinct and a number of four annexes (two garages, a walking yard and an electricity generator building). The site borders to the North with a two floor residential building at a distance of approximately 9m, to the East with the building of the

“Ion Creangă” High School with a capacity of 950 students and the General School no. 79 with a capacity of 1800 students at approx. 25m. To the South, the site borders the access road to the two educational units and the Crăiasa Zăpezii Nursery with a capacity of 80 children, which is located at a distance of about 10m. On the western side, the building neighbours with Strada Oițelor, a public parking space, followed by green areas and residential buildings (tall residential buildings). All these vicinities can be seen in the figure below.

The eastern wall separating the property of the Precinct from that of the high school is adjoined to an annex that is used by the educational unit as storage. Also, one of the annexes, the garage located on the northern side of the property has been historically used by one of the resident living in the housing units located on the same side. However, there are no conflicts in relation to the property and there is consent in relation to demolishing the annex.

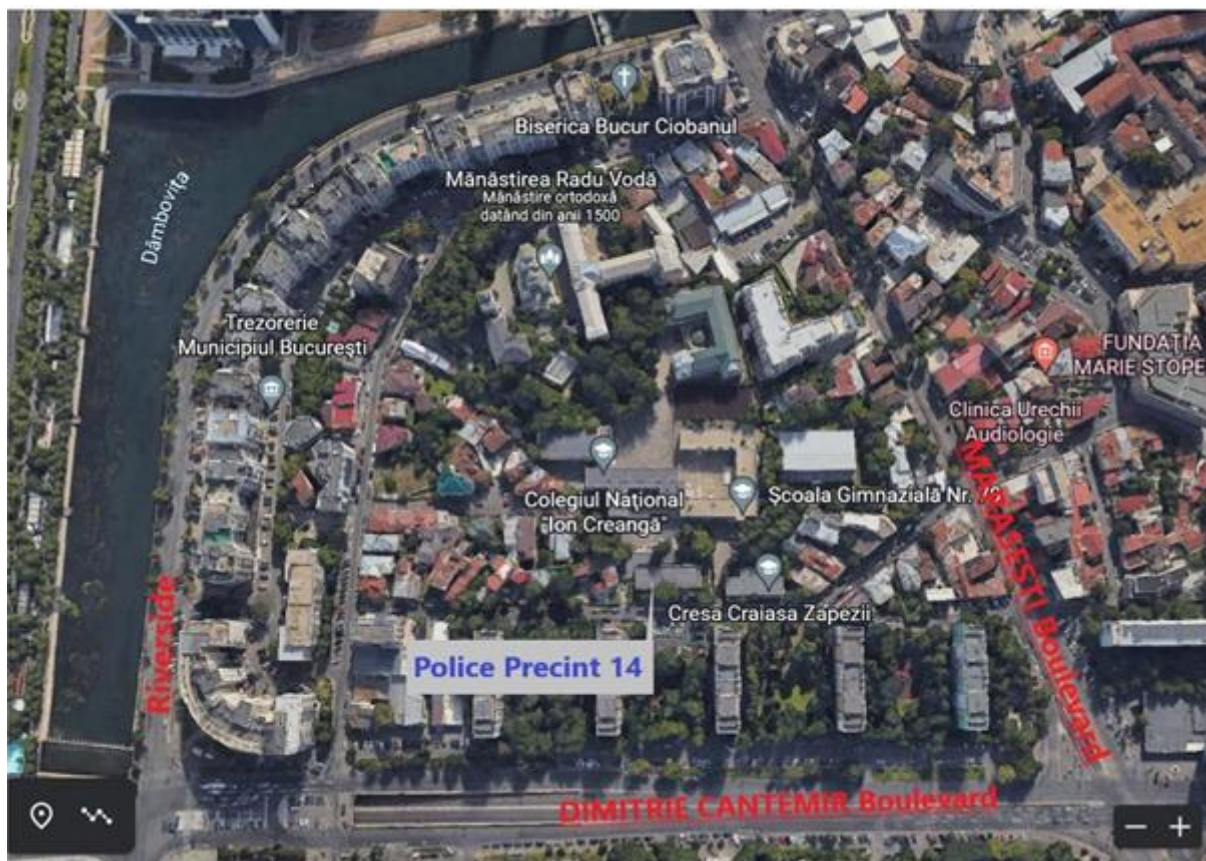


Figure 2. Location of the building within the area

Oițelor str. no. 10, district 4, Bucharest - the studied area - is located in the centre of Bucharest, near Unirii Square.

Description of the land plot:

- The land plot that serves the current and future construction has an area of 1339 sqm in cadastral documents (1342 sqm according to the measurements) and has an approximate rectangular shape.
- The flat dimensions of the land plot are: the northern side - 26.08m; eastern side - 52.95m; southern side - 28.26m; west side - 50.00m.
- On the land plot there is currently a main building that hosts the headquarters of the Police Precinct 14 and the District 4 Police, with a built-up area of 372 sqm and a total floor area of 821 sqm (building C1) and 4 annexes with a cumulated built area of 276 sqm (buildings C2, C3, C4, C5).

- The destination of the existing building: administrative and social cultural constructions (buildings C1, C3), respectively annex constructions (buildings C2, C4, C5) in which the Police Precinct no. 14 and the District 4 Police operate.

In addition to the land plot, the Precinct also uses 12 parking spots in front of the current building. The parking places are owned by the District 4 municipality and leased to the Precinct. Due to the limited space on the available land plot, the parking may be used for construction site purposes. An additional area that is owned by the owner's association of one of the neighbouring apartment buildings and used for parking might also be taken into account by the Works Contractor when organizing the site in the first phase of the works. Specific information is provided in the annex summarizing the results of the public consultation.

Police Precinct no.14 Bucharest provides specialized public service in the interest of the community, as well as state institutions, with the purpose of enforcing the law. The police staff members of BPP14 are allotted to several working lines, such as Public order: proximity, security systems, public safety and patrol, Criminal Investigations, Forensics, and Security Department. In carrying out its tasks, the BPP14 collaborates with state institutions, associations and non-governmental organizations, as well as with natural and legal persons. In addition to these day-to-day activities, the BPP14 also has specific duties in emergency/disaster situations, such as performing, either with its own staff in cooperation with other institutions, operations of warning, evacuation, rescue, search, first aid, protection of material goods and cultural heritage values, ensuring the survival of the affected population, taking measures to protect citizens, or monitoring and evaluating the types of risks, etc.

III.2. THE CURRENT STATE OF THE EXISTING CONSTRUCTIONS

Currently, the land plot includes a main building in which the Police Precinct 14 operates, as well as 4 annexes (2 garages, walking yard, and generator). The ensemble is in a precarious stage, and the activity carried out is carried out in unsuitable conditions, at standards that are no longer current for the function of police stations.

Deficiencies:

- The poor condition of the buildings, with structural damage in several places, the buildings being classified with class II of seismic risk;
- The land is not used efficiently, with annexes without architectural-urban value being built to compensate for the fact that the Police Precinct does not have enough space to solve the specific functional needs within the main building;
- The current offices do not correspond in terms of quality to the standards in force for administrative spaces;
- The current building cannot accommodate the number of employees of the institution; in addition, the existing building does not provide spaces for meetings, trainings, rest, dining, etc.;
- The spaces dedicate to visitors have an improvised appearance, because they were not included in the initial interior design project;
- Parking of cars cannot be insured in the premises. The way in which some of the buildings and most of the interior spaces have been maintained does not inspire visitors with safety and trust in the institution.



Fig 3 - View from Oițelor Street - main façade



Fig. 4 - Main public access



Fig. 5 - Lack of maintenance of outdoor spaces (facades and carpentry of main body C1, and the garage)



Fig. 6 - Lack of maintenance of outdoor spaces (yard walk, fencing)

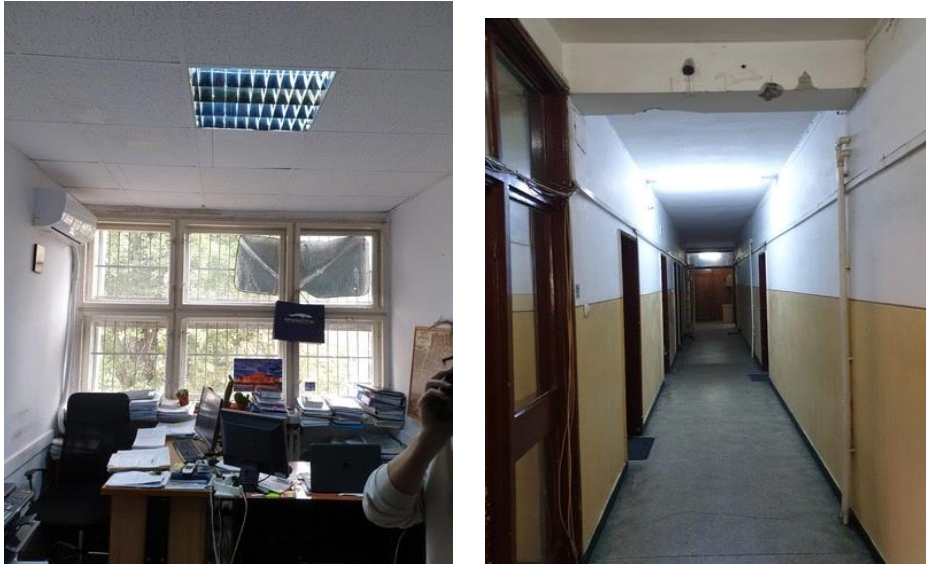


Fig. 7 - Lack of maintenance of indoor spaces (stairwell area, toilets area)

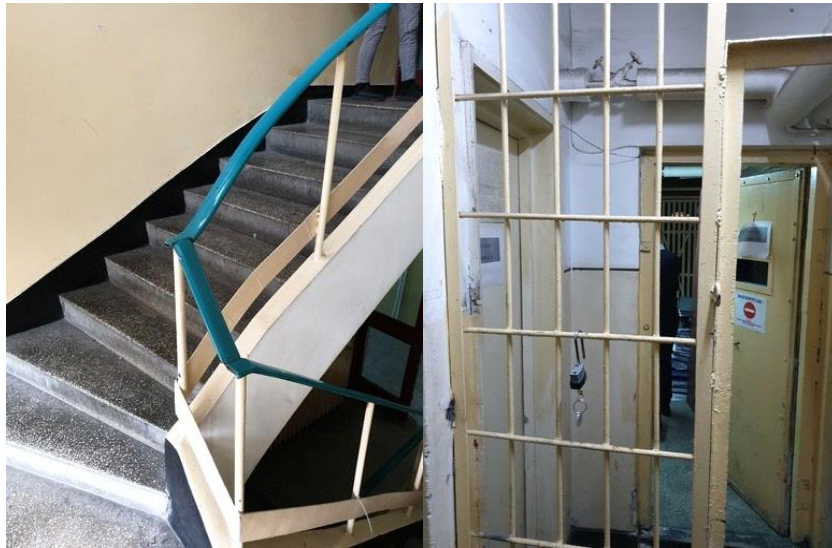


Fig. 8 - Inadequate spaces from a qualitative point of view according to the standards in force (offices staff, interior circulation)

III.3. PROPOSED DEMOLITION WORKS

The demolition process is expected to take three months and will be carried out under strict guidance outlined in the technical design documentation. The process will be started once the staff of Police Precinct 14 has been relocated to another location. The current buildings will be disconnected from the utilities and arranged in preparation for construction. This includes provisions for offices, toilets, changing rooms for staff, temporary connection to utilities, fencing and access restrictions on the site, endowment of the site with health and safety equipment, training of workers on site, establishment of environmental protection measures (washing of vehicles, transport of waste, and protection of green spaces on the site).

Specific actions will be carried out during the public consultation period to have a correct and clear information of the interested people and institutions and to integrate their needs and demands on the impact management process.

The technological process of demolition will involve the use of bulldozers, excavators, picks and dump trucks. Trucks entering and leaving the site will undergo a wheel washing process and will be covered to avoid waste falling on public roads.

An information panel on the project and GRM with a petition box attached and a mailbox will be put in place on the premises, for the members of the local community, as well as the workers on the site to be able to communicate to the project team, to lodge any complaints and offer suggestions, in connection with the demolition and construction process.

The demolition of current structures occurs in stages, in reverse order of construction, after the supply of electricity, water and other utilities will be cut off. The demolition works will be supervised during the execution works and will be properly phased in.

The actual demolition work will be carried out as follows:

- Because the building was built in 1965, there is a presumption that the insulation of the main heating pipe is insulated with material containing asbestos (length approx. 200 m, layer thickness 3-4 cm), so that the identification of asbestos products such as flat panels, water storage tanks and pressure pipelines, water and sewerage pipes will be an active concern of the demolition process. Thermal insulation based on asbestos and sprayed asbestos or acoustic damping were widely used in the 1960s-70s; the use of these materials will be carefully checked especially at the level of insulated pipes. (According to Annex 6 to this ESMP) The methodology of microscopic analysis for the analysis of bulk samples on the presence of asbestos is available in specialized laboratories in the country;
- The demolition of the buildings will be carried out in stages, by dismantling the functional installations, the finishes and the envelope of the buildings;
- The removal of parts and building elements will be initiated by disassembly of the chimneys. Pickling operation should be carried out carefully to avoid accidents;
- The next step will be the dismantling of the interior and exterior carpentry;
- The floors will be dismantled by initiating the process from one of the corners;
- Demolition of fixed parts - masonry, resistance structure, including foundations will follow the process of demolition of the walls from top to bottom over the entire surface of the building, avoiding the presence of high walls that could collapse;
- Filling the voids resulting from demolitions (foundations and car pit) will be carried out with well-compacted soil. When filling the voids, avoid using the material from the demolition;
- The disassembly of parts and components of constructions and installations will be carried out with the recovery of components and materials and their sorting by categories of interest;
- The materials from the demolition will be stacked by category and will be sent to operators licensed for waste treatment;

- The disassembly of the building components will be done mechanically or manually, without producing strong vibrations that would lead to the loss of the overall stability of the building and uncontrolled falls.
- The demolition is carried out in accordance with the demolition project developed by the general designer and on the basis of the demolition permit obtained before the start of operations.
- The construction company that will carry out the demolition works will follow the elaborated technical documentation and will draw up a schedule of the works, which will show the sequence of decommissioning of the building, observing the health and safety norms specific to this type of works;

III.4. THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS OF THE NEW BUILDING

The objective proposed as a result of the investment is to ensure the optimal conditions for the day-to-day activities of the staff as well as particular situations, such as emergencies or disasters.

The proposed investment includes one administrative building of Police Precinct 14 will have a height regime consisting of B (Basement) + GF (Ground Floor) + 2F (Floor) + F3 (Floor) which will be retracted, complying with the urban planning indicators: proposed percentage for occupying the land, proposed coefficient for use of land, functional uses, equipping and compliance of buildings according to the regulation and the zonal urban plan for protected area no. 89 dated November/1999.



Figure 9. The exterior of the proposed building

The new building and access routes will occupy most of the area of the existing land plot, as seen in the picture below.

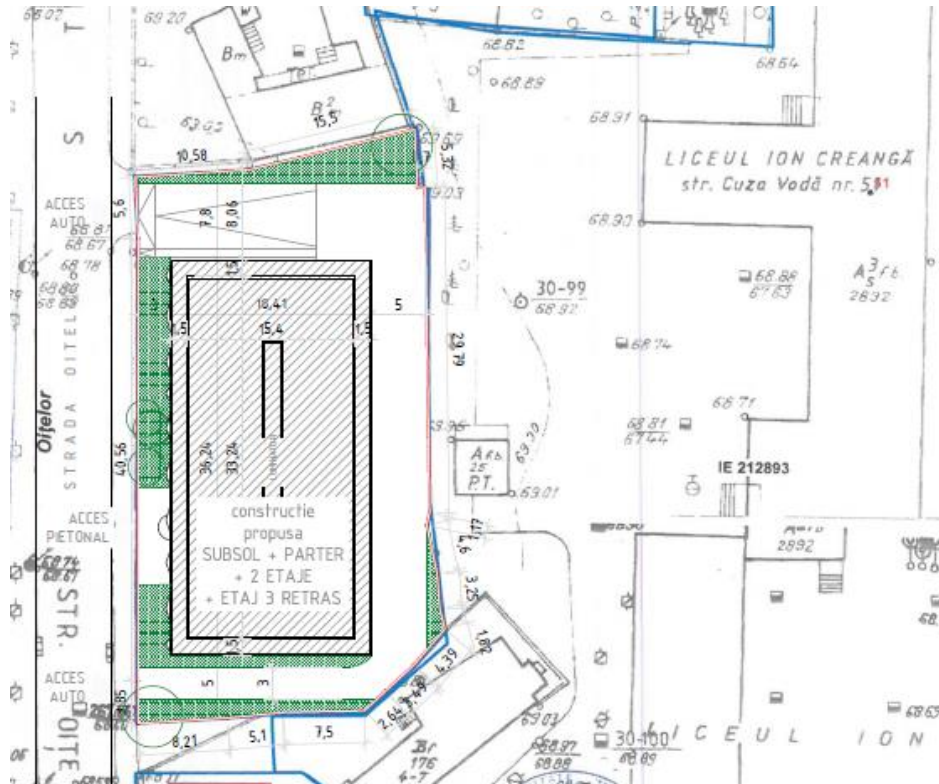


Figure 10. The plan of the proposed new building

The new construction design takes into account the high seismic risk in the area and the materials and construction methods are in line with national and European standards in relation to health and safety, energy efficiency and sustainability. Solar thermal panels mounted on the roof of the building will support the gas heating system of the building, considerably reducing the CO₂ footprint of the building. Other equipment that will be incorporated in the building will be selected based on their reduced energy consumption.

In addition, the building will be equipped to provide high standards for the staff operating in the facility. The ground floor will have separate circuits for staff and the general public entering the future precinct. The second floor will include a gym for the staff, with separate facilities and lockers for women and men. The gender equality principle is also present in the arrangement of the toilets across the new proposed building. For persons with disabilities, the entrance has been designed to accommodate universal access, as well as a dedicated toilet and sufficient space on the hallways to operate wheelchairs. The elevator can be used for accessing the other floors of the building.

