

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of Traffic Police Directorate, Bucharest, George Coşbuc Boulevard



**Bucharest
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACM	Asbestos-containing materials
B.G.P.D.	Bucharest General Police Directorate
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EA	Environmental Assessment
EGO	Emergency Government Ordinance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Environmental Permit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
(C-)ESMP	(Works Contractor-) Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
GD	Government Decision
GF	ground floor
GIRP	General Inspectorate of Romanian Police
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MEWF	Minister for the Environment, Water and Forests
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OJR	Official Journal of Romania
OP	Operational Policy
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RENAR	Romanian national conformity accreditation body
SB	semi – basement
SEIA	Environmental and social Impact Assessment
TPD	Traffic Police Directorate
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, entitled with the appropriate competences and capabilities for the support of the responsible authorities with a key role in managing risk types.

The Department for Emergency Situations at the level of the Ministry of Internal Affairs coordinates the Romanian Police in fulfilling its tasks on the intervention in case of emergency situations. 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 10th of July 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 three 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 environmental and social protection throughout the implementation cycle, providing the staff of the MoIA, GIRP, CPI (County Police Inspectorate), 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 Environmental and Social Management Plan

In accordance with the environmental and social 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

Traffic Police Directorate operates in a building located in Bucharest, 51 - 61 George Coșbuc Boulevard, district 5. The building is in the inner city of Bucharest and poses a substantial risk of collapse in case of an earthquake.

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

The sub-project is a Category B project following the environmental impact assessment that World Bank conducts within its framework for the project it finances. In this case, it is necessary to conduct an environmental impact assessment and prepare an ESMP, built on WB policies and national standards related to the environmental impact assessment, all parties using it during the implementation of the sub-project. The Works Contractor will develop the provisions of this ESMP, with focus on Annexes no. 8 and no. 9, first as a draft C - ESMP (Contractor's ESMP) for the bid documentation and starting with the delivery of the site the C- ESMP will be updated ensuing the works progress, in order to be approved by the PIU.

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, 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 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.

These adverse effects will be temporary and site-specific, and implementing appropriate mitigation measures can prevent them.

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

The main results of the social impact analysis and the feasibility study indicate a low level of social risks. Demolition and construction work will not involve the purchase of private lands or the production of economic losses at the level of private properties in the vicinity of the investment objective.

The sub-project will generate, predominantly, a positive social impact at the community level through ensuring a healthy and safe environment for existing and future members of the Traffic Police Directorate's staff, reducing the risks of collapse and injury in the event of an earthquake, contributing to the climate change adaptation process, promoting gender equality and a universal access in the new facilities, thus promoting equal and non-discriminatory treatment in among TPD staff.

As for the possibility of producing negative social impacts, they are related the TPD staff relocation process and the working conditions at the temporary location level, as well as disruptions created by the works and construction teams at the level neighbouring properties. These may include: discomfort to neighbours caused by temporary pollution with noise and dust, possible utility interruptions to neighbouring properties during the time of connecting new buildings to gas, water, sewage, electricity, possible damage to the level of private properties in the event of accidents occurring during the works of demolition; potential deficiencies in TPD 's responsiveness during the process of temporary relocation; health and safety risks related to demolition, construction and relocation TPD staff, temporary increase in traffic congestion and road accident risks in during transportation of demolition waste and construction materials.

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 Traffic Police Directorate includes, in addition to the environmental and social 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 sub-project 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 Traffic Police Directorate, 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. 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. Sustained engagement will ensure that stakeholders' views are considered to reduce any disturbances or inconveniences created by the works, especially in relation to the residential and institutional parties surrounding the area.

Monitoring environmental and social aspects

Monitoring of environmental and social aspects during the implementation of the sub-project will ensure a flow of information about the environmental and social 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 prevent / 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 environmental and social aspects

The environmental and social experts from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will supervise the implementation of the measures provided for in the ESMP according to the monitoring schedule, as well as by the WB (during its supervisory missions), and 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 design documentation of the sub-project will reflect the provisions of the ESMP, being subsequently provided in the specifications and the material estimates related to the works contracts. In addition, Works Contractor must 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 responsible for the implementation of the ESMP at all stages of the project. Many of the responsibilities concerning 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 environmental and social 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 TPD are the local community, the current staff of the Traffic Police Directorate, the workforce employed in the demolition and construction phases and the institutions and people with properties adjacent to the site, specifically the owners' association, workers from adjacent small businesses, the staff of the neighbouring embassy 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 Traffic Police Directorate 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 because 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, 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 shall 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 e-mail 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 the subject of the public consultation session, held on 21st of June 2024, at 10 a.m. at the G.I.R.P. headquarters in Ștefan cel Mare Road, organised in a hybrid system, providing the opportunity for interested individuals or institutions to participate either in person or online.