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

The seizure of utilities prior to the demolition process, and the reconnection for the construction site and for the new buildings will be made with assistance from utility companies in Bucharest. No disruptions are expected to affect neighbouring properties.

See Annex 7 for a detailed technical description of the new building of BPP14.

III.5. TEMPORARY FACILITIES REQUIRED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Demolition and construction activities will require temporary installations on site. The installation of these facilities will allow the performance of various functions of the site, including the storage of building materials, the arrangement of offices and the provision of health and safety on the site.

As the entire space of the land plot will be under construction, the parking lots belonging to the local municipality and used by the Precinct will be the basis for site organization. Public consultations have revealed the possibility of the site organization to make use of private parking spots belonging to the owners' association from a residential unit of apartments across the road of the Precinct 14. Further consultations identified potential compensation frameworks that will be enacted if this solution is preferred by the Contractor, after signing the works contract.

The construction site will be installed on the parking area and will include the placement of modular containers to serve as offices, changing rooms for site workers and as a warehouse for equipment. Ecological toilets will be installed on the site, and their contents will be constantly emptied by the supplier. A truck washing platform will need to be provided to clean the wheels of trucks leaving the site during demolition and construction work. The technical design documentation will include all standards and requirements applicable to the contractor to ensure health and safety at work on site, including training sessions, the provision of protective equipment, the identification of accident hazards and mitigation measures, the clear division of on-site work tasks, etc.

At the entrance to the site, a panel dedicated to the mechanism for receiving petitions/complaints with a related mailbox will be installed, and the workers will be informed about the possibility of contacting the implementation unit or of submitting an anonymous complaint about the working conditions and the health and safety provisions on the spot.

The temporary facilities required during the construction works will take into account the designation of spaces for the storage of materials, washing and decontamination facilities for vehicles, fences and control points to ensure controlled access to the site, contamination control points, ecological toilets, wastewater treatment services, offices and night lighting.

IV. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT

IV.1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

The Project is expected to generate a net positive impact on the environment through new energy-efficient buildings and complementary use of alternative energy sources, by reducing the risk of damage and collapse of the selected buildings in the event of an earthquake - a direct positive impact on public safety.

The adverse effects generated during the project implementation, will be limited and temporary, being mainly correlated with the construction works and may include:

- increased pollution due to construction waste;
- increasing the level of noise and air emissions, especially of dust during demolition works and construction activities;
- generating of air emissions, especially of dust, noise and vibrations due to the movement of construction vehicles and machinery;

The following risks are identified:

- associated risks to pollution transfer due to improper disposal of construction waste, hazardous or non-hazardous (asbestos, asbestos-containing materials, or contaminated materials from minimal operational or accidental leakage of fuel and lubricants from construction machinery);
- vandalizing and theft acts at the materials and waste storage facilities
- improper management of chemical substances and mixtures hazardous to the environment and/or containing VOCs
- the impact on the health and safety of workers and the community during construction activities;
- improper restoration of the construction sites after the completion of the works.

These effects are anticipated before the implementation of the project and are addressed by regulations and direct mitigation measures in the process of design, planning and supervision of constructions, as well as during the operation of installations.

The risks listed above are anticipated prior to the implementation of the project, and mitigation measures will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated during design, construction and operation in accordance with national legislation, world bank operational policies and international best practices.

Detailed measures for adverse effects mitigation and risk avoidance shall be part of the Works Contractor's "Implementing Plans and Management Strategies for environmental risks management". It is not allowed to use building materials that are dangerous to human health (e.g. asbestos, materials containing asbestos). Waste materials containing asbestos will be collected, transported and disposed of by complying with special protection measures in accordance with the standards for handling hazardous waste.

IV.2. SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

Social and economic context

The headquarter of Police Precinct 14 is located in district 4, the southern part of Bucharest, and serves a population of approximately 325,000 inhabitants, which represents around 15% of the total number of Bucharest's inhabitants.

From the point of view of ethnicity, according to the city's strategy and based on the data of the 2011 census, in District 4, a percentage of 88.77% of the population declared themselves Romanians, while 1.62% were identified as having other ethnicities. The ethnicity of the rest of the population (9.61%) of district 4 is not known, data being unavailable. At the 2011 census, 1% of people said they had not attended any form of schooling.

Assessment of the social impact of the sub-project

The analysis of the social impact involves the benefits and risks at the level of the local community served by police Precinct 14, the current workforce of the unit, the staff employed in the demolition and construction phases, the neighbouring properties, institutions and community. Following the evaluation process carried in line with the feasibility study and the draft technical designs, it was concluded that there would be no need for the acquisition of land or the use of private property in the construction process.

The project is expected to have, in particular, a positive social impact at community level by:

- Providing a healthy and safe environment for 150 staff members who are currently working at the Police Precinct 14 or are to be employed;
- Reducing the risks of collapse and human accidents in case of earthquake, thus providing emergency services to the community;
- Contributing to the adaptation process to climate change by reducing pressure on natural resources and creating an example of good practice in terms of energy efficiency in public buildings;
- Protection of neighbouring properties against the collapse of the existing buildings of Police Precinct 14, in the event of an earthquake;
- Providing gender equality and universal access to newly built facilities, promoting equal treatment of all current and future staff members and community users;

The potential negative effects and risks identified at this time are related to:

- Increased discomfort of neighbouring properties and users, especially the two schools and nursery s in the vicinity, but also residents of the area due to noise and dust pollution.
- Potential damage to neighbouring properties in case of accidents during demolition works; this is specifically related to the adjoined storage building on the eastern wall of the BPP14 property.
- • Health and safety risks related to the relocation process and working conditions on the temporary relocation site for the staff of the unit and the community users entering the relocation site;
- Temporary increase of the risks of congestion of traffic and road accidents during the transport of demolition waste and building materials; especially in relation to the neighbouring schools and nursery which parents and staff access on the same road that will be used by heavy traffic.
- Disturbances and community health and safety risks related to the use of the parking spots in front of the existing building for the organization of the construction site;

- Inconveniences related to a potential temporary use of parking lots owned by the owners' association of one of the neighbouring apartment buildings

A well-equipped relocation site has been identified in the near vicinity of the existing site, reducing any concerns related to transportation inconveniences for staff. The relocation space is less than 300 m from the current location and it's hosted by a relatively modern building with no need for rehabilitation works.

The three main areas of concern about the social negative effects are related to the disturbance that may be experienced by users of the school and nursery infrastructure, as well as community health and safety risks in relation to heavy transport on narrow streets and organization of the site in a used parking area. An additional concern area is related to the possibility of the Contractor to temporarily use the private parking lots next to the building, for which compensation measures have been identified with owners' association, would this be a solution chosen by the Contractor. Annex
Given the residential status of the area and the constant drop and pick up in relation to the educational units, the area is considered highly used, increasing the risks of accidents.

Vibration and noise from vehicles, equipment and demolition will be prevented or minimized to the possible extent.

During the demolition and reconstruction works of BPP 14, the public access to the neighbouring sites and facilities will be maintained.

The works at the investment objective will be properly signposted in order to avoid any incident.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

As part of the ESMP specific to the investment objective, all activities within the project on the demolition and construction of a new building for Police Precinct 14, will be subject to a process of assessing the environmental aspects specific to the area, in accordance with the legal requirements on environmental protection. In accordance with national law, local environmental authorities will issue a regulating document for the proposed development project, establishing the conditions for its implementation. For Police Precinct 14 case was issued a notice of filing away the Notification, as the projects is out of the scope of EIA procedure.. Environmental assessment of the project impact on the specific site includes the analysis and identification of site-specific environmental impact, prevention and mitigation measures on the following aspects:

- current environmental problems on the site (soil erosion, contamination of water resources, etc.);
- the potential effects on the environment, if any, due to the project implementation at all stages (disposal of construction waste, handling and disposal of waste, noise and dust from construction, etc. operating emissions);
- cultural goods that could be found at the site of construction.

The social screening process was carried out by conducting field visits to collect information about potentially affected parties, proximity to public institutions, analysing staff relocation options and community involvement through public consultation processes. Other field visits will be carried out throughout the entire project duration, especially in the key moments, for instance prior and during the public consultations.

In this context, specific measures have been developed and proposed for implementation to prevent and minimize the negative impact on the planned project activities. It should be noted that in order to make the proposed measures more effective, the potential effects and appropriate actions of prevention and minimization will be regularly updated during the implementation of the project.

V.1. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

This section summarises the specifications to be assessed during the demolition and construction of new buildings and concerns the handling of construction waste, the separate collection of building materials and construction methods with limited environmental impact and methods to reduce energy consumption. (Annex 1)

Location

The site-specific analysis and assessment considered the following aspects:

- Identifying sources of air emissions, especially dust, and noise due to demolition and construction work, and their location related to vulnerable receptors;
- The management of construction waste, accidental leakage of contaminating fluids etc.;
- Prevent clogging of storm-water sewers adjacent to the site;
- Improper handling of hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, in the transport and handling stages of construction work,
- Establishing a daily work schedule to reduce noise.
- On-site waste management.
- Forbidden on-site practices (e.g. waste burning);

- On-site storage management of the earth/clay and sand.

Demolition work

Existing building elements (walls, foundations, cement screeds, etc.) must be carefully demolished and the waste must be sorted and managed according to the provisions of the ESMP (to be established during the preparation stage). All valuable materials (doors, windows, sanitary ware, etc.) must be carefully dismantled and transported to the storage area established for this purpose. Valuable materials must be prepared for reuse or recycled by licensed operators.

Prior to removal of main heating pipe, the composition of the heating pipe insulation will be investigated to determine if it is asbestos-containing material.

For asbestos and materials containing asbestos, see Annex 6. In all specific cases where Works Contractor have to demolish or dispose of materials containing asbestos, these categories of work will be carried out only with qualified personnel and in full compliance with the specific legislation in this field.

Selection of building materials and methods of construction

Environmentally friendly goods and services will be selected. Priority will be given to products that meet the applicable standards for recognised international or national symbols. Priority will be given to traditional, established materials and methods, and not to new and unknown techniques. Construction sites shall be fenced off in order to prevent public entry and general safety measures should be imposed. Temporary inconveniences due to construction work should be minimised through planning and coordination operations with Works Contractor, neighbours and authorities. In densely populated areas, noisy or vibration-generating activities should be limited, in the sense of carrying out strictly during the day.

Waste management

The handling of construction waste will be done in accordance with national regulations, according to the specifications of the ESPM and the description regarding the site.

The record of the waste resulting from the demolition/construction must be made on the basis of a waste management plan from the demolition/construction activities, prepared by the contractor, which will highlight for each activity carried out the quantities of waste generated for each type of waste, identified according to Annex GEO no. 92/2021..

The transport of the hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of GD no. 1061/2008 on the transport of hazardous and non-hazardous waste on the territory of Romania.

Monitoring will be performed on a daily basis by the Works Contractor's environmental manager, weekly by the environmental staff of B.G.P.D., monthly and whenever needed by the PIU environmental expert. Notification with correction actions shall be sent both to the Site manager and the Works Contractor. The main materials resulting from demolition operations in construction are construction waste, dust, earth and stone. They do not pose any particular problems in terms of the potential for contamination. Household waste and similar waste will be collected on site at waste collection points equipped with garbage containers equipped with appropriately labelled containers. Periodically, they will be collected by the contracted the municipal waste operator.

The steel waste will be collected in properly labelled containers and temporarily stored in the storage space set up on the site (for example: hall / shack for the storage of waste resulting from the demolition

of buildings, with a temporary construction regime, during the existence of the site, to be dismantled after the completion of the demolition / reconstruction works.

The size of the hall will take into account: the area that will be affected by its installation, data on the type and quantity of waste that will result from the demolition works based on the documentary study /site visit/other additional activities aimed at ensuring the quality of the data and respectively the flow of recovery/reuse/disposal of the resulting waste).

Wood waste will be selected, collected in properly labelled containers and disposed of/reused.

Paper waste and office waste will be collected in properly labelled containers and stored separately for recovery in the space set up on the site for this purpose (e.g. hall/shack for the storage of waste resulting from the demolition of buildings, with a temporary construction regime, during the existence of the construction site, to be dismantled after the completion of the demolition/reconstruction works).

Waste with particularly high toxic potential will be properly stored in containers / containers / barrels inscribed according to the nature of the waste, in the storage space arranged on site (for example: hall/shack for the storage of waste resulting from the demolition of buildings, with a temporary construction regime, during the existence of the construction site, which is to be dismantled after the completion of the demolition/reconstruction works).

The waste oils will be collected separately from other categories of waste, by categories/types of oils (e.g. lubricants, hydraulics, etc.), in sealed containers/barrels, resistant to mechanical or thermal shocks, properly labelled, stored in an appropriate space arranged within the site, fenced and secured, in order to prevent uncontrolled leakage and then transported to the collection points.

Chemical substances and mixtures management

Paints, thinners and other hazardous substances will be stored in well-sealed containers/barrels, resistant to mechanical or thermal shocks, properly labelled, stored in an appropriate space arranged within the site, fenced/concreted and secured by CIP, to prevent uncontrolled flows or possible fires and treated with maximum safety by staff trained for the safe loading/transport/transport/unloading of containers/barrels and for intervention in the event of accidents.

Records of chemicals' SDS will be kept for hazardous substances/mixtures.

V.2. HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

Health and safety hazards at work may arise during the construction, maintenance and operation of new installations and equipment and must be carefully managed. While the new construction will assure that the highest conditions in relation to health and safety are provided, the relocation site will need to undergo a due diligence prior to the relocation process in order to assure compliance with national requirements and protect the health and safety of the staff and community. Given that the planned relocation site is a relatively new buildings, the H&S risks are low, however, consultations with staff and a relocation plan will monitor the compliance with these standards.

The contractor will draw up a Declaration of Methods before starting construction work on site, and this document will be approved by the employer.

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

- Lack of awareness about occupational safety and health requirements, such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and safety practices at work;
- Electrical works;
- Exposure to chemicals (as paints, solvents, lubricants and fuels);
- Road accidents;
- Excavation hazards;
- Lifting heavy structures;
- Exposure to airborne building agents (dust, silica and asbestos);
- Welding hazards (vapours, burns and radiation).

In particular, preventive and control measures must be provided for workers trained and certified to access facilities or any area which could pose a risk to health and safety at work, with the necessary safety devices and observance of the minimum distances of withdrawal.

Given the current situation with COVID-19 in the country, the plan on safety and health at work will include measures to prevent COVID-19. Detailed description of the measures and recommendations from the World Bank / WHO and the health authorities in Romania are presented in Annex 10. COVID-19 preventive measures contain recommendations from the World Bank / WHO, as well as recommendations from the Health Authorities of Romania, in the form of a Guide that the Contractor of the Construction Works must implement. The Contractor is obliged to follow/update and implement the measures mandated by the Romanian Government. The official website for information related to COVID 19 at national level is the official website of the Romanian Government COVID-19: <https://stirioficiala.ro/informatii>.

VI. THE PLAN FOR MONITORING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The management measures proposed in the social and environmental monitoring plan (ESMP) will be carried out by the responsible entities during the implementation of the sub-project. In order to verify the proper implementation of these measures, environmental monitoring is essential.

Monitoring will take into account the following:

- i. monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and responsibilities identified and achieved;
- ii. inform about the need to extend, intensify or adjust mitigation measures;
- iii. identify any new areas potentially exposed to the environmental and social impact that have not been taken into account in the ESMP.

Monitoring will begin with the construction work and will be implemented at all stages of the project. A summary of the social and environmental monitoring plan is presented in Annex 9.

It should be noted that this social and environmental monitoring plan is a general document for this sub-project and that the person in charge with on-sit implementation will take it into account in the development of detailed monitoring plans for the specific interventions within the project according to the detailed planning of the project (ref. Annex 9).

VII. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

VII.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police (GIRP) acts as a project implementation agency. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is responsible for all project implementation activities. The PIU of the GIRP will be assisted in this process by the representative of the company that provides the technical project and technical assistance during the works, Works Contractor, inspectors and verifiers (including environmental inspectors), site supervisor, contract managers employed in various phases of the Project. Regarding the collaboration with other relevant institutions, the PIU will maintain a collaborative relationship with the General Directorate of Logistics within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, responsible for issuing the urbanism certificate and the demolition and building permits.

The role of the design consultant and technical assistance

The consultant is responsible for carrying out the Preliminary Report, submitting the documentation for obtaining the demolition permit for the existing construction and the one for obtaining the building permit, elaboration of the Technical Project and of the Technical Execution Details for the proposed construction, as well as the provision of technical assistance during the construction works and any other services necessary to achieve the investment objectives at the Headquarters of Police Precinct 14.

In relation to the ESMP, the Designer will carry out the following activities:

- will supervise the quality of the works including, in accordance with Law no. 10/1995, will provide data necessary for the establishment of hygiene, health and safety measures at work, for safety and environmental protection (according to Requirement D) but also for noise measures (according to Requirement F)
- will provide detailed data on water sources and interference with current networks (potential utility outages in the area)
- will be responsible for the site organization (including details on waste management, sewage during the works, dining and resting spaces, safety and health signs, investment identification panel and petition box);
- will provide specifications for the performance of activities in accordance with the specifications of the ESMP.

The social and environmental experts of the PIU will be involved in the regular meetings with the designer and will participate together in inspections and site visits, will evaluate the designer's monthly reports related to the ESMP provisions and will modify the ESMP (if necessary) based on the details and specifications that will appear during the design phase. The public consultation is also planned before the design is completed, allowing for public participation in the design and planning process.

The role of environmental expert

The environmental expert within the GIRP's PIU will be responsible for coordinating and supervising the measures contained in the environmental plans as well as for the management of the environmental risks involved. The experts will work in collaboration with the supervisory staff involved in the project as well as with the technical team and will carry out the following activities:

- disseminating existing environmental management recommendations and developing recommendations for the situations that are regulated by the rules in force, in accordance with the Bank's and European standards for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the measures to mitigate the impact on the environment;
- ensuring that contracts for construction and supply of equipment include specifications that comply with the appropriate norms and standards;
- regular site visits, approves plans and monitors their compliance.
- carrying out environmental risk mitigation activities as specified in Annex 8;
- preparing the activity plans for the mitigation of the environmental impact as a result of the construction activities and the environmental monitoring plan;
- ensuring the systematic collection of data on qualitative and quantitative indicators and carries out analyses to highlight the results and progress of the implementation process;
- drafting regular reports for the World Bank and government agencies;
- coordinating the training for its own staff, local designers and Works Contractor, regarding the responsibilities for environmental protection.