The results of the consultation with relevant stakeholders are part of the present ESMP as Annex 12, that is disclosed to the public by GIRP on its own website following the clearance by World Bank.

I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

I.1. INTRODUCTION

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents the environmental and social impact and related measures to reduce the risks generated by the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new building for Traffic Police Directorate' headquarters. This investment is part of the World Bank-funded Improving Resilience and Emergency Response Project.

This sub-project will involve demolition of the existing building housing the TPD (body B) and the annex (Awning) and the erection of a new building, which will be an energy-efficient with improved working conditions for the staff of TPD and facilities aimed to 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 environmental and social protection throughout the implementation cycle, providing in this way the MoIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) staff, the GIRP, the contractors and the sub-contractors 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 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 Defence, 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 are 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 expands. 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 General Police Directorate of Bucharest and 41 county police inspectorates). Its primary functions include protecting rights and freedom,

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.

protecting property, and preventing and investigating crimes, and maintaining public order. The Romanian Police is 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.

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 depreciated quality of its essential service buildings. Emergency personnel cannot conduct 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 prominent 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 – Traffic Police Directorate.

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 built before 1990, 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, of which 7 units were selected for the implementation of this 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 severe 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, seeks to enhance institutional capacity for emergency preparedness and response through the following proposed activities: (i) purchasing equipment and conducting drills, 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 environmental and social 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. The buildings identified are public assets of the MoIA managed by GIRP (and thus, no resettlement or land acquisition is expected) and are located across 15 counties across Romania. The identified 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. The project will cover the intervention on 7 units located across 2 counties and Bucharest.

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 environmental and social 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 environmental and social 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 works and consolidation of the TPD’s Headquarter ” is considered to be 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.

Objectives of ESMP

The objective of the ESMP is to ensure that the environmental and social 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 TPD.
- 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 potentially exposed stakeholders.
- 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 environmental and social 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 some existing structures and the construction of a new building for TPD. It is based on data collected from the feasibility study and the environmental and social 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 on 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. 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>

Law no. 50/1991 on the authorization of the execution of construction works, republished, with subsequent amendments and completions (2019).	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.
Law no. 10/1995 on quality in construction.	It regulates demolition in the field of construction.
Norm NP 055-88	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".
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. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prepared for the Romanian national permitting 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 2.

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, consequently 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 Headquarter of TPD. 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 HEADQUARTER OF TPD

III.1. LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE

The headquarter of TPD is in the central zone of Bucharest, defined by a mixed urban land uses of residential and services spaces, within a sub-zone defined by the low end of the range of population densities of Bucharest.

The site belongs to the protected built-up area 09 - haussmannian form (tissue) boulevard, Regina Maria, Cp1c sub-zone, the buildings on this site being identified on the List of Historic Monuments from 2015, item no. 773, allocated code B-II-m-B-18503, under the name “House”. The latest Order of the Minister of Culture no. 3762 /2021 has approved the downgrading of the building B from the List and changed the name to Former Providența Asylum, while the status of building A is kept as Historic Monument.