The role of the safeguard specialist

During the present assignment, the Social Safeguard Expert will be fully responsible for observing all the applicable in-force regulations while undertaking the following tasks:

→ *Lead social management, including developing and implementing relevant instruments*

- Participate in developing, updating and implementing social safeguards instruments for the project and all sub-projects, including the ESMFs, site screening, site-specific ESMPs, Operational Manual, and other relevant social safeguards instrument and project documents;
- Participate in the procurement process to ensure
 - TORs, bidding and contracts documents for Works Contractor are consistent with the social aspects of the ESMF and sub-project ESMP requirements; and specify Works Contractor' social responsibilities
 - Review work plans provided by the Works Contractor to ensure proper analysis of risks and impacts, proposal of mitigation measures and proportionate budgeted
 - Verification that sub-contractor are compliant with social requirements;
 - Ensure social risk mitigation measures, training activities, research and studies as well as social monitoring requirements are part of the procurement and financial plans for each subproject.

→ *Regarding the stakeholder Engagement and Consultations, the social experts will:*

- Organize and conduct public consultations on draft safeguards instruments prior to their final disclosure;
- Lead stakeholder engagement (including local authorities, local communities, project beneficiaries, project affected persons and interested parties) informing them of the project, social commitments under ESMF, site-specific ESMPs for all sub-projects and GRMs;
- Ensure that vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are identified, and differentiated measures are taken to protect them for being disproportionately affected by the project and ensure their equal participation in project benefits;
- Maintain records of awareness and training sessions provided.

→ *Regarding the Grievance Redress Mechanisms and Incident Reports, the social experts will:*

- Establish, maintain and manage all procedures related to proper functioning of the GRMs in accordance with the ESMF and safeguards policies;
- Ensure that the contractor establishes and maintains an effective GRM for project workers;

- Collaborate with other departments within the Ministry of Health and the site-specific beneficiary units to connect GRM objectives under the project with existing petitioning systems under national legislation;
- Ensure that the GRM is adapted to receive and address complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH);
- Manage maintenance of up-to-date GRMs logs for stakeholders and project workers. This includes: i) collecting logging and analysing information from the field, ii) following up on any questions, comments and complaints, as necessary, iii) monitoring the closure of grievances and providing feedback to project management and stakeholders;
- Ensure that GRM channels are functional and accessible, with information about the availability of GRM shared on multiple platforms and having a broad range of communications channels (phone, feedback box, email, in person, post, etc.);
- Establish, maintain and manage any other procedures related to social incidents, including reporting and participation in route/cause analysis, recommendations to address identified issues.

→ *The social expert will have the following responsibilities concerning the Monitoring and Reporting:*

- In close collaboration with the environmental specialist and the supervision engineer, monitor Works Contractor' performance under the project to ensure compliance with ESMF, site-specific ESMPs, and consistent with WB safeguard policies as well as applicable national laws, regulations and standards;
- Provide monthly work plan and progress reports, including the following aspects:
 - Implementation of social safeguards and other social aspects of the project, including sub-project related activities and contractor obligations
 - Analysis of the efficiency of mitigation measures applied to minimize adverse consequences;
 - Reports upon additional requests by PMU management and WB;
- Oversee social incident/non-compliance investigations and submit reports.

→ *Other Responsibilities of the social expert:*

- Conducting trainings on social safeguards and other related issues such as gender and SEA/SH, including Code of Conduct, available GRM and Gender Based Violence services for PMU, Works Contractor, and stakeholders;
- Informing PMU management / Project Manager about the need to update safeguards instruments, such as the ESMF, if necessary in the course of implementation of the Project, as well as in case of the domestic legislation changes;
- Participating in all project meetings between PMU and Works Contractor which is crucial to keep social standards in the daily information flow and decision making processes;
- Ensuring close cooperation with the WB representative on gender / social development issues within the framework of the project in terms of consultation and information on the progress of the project.

The role of the Works Contractor

The Works Contractor will be in charge of implementing the requirements of the ESMP. The final version of the ESMP, with the up-to-date activities according to the project and the technical specifications drawn up by the Designer, will be approved after being completed with the information collected during the presentation and public consultation organized during the design phase. Once the

contract is signed, with ESMP as an annex, the Works Contractor can make his contribution to the plan, following negotiations with environmental and social experts and the Designer.

- *The Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Works Contractor*

The Works Contractor will develop its own Plan – ESMP-C based on the approved ESMP framework of the subproject. ESMP-C will be evaluated and approved by the Site Supervisor and PIU and will be part of the contractual obligations. ESMP-C will be specific to the contracted works and will take into account the impact of these works on the site and the environment.

- *Occupational Health and Safety at Work*

The Works Contractor has the obligation to provide all the equipment and protective materials and the workers have the obligation to use all this protective equipment – helmets, gloves, goggles where appropriate and work equipment. All these minimum rules of protection, in conjunction with the avoidance of the exhaustion of workers, are designed to prevent problems with excessive construction materials.

Recommendations for prevention and control include knowing the general causes of accidents in construction and minimizing them by:

- Training of workers on the lifting and handling of materials, techniques used in construction and demolition works, including setting weight limits above which mechanical assistance is recommended.
- Site planning so as to minimize the need for manual movement of heavy objects
- Selection of machinery and design of workplaces so as to reduce the need to use physical force.
- Implementation in work processes of administrative levers such as rotation of posts and breaks for rest.

- *The Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) and the Emergency Situations Plan (ESP) of the Works Contractor*

The Works Contractor will have to draw up an Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) and an Emergency Situations Plan (ESP) to protect his employees during the work they will carry out. ESMP-C will be consulted when drawing up the HSP and ESP of the Works Contractor. Work environmental controls and exposure levels associated with worker protection will be included in ESMP-c. The work practices recommended in ESMP cannot be meant to compromise health and safety in any way. Each HSP and ESP will be approved by the site supervisor before the start of the works, so that health and safety procedures and controls are ensured in accordance with the works to be carried out.

Monitoring of OHSP and ESP of Works Contractor will be performed by the OHS Coordinator designated by team of TA for supervision of works, on the behalf of the beneficiary.

The role of the site supervisor

The site supervisor will facilitate the monitoring visits and will be trained according to the requirements of the ESMP. The procurement documents for the site management services will be reviewed and completed accordingly by the environmental and social experts from the Project Implementation Unit.

The site supervisor will command the implementation of the corrective actions when notified by environmental or OHS staff of the Works Contractor, by the OHS Coordinator, or by environmental experts of PIU and Bucharest General Police Directorate (B.G.P.D.).

VII.2. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESMP

The environmental and social experts of the Project Implementation Unit are directly responsible for the implementation of the ESMP in all phases of the project. The primary responsibility for applying mitigation measures lies with the Works Contractor, meaning that the PIU, through the social and environmental experts have the responsibility to supervise and monitor their implementation. This is either directly (e.g. through site visits, monitoring visits) or through intermediaries such as the Designer or the environmental indicators monitoring team, responsible for collecting and processing quantitative data on environmental indicators (e.g. air pollution, dust, noise, etc.).

At the level of each sub-project, however, local expertise is required to support the preparation and implementation of the ESMP (for example, basic data, status of meeting environmental requirements, press contacts, organization of public consultation, etc.). The following representatives from the GDBP, are expected to fulfil the following roles (the specific roles and tasks will be detailed and subject to the approval of the GIRP in the detailed design phase:

The environmental staff at the level of the specialized compartment of B.G.P.D. and the GIRP representatives will be supported by the PIU with legislative changes/new legislation and good environmental practices.

The occupational health and safety expert of the Supervision consultant will review, evaluate and analyse work environments and design programs and procedures to control, eliminate and prevent diseases or injuries that may be caused by construction activities.

The public relations officer at the GDBP (General Directorate of Bucharest Police) level will collaborate with the social expert of the PIU and the communication expert of the PIU for the realization of press releases, public consultations, identification of persons and institutions potentially affected / interested in the subproject, the relationship with the press related to the subproject, etc.

The Secretariat for Petitions at the level of the B.G.P.D. will support the work of the PIU expert by reporting the petitions collected in connection with the project and will submit weekly reports, where appropriate, with the petitions and their status.

VII.3. STRENGTHENING THE COMPETENCES AND TRAINING OF THE STAFF

Competency building sessions will be organized with all PIU members related to the ESMP provisions, in order to ensure the integration of requirements and measures to mitigate impacts in the procurement, communication, technical activities and in all other components involved in project management. The ESMP will also have to be transmitted to the Designer, the management team at the B.G.P.D. level and to the operational team with responsibilities for the implementation of the project, the Works Contractor's team and the environmental indicators monitoring team. Other trainings can be included later in the Training Program.

Regarding the competences of the environmental and social specialists from the project implementation team, the coaching and training will be carried out by the WB through the social and environmental consultants involved in the development of the Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework Plan of the project. The table below shows the proposed content of the trainings, the participants, the trainers and the planned schedule.

Content	Participants	Trainer	Timetable
Social and environmental protection policies of the WB, good practices, development of ESMP and monitoring reports, organization of public consultations, contracting of authorized environmental inspectors, defining procedural steps in ESMP implementation.	PIU Management Environmental and social experts of the PIU.	The World Bank's social and environmental team.	During the initial stages of the project implementation (3 sessions during the preparation of the detailed design phase).
ESMP requirements and responsibilities at the level of the GIRP/PIU/ B.G.P.D., the mitigation action graph, the monitoring tools, the procedural steps and operational, the channels of communication.	Staff with environmental, health and safety responsibilities at work.	The environmental and social experts of the PIU.	During the detailed design phase and at the time of signing the contract with the Works Contractor (2 sessions).
ESMP requirements, mitigation measures, requirements of national and WB legislation, reporting process, monitoring visits, documentation requirements, data collection, communication channels, responsibilities.	The designer's team, the Works Contractor's team.	The environmental and social experts of the PIU.	At the beginning of the detailed design phase (1 session). In the beginning of the contracting phase (1 session).
ESMP requirements, environmental indicators to be monitored, frequency and schedule, reporting format and tools, communication channels, responsibilities.	Environmental staff of the Works Contractor	The environmental expert of the PIU	At the beginning of the contracting phase (1 session)

VIII. MONITORING, SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

Based on those provided in the management and monitoring plans of the environmental and social effects, the PIU experts will follow the direct and indirect activities that have an impact on the identified social risks related to the demolition, construction phase of the investment.

The implementation of the ESMP will be supervised by the social expert and the members of the regular PIU (as stipulated in the monitoring program), as well as by the WB (during the supervisory missions) and by the local environmental guard. Moreover, social and environmental experts will present twice a year short briefings about the implementation of ESMP as part of the progress reports to be submitted to the Bank by the client.

Integration of ESMP in the project documents

ESMP requirements will be part of the design documentation and will be included in the construction contracts in terms of proposed activities, in specifications and in the lists of quantities. Moreover, Works Contractor will be required to include the costs associated with the implementation and monitoring of ESMP measures in their financial offers and to comply with ESMP requirements in the implementation of sub-project activities.

IX. INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

IX.1. IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTED PARTIES

The project is expected to have a minimal negative impact on the staff of Police Precinct 14 and on neighbouring properties. However, the noise and dust from the construction, the process of relocation of staff and other inconveniences that can be experienced by the local community in district 4 as a result of demolition and construction work are elements that show that the project affects the lives of others and all necessary measures must be taken to keep in touch with those affected, to understand their fears, discomfort and to consider their suggestions in order to mitigate as much as possible the adverse impact on them.

The stakeholders identified are listed below.

Project- Potentially Affected Parties:

- the residential apartment buildings (two) in front of the building, on Oitelor Street, at a distance of about 30 meters from the building;
- the highschool “Ion Creanga” and secondary school No.79, both on Cuza Voda Street No.51, which is behind the building at a distance of about 20 meters; -
- “Craiasa Zapezii” Nursery, on Cuza Voda street No.50, on the right side of building, at a distance about of 6 meters;
- One private property, on the left side of building, at a distance about 2 meters.
 - ✓ citizens potentially affected by utility shortages during works, but especially the citizens who park their cars on the street in front of the building, because there will be the site organization
 - ✓ owners’ association currently using the parking lots that might be subject to a

Other Interested Parties:

- the population of district 4 Bucharest which are served by the Precinct 14 and that seek guidance and authorization;
- employees of the technical design consultants that will be carrying tasks on site,
- local NGOs on social development (representing persons with disabilities, elderly, Roma inclusion, poverty relief, etc.) and environment protection;
- local authorities in Bucharest Sector 4 (municipality, waste management department, social assistance department)
- Media outlets in Bucharest,
- Bucharest Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Guard,
- Road Police, Local Police.

At the time of writing this Plan, some details regarding the works will be finalized once the technical project is completed. The parties interested or affected by the works to be carried out within the project of the Police Department identified at this stage are:

- Neighbours living within a radius of 100 meters from the site, the staff of Police Precinct 14, citizens potentially affected by interruptions in the supply of utilities during the works, the school, the kindergarten, the high-school, the passers-by.
- Other stakeholders: the 325,000 people who are served by Police Precinct 14, employees of consultants and Works Contractor carrying out activities on the site, local and county NGOs active in social and environmental development fields, local authorities in District 4, representatives, correspondents, environmental guard, schools



Entities interested in the field of environmental protection

GIRP will present information from the project to allow those interested to understand the environmental risks and impact of the project but also the potential opportunities. GIRP will provide those interested with access to the following information of interest related to the environment:

- The purpose, nature and scale of the project;
- Duration of the proposed project activities;
- Potential risks and the impact of the project on the local environment, as well as proposals to mitigate them, their risks and potential impact
- The approach carried out for the involvement of those interested, highlighting the ways in which they can participate.

Given that the risks and the impact on the environment are not significant in the case of this subproject, GIRP has the obligation that through the environmental and social experts within the PIU to provide assistance for the identification of the stakeholders and the realization of a comprehensive analysis of the environmental impacts.

IX.2. INVOLVEMENT OF INTERESTED PARTIES

The engagement activities set out in this Plan include information procedures, public consultation, media communication and direct interactions with stakeholders. The communication activities will be divided between the PIU's social expert, the communication officer, with the support of the communication team, under the coordination of the PIU communication officer.

These will include:

- Press releases related to the important stages of the project, including the requirements of the ESMP and the results of the monitoring efforts related to the compliance with the environmental and social requirements (for example, public consultations), as necessary;
- Press conference at the publication of ESMP, before the public consultation;
- Section on the GIRP website containing information about the project and ESMP.
- Social media posts and engagement
- Face to face meetings

In relation to the persons affected by the project, the social expert of the PIU will coordinate the specific activities or will supervise those carried out by others, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Publication of information about the results of the project, the duration and details related to the relocation of the staff of Police Precinct 14;
- Public consultation with affected parties and other stakeholders;
- Direct conversations with the neighbours of the site to collect views on the demolition and construction works;
- Information meetings between the PIU representatives and the local sub-project teams on the results of the social involvement activities: complaints, public consultations, interactions with citizens, etc.
- Verification of the existence of the investment identification panel and the petition box and will ensure the transmission of relevant information to the people living in the vicinity of the building.
- The social involvement activities will be documented in writing (minutes of meetings, reports, press releases) and as much as possible through photo and video materials.
- The actions proposed in this sub-chapter are presented generically and will be detailed to include the costs of social involvement activities (for example, protocol for public meetings, printing of brochures, letters) and a graph of activities, useful for the management, supervision and reporting of these activities.
- Communities or persons who consider that they are negatively affected by a project supported by the WB may make complaints to the institutional mechanisms for solving petitions, including the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Grievance Redress Service of the WB (GRS).

X. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

IGPR has operational petition systems according to the provisions of the Romanian legislation (HG. 27/2002) as well as a procedure agreed by the Bank, through which it collects requests and complaints through various channels:

- in person or by mail to the headquarters:
 - GIRP in Bucharest, Domnita Anastasia Street no. 1;
 - DGPMB Bucharest, Calea Victoriei no. 19;
 - Bucharest Police Precinct 14, Str, Oitelor no. 10. :
- by telephone at the PIU secretariat 021 208 61 50, ext. 27330;
- by email to comunicare.irrsu@politiaromana.ro;
- via the contact form on the GIRP website <https://www.politiaromana.ro/ro/petitie-online>

Petitions received will be dealt with in accordance with the powers and regulations in force and the procedure agreed by the Bank. The PIU social expert will receive/collect petitions related to the project and will monitor their resolution.

In addition to the existing channels, an information board and petition box will be installed at the construction site. In this regard, although generally not considered, anonymous petitions will be analysed and included in the weekly review by the IPU social expert.

Complaints related to gender-based violence (GBV)

The petition management procedure developed under the project includes provisions related to acts of gender-based violence. Accordingly, the dedicated email address vbg.irrsu@politiaromana.ro is made available. The purpose of the Procedure in this area is primarily to direct complainants to the GBV services that have been identified in advance and to record how the complaint is dealt with.

The GRM worker in the GIRP will also be familiar with the recommended approach to collect reports of sexual violence cases in a confidential and ethical manner and to treat victims supportively and impartially.

World Bank Petition Service

The WB Petitions Service takes steps to ensure that complaints received are promptly addressed so that concerns about the project are promptly addressed. Communities and individuals affected by the project may refer complaints to the WB's Independent Inspection Panel which decides whether they have been affected or may be affected as a result of the Bank's failure to comply with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be sent at any time after the matter has been brought to the attention of the WB and the WB has had an opportunity to respond.

For information on how to submit a complaint to the WB's Complaints Resolution Service, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>.

XI. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

The public consultation on the ESMP took place on 18 July 2022 and aimed to discuss information on mitigation measures, to present demolition and construction methods, and to clarify the responsibilities of different entities (PIU, contractor, supervisor, site manager, environmental verifier, certified works verifiers, etc.).

The PIU published a notice on the GIRP website containing a brief description of the project, the main activities and their duration, the main social and environmental impacts as well as the proposed management measures, the ways in which the ESMP is available for consultation and the feedback form. The notice also contains information on the possibility for citizens to express their views/suggestions/comments on the prepared ESMP by filling in the comment form and sending it to the responsible person in the GIRP. The feedback form can be filled in with the assumption of identity or anonymously, and the comment or suggestion should contain a full description of the issue raised so that it can be considered and included (if necessary) in the final version of the ESMP.

Given the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the public consultation has been organised in such a way that it can be accessed both online and in person. To this end, the PIU took appropriate measures to develop an inclusive consultation that can be easily accessed by stakeholders. Information on this sub-project was sent to invitees at least one week before the consultation. Press releases, letters to neighbours and invitations sent via email and social media were sent out to ensure that relevant information reaches stakeholders and potentially affected parties.

During the consultation process, a participant brought to the attention of the project the need to accommodate engagement and mitigation measures related to the potential use of private parking lots that might be used during site organization. Given that the final decision will be with the Contractor, several additional meetings were held after the initial consultation, to reach agreement with the owners' association in relation to compensation measures in the event of this solution being chosen at the start of the works.

A detailed description of the consultation process, stakeholder engagement and public consultation meeting that were carried out for this subproject is presented in Annex 14

ANNEX 1. GENERAL FRAMEWORK AND DIRECTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The legal framework for environmental protection and related activities includes the Government Emergency Ordinance (GEO) 195/2005 approved by Law no. 265 / 2006, with latest amendments. GEO 195/2005 provisions are supplemented by other organic laws regulating specific fields, International Conventions and Treaties signed and ratified by Romania, as well as subsequent legislation (government decisions, ministerial orders) and the National Sustainable Development Strategy and the National Environmental Action Plan). National environmental legislation transpose the EU Directives; Communautaire Regulations and Decisions are directly implemented, as MS obligation.

Principles grounding environmental national legislation are:

- a) mainstream environmental policy to all sector policies;
- b) precaution in decision making;
- c) prevention actions principles;
- d) "polluter pays"
- e) conservation of biodiversity and of specific ecosystems of the natural biogeographic space;
- f) sustainable use of natural resources;
- g) access to information and to decision making of public.

The legal framework also stipulates the general ways of applying these principles, such as: the harmonization of environmental policies and economic and social development programs of the territory, the correlation between social and environmental development and the permitting procedures for economic and social activities likely to have a significant impact on the environment, the use of economic incentives.

The County Police Inspectorates/B.G.P.D. proposing new investment projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment are requested to notify ECA.

Upon completion of the project and the final reception, permitting of the activities shall consider article 2 of the MO (Minister's Order) of Internal Affairs no.140 / 2015 on the organization, coordination and control of the environmental protection activity in the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs elaborated on the basis of article 89 letter "b" of GEO no. 195 / 2005 approved by Law no.265 / 2006)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The achievement of a complete EIA on the basis of which the environmental agreement is issued, is mandatory for all projects listed in Annex I of the Law no. 292 / 2018 on the assessment of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment, as well as all the proposed projects for the coastal area and those proposed in the protected hydro-geological areas. The projects listed in Appendix II to the same regulatory act are subject to the screening procedure. The result of the screening procedure is a decision on the basis of which the project is or is not subject to the EIA procedure. The current regulations require that the information provided by the developer of a project within the scope of EIA to include the measures provided to avoid, reduce and, where possible, compensate for significant adverse effects.

The EIA procedure provides for mandatory public access to information and to decision making by integrating the suggestions and observations into the EIA Report and into the project. The national EIA procedure is detailed in Annex no. 5 to the Law 292/2018.

The proposed projects should not trigger the requirement of a complete EIA in accordance with the Romanian legislation. However, there could be situations where local environmental authorities require a simplified EIA procedure. In such cases, the guidelines on the preparation of the EIA are presented in the procedure of environmental impact assessment, detailed in Annex no.5 to the Law no. 292 / 2018 on the assessment of the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment.

Energy Efficiency, Insulation and Ventilation

The insulation must be adapted to the seasonal effects of the weather, to the internal thermal load and to the characteristics of exposure. Vapour barriers should prevent the installation of moisture in the roof insulation and in the gaps of the outer walls, and waterproof layers will be used. The location of the windows will be determined according to the view, ventilation, light, thermal input, ensuring privacy and functions of the interior space. High-efficiency systems for domestic water heating (including solar systems) and for indoor heating should be selected taking into account long-term maintenance and operating costs. Plumbing should be carried out in a coordinated manner in order to minimise this activity and include the water supply of toilets and utility rooms. Proper attention should also be paid to taps that ensure the saving of water, supply networks and other devices. Building materials will comply with national regulations and internationally accepted standards on safety and environmental effects.

Electrical Installations

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 Building Materials and Construction Methods

Environmentally friendly goods and services will be selected. Priority will be given to products that comply with the applicable standards for recognised international or national symbols. Priority will be given to traditional, established materials and methods, and not to new, unknown techniques. Construction sites should be fenced in order to prevent public entry and general safety measures must be put in place. Temporary inconveniences caused by construction work should be minimized through planning and coordination operations with Works Contractor, neighbours and authorities. In densely populated areas, noise or vibration-generating activities should be limited, in the sense of carrying out strictly during the day.

The use of building materials that are dangerous to human health (e.g. asbestos, asbestos-containing materials) is not allowed.

The list of recommendations below is not an exhaustive one, but it highlights the most relevant mitigation measures that will be considered during the construction period. The sections below include more detailed recommendations depending on the type of impact:

- Effects of improper handling of hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead-based paint from the transport and handling of construction works, will be minimised with water and other means, such as the closure of construction sites.
- To reduce noise impact, construction will be restricted at certain hours.
- All construction waste and wood waste will be deposited on site.
- Wood waste will be stored separately and arranged to be recycled instead of discarded.
- Open burning and illegal dumping will not be allowed.

- Appropriate sites for the disposal of earth/clay and sand will be determined and the prior approval of the relevant authority for disposal will be obtained.
- Stacking construction residues on site will be avoided and waste will be disposed of regularly at government-approved unloading land. Quays will be provided to transfer debris from the upper floors to the ground.
- Traffic interruption should be avoided through internal planning.

Waste Management

Construction waste will be handled in accordance with national regulations, as specified in the ESMP and the description of the site. The monitoring will be the responsibility of the staff with environmental duties at Works Contractor level, the B.G.P.D. level, and at the GIRP-PIU level, as provided by the monitoring plan. Wastes containing asbestos will be collected, transported and disposed of by applying special protective measures in accordance with the standards for handling hazardous waste (according to the provisions of GD no. 124/2003 on the prevention, reduction and control of asbestos pollution and of GD no. 856 / 2002 on the documentation of waste management and for the approval of the list of waste, including hazardous waste).

Traffic Management

Depending on the location of each of the buildings proposed to be included in the project, there may be situations in which local traffic may be disturbed during the construction stage. If construction activities have a direct impact on roads or sidewalks, the PIU will draw up a traffic management plan.

Health and Safety at Work

During the period of carrying out the construction activities it is mandatory to use: helmets, gloves, goggles, when appropriate, and work uniforms. All these minimum rules of protection, coupled with the avoidance of over-stressing of workers, lead to the prevention of injuries and other work accidents generated by the repetitive, excessive and manual handling of building materials. Recommendations on the prevention and control of the above refer to the knowledge of the most common causes of injuries in construction and decommissioning work, by:

Training of workers on the lifting and handling of materials, on techniques applied in construction and decommissioning projects, including on the establishment of weight limits, the exceeding of which involves the use of mechanized assistance. Proper site organization so as to avoid long-distance manual handling of loads / heavy equipment.

Selecting tools and designing activities in such a way as to reduce the need for the use of physical force.

Implement administrative controls in the framework of work processes, e.g. rotation on the post and rest breaks.

In all specific cases where Works Contractor are required to demolish or dispose of materials containing asbestos, these categories of work shall be carried out exclusively with qualified personnel and in full compliance with the specific legislation in this area. Annex 9 presents the special requirements for handling and managing materials containing asbestos.

ANNEX 2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

International law

1. Article 11 (2) of the Romanian Constitution (revised by Law no. 429/2003) provides that the treaties ratified by the Parliament, according to the law, are part of the national law.
2. The following treaties Romania is a party to refer to the protection of natural disasters:
 - Wetlands Convention (Ramsar, 1971), ratified by Romania on 21/9/91.
 - The Danube Delta and the Small Island of Braila have been designated 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 (Bern, 1979), to which Romania acceded on 18/5/93.
 - Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972), to which Romania acceded on 16/5/90. Several areas, including the Danube Delta, are part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - Convention for the Protection of the Danube River, signed in 1994.
3. Regarding the environmental assessment, the relevant treaties ratified by Romania
 - UN/ECE Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus, 1998), ratified by Romania through Law no. 86/2000.
 - Espoo UN/ECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Cross-Border Context (Espoo, 1991), ratified by Romania through Law no. 22/2001.
4. The following treaties ratified by Romania concern cultural heritage:
 - European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valetta, 1992), ratified by Romania on 20/11/97.
 - Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972), to which Romania acceded on 16/5/90. Several areas, including the Danube Delta, are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The 'acquis Communautaire' of the European Union

5. The relevant legal texts include:
 - Treaty on 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 on the conditions and arrangements for the admission of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union (Annex VII; list provided for in Article 20 of the Protocol; transitional measures, Romania; Section 9 on environmental protection).

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 authorisations

- 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

- Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste, as latest amended;
- Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste.
- Regulation (EC) Regulation (EU) 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; Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of 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 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (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, and Directive 720/2015).

Water and waste water

- Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 on 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 fauna and flora.

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 legislation

The relevant Romanian legislation includes:

Environmental assessment (EIA procedure)

- G.E.O. 195/2005 on environmental protection, approved by Law no.265/2006. Framework Law on environmental protection.
- Law no. 292/2018 on environmental impact assessment of private and public projects (OJ no. 1043 of 10 December 2018), as latest amended
- MO 864/2002 (published in OJ no. 397 of 06/09/2003) on procedures and public consultation in case of cross-border impact.
- Order of MEWF no. 1134/2020 on approval of the conditions for environmental studies preparation, of the criteria for natural and legal persons certification, and for the membership and Regulation on organising and functioning of Certification Body (OJ no. 445 of 27 May 2020);

Environmental permitting procedure

- Order of MESD no.1798/2007 on approval of the Procedure for environmental permitting (published in OJ no. 808 of 11/27/2007)

Strategic environmental assessment

- G.D. 1076/2004 (published in OJ no. 707 of 05.08.2004) on the procedure for assessing the environmental effects of plans and programmes (SEA procedure). Not applicable to the project or the sub-project.

Nature protection

- G.E.O. 57/2007 on protected natural areas and the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna.

Water waste water management,

- Water Law 107/1996 (OJ no. 244 of 8 October 1996), as latest amended;
- Order of MEWF no. 891/2019 on approval of the Procedure and competencies to issue, amending, withdrawing and temporary suspending the water management permits and approval of the Framework content of the technical application for permitting (OJ no. 654 of 7 August 2019)
- MO no. 1012/2005 for the approval of the procedure for the mechanism of access to information of public interest on water management
- Law 458/2002 on the quality of drinking water, republished (OJ no. 875 of 12 December 2011)
- G.D. 974/2004 on sanitary inspection and monitoring of drinking water quality (OJ no. 669 of 26 July 2004), as latest amended;
- G.D. 188/2002 for the approval of certain rules on the conditions of discharge of waste water into the aquatic environment
- G.D. no. 351/2005 on approving the Programme to phase out the decrease of the discharges, emissions and losses of the priority substances (OJ no. 428 of 20 May 2005);
- G.D. no. 352/2005 on amending G.D. no. 188/2002 (OJ no. 398 of 11 May 2005);

Waste management

- G.E.O. no. 92/2021 on waste management (OJ no. 820 of 26 August 2021);
- GO no. 2/2021 on landfill of the waste (OJ no. 794 of 18 August 2021);
- Order of MoEWM no. 95/2005 on establishing criteria and preliminary procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills and the national list of wastes accepted at each landfill class (OJ no. 194 of 8 March 2005);
- Law 249/2015 on the management of packaging and packaging waste (OJ no. 809 of 30 October 2015), as latest amended;
- G.D. 856/2002 on the record of waste management and the collection of solid waste and the approval of the list of wastes, including hazardous wastes (OJ no. 659 of 5 September 2002);
- G.D. 942/2017 on the approval of the National Waste Management Plan (OJ no. 11bis of 5 January 2018).

Air quality, emissions to air, noise

- Law 104/2011 on ambient air quality (OJ no. 452 of 28 June 2011), as latest amended;
- Order of MoH no. 119/2014 on approval of the Norms for public hygiene and health, regarding the living environment (OJ L no. 127 of 21 February 2014), as latest amended;
- G.D. no. 124/2003 on prevention, decreasing and control of the environmental pollution with asbestos (OJ no. 109 of 20 February 2003), as latest amended;

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters (JO L 239 of 6 September 2013), as latest amended;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1188 of 28 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters (OJ L 193 of 21 July 2015), as latest amended.

Cultural heritage

- Law 422/2001 on the protection of historical monuments, republished
- G.D. 43/2000 on the protection of archaeological heritage, republished
- Law 150/1997 on the ratification of the European Convention for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta, 1996).

SOCIAL IMPACT FRAMEWORK

Legislation	Purpose
Law no. 53/2003 - Labour Code	The Labour Code regulates individual and collective labour relations, the application of employment regulations and labour jurisdiction.
Law no. 319/2006 - Health and safety at work	The law provides the general framework for health and safety at work, roles and responsibilities, monitoring bodies.
Law no. 481/2004 on civil protection	Presents an integrated set of activities, specific measures and organizational, technical, operational, humanitarian and public information tasks, planned, organized and carried out to prevent and reduce disaster risks; the protection of the population; goods and the environment against the negative effects of emergency situations.
Law no. 448/2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (republished in 2008)	It regulates the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities granted for the purpose of their integration and social inclusion.
Law no. 202/2002 on gender equality	It regulates measures to promote equal opportunities and treatment between men and women, in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on sex in all areas of public life in Romania.
Law no. 544/2001 on free access to information of public interest	The law outlines the transparency principles of the public administration, providing free and unlimited access for citizens to information of public interest, defined as such by this law; constitutes one of the fundamental principles of the relationship between persons and public authorities, in accordance with the Constitution of Romania and with the international treaties ratified by the Parliament and Government of Romania.
Law no. 50 / 1991 on the authorization of construction works	The law defines the process of authorizing construction, rehabilitation, extension, demolition works and includes provisions for the assessment of neighbouring properties, consultation and consent of neighbours, where the project

	is expected to have an impact on close properties as defined by technical rules.
G.D. no. 907/2016 on technical and economic documents for public investigations	The Government Decision defines the elements and stages for the elaboration of technical documentation for investments financed from public funds, including requirements for assessing the impact on cultural heritage buildings, close properties, measures to protect neighbouring properties, etc.
Law no. 10/1995 on quality assurance in construction	The law defines the roles and responsibilities that apply in ensuring the building rules and standards applied to buildings, including access to people with disabilities, use of ecological materials, gender dimension, etc.
Law no. 233/2002 for the approval of G.D. no. 27/2002 on the regulation of citizens' petition rights in relation to public institutions	The law defines the principle related to the rights of citizens to submit petitions to public authorities and the procedures and responsibilities for the registration / answer / resolution of concerns, questions or suggestions raised by citizens.
Social assistance law (292/2011)	The law establishes the main social security benefits and social services that are applicable to vulnerable groups in Romania.
Law no. 350/2001 on spatial planning and urbanization	The law defines the roles and responsibilities in relation to urban planning in Romania.
Law no. 287/2009 - The new Civil Code	The new Romanian Civil Code provides indications and regulations on access to neighbouring properties, rights for compensation, and principles of good faith in the neighbourhood.
G.D. no. 1875/2005 on the health and safety protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work	The G.D. establishes the measures for health and safety protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work, including prevention of these risks.
G.D. no. 1.048/2006 on minimum health and safety requirements for personal protective equipment used by workers at work	The G.D. establishes the measures minimum health and safety requirements for personal protective equipment used by workers at work.

ANNEX 3. PROCEDURES FOR GRANTING AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROVALS IN ROMANIA

Introduction

Development projects shall be regulated under Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure (Law 292/2018) by the environmental competent authority (ECA), ending when the administrative regulatory act (environmental agreement or notices of passing earlier EIA procedure stages) is granted or issuance is rejected.

Depending on the project features, the competent environmental authority is the Local Environmental Protection Agency (at county level), the National Environmental Protection Agency, or the Ministry of Environment (present Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests).

The administrative regulatory act issued by the environmental competent authority is attached to the development consent (building permit), and is an integral part of it.

Development consent (building permit) is granted, by case, by the Public Local Administration, or County Councils, other institutions under special administration (e.g., Ministry of Internal Affairs units), or the Govern.

The developer is allowed to proceed with the project only after building permit is issued.

Following the project implementation, the commencement of the activity/operating the installation is allowed only if an environmental permit, by case an environmental integrated permit (IED installation), has been granted by the ECA (G.E.O. 195/2005, Order MoEWF 1798/2013, or Law 278/2013 for IED installation).

Environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on the following factors:

- a) population and human health;
- b) biodiversity;
- c) land, soil, water, air, and climate;
- d) material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape;
- e) interactions between factors listed at a) – d).

EIA procedure develops in stages, as follows:

- a) screening stage, to either conduct the assessment or not conduct it;
- b) scoping of the assessment and preparation of the EIA report stage;
- c) stage of reviewing the EIA Report and granting the environmental agreement.

For projects not included in Annex 1 of the Law 292/2018, prior to launch EIA procedure, a determination is be made by the ECA whether the project shall be subject to this procedure considering the criteria set out in Annex 3 of the law, how is the project located in relation to the protected natural areas, to historical or archaeological monuments, to areas restricted for building, and to coastal areas, whether the project falls under the scope of art.48 and art 54 of Water Law.