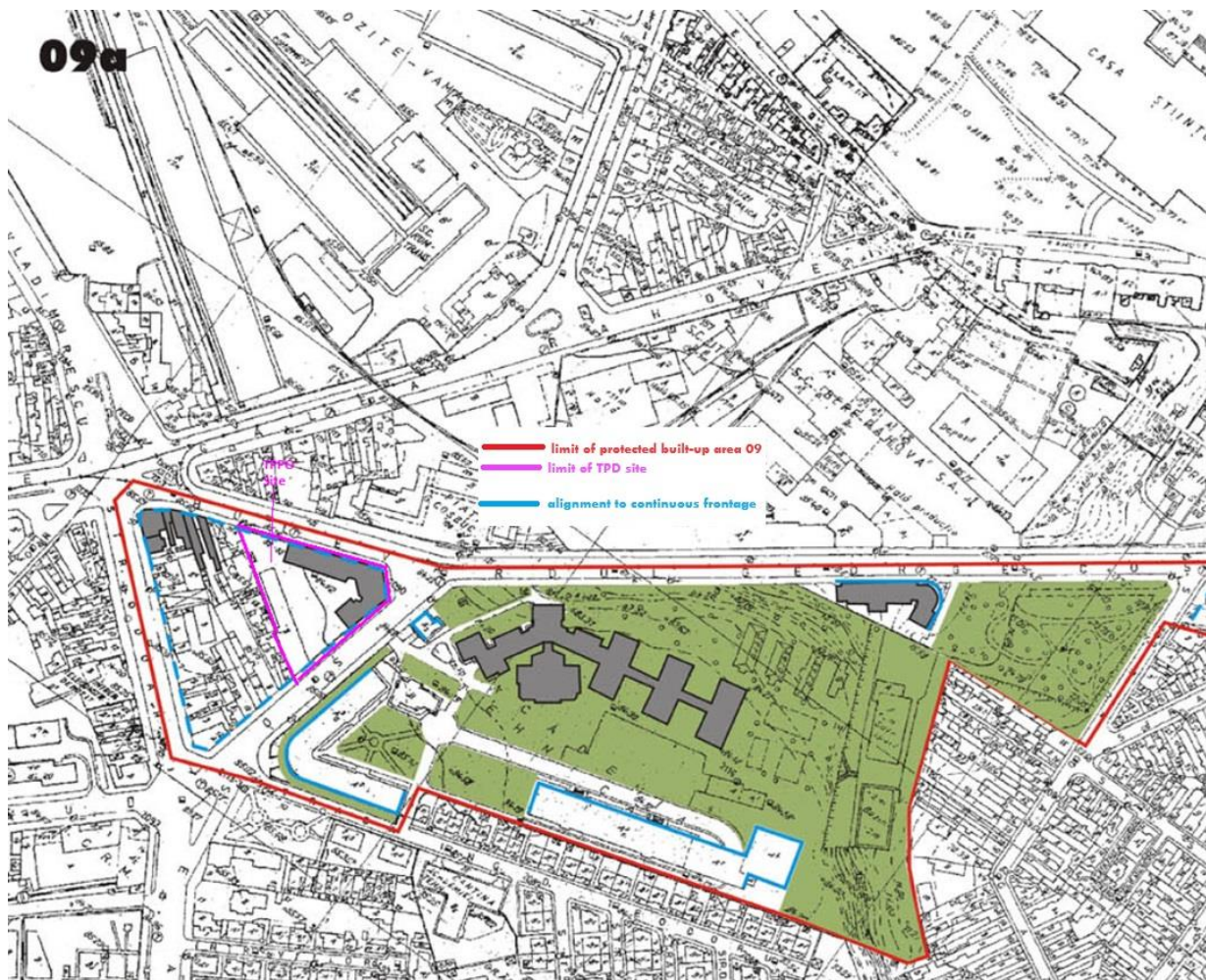


Fig. 1 - The TPD Headquarter location within the protected built-up area 09

Sursa: https://www2.pmb.ro/servicii/urbanism/zone_protejate/z_protejate_aprobate.php

The site access for vehicles is from Viilor road, and general public have access only through building A, from George Coșbuc Boulevard. Should be mentioned that public access is allowed only in the building A, being restricted in any other area of the site.

The site, having a trapezoidal shape, presents the following neighbourhoods:

- toward North and North-West – Blvd. George Coșbuc, across the boulevard path we can see a mixed land uses of residences and services spaces (G. Coșbuc market, medical offices).

- toward East – Viilor road, across the road is Military technical Academy.
- toward South and South-West – is a built area with buildings of one or two floors; building body B has a blind wall joint along 10.8 m with a one floor building.



Fig. 2 - Position of the site in relation to neighbouring area

The estate is state owned and managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs via the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police according to Decision no. 404/07.05.1995 and is free of liabilities.