Prior determination

Prior determination conducted by the ECA considers the application submitted by the developer consisting of:

- notification on the intention to develop the project (the template of notification is provided by annex 5A to the EIA procedure enclosed to Law 292/2018)
- urban certificate issued according to the law 350/2001
- plans annexes to the urban certificate
- proof of payment of ECA tariff for notification

Following the analysis of application and the site observation if the case, ECA notify the developer about the decision to:

- filing away the Notification, as "The project is out of the scope of EIA procedure";
- motivated refuse to issue the environmental agreement, for projects located on restricted sites for building according to environmental protection legislation and/or water management legislation;
- proceed with the EIA procedure and requires the project report

Screening stage

When ECA decides to proceed with the EIA procedure, the developer shall submit:

- the project report (the template is provided by annex 5.E to the EIA procedure enclosed to Law 292/2018)
- proof of payment of ECA tariff for screening/scoping stage
- specific notification for projects falling under SEVESO legislation, if the case
- for projects related to water or built on water, the developer will apply to water management authority, and this authority will notice the ECA about the application

ECA establishes the Commission for Technical Analysis (CTA), deciding the stakeholders to attend the CTA, and sent the application's documents to the CTA members.

Authorities represented in CTA shall prepare written requests for completing/additional information, or opinion regarding the likely impact on all environmental aspects, natural protected areas, and water bodies. The opinion of the water management authority will consist of the decision to be prepared or not the Study on Impact Assessment on Water Bodies.

ECA shall make **the screening stage decision**, taking into account the opinion of each member of CTA that by case establishes:

- a) proceeding with EIA, the appropriate assessment (biodiversity), and the impact assessment on water bodies;
- b) proceeding only with the EIA and the appropriate assessment (biodiversity);
- c) proceeding only with the EIA and the impact assessment on water bodies;
- d) proceeding only with EIA;
- e) proceeding with development consent (building permit) procedure by competent authorities, in case of:
 1. projects included in annex no.2 of Law 292/2018 where EIA Report is not required;
 2. projects that do not significantly harm the protected natural areas of community importance;
 3. projects that insignificantly impact the water bodies, according with legislation in force.

For projects listed in annex no 1 of Law 292/2018 the screening stage applies only from the perspective of appropriate assessment and the impact assessment on water bodies, at this stage also the scoping of the assessment being already feasible.

Scoping of the assessment and preparation of the EIA report stage

The projects for which the screening stage decision requires the proceeding with the environmental impact assessment, the project developer submits to ECA:

- a) recommendation of environmental aspects of relevance that should be thorough addressed by EIA report, and by case, the Appropriate Assessment Study and/or the Study on Impact Assessment on Water Bodies;
- b) proof of payment of ECA tariff for scoping stage

Following the analysis of the documents that have been sent by the project developer, the ECA sent a written notice with environmental issues that should be assessed by the EIA report, and by case, addressed through the Appropriate Assessment Study and/or the Study on Impact Assessment on Water Bodies.

EIA report shall comply with the template provided by annex no. 4 of Law 292/2018.

Reviewing the EIA Report stage and granting the environmental agreement

Following the reception of EIA report, and the other Studies if requested at screening stage, ECA will disclose the documents to CTA members for analysis and observation, and to the public consultation on its website or at its premises.

ECA shall agree with the project developer on the opportunities for the access of public to the decision making regarding the project, setting at least the date and the place of public debate.

Guided by ECA, the project developer organises the public debate on its own expenses. Interested public may sent to ECA their written comments/opinions/suggestions by hard or electronic means, and comments/opinions/suggestions made during public debate will be recorded by ECA in the Minute of the meeting.

ECA shall make the decision to grant the environmental agreement or to reject the application considering the opinions expressed by the public and the opinions of the CTA members.

Additional points:

- The minimum information included in the application submitted by the project developer for obtaining the environmental agreement will be completed according to the conditions recommended by the foreign donors (EBRD, WB, EIB) and according to the requirements set out in the EU legislation and the Romanian legislation in force;
- The screening stage decision, by case the environmental agreement, is valid throughout the construction period of the objective. During the construction period, the commissaires of Environmental Guard might control compliance to the conditions set by any regulating document
- The project developer is obliged by law to inform the ECA in writing about any change or extension of the project that occur after the screening stage decision or environmental agreement was issued, but before the development consent (building permit) is granted.

The project developer is obliged by law to inform the competent authority that issue the development consent, in writing, about any change or extension of the project that occur after the development consent was granted.

For the project "Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of Bucharest Police Precinct 14" the Bucharest Environmental Protection Agency issued the notice of filing away the Notification as the project "is out of the scope of EIA procedure"; this notice shall be attached to the development consent (building permit).

Procedure for obtaining the environmental (integrated) permit for activity commencement applies to those activities/installation listed in annex no. 1 of the Environmental permitting procedures approved by MoEWF no. 1798/2007 or listed in annex no. 1 of the Law no. 278/2013 on industrial emissions, if the installations meet the capacity threshold set in this annex.

Application submitted to ECA under permitting procedure approved by Order MoEWF no 1798/2007 consist of:

- Request for environmental permit
- Technical report and statement, template provided by annex no. 2 of the Order MoEWF no 1798/2007

- Proof of announcing the public about the permit application, by any of the mean listed in in annex no. 3 of the Order MoEWF no 1798/2007
- The layout and site plans of the objective;
- The Minute regarding the compliance with all conditions set by environmental agreement or if the case, a note on the stage of the implementation of the existing compliance schedule.

ECA staff will check the site, analyse the application submitted by the operator, establish whether additional information or documents are necessary, and requires them from the operator.

Based on the full compliance of the operator, ECA issues the environmental permit.

The environmental (integrated) permit is available as long as the operator is granted with the yearly endorsement which is grounded by maintaining the size and type of activity and full compliance with environmental legislation.

Activities to be developed in the new building of the Headquarter of Police Precinct 14 are out of the scope of permitting procedures approved by the Order MoEWF no 1798/2007 and Law no. 278/2013 on industrial emissions. For this case will apply the provisions of the Order of MoIA no.140/2015 on the organisation, coordination and control of environmental protection activities in MoIA units.

Monitoring capacity during the construction phase and after the issuance of the operating permit:

Authorities' competencies:

National Environmental Guard may control the site and verify compliance with the environmental protection aspects stipulated in the environmental agreement/water management approval or other regulating documents, according with NEG annual control programme, by unforeseen control, or answering populations' complaints.

The control conducted by the commissaires of NEG, or by the inspectors of Water Management Authority (WMA) is an activity that consists of:

- a) checking compliance of the objective with all conditions set by regulating documents;
- b) findings of the deeds that harm the environmental factors, of the objectives that might trigger future controls and need granting, or revision, or suspending or repealing of regulating documents, or applying sanctions, by case;
- c) findings of an imminent threat of environmental damage, or an existing environmental damage, as well as identifying the operators responsible for the damage.

Pursuant the checks are established compliance measures and sanctions might be applied depending of the noncompliance extent.

At any control, the commissaires of NEG, as well the inspectors of WMA, shall prepare findings note, or inspection report, or a Minute of finding and sanction of the contravention.

Project implementation capacities:

Environmental impact mitigation and monitoring activities will be carried out in parallel with construction activities. Given that these shall be ready to use buildings, the project will not monitor the operations after the implementation of the upgrading activities.

Data collection: monitoring data will be collected on a permanent basis by the Works Contractor's environmental manager and conveyed to B.G.P.D. staff and to PIU environmental expert, which ensure the weekly, respectively monthly monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring through measuring environmental indicators will be used only when population claims occur, and will be performed by laboratories that are certified by RENAR for testing the requested indicators. The testing reports issued by the laboratory will be send to the Works Contractor, B.G.P.D. and PIU.

Occupational health and safety data collection will be performed on a permanent basis by the Works Contractor's OHS staff following the Works Contractor's OHS Plan that was developed pursuing the OHS Plan prepared by the Designer.

Monitoring of OHS aspects will be performed on the behalf of the beneficiary by the OHS Coordinator designated by the team for TA for Supervision. The OHS Coordinator will report weekly to PIU.

Data analysis: it will be carried out by the PIU environmental expert together with B.G.P.D. designated staff. The results of the analysis will be used to verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures and, where appropriate, to review/amend the mitigation plan, notifying the Works Contractor and Site supervisor to apply corrective actions.

OHS data analysis will be achieved monthly within PIU together with designated OHS Coordinator to review/amend the OHS plan. Following the analysis, the designated OHS Coordinator will notify the Works Contractor and the site supervisor to implement corrective actions if necessary.

Reporting: the PIU environmental expert will prepare the monitoring report on a quarterly basis, considering the data collected and analysed. The Report shall includes the data reported weekly by the OHS Coordinator.

ANNEX 4. SAFEGUARD POLICIES OF THE WORLD BANK

The major document regulating the WB policy for protecting the environment is represented by the Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment, which is one of the ten safeguard policies that the projects for which funding from the Bank is requested, must comply with.

The ten safeguard policies plus +1 the Access to Information policy constitute the framework of the safeguard mechanisms applied by the WB to protect the interests of beneficiaries, customers, stakeholders and the Bank. The application of these policies allows avoiding the adverse impact on the environment and people's lives, by minimizing and mitigating the potentially unfavourable environmental and social impact generated by the project.

1. Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01);
2. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04);
3. Pest Management (OP 4.09);
4. Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11);
5. Forestry (OP 4.36);
6. Dam safety (OP 4.37);
7. Involuntary displacement (OP 4.12);
8. Indigenous population (OP 4.10);
9. Projects on international watercourses (OP 7.50);
10. Projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60);
11. +1. Access to Information

The first six policies are environmental policies and are used as a focus point during the preparation of the Environmental Assessment. Policies no. 7 and 8 are of a social nature, and policy no. 9 and 10 are of a legal nature.

The objectives of safeguard policies aim to:

- Avoid negative effects, if possible; if not, minimizing, reducing, mitigating, and identifying viable alternatives;
- Correlation of the level of analysis, mitigation and supervision, with the level of risk and impact;
- Informing the public and ensuring its participation in the decision-making that affects them;
- Integration of environmental and social aspects in the process of identification, structuring and implementation of projects.

Principles of OP 10+ 1:

In the event of a discrepancy between the requirements of OP 10+1 and those stipulated in the rules of national law, the provisions having the strictest character will prevail;

In the event of a conflict between OP 10+1 and the national requirements on environmental protection, the WB policies will prevail (even if certain parts of the project are funded by the Romanian Government or by third parties).

The legal basis for such an approach is given by the Agreement ratified by the Romanian Parliament, which has the power of international treaty and prevails over national legislative acts.

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment (EA)

The Bank shall carry out the compliance with the environmental impact assessment procedure for each project proposal in order to determine the extent and type of EA. The Bank shall include the

proposed projects in one of four categories, depending on the type, location, degree of sensitivity and extent of the project and the nature and magnitude of the potentially generated environmental impact.

Category A: A project proposal falls under Category A if it is likely to generate significant adverse effects on the environment, effects that are sensitive, different or unprecedented. These effects may affect a larger area than the locations or facilities subject to physical work. The EA for a Category A project examines the potential negative and positive effects of the project on the environment, compares them with the effects of feasible alternatives (including the "no project" situation) and recommends the necessary measures to prevent, minimise, mitigate or compensate for adverse effects and to improve environmental performance. For a Category A project, the beneficiary is responsible for preparing a report, normally an EIA (or an EA with an appropriate degree of coverage at regional or sector level).

Category B: A project proposal falls under Category B if its potentially adverse environmental effects on the population or important environmental areas – including wetlands, forests, grasslands and other natural habitats – are less harmful than those of category A projects. These effects are location-specific; only a few of these, if any, are irreversible; and, in most cases, mitigation measures can be designed more easily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project, but is smaller than EA for Category A. As in the case of a Category A - EA, EA examines the potential negative and positive effects of the project on the environment and recommends the necessary measures to prevent, minimising, mitigating or offsetting adverse effects and for improving environmental performance.

Category C: A project proposal falls under Category C if it is likely to generate a minimal effect or no effect on the environment. Apart from the framing, no additional EA action is required for a Category C project.

Category FI: A project proposal falls under the FI Category if it involves making investments from the Bank's funds, through a financial intermediary, for sub-projects that may generate adverse effects on the environment.

We present below the relevant extracts from the Operational Policies (OP) that present the preventive mechanisms of the World Bank and contribute to the understanding and analysis of information on environmental, social and legal policies.

EA is a process whose scale, depth and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. The EA assesses the environmental risks and potential environmental impact in the project's area of influence; analyses the alternatives of the project; identify ways to improve the selection, location, planning, design and implementation of the project by preventing, minimising, mitigating or offsetting the negative environmental impact and enhancing the positive impact; and includes the process of mitigating and managing the negative impact on the environment throughout the project implementation period.

EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water and soil); the health and safety of the population; social aspects (involuntary displacement, indigenous peoples and material cultural resources); and cross-border and global environmental aspects.

The EA analyses the natural and social aspects in an integrated way. The EA is started as soon as possible in the project development process and is carefully integrated into the economic, financial, institutional, social and technical analysis of the proposed project.

OP 4.04 Natural habitats

The Bank promotes and supports the conservation of natural habitats and optimal land use by financing projects aimed at preserving the environment. The Bank promotes the rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats and does not support projects involving the significant transformation or degradation of vital natural habitats.

OP 4.09 Pest control

In order to help loan beneficiaries to combat pests affecting agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces the use of synthetic chemical pesticides.

The Bank requires that the pesticides it finances be produced, packaged, labelled, handled, stored, disposed of and used according to the standards accepted by the Bank. The FAO Guidelines for Pesticide Packaging (Rome, 1985), the Guidelines on pesticide labelling (Rome, 1985), and the Guidelines on the disposal of pesticide residues and pesticide containers stored on farms (Rome, 1985) are used as minimum standards.

OP 4.11 Material cultural resources

This policy covers material cultural resources, defined as objects, locations, structures, groups of movable or immovable structures and natural features and landscapes of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or cultural value of a different nature. Material cultural resources include any vestiges left behind by ancient populations (holy places and battlefields) unique natural sites such as waterfalls and canyons.

The Bank does not support projects that pose a threat to cultural resources that constitute a public good. The Bank shall only support projects located or designed in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on the environment.

OP 4.36 Forests

The management, protection and sustainable development of the forest ecosystem and its resources are necessary for poverty reduction and sustainable development.

The Bank does not finance plantations that involve changing the use or degradation of vital natural habitats due to possible risks to biodiversity.

The Bank may finance harvesting operations carried out by smallholders, local communities in the framework of forest management activities, or entities engaged in joint forest management activities, if these operations:

- (a) have achieved a forest management standard developed with the substantial participation of affected local communities, in line with the principles and criteria for responsible forest management; or
- (b) undertake a plan of measures with clear deadlines for achieving such a standard. The action plan must be drawn up with the substantial participation of the local communities affected and accepted by the Bank.

OP 4.37 Dam safety

The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams. Small dams are those that do not exceed the height of 15 m. This category includes, for example, farm ponds, dams that stop silt and protective

dams. For small dams, general dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are generally sufficient.

OP 7.50 International waterway projects

This policy shall apply to the following types of international waterways:

- (a) any river, canal, lake or similar body of water forming a boundary, or any river or body of surface water flowing through two or more States;
- (b) any tributary or other surface water body which is part of the waterways described in (a) above.

This policy applies to the following types of projects: hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, sanitation, and sewerage, industrial and other similar projects involving the use or possible pollution of international waterways described above.

OP 7.60 Projects in disputed areas

Projects in disputed areas may raise various sensitive issues affecting not only relations between the Bank and the Member States, but also between the country where the project is being carried out and one or more neighbouring countries. In order not to prejudice the position of the Bank or the countries concerned, dispute resolution will be pursued in areas where a project is carried out in the early stages. We present below the reference documents on the WB PO, the Environmental Assessment Procedures of the WB and the environmental protection policy of the WB.

ANNEX 5. ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDE FOR CIVIL WORKS CONTRACTS

Works Contractor will be required to apply standards and procedures for construction that are environmentally viable. All civil works contracts will have to include the following provisions relating to environmental protection:

Taking measures and precautions to avoid adverse environmental impact, as well as inconveniences and interruptions caused by the execution of the works. All this will be taken by avoiding or stopping, whenever possible, rather than reducing or diminishing the impact generated.

Compliance with all national and local laws and regulations. Assigning responsibilities for the implementation of environmental measures and receiving guidance and instructions from the engineer and environmental authorities.

Minimizing air emissions, especially dust, to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on air quality.

Preservation of pedestrian and road circuits and public access to neighbouring sites and facilities. It provides signage, temporary connection lighting, for safety and comfort.

Prevention or minimization of vibration and noise from motor vehicles, equipment and explosion demolition operations.

Minimize damage and remedy vegetation, in case there is disturbances due to the works.

Protection of surface water and groundwater, as well as soil quality, from pollution. Properly collecting and neutralizing water-based materials.

ANNEX 6. KEY ASBESTOS-CONTAINING WASTE CHALLENGES

Asbestos is a group of fibrous minerals of the silicate category. In the past, it was widely used for the production of several products of industrial and household use due to its useful properties, such as fire retention, electrical and thermal insulation capacity, its chemical and thermal stability, as well as increased tensile strength.

However, asbestos is currently recognised as being at the origin of several diseases and cancers and is considered to constitute a danger to health if inhaled. Due to the fact that the health risks associated with exposure to asbestos are now generally recognised, health and employee protection organisations, research institutes and some governments have put in place bans on the commercial use of asbestos.

In the EU, the use of asbestos has been banned since 1 January 2005, and in Romania, by GD 734/2006, the use of asbestos was prohibited only for new materials. Products containing asbestos which were installed or which entered into service before 01 Jan. 2005 can continue to be used until the end of their life cycle.

According to good practice, the health risks associated with MCA (mineral containing asbestos) must be minimised by avoiding its use in new constructions and renovation operations, and if it is found that there is MCA included in construction works, then international best practices and standards must be used to reduce their impact. In any event, the World Bank expects the beneficiaries of its funds and other beneficiaries to use alternative materials whenever possible. MCA should be avoided in new constructions.

In operations for the rehabilitation, demolition and removal of damaged infrastructure, the hazards associated with the presence of asbestos can be identified in a risk management plan to be adopted and also include neutralisation techniques and the management of work sites that have reached the end of their life cycle. Among the products containing asbestos we mention the flat panels, corrugated panels used on various roofs, water storage tanks, various pipes for water supply and sewerage, etc. Thermal insulation containing asbestos and asbestos that is applied by spraying to ensure insulation and soundproofing were widely used in the 70s and must be investigated for any project involving boilers and insulated pipes.

Given that asbestos is widely used in construction (especially for roofs) in many countries, including Romania, it may pose a risk to workers and to the population living near buildings that need overhauling capital repairs involving the replacement of roofs or demolition.

GIRP-PIU specialists must inform beneficiaries about the potential risks and train them so that they do not use asbestos as a building material in construction / rehabilitation activities.

Any product that contains asbestos or material that is ready for neutralization is defined as 'asbestos-containing waste'. Waste containing asbestos also includes contaminated building materials, tools that cannot be decontaminated, personal protective equipment and textiles used for cleaning. This kind of waste should always be treated as 'Hazardous waste'.

In this respect, the MCA and waste containing asbestos must be carefully removed, stored in a separate and enclosed area and neutralised (with the consent of the local government and environmental inspectors) in an ecological ramp located in that area and used specifically for this kind of material.

The GIRP-PIU must require Works Contractor that the removal, repair and neutralization of THE MCA be carried out in a way that minimizes the exposure of workers and the community to asbestos.

During rehabilitation work, workers must avoid the destruction of asbestos plates and store them adequately on construction sites until they are neutralised. Workers must wear protective overalls, gloves and respiratory masks during activities involving the handling of asbestos plates. It is important to neutralize the MCA not only to protect the community and the environment, but also to prevent the informal recycling of waste and the reuse of the material thus recovered. The MCA shall be transported in watertight containers to a safe ramp operated in such a way as to prevent contamination of air and water, which could be caused by damage to those receptacles. The removal and neutralisation of waste MCA and asbestos, as well as other measures, should be included in both the technical specifications and the estimated estimates of materials. The contractor may develop certain site-specific ESMPs for which there are requirements for the management of MCA and asbestos waste.

ANNEX 7. DESCRIPTION OF DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS

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

It is proposed to build a new building to ensure the optimal functioning of the headquarters of Police Precinct 14, with a height regime B (basement) +GF (ground floor) + 2F (floors) + F3 (3rd floor) retracted, respecting the compliance with the urbanistic indicators: proposed percentage for occupying the land, proposed coefficient for use of land, functional uses, equipping and compliance of buildings according to the regulation and Zonal Urban Plan for protected area no. 89 dated November/1999.

Proposed situation:

Exterior design:

- car and pedestrian traffic: 434.43sqm
- outdoor parking: 138sqm (12 parking spaces)
- green spaces: 274.77 sqm, of which 18 sqm on natural soil due to the basement withdrawals from the property limit, 239.77sqm grassy green spaces located over the basement floor with the provision of a vegetal layer of about 30cm, 17sqm in trellis with a depth of 1.5m)
- Proposed trees: 5 - 2 large trees on natural soil and 3 small trees in the trellis with depth of the bowl 1.5m: 1 magnolia and 4 birch trees.

The proposed basement requires the deforestation of most of the existing trees; it is proposed to plant new trees in compensation, to the extent that the nature of the function so permits.

Proposed constructions:

- Withdrawals from the property limit:
 - to the West (Oițelor street): 3.2m from the property limit at the ground floor level, variable between 2.5m and 3.2m at the level of the 1st and 2nd floors;
 - to the South: 5.00m from the property limit;
 - to the North: 7.80m from the property limit;
 - to the East: 5.00m from the property limit.
- Proposed height regime: B + GF + 2F + F3 retracted
- H max at the cornice floor 2 = 10 m. H max at the cornice of the 3rd floor retracted = 13 m. The height of the building proposed at the cornice is 10m from the sidewalk elevation. Over the maximum height of 10m, a single level retracted at 1.5m is proposed compared to the vertical plan of the façade on all sides of the construction, thus respecting the Zonal Urban Plan for protected area no. 89 which imposes a maximum height of 13m and a minimum of 10m with the possibility of having a retracted level at 1.5m from the vertical plane of the façade.
- Proposed functions on each level and the area of the respective level:
 - Basement: parking (30 spaces), technical spaces and annex spaces, archive - 1227.5 sqm
 - Ground floor: spaces for activities with the public, administrative spaces (including special rooms for police activities), meeting room - 477.6 sqm
 - 1st floor: administrative spaces – offices 670 sqm
 - 2nd floor: administrative spaces – offices 670 sqm
 - 3rd floor: gym, dining room / relaxation area, kitchen / office, changing rooms 512 sqm

Built area (footprint) = 667 sqm

Built area (for proposed coefficient for use of land) - Sc = 2385 sqm

Proposed percentage for occupying the land = 50% (maximum 50%)

Proposed coefficient for use of land = 1.78 (maximum 1,8)

Equipment and equipment specific to the proposed function

According to the design theme, the new construction respects a functional scenario corresponding to the specificity of the activities and organization of the departments of the institution, distinct spaces being arranged for parking cars in the basement, for working with the public on the ground floor, offices on the ground floor, 1st and 2nd floor and a generous area on the 3rd floor intended for physical activities and ensuring a suitable environment in terms of quality of working environment for the staff of the Precinct.

In the building 2 car accesses and 1 main pedestrian access were organized. Building is served by 1 staircase and 2 elevators.

Measures will be implemented for access control, anti-burglary, communications, in accordance with the specifics of the activities. Intelligent building management (IBM) systems will be implemented. High-quality materials and equipment will be used.

Constructive system

The plane dimensions of the superstructure are about 36,34m x 18,17m. The basement covers almost the entire plot of land. The resistance structure of the building is made of reinforced concrete. The structural system consists of reinforced concrete frames, individual concrete walls and coupled walls. The slabs will be made of reinforced concrete and will come out in the perimeter console of the construction. The foundation is of general concrete eraser type. The infrastructure is of rigid box type, with reinforced concrete walls on the contour and inside the enclosure. The infrastructure works are carried out at the shelter of an enclosure made of reinforced concrete piles. The roof is of reinforced concrete terrace type.

Main materials used:

The equalization concrete used will be C8/10.

The reinforced concrete in infrastructure and foundations will be C30/37.

The reinforced concrete in the superstructure will be C30/37.

The steel for reinforcements will be BST500S concrete steel, class C of ductility, with an epsilon (specific deformation) at breakage greater than 7.5%, which must result from laboratory tests.

Description of structural elements:

The foundation solution

The foundation of the structure will be made by a general reinforced concrete eraser of 80cm thickness.

According to the geotechnical study, the conventional basic pressure of the land is 180kPa.

Composition of the substructure

The infrastructure is of rigid box type, with reinforced concrete walls on the contour and inside the enclosure.

The infrastructure works are done at the shelter of an enclosure made of reinforced concrete piles.

Over the basement a reinforced concrete floor will be made, closing the rigid box.

The basement covers almost the entire plot of land.

The infrastructure is made of:

- General eraser 80cm
- Basement walls with a thickness of 20-50cm
- Rectangular poles of 40x80cm
- Reinforced concrete beams 30x65cm, 40x65cm, 40x70cm etc.
- Reinforced concrete slab 15-20cm

Composition of the superstructure

The plane dimensions of the superstructure are about 36.34mx18.17m.

The resistance structure of the building is made of reinforced concrete.

The structural system is composed of reinforced concrete frames, individual concrete walls and coupled walls.

The slabs will be made of reinforced concrete and will protrude in the perimeter console of the construction.

The roof is of reinforced concrete terrace type.

The walls are 20-50cm thick.

Rectangular poles of 40x80cm.

Reinforced concrete beams 30x65cm, 40x65cm, 40x70cm etc.

The slab is made of 15cm reinforced concrete.

The central area that serves the staircase and the elevator shaft is made of reinforced concrete.

Proposed height regime: B + GF+ 2F + F3 retracted

H max at the cornice floor 2 = 10m. H max at the cornice of the 3rd floor withdrawn = 13m.

The new building will be equipped with all the installations necessary to ensure the functional requirements.

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

Overview

The building proposed for demolition is an independent construction, so its dismantling does not influence the stability of any neighbouring building. The demolition of the constructions will be done in two successive stages: the decommissioning of the building; effective demolition.

The demolition operations will be preceded by the decommissioning of the constructions, namely: the cessation of activities in the interior spaces of the buildings, the dismantling of the utilities, ensuring the continuity of the technical installations for the neighbourhoods, the evacuation of the inventory (furniture, equipment, inventory objects).

Dismantling work will always begin with the interruption of the electricity supply, water, other utilities, continuing with the detachment of the construction elements from above, in order to avoid the collapse of heavy elements over the workers' teams.

The insulation material of the main heating pipe will be investigated before the pipe is dismantled to determine if it contains asbestos. If it contains asbestos, the outer protection will not be removed, the pipe-insulation-protection assembly being dismantled in such a way to avoid breaking the insulation material.

Interventions on utility connections will be carried out only by authorized certified personnel for such works, in order to avoid technical mistakes that can lead to accidents and serious damage.

No construction equipment that produces large vibrations leading to uncontrolled collapse of the parts of the building will be used.

Demolition operations will usually take place in daylight. If demolition work is to be continued at night, appropriate lighting should be used and high-risk operations or noise production above the legal limit should be avoided as far as possible.

The area near the building that is being demolished will be properly fenced, marked with the investment identification panels, supervised by trained personnel (permanent night and day guard) and the proper evacuation of all demolition materials.

Access to the demolition area of non-trained personnel or other persons unrelated to the operations in question is prohibited.

The dismantling works of the construction and related installations will be carried out only within the premises of the building and will not affect the public domain.

Description of demolition work

The actual demolition work will be carried out as follows:

- Demolition of buildings by dismantling of functional installations, finishing and insulation
- Removal of parts and building elements starting with chimneys and roofs; pickling operation should be carried out carefully to avoid accidents.
- The detachment of the roof should be done carefully to prevent collapse by fixing the supports and fixing, as appropriate; disassembly of the interior and exterior joinery;
- Floors will be demolished starting from a corner;
- Demolition of fixed parts - masonry, strength structure, including foundations. Demolishing the walls from top to bottom over the entire surface of the building, avoiding leaving high areas that cannot stretch, that could collapse;
- Filling the voids resulting from demolitions (foundations and car pit) with well-compacted soil. When filling the voids, do not use demolition material (scraps)!
- Disassembly of parts and components of constructions and installations, recovery of components and materials and sorting.
- The demolition materials will be stacked by category; non-useful and non-recyclable waste will be disposed of in specially designated areas.
- The disassembly of the building components will be done mechanically or manually, without producing strong vibrations that would lead to the loss of the general stability of the building and uncontrolled falls.
- The demolition of the construction will be done in compliance with the provisions of the "Provisional Normative Framework on the partial or total demolition of constructions", design normative indicative NP 055-88, guide on the execution of the demolition works of concrete and reinforced concrete constructions, indicative GE 022-1997.
- The demolition is carried out in accordance with the demolition project developed by the general designer and on the basis of the demolition / dismantling permit obtained before the start of the operations.
- The Works Contractor that will carry out the demolition works will follow the elaborated technical documentation and will draw up a schedule of the works, which will show the sequence of decommissioning of the building, observing the health and safety norms specific to this type of works.
- Loading, transport, take-over and treatment - the final disposal of waste resulting from the demolition works will be carried out in accordance with G.D. 1061/2008 and G.E.O. 92/2021

Closing phase:

This stage concerns the completion of demolition work and the preparation of the land:

- withdrawal of equipment specific to demolition;
- verification of the conformity of the works;
- reception of demolition works
- handing over the site to the beneficiary for use for further activities.

Recovery, handling, or re-classification of materials:

According to G.E.O. no. 92/2021, the resulting waste will be collected, transported to licensed operators to recover at least 70% of the construction and demolition waste amount.

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

Recommendations

- The main materials resulting from the demolition operations of constructions are waste, debris, dust, earth with stone. They do not present specific problems in terms of potential

contamination. This waste will be delivered to operators licensed for treatment/recovery of construction and demolition waste.

- Household waste and the like will be collected within the site organisation, in collection points supplied with containers. Periodically they will be safely collected by the contracted municipal waste operator.
- Steel waste will be collected and temporarily stored in the premises.
- Wood waste will be selected and disposed of/reused.
- Paper and office-specific waste will be collected and stored separately for recovery.
- Used accumulators, materials with particularly high toxic potential, will be properly stored and will be recycled by specialized units.
- Impact of the improper handling of hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, from the transport and handling of construction works will be minimised by water spraying and other means, such as the closure of construction sites.
- Any asbestos product or material that is ready for disposal is defined as asbestos waste. Asbestos waste also includes contaminated building materials, instruments that cannot be decontaminated, personal protective equipment and wet cloths used for cleaning. This type of waste must always be treated as 'hazardous waste'.

In this respect, MCA and asbestos waste must be disposed of properly, deposited in a separate enclosed area and disposed of at a landfill that hold an environmental integrated permit that allows to receive this category of wastes 17 06.

GIRP- PIU must require Works Contractor to ensure that the removal and disposal of MCA be carried out in a way that minimises the exposure of workers and the community to asbestos.

- Used tires are one of the main problems of a site. Based on H.G. no.170 / 2004 on the management of used tires will be stored in specially arranged places, and the Contractor will find a solution for their disposal. Burning them is prohibited.

ANNEX 8. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Pre-construction phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Introduction of E&S requirements in the bidding documents	Overall impact on the environmental and social components of the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the regular meetings with the detail design (DD) consultant to understand the potential implications on the environment and local community; Ensure that Works Contractor and consultants include E&S implementation and supervision costs and personnel bidding document as applicable 	DD Consultant	Environmental and Social Experts PIU
Lack of responsibility of Works Contractor and consultants	The lack of clear responsibilities from bidding documents with Contractor and other Consultants would jeopardize the implementation of the ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with procurement teams on E&S related input in bidding documents; Detail the tasks and update ESMP accordingly 	Environmental and Social Experts PIU	PIU Management
Delays in obtaining the environmental administrative document issued by ECA	These delays may impact on the cost and timeframe of the sub-project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborating environmental documentation and obtaining the environmental administrative document and participation in the process 	DD Consultant	Environmental Expert PIU
Non-compliant construction site	The construction site should be planned in accordance with the principles outlined under the current ESMP	<p>Elaboration of the Construction Site Organization Plan, that should include provisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Aspects: separate toilets on the site for women, fences and secured entrance, construction details board at the entrance, grievance mechanism board and box; assurance of minimum conditions for containers used by workers (changing rooms, eating area, sleeping areas) and construction team, health and safety requirements on site; Environmental: assignation on site of waste storage, of chemicals storage, of inside heavy vehicles routes, reduction of construction site effects on existing vegetation, wastewater system on site, storm-water management, 	DD Consultant Works Contractor	Social and Environmental Expert PIU

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		construction vehicle washing equipment, watering system and retaining system for dust minimisation.		
Aligning ESMP to execution graph	The ESMP should be updated to include monitoring timeframe	Update mitigation measures in the ESMP based on demolition and construction execution graph <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Environmental and Social Experts PIU	PIU manager
Legal compliance to environmental regulating documents 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste management requirements (site separate collection, contracting waste management licensed services, waste recycling); • hazardous material management and spill control requirements; • Wastewater discharges; • Air and noise emissions; • Water supply and sanitation; • Traffic management. 	Environmental Expert PIU	PIU manager PIU architect
Include ESMP requirements into detailed design	Assure that requirements for social compliance are included in the requirements for the demolition and construction process	Align ESMP social requirements with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and safety requirements for the construction site (showers, changing rooms, etc.); • grievance mechanism on site (board, grievance box, etc.); • health and safety trainings for construction personnel. 	DD Social Expert PIU	PIU manager PIU architect
Reduce relocation impacts on staff and community	The impact on the H&S of staff during relocation and at the temporary relocation site, as well as the impacts on the delivery of the service	Assure health and safety standards and potential relocation impacts at the level of the Relocation Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in meetings with the relocation site owner and establish minimum requirements for operation, assisted by GIRP Health and Safety Expert (heating, separate facilities 	Social Expert PIU	PIU manager

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		for women, indoor air quality, water connection, sewerage connection, safety of electrical system); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate to the assessment of the new location and provide information required for preparing Relocation Management Plan • provide training for 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. 	OHS expert GIRP	
Understanding the requirements of ESMP at local level	Informing the involved staff and BPP14 on the provisions of the ESMP and their expected contribution during all phases of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate ESMP provisions at county and local level in training sessions; • Inform B.G.P.D. on their contribution in achieving ESMP objectives (public information, grievance mechanism, environmental and health and safety monitoring support, etc.); • Obtain approvals from GIRP / PIU on tasks of local staff. 	Environmental and Social Experts PIU PIU/GIRP GIRP/B.G.P.D. Management	PIU Management GIRP 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 GIRP / PIU and B.G.P.D. public relation officers in the promotion of the project and the ESMP provisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dissemination of project materials, public consultations, citizen engagement, grievance mechanisms; • press releases and conferences on the project. 	Communication and Social Experts PIU, B.G.P.D.	PIU Management
Inclusion of general public, affected parties and interested stakeholders in the detail design phase	Actively work towards informing neighbours and the general public on the outcomes of the project, including the aspects related to the supposed architectural value of the building.	Organize public consultation on the ESMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of potential stakeholders (neighbours, local institutions - such as local police, municipality, local environmental agency, architects, urban planning professionals, NGOs etc.); • send invitations via email/mail with printed brief versions of the ESMP; 	Social and Environmental Experts PIU	PIU Manager

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upload the document on the GIRP websites for public disclosure and provide contact details for feedback; • 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. 		
Grievance redress process	Assuring that all the channels for receiving complaints and suggestions will direct grievances to PIU	Update current PIU procedure on Grievance Mechanism to include responsibilities at the level of county ESI grievance officers, create a template for recording grievances, define competencies in relation to the project, and create reporting templates	PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