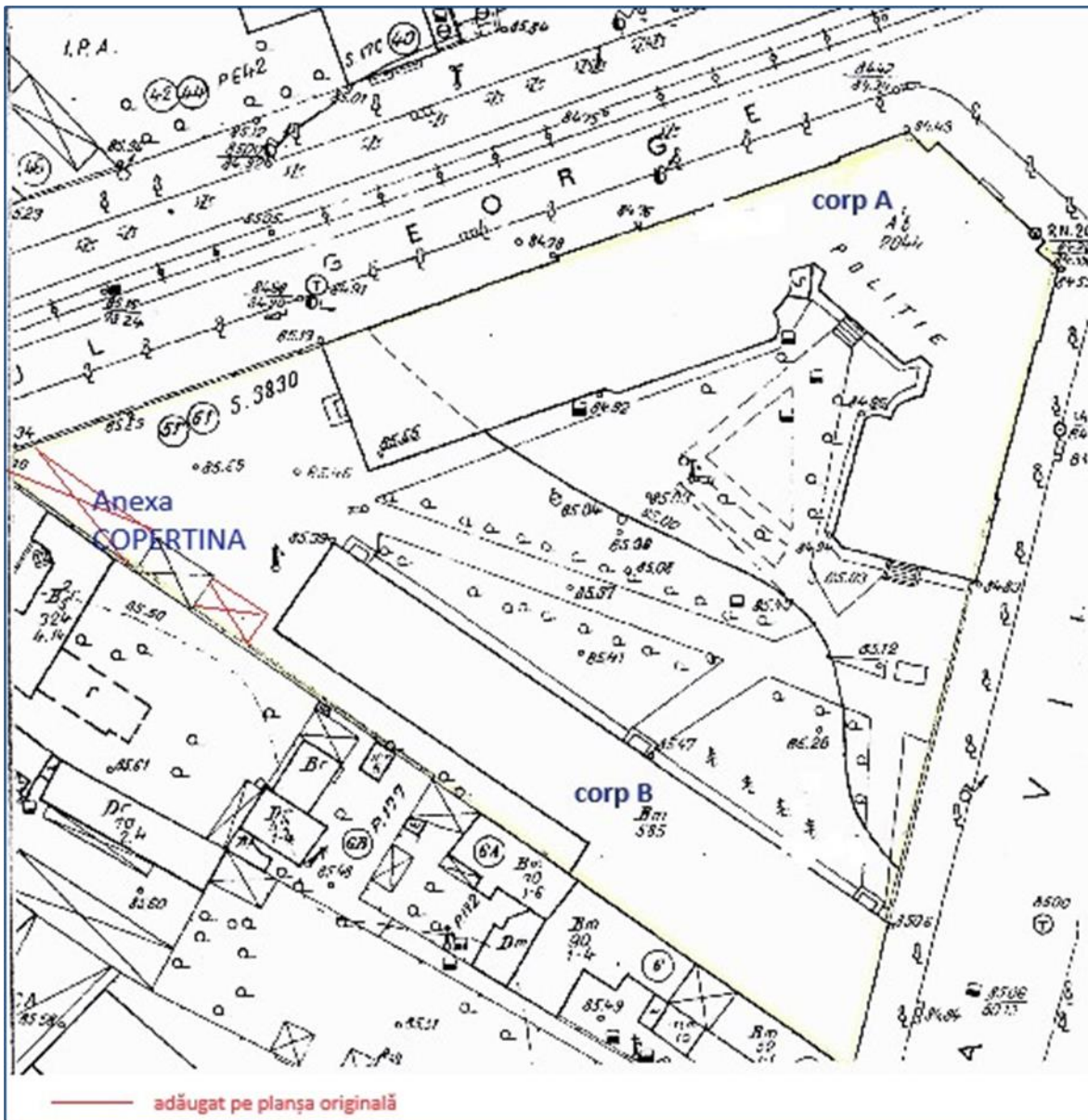


Fig. 3 – Structures existing on the land plot – current state

Description of the land plot:

The estate consists of a land plot of 3,708 sq.m (measured) and the following structures: building body A with a footprint $S_c = 1,021$ sq.m and five floors of which one is the semi-basement, building body B with a footprint $S_c = 560$ sq.m and one floor, and the temporary structure annex Awning with a footprint $S_c = 217$ sq.m, the estate being connected to public supplies networks.