2. Demolition phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Wastes generation during demolition works	Ensure that waste is collected in an appropriate manner and disposal is not done in unauthorized areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste collection and storage pathways and plots on site will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition activities; • Mineral/solid demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places; • Investigate the presence of asbestos in the insulating material of main heating pipeline; • Wastes with asbestos content, if exists, (about 200 m pipeline potentially insulated with ACM) shall be stored separately on site, packed and labelled, and disposed to a landfill licensed for receiving this category of waste; • Demolition waste will be collected by licensed operators for recovery, only maximum 30% of non-hazardous waste being disposed at landfill; 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Noise pollution during demolition	Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for demolition staff and local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Air pollution during demolition works	Taking all measures to reduce air pollution for demolition staff and local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During demolition 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; 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For transporting any other dusty material from/at the work site, it is necessary to moisten and/or cover the load; • Dust minimization on site 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; • Switching off the engines of the vehicles during parking, and of non-road engines when not in use; • Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks. 		
Health and safety hazards during demolition	Ensuring that all conditions are fulfilled on site for the staff and that passers-by or children do not enter the site at any time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Works Contractor will develop the site specific OHS Plan pursuant to the Plan prepared by the DD. 	OHS staff of Works Contractor	OHS expert designated by the Consultant for Supervision of works, on the behalf of the beneficiary PIU Social Expert
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Assuring that the panel at the entrance gives all details on the grievance mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in 	Works Contractor PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		<p>accordance with the Internal Procedure on Grievance Mechanism dedicated to the Project</p>		
<p>Disturbances encountered by neighbours</p>	<p>Unstructured interviews with the neighbours on the disturbances encountered during demolition and construction works Information to neighbours (letters, door to door) and general public in cases of disturbances to utility networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with neighbours during demolition works to collect their feedback on any disturbances or damages to their properties or public property (at least once during demolition works and two during construction works); • Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbours • Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply; 	<p>Social Expert PIU</p>	<p>PIU Management</p>
<p>Damages to neighbouring properties</p>	<p>Risk of collapse or necessity to enter on private properties for limited amount of time in order to operate construction works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on any potential risk identified in different technical stages of the project; • Develop a checklist of risks and perform constant consultations with neighbours prior to the final DD; • Inform the WB on the extent of damages, where the case, and develop compensation mechanisms in line with WB safeguard requirements. 	<p>Social Expert PIU DD Consultant Environmental Expert PIU</p>	<p>PIU Management</p>

3. Construction phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Wastes generation during construction	Ensure that waste is collected in an appropriate manner and disposal is not done in unauthorized areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collection and storage pathways on site will be identified for all major waste types expected from construction activities; Mineral/solid construction wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places; Construction waste will be collected by licensed operators for recovery, only maximum 30% being disposed at licensed landfill for receiving construction waste; The records of waste management will be maintained as proof for proper management; Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials. 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Noise pollution during construction	Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for construction staff and local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Air pollution during construction	Taking all measures to reduce air pollution for construction staff and local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and/or installation of dust absorption devices; It is forbidden to burn materials/waste; For transporting any other dusty material from/ at the work site, it is necessary to moisten and cover the load; Dust minimisation 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; 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switching off the engines of the vehicles during parking, and of non-road engines when not in use; Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks. 		
Chemical management	Taking all measures to reduce potential spillage, contamination of soil, and workers exposure to chemical substances and mixtures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide storage space protected against rainfall and provided with impervious flooring; Ensure space locking and warning sign; Access restricted to workers on duty only; Checks of recipients' integrity and their covers; Presence of Safety data sheets; Training delivery to the workers concerning the hazards of the chemical and appropriate warning information. 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Health and safety hazards during construction	Ensuring that all conditions are fulfilled on site for the staff and that passers-by or children do not enter the site at any time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 barricaded from public access. 	OHS staff of Works Contractor	PIU Social Expert OHS designated by the Consultant for Supervision of works, on the behalf of the beneficiary
Loss of soil resources, land/soil degradation and pollution during construction	Taking all measures to reduce soil degradation and pollution during construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of the construction Detail Design with the national environmental, industrial safety, construction, architectural, technological and public health regulations; Proper design to minimize area under construction If unfeasible, ensure soil protection through dead and live soil protection structures; Use on site the excavated fertile topsoil (if any) Incorporate protective design features (e.g., drainage structures); A proper rainwater/drainage system should be installed in order to exclude the flooding potential, landslide and/or erosion processes; 	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid, where possible, cutting of trees and other existing local vegetation, etc. 		
Grievance Mechanism	Assuring that the panel at the entrance gives all details on the grievance mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in accordance with the Internal Procedure on Grievance Mechanism dedicated to the Project 	Works Contractor PIU Social Expert	PIU Management
Disturbances encountered by neighbours	Unstructured interviews with the neighbours on the disturbances encountered during demolition and construction works Information to neighbours (letters, door to door) and general public in cases of disturbances to utility networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with neighbours during construction works to collect their feedback on any disturbances or damages to their properties or public property (at least once during demolition works and two during construction works); Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbours Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply; 	PIU Social Expert	PIU Management
Damages to neighbouring properties	Risk of collapse or necessity to enter on private properties for limited amount of time in order to operate demolition/construction works;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up on any potential risk identified in different technical stages of the project; Develop a checklist of risks and perform constant consultations with neighbours prior to the final DD; Inform the WB on the extent of damages, where the case, and develop compensation mechanisms in line with WB safeguard requirements. 	PIU Social Expert DD Consultant PIU Environmental Expert	PIU Management

4. Operation phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Excessive energy consumption	The operation of the new facilities should take into account best practices in terms of using energy in an efficient way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborating the plan and implementing the energy efficiency measures in the activity of the new command centre • 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 	Specialized staff	Beneficiary
Waste generation, including special waste streams (WEEE, etc.)	The new facilities should be equipped with separate collection and staff should be informed through signalling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the appropriate waste management system, separate collection and storage, provision of recycling and reuse (if applicable); • Signalling and special marking; Inventory and record 	Environmental staff	Beneficiary
Excessive consumption and contamination of water resources	Monitoring the data consumption and maintenance can considerably reduce the loss of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Specialized staff	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliance of the thermo-energy sources with the quality standards with obtaining the • 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. 	Specialized staff	Beneficiary
Noise, acoustic pollution	Assuring that the new buildings is compliant with the norms and does not bring any disturbances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	Specialized staff	Beneficiary

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
	to the local community during operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate signalling of high-noise locations, • training employees about the risks they are exposed to, etc. 		
Human Health and Safety	Avoiding any work-related accidents with training, protective equipment and regular check-ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular training on safety and health • Informing the local staff about the exceptional situations • Displaying in an open place the Action Plan in exceptional circumstances • Training on individual and collective protection procedures and measures applied in exceptional situations • Provide protection equipment according to the requirements and the rules in force • Annual medical examination of the OFD personnel, etc. 	OHS staff of B.G.P.D.	Beneficiary
Public disclosure and citizen engagement	Inform the public on the outcomes of the project, impact at the level of OFD and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press release and press conference 	PIU Communication Expert	PIU Management

ANNEX 9. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

The monitoring plan will be updated in the phase of detailed design and public consultation to reflect the clear responsibilities of the monitoring and supervisory actions of the different parts of the process.

Phase	Monitored Risk	Location	How is the risk monitored?	Frequency	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
Demolition	Air quality: dust, smog, etc.	At the location and its neighbourhood Neighbourhoods	Visual monitoring Testing*	Daily during demolition work Complaints occurrences	Prevention of air pollution and health risks Pollution exceeding level	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D. Works Contractor through laboratory accredited by RENAR, and accepted by the beneficiary
Demolition	Construction waste	At the location Along the transport route Unauthorised dumping site	Regular visual inspection Waste management records and documents	Daily Weekly during the works	Preventing soil and water pollution from the ground, minimising waste production, preventing pollution and risks transfer to other sites, reaching recycling objectives	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Demolition	Chemicals management	At the location	Visual monitoring Records and documents	Daily Weekly	Worker's health and safety Air pollution, soil pollution, storm-water sewers contamination and clogging, waste management	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Demolition	Noise level	At the location and its neighbourhood Neighbourhoods	Periodic inspection Testing*	Daily during the works Complaints occurrences	Prevention of risks to human health Pollution exceeding level	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D. Works Contractor through laboratory accredited by RENAR, and accepted by the beneficiary
Demolition	Health and human safety	At the location	Regular surveillance, recording of accidents and risk events, registration of road and pedestrian accidents caused by	Continuously	Protection of the safety and health of workers, prevention of accidents,	Works Contractor OHS Expert Social and Environmental experts PIU + B.G.P.D.

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Phase	Monitored Risk	Location	How is the risk monitored?	Frequency	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
			vehicles/construction works, of instructions, planning of works, presence of separate toilets on construction site, rest conditions, on-site signalling, etc. Minutes of meeting with the Traffic Police and local police to ensure the application of community safety measures and support provided whenever needed			
Demolition	Noise and dust and storm-water sewers (transport activities)	At the location, access roads	Regular surveillance	Unannounced inspection during transport	Avoiding dust and noise; avoidance of infrastructure damage and pollution	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Demolition	Public dissatisfaction	Grievance registers Petition box at the site	Review of grievances, collection of grievances through interviews, complaints box on the spot, meetings with staff Public consultations Media coverage	Weekly	Ensuring that the project complies with the rules, that the public has been informed in a timely and appropriate manner, that conflicts are resolved in the initial phase	Social expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Soil loss	Site	Visual	During excavation and transport work	In accordance with detailed design and official authorizations	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Air quality, dust, smog	At the location and its neighbourhood Neighbourhoods	Visual monitoring Testing*	Daily during the works Complaints occurrences	Prevention of air pollution and health risks Pollution exceeding level	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D. Works Contractor through laboratory accredited by

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Phase	Monitored Risk	Location	How is the risk monitored?	Frequency	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
						RENAR, and accepted by the beneficiary
Construction	Construction waste	At the location Along the route Unauthorised dumping site	Regular visual inspection Waste management records and documents	Daily during the works Weekly	Preventing soil and water pollution, preventing pollution and risks transfer to other sites, minimising waste production	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Chemicals management	At the location	Visual monitoring Records and documents	Daily Weekly	Worker's health and safety Air pollution, soil pollution, storm-water sewers clogging, waste management	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Noise level	At the location and its neighbourhood Neighbourhoods	Periodic inspection Testing*	Daily during the works Complaints occurrences	Prevention of risks to human health Pollution exceeding level	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D. Works Contractor through laboratory accredited by RENAR, and accepted by the beneficiary
Construction	Human safety and health	At the location	Regulatory supervision, registration of accidents and risk events, registration of trainings, work planning, etc.	Continuously	Protection of the safety and health of workers, prevention of accidents	Works Contractor Social and Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Noise and dust and storm-water sewers (transport activities)	Access ways to the construction site	Regulatory oversight	Unannounced inspection during transport	Avoiding dust and noise; avoidance of infrastructure damage and pollution	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Operation	Air quality: dust, smog, air pollutants, etc.	At the location	Visual monitoring	Daily during operation	Preventing air pollution	Beneficiary Environmental Guard Directorate for Public Health
Operation	Air pollution generated by	At the location, parking space	Periodical technical inspection	Daily during operation	Prevention of air pollution	Beneficiary Environmental Guard

Phase	Monitored Risk	Location	How is the risk monitored?	Frequency	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
	technological equipment					Directorate for Public Health
Operation	Waste and special streams (WEEE/office equipment, etc.)	At the location	Periodic inspection	Continuously	Prevention of risks to human health and the environment	Beneficiary Directorate for Public Health
Operation	Household waste	At the location	Regular visual inspection	Daily during operation	Prevention of environmental pollution	Beneficiary Environmental Guard Directorate for Public Health
Operation	Noise level (generated by technological equipment)	At the location	Periodic inspection	Regularly during operation	Prevention of risks to human health	Beneficiary Directorate for Public Health
Operation	Human health and safety (safety at work)	At the location	Regular surveillance, registration of accidents and risk events, registration of trainings, planning of works, etc.	Continuously	Protection of the safety and health of workers, prevention of accidents	Beneficiary Directorate for Public Health

*Testing performed for environmental quality is relevant when compliance with sampling standards that considers emission sources, sampling spot, and averaging period for records (measured data).

Measurements can be performed for:

- quality of surface water bodies/ ground water – not applicable for the project we analyse
- quality of waste water discharged from the site – not applicable, but for accidental pollution
- level of emissions into air– not applicable for the project as relevant sampling can be performed at point sources only, if not long-term monitoring that allows measurements for EF with calculation for diffuse sources.
- air quality – having regard of the measurements data quality objectives to be met, we propose only indicative measurements - if public claims occur - complying conditions set by Law on air quality. Sampling shall meet strict equipment siting criteria that include location outside the working site, minimum spacing of 0.5 m from barriers (walls, fencing, trees etc.), height of sampling 1.5 – 2 m. Data sampling of gravitational settling particles (dust) has an averaging interval of 30 days that includes at least 15 values of 24 hour averaging according to national standard (STAS 12574/1987); therefore, we propose only visual monitoring and surveillance of the abatement measures.
- noise level – we propose to perform measurements if public claim occur.

ANNEX 10. CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO THE COVID 19 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONTEXT IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS / CIVIL WORKS

Taking into account the new situation with the emergence of the COVID-19 virus, in addition to the standard measures of security and protection at work, it is necessary to implement measures for protection against COVID-19. Undoubtedly, Works Contractor 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 labor due to limited movement and absence from work,
- Inability to provide work materials and equipment due to congestion in all segments of life in the country,
- Employees' concerns about their livelihood due to low workload, etc.

First of all, it is necessary to implement the protection measures against COVID-19 adopted by the Romanian Government at the proposal of the COVID-19 Scientific Commission within the Ministry of Health. These measures should be constantly updated in accordance with the latest provisions introduced by the Government. The contractor is obliged to appoint a responsible person who will follow the measures adopted by the Government and will apply them in the operation of the site at the place of project.

Links of the national institutions responsible for COVID-19 where the contractor can find up-to-date information and recommendations:

- Official COVID-19 website of the Romanian Government
- Ministry of Public Health (• <http://www.ms.ro>)
- Guide of the Ministry of Public Health COVID-19 (<http://www.ms.ro/coronavirus-covid-19/>)
- National Institute of Public Health in Romania (• <https://instnsp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/5eced796595b4ee585bcdba03e30c127>)
- Department of Public Health (<http://www.dspb.ro/>)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs, Military Ordinances (<https://www.mai.gov.ro/utile/>, click on "State of emergency").

At national level, in addition to the measures introduced by the Government for the protection against COVID 19, the Association Romanian for Safety and Health at Work has developed a Guide for safety and health at work in order to prevent the transmission of the virus in the case of construction works. The guide contains measures that the Contractor must implement to eliminate possible ways to obtain and transmit the COVID 19 virus between workers on site.

The contractor must also implement the requirements introduced by the World Bank regarding the protection of COVID 19. As for covid-19 considerations in construction / civil works projects given by the World Bank, they are divided into several segments / problems and in the details are presented in the table below.

Table 3 COVID-19 considerations in construction projects / civil works recommended by WB

COVID -19 considerations in construction / civil works projects	
Covid-19 Challenges	Types of activities
The contractor should identify measures to solve the COVID-19 situation, taking into account the location, the existing resources of the project, the availability of consumables, the capacity of the local emergency / health services, the extent to which the virus already exists in the area.	

<p>The PIU and the contractor should establish specific procedures for solving COVID 19 problems on site. The procedures should be implemented, documented and updated in accordance with the latest changes introduced by the Government and conditions on the site.</p>	
<p>Assessment of the characteristics of the workforce</p>	<p>The contractor must prepare a detailed profile of the project's workforce, key work activities, the schedule for carrying out these activities, different contract durations and rotations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should include a breakdown of workers living at home (i.e. community workers), workers who submit to the local community and workers on-site accommodation (i.e. workers' camp). Where possible, it should also identify workers who may be more at risk from COVID-19, those with underlying health problems or who might otherwise be at risk; • Consideration should be given to ways in which movement in and out of the site can be minimised. This could include extending the duration of existing contracts to avoid workers returning home to the affected areas or returning to the site from the affected areas.
<p>Entering / exiting the work place and checking the start of works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a system for controlling the entry / exit on the site, ensuring the limits of the site and establishing the designation of entry / exit points (if they do not already exist). Entry / exit to the site should be documented; • Training of security personnel on the (improved) system that was created to ensure the construction site and control of entry and exit, the behaviors necessary for them in the application of such a system and any specific COVID-19 considerations; • Training the staff who will monitor the entrance to the site, giving them the resources they need to document the entry of workers, carry out temperature checks and record the details of any worker who is denied entry; • Confirmation that workers are fit for work before entering the construction site or starting work. While procedures should already exist, special attention should be paid to workers with underlying health problems or who might otherwise be at risk. The demobilisation of staff with health problems that underlie them must be considered; • Checking and recording the temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting before or on the entrance to the site; • Provide daily information to workers before starting work, with a focus on COVID-19-specific considerations, including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods; • During daily meetings, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough and other respiratory symptoms) and report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or feel 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 a worker for 14 days; • Preventing a sick worker from entering the site, sending them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring isolation at home for 14 days.
<p>General hygiene</p>	<p>Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local languages</p>

	<p>Providing handwashing facilities provided with soap, disposable paper towels and closed trash cans exist in key places on the entire site, including at entrances / exits in work areas; where there is a toilet, cafetine or food distribution or drinking water supply; in workers' accommodation; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces. Where handwashing facilities do not exist or are not suitable, measures should be taken to arrange them. Also, an alcohol-based sanitizing product can be used (if available, 60-95% alcohol);</p> <p>Training workers and staff on site about 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;</p> <p>Giving up part of the accommodation of workers for self-quarantine precaution, as well as more formal isolation of staff who may be infected.</p>
<p>Cleaning and disposal of waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing cleaning staff with adequate equipment, materials and disinfectant for cleaning; • Training of cleaning staff on proper cleaning procedures and adequate frequency in high-risk or high-risk areas; • If it is anticipated that cleaners will be needed to clean areas that have been or are suspected to have been contaminated with COVID-19, giving them the appropriate PPE: dresses or aprons, gloves, eye protection (masks, goggles or faces) and closed work boots or shoes. If the appropriate PPE is not available, cleaning products should be provided with the best available alternatives; • Training of cleaning people in proper hygiene (including hand washing) before, during and after cleaning activities; how to safely use PPE (where necessary); in waste control (including ppe and cleaning materials used); • Any medical waste produced during the care of sick workers must be safely collected in designated containers or bags. <p>If open combustion and incineration of medical waste is required, this should be as limited a duration as possible. Waste must be reduced and segregated so that only the smallest amount of waste is incinerated.</p>
<p>Adjusting your work practices</p>	<p>Decrease in the size of the work teams;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting the number of workers on site at the same time; • Change to a 24-hour work rotation; • Adapting or redesigning work processes for specific activities and tasks to enable social distancing and training of workers in these processes; • Continue regular safety trainings, adding covid-19-specific considerations. Training should include the correct use of normal PPE. Although from the date of this note, the general advice is that construction workers do not require a COVID-19-specific PPE, this should be examined; • Arrangement (where possible) for work breaks to be taken to outdoor areas of the construction site; • Consider changing canteen layouts and stepped meal periods to allow for social distancing and gradual access to and/or temporary restriction of access to recreational facilities that may exist on the site, including gyms; • At some point, we may need to review the overall project schedule to assess the extent to which it needs to be adjusted (or work stopped