The 2D features of the site are:

- northern boundary – 16.700 m
- southern boundary – 91.734 m
- western boundary – 78.500 m
- eastern boundary – 90.000 m

As we can observe in Figure no. 3, the buildings body A and body B are separated structures, parted by the inner courtyard. The present project does not include works addressing body A, activities inside this building going on as usual.

Likely impacts that might affect population accommodated by some buildings on Viilor road and Coşbuc Blvd., especially the buildings at the site border, will be closely monitored during the construction works.

Given the described context, direct vicinities stand for the main interested parties:

→ on Viilor road:

- at no. 4, blind wall joint, private dwelling building with one floor.
- at no. 6, 6B and 6C, nearby the border with body B that will be demolished, private dwellings buildings with one floor.
- at no. 8, at about 20 m distance, private dwelling building with two floors.
- at no. 10, at about 30 m distance private dwelling building with two floors.
- at no. 12, at about 40 m distance, private dwelling building with semi-basement and one floor.
- at no. 14, at about 50 m distance, building with one floor accommodating a carwash.

→ on Blvd. George Coşbuc:

- at no. 63, at the site border, building accommodating dwellings, in refurbishment state.
- at no. 65, at about 20 m distance, private dwelling building with two floors.
- at no. 67, at about 30 m distance, building with two floors accommodating stores partly in use, and private dwellings.

Chapter IX provides for a more detailed list of interested public/stakeholders.

GIRP departments at the George Coşbuc premisses 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 of GIRP departments at the George Coşbuc premisses, works on duty lines, such as Public Order Directorate, Traffic Police Directorate, Operational Command, Transport Police Directorate. In conducting their tasks, these Directorates collaborates with state institutions, associations, and non-governmental organizations, as well as with natural and legal persons.

In addition to their current activities, these GIRP structures also has specific duties in emergency/disaster situations, either with its own staff or in cooperation with other institutions, like 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.

Currently the staff in Building B, consists of 35 men and 5 women, Building A hosts the staff of the Public Order Directorate (36 men and 10 women), the Traffic Police Directorate (16 men and 10 women), the Transport Police Directorate (21 men and 7 women) and the Operations Centre (25 men and 10 women). Relocation is described under the Social Impact section below.

III.2. THE CURRENT STATE OF THE EXISTING CONSTRUCTIONS

As indicated above, on the land plot exists three structures, main building body A, building body B, and temporary structure Awning. The present project deals with body B and Awning, located along the southern – south-western border of the site. Body B has two segments, built in different years (1966 and 1967).

Deficiencies underlined by the technical expertise of the buildings for body B:

- Body B, segment B1 (one floor structure) has been assigned the seismic risk Category RsI, B
- Body B, segment B2 (one floor structure) has been assigned the seismic risk Category RsI, B

It was not necessary and irrelevant to classify the annex “provisional construction Awning” in a seismic risk class due to its features.

To answer the current logistical and safety needs for the police structures operating at the George Coşbuç headquarters, the project proposes the erection of a new building on the premises that will be available after the demolition of the body B and the Awning annex.

The expert who performed the expertise for the two constructions located at 51-61 George Coşbuç Blvd, within the building's historical protected area, has proposed that the body B must be demolished urgently for the following reasons:

- The facade is longstanding, moisture degraded the plaster which it also dropped in many cracked places.
- There are several tilted and vertical cracks at the base of walls, especially at the segment B1, where a wall is tilted and cracked at the interface with the floor slab, this crack advancing in the crossbeam of the hallway.
- At the segment B2, cracks in the walls are quite limited and moderate.
- The socle has cracks and fine cracks.
- The ceiling of the segment B1 shows cracks in many places, locally affected by moisture, and buckled. At segment B2, we can observe moisture degradation of the ceilings, too.
- The roof is longstanding, tightness of the coating lacks, and its coating is rusty in places.
- PCV joinery for insulated glass partly replaced the carpentry. The carpentry was preserved where it is still functional.
- The sidewalk proves cracks and degradation in several places.
- Danger of collapse during average earthquake.
- The floor slabs show life-span fatigue (creating discomfort to users and a risk of collapse).
- Body B does not meet the current functionally requirements.
- The scale of the proposed intervention works and the excessive costs in case of refurbishment.