	<p>completely) to reflect prudent work practices, the potential exposure of workers and the community, and the availability of consumables, taking into account government advice and instructions.</p>
<p>Medical services projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding medical infrastructure and preparing areas where patients can be isolated. Containment facilities should be located away from accommodation and ongoing activities. Where possible, workers should be provided with a single well-ventilated room (open windows and door). If this is not possible, the insulation installations 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 areas and common facilities and not to be left visitors until they have not felt the symptoms for 14 days. If they have to use common areas and facilities (e.g. kitchens or canteens), they should do so only when unaffected workers are not present and the area/s should be cleaned before and after such use. • Training of 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, on-site medical providers should follow the who's interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care, when a new coronavirus infection (nCoV) is suspected; • Evaluating the current stock of equipment, consumables and medicines on site and obtaining additional stock where necessary and possible. This could include medical PPE such as gowns, aprons, medical masks, gloves, eye protection, etc. • Check existing medical waste management methods, including storage and disposal systems.
<p>Local medical and other services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting preliminary discussions with certain medical facilities, in order to agree on what should be done if sick workers have to be notified; • Obtaining information on the resources and capacity of local health services (e.g. number of beds, availability of trained staff and essential supplies); • Clarifying how a sick worker will be transported to the medical facility and checking the availability of such transport; • Agreement with local medical services / specific medical facilities, the scope of the services to be provided, the procedure for taking over patients and (as the case may be) any costs or payments that may be involved; • A procedure must also be prepared so that the project management knows what to do in the unfortunate case in which a worker sick with COVID-19 dies. While normal project procedures will continue to apply, COVID-19 may raise other issues due to 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 in national law;
<p>Instances or the spread of the virus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, dry cough, fatigue), the worker should be immediately removed from work activities and isolated on the spot; • The worker must be transported to the local health facilities to be tested (if testing is available and allowed in accordance with national legislation);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the test is positive for COVID-19 or the test is not available, the worker must continue to be isolated. This will be either at work or at home. If at home, the worker must be transported to their home in the transport provided for in the project; • Extensive cleaning procedures with disinfectant with a high alcohol content should be carried out in the area where the worker was present, before further work is carried out in that area. The tools used by the worker must be cleaned using disinfectant and discarded PE; • Collaborators (i.e. workers with whom the sick worker was in close contact) should be asked to stop working and be asked for quarantine for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms; • The family and other close contacts of the worker must be asked for quarantine for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms; • If a case of COVID-19 is confirmed in a worker on the construction site, visitors should be restricted from entering the site and groups of workers should be isolated from each other as far as possible; • If workers live at home and have 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 website for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms; • Workers must continue to pay during periods of illness, isolation or quarantine or if they are required to cease 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.
<p>Continuity offers and project activities</p>	<p>Identify the backup persons, if the key persons within the project management team (PIU, Supervising Engineer, Contractor, subWorks Contractor) fall ill and communicate who they are so that people are aware of the arrangements that have been implemented;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • documentation procedures so that people know what they are and do not rely on a person's knowledge; • Understand the supply chain for the necessary supply of energy, water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment, consider how it could be affected and what alternatives are available. It is important to review the international, regional and national supply chains early, in particular for those critical supplies for the project (e.g. fuel, food, medicines, cleaning and other essential supplies). Planning a 1-2 month outage of critical goods may be appropriate for projects in more remote areas; • Place orders for /procure critical supplies. If it is not available, consider alternatives (where possible); • Consider the existing security modalities and whether they will be adequate in case of interruption of normal project operations; • Consider when it may become necessary for the project to significantly reduce activities or completely stop working, and what should be done to prepare for this and restart work when it becomes possible or possible.
<p>Contingency planning for an outbreak</p>	<p>The contingency plan that will be developed on each site should set out what procedures will be implemented if COVID-19 arrives on the site. The contingency plan should be developed in consultation with national and local healthcare facilities and follow state guidance for the COVID-19 response to ensure that there are measures in place for the effective</p>

	<p>detention, care and treatment of workers who have contracted COVID-19. The contingency plan should also take into account the response if a significant number of labor force becomes ill, when access to and from a site is likely to be restricted to avoid spread.</p> <p>Contingencies should be developed and communicated to the workforce for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for isolating and testing workers (and those with whom they have been in contact) who are showing symptoms; • Care and treatment of workers, including where and how this will be offered; • Obtaining adequate supplies of water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment in the event of an outbreak on site, in particular where access to the site needs to be restricted or the movement of goods restricted or the movement of goods is restricted. <p>Specifically, the plan should set out what will be done if someone can get sick with COVID-19 on a construction site. The plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the ways of placing the person in a room or area where they are isolated from others at the workplace, limiting the number of people who have contact with that person and contacting the local health authorities; • Consider how to identify people 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 in the workplace; and • Consider emergency and business continuity agreements if there is an outbreak in a neighboring community. <p>Contingency plans should take into account the ways of storing and disposing of medical waste, which can increase in volume and remain infectious for several days (depending on the material). The support that the medical staff of the site may need, as well as the arrangements for the transport (without risk of cross-infection) of sick workers to intensive care units or to the care of national healthcare facilities, should be discussed and agreed upon.</p> <p>Contingency plans should also consider how to maintain the safety of workers and the community on site in the event that websites closed to comply with national or corporate policies, labor should be suspended or if the disease would affect a significant number of labor. It is important that occupational safety measures are examined by a safety specialist and implemented before stopping work areas.</p>
<p>Training and communication with workers</p>	<p>Regular information and involvement with workers (e.g. through training, town halls, tool boxes) that underscores what management is doing to deal with COVID-19 risks. Workers should be given the opportunity to ask questions, express their concerns and make suggestions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training should address issues of discrimination or prejudice in the event that a worker falls ill and provide an understanding of the trajectory of the virus, where workers return to work; • The training should cover all issues that would normally be needed on site, including the use of safety procedures, the use of EPP for construction, occupational health and safety issues and the code of conduct, bearing in mind that labour practices could have been adjusted;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications should be clear, factually based and designed to be easily understood by workers, for example by displaying posters when hand washing and social distancing are displayed and what to do if a worker is showing symptoms.
Communication and contact with the community	<p>Communications should be clear, regular, fact-based and designed to be easily understood by community members;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications should use the 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, brochures, radio, text messages, virtual meetings. The means used should take into account the ability of different community members to access them, in order to ensure that communication reaches these groups; • The community should be aware of the procedures put in place on the site to solve the problems related to COVID-19. This should include all measures that are put in place to limit or prohibit contact between workers and the community. The Community should be notified of the procedure for entry/exit to the site, the preparation being offered to the workers and the procedure to be followed by the project if a worker becomes ill.
Covid-19 reporting	<p>The contractor must report an outbreak for a "serious" incident. The contractor should inform the Borrower of any problem or problem related to the provision of care to infected workers on the project websites, in particular if the infection rate is close to 50% of the workforce.</p>

ANNEX 11. FORM FOR SUBMITTING SUGGESTIONS / COMMENTS

Form for sending suggestions and comments regarding the Environmental and Social Management Plan related to the subproject of Bucharest Police Precinct 14.	
Brief description of the project: Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of Police Precinct 14 Bucharest	
The electronic version of ESMP for the subproject of the Demolition and Reconstruction of the buildings of Bucharest Police Precinct 14 can be downloaded using the link bellow: (link here)	
Name and surname of the person who submits the form*	
Contact information*	E-mail: _____ Telephone: _____
Comments/suggestions to ESMP:	
Signature _____	Date _____
If you have comments/suggestions or amendments to the measures contained in the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarter of the Bucharest Police Precinct 14, please submit them to the person responsible for their reception and integration: Contact person: Mr. Calin Grigoras, social expert e-mail: comunicare.irrsu@politiaromana.ro Address: 1, Domnița Anastasia Str. Bucharest 10, Oitelor str. Bucharerst Phone: 021 205 25 25, extension 26395.	
Within 10 days from the launch of the document in public consultation on the institution's page (date of publication)	
Reference number: __ (to be filled in by the responsible person within the GIRP - PIU)	

* Filling in these fields with personal data is not mandatory

ANNEX 12. HEADQUARTERS OF POLICE PRECINCT 14 LEGAL REGIME:

The existing buildings: building C1 having cadastral no. 209867-C1 with height regime PB (Partial Basement) +GF (Ground Floor) +1S (Storey), surface built on the ground 372sqm, developed area 821sqm; body C2 having cadastral no. 209867-C2 with height regime GF, surface built on the ground 223sqm, developed area 223sqm; body C3 having cadastral no. 209867-C3 with height regime GF, surface built on the ground 24sqm, developed area 24sqm; body C4 having cadastral no. 209867-C4 with height regime GF, surface built on the ground 12sqm, developed area 12sqm; body C5 having cadastral no. 209867-C5 with height regime GF, surface built on the ground 17sqm, developed area 17sqm; and the afferent land with the surface of $S = 1339\text{sqm}$ in documents (1342sqm according to the measurements) is owned by the Romanian State - in accordance with Decision No. 1382 / 1965 issued by the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Capital City (Decision no. 455 / 1965 issued by the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Capital City) and land book extract no. 49897 from 12.10.2020 issued by O.C.P.I. Bucharest, C.F. nr. 209867 - and in the administration of M.o.I.A. through General Directorate of Bucharest Police on the basis of the ownership/administration documents held (cadastre no. M.I.A. 40-17-01).

ANNEX 13.**SOCIAL IMPACT FRAMEWORK**

Legislation	Purpose
Law no. 53/2003 - Labour Code	The Labour Code regulates individual and collective labour relations, the application of employment regulations and labour jurisdiction.
Law no. 319/2006 - Health and safety at work	The law provides the general framework for health and safety at work, roles and responsibilities, monitoring bodies.
Law no. 481/2004 on civil protection	Presents an integrated set of activities, specific measures and organizational, technical, operational, humanitarian and public information tasks, planned, organized and carried out to prevent and reduce disaster risks; the protection of the population; goods and the environment against the negative effects of emergency situations.
Law no. 448/2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (republished in 2008)	It regulates the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities granted for the purpose of their integration and social inclusion.
Law no. 202/2002 on gender equality	It regulates measures to promote equal opportunities and treatment between men and women, in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on sex in all areas of public life in Romania.
Law no. 544/2001 on free access to information of public interest	The law outlines the transparency principles of the public administration, providing free and unlimited access for citizens to information of public interest, defined as such by this law; constitutes one of the fundamental principles of the relationship between persons and public authorities, in accordance with the Constitution of Romania and with the international treaties ratified by the Parliament and Government of Romania.
Law no. 50 / 1991 on the authorization of construction works	The law defines the process of authorizing construction, rehabilitation, extension, demolition works and includes provisions for the assessment of neighboring properties, consultation and consent of neighbors, where the project is expected to have an impact on close properties as defined by technical rules.
GD no. 907/2016 on technical and economic documents for public investigations	The Government Decision defines the elements and stages for the elaboration of technical documentation for investments financed from public funds, including

	requirements for assessing the impact on cultural heritage buildings, close properties, measures to protect neighboring properties, etc.
Law no. 10/1995 on quality assurance in construction	The law defines the roles and responsibilities that apply in ensuring the building rules and standards applied to buildings, including access to people with disabilities, use of ecological materials, gender dimension, etc.
Law no. 233/2002 for the approval of GD no. 27/2002 on the regulation of citizens' petition rights in relation to public institutions	The law defines the principle related to the rights of citizens to submit petitions to public authorities and the procedures and responsibilities for the registration / answer / resolution of concerns, questions or suggestions raised by citizens.
Social assistance law (292/2011)	The law establishes the main social security benefits and social services that are applicable to vulnerable groups in Romania.
Law no. 350/2001 on spatial planning and urbanization	The law defines the roles and responsibilities in relation to urban planning in Romania.
Law no. 287/2009 - The new Civil Code	The new Romanian Civil Code provides indications and regulations on access to neighboring properties, rights for compensation, and principles of good faith in the neighborhood.

ANNEX 14. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FINALISATION OF THE PLAN

As foreseen in the prepared MSMP, activities of publication and dissemination of information, involvement of interested persons and institutions and public consultation were carried out as follows:

- The PMMS was published on the website of the Romanian Police on 07 July 2022
- an information campaign was carried out, including a press release, posting of posters in the neighbouring blocks, distribution of information leaflets and face-to-face discussions with neighbours and representatives of institutions and owners' associations in the neighbouring blocks - "Ion Creanga" High School, School no. 79, Snow Fairy Nursery School, emailing to potentially interested institutions the invitation to participate in the public consultation as well as the necessary information and references.
- The public consultation meeting was held on 18 July 2022 at the IGPR headquarters in a hybrid system, offering the possibility for interested persons or institutions to participate either in person or online. The meeting was attended by 34 people, members of the project team, a representative of the design firm, representatives of the employees of the Police Unit and a representative from the trade unions.

Two feedback forms were received during the public consultation period, as follows:

1. "Ion Creangă" High School: requests protection of students and the high school yard with protective panels against dust and other particles, noise monitoring; draws attention to the fact that it is forbidden to use the yard or other facilities of the high school for any activities related to construction works

A: This request will be reiterated in the construction works procurement documentation, and monitored weekly by the project implementation team.

2. "Crăiasa Zăpezii" Daycare: respect of the children's sleeping schedule and environmental protection rules

A: The issues raised are already included in the Plan so there is no need to add additional measures. The monitoring process will include individual discussions with representatives of these institutions at the start of the works and during the works to ensure the implementation of the measures foreseen in the Plan.

During the consultation, a neighbouring resident asked to be told where the temporary facilities needed for the construction work would be located. In the course of the discussion of this request, the person presented the information that part of the car park where it was proposed to locate the construction site organisation is in the private property of the members of the Owners' Association of one of the blocks opposite the Police Station and can only be used with their consent.

This was recorded in the minutes of the meeting and steps were subsequently taken to obtain consent for the site organisation both from the City Council as administrator of part of the area on which the car park is located and from the Owners' Association for part of the area owned by them. The space allocated is considered adequate and sufficient by the designer.

The following steps have been taken to this end:

- A communication was initiated with the President of the Owners Association "B-dul Dimitrie Cantemir Block 5" whose members were indicated as the common owners of the plot of land occupied by about half of the parking area.

- On 3 August, a meeting was organized with the participation of the social expert of the IPU and representatives of the Developer and the Owners' Association, during which we clarified the legal aspects of the situation and initiated discussions to identify a solution to unblock the situation.
 - On 11 August, a meeting was held with the participation of the social expert of the IPU, representatives of the Owners' Association - Block 5, representatives of the residents of Block 6, of the 14 Police Station and Sector 4 Police, during which we obtained agreement in principle for the use of part of the land owned by the Owners' Association, and a document will be drawn up to record the terms and conditions of this agreement.
 - Through the management of the Sector 4 Police, the agreement of the City Hall was requested and obtained for the use of the area of land in the car park under its administration (as per the attached address).
 - Following the address received from the owners' association, a meeting was held on 12 September with the representatives of the association's committee, following which we agreed on the conditions under which the association agreed to cede the use of part of the land owned by its members. The agreed aspects will be noted down in a document signed by the parties and will be the basis for compensation actions enacted by the Contractor, if it chooses to use these parking lots. In the event of not reaching an agreement between the Contractor and the Owner's association, the WB policies on compensating for losses related to the Project will be enacted.
 - These details of the preliminary discussions as well as the alternative options will be reflected in the documentation for the acquisition of the construction works. Also, the solution proposed by the Works Contractor for the organisation of the site, if it differs from the solution proposed in the design documentation, will be consulted and agreed with the association committee.
- At the time of publication of the ESMP, the situation was as follows:
- The organization of the construction works was designed to take place on the area of land made available by the local authorities.
 - In the event that additional space is required for the works, the representatives of the Owners' Association have agreed to cede the use - for an limited period of time - of an area of land that falls under their property. The specific conditions will be subject to a document that will be included in the works acquisition documentation.

List of participants in the public consultation meeting:

Members of the Project Implementation Unit

Carmen-Camelia Țuicu

Bogdan Berechet

Mihaela Radu

Dorian Stoica

Mugurel Ghiță

Dan Octavian,

Mihai Buzatu

Costin Cicic

Călin Grigoraș

Representatives of Police units: 22 persons

Representatives of police unions:

Marius Popa

Design company representative:

Irina Plesnilă

World Bank representative

Minutes of the meeting:

The meeting was chaired by the Project Manager, Ms. Carmen ȚUICU and was mediated by Mr. Dan Octavian, public relations specialist.

Opening the consultation, Mrs Mihaela RADU, assistant to the project manager, presented some highlights of this project, the context in which it was advanced and the role that the Romanian Police has in the field of emergency situations.

Next, Mr. Călin GRIGORAȘ, social expert within the project, presented the main aspects included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan related to the investment objective "Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of the 14th Police Station" as well as the World Bank Safeguard Framework and the communication and petition channels available during the implementation of the Project.

During the consultation session, Mr. Brânceanu Augustin, a resident in the vicinity of the 14th Police Station, requested details on the Technical Documentation for the Organisation of Works Execution. Some of the information requested was presented, and clarification meetings will be organised between the Project officials and the representatives of the interested parties for the aspects that could not be clarified during the consultation.

During the discussions it was noted that the ESMP is an open document, which can be improved to include all impacts and management measures identified even after the public consultation stage, and that the risk identification and risk management work is a process that takes place throughout the implementation of the project.

In conclusion, Ms Carmen ȚUICU presented the benefits of the project, the motivation of the institutional approach, and the fact that these investments are a first for the Romanian Police and a benchmark for future initiatives for other institutions.