The annex Awning, L-shaped, has metal poles with metal roof and closures on three sides. On the roof and on the northern wall, metal elements have insulation with asbestos-cement corrugated boards.



Fig. 4 – Body B facades damages

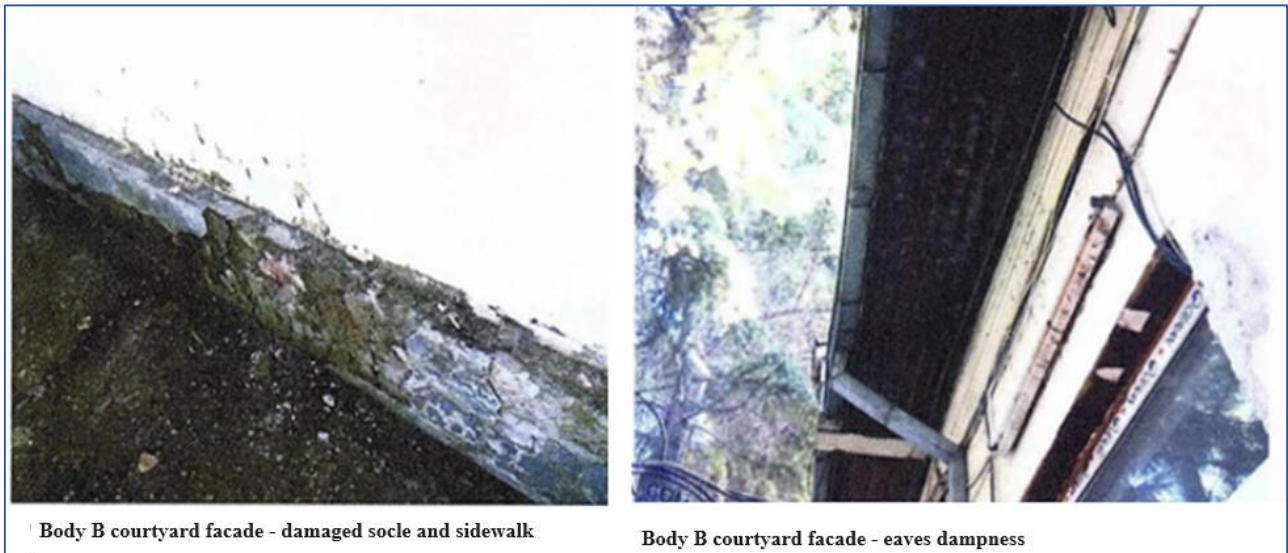


Fig. 5 – Damages of outer elements



Fig. 6 – Damages of the inside elements

Considering the existing conditions, the project recommends the demolition of the Body B and annex Awning and erecting a new building for a new headquarters of the police station, the systematization of the premises to ensure the functionality in its entirety as claimed by present and future requirements of the specifics of the activities carried out by the police unit.

III.3. PROPOSED DEMOLITION WORKS

Body B and Awning structures are located along the southern – south-western border of the lot. Body B is one floor building, and has two segments, segment B1 and segment B2 with a structural joint between the two segments.

Body B does not contribute to a coherent configuration at the frontage with Viilor Road, nor in the interior courtyard space, considering the mass of building. The roof is unitary, with wooden frame, and facade has simple architecture, with uneven openings on the three sides. The building is located on the property boundary, so the fourth facade is partially a blind wall at south - west.

The demolition process will comply strict regulations, presented in the technical design documentation. Body B will disconnect from the utilities and facilities for construction works will be ready. This includes spaces for offices, toilets, dressing rooms for staff, temporary connection to utilities, fencing and restrictions on access to the construction site, equipping the yard with health and safety equipment, training of workers on site, etc, establishing environmental protection measures (vehicle washing, waste transport and protection of green spaces on the construction site).

The demolition works will involve the use of bulldozers, excavators, pick hammer and dump trucks. Trucks entering and leaving the site will undergo a wheel washing process and the loads 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 Works Contractor will follow the design documentation and will draw up a work schedule showing the sequence of demolition operations, in compliance with the health and safety standards specific to this type of work.

The demolition works will be supervised during the execution works and will be properly phased in.

III.4. THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS OF THE NEW BUILDING

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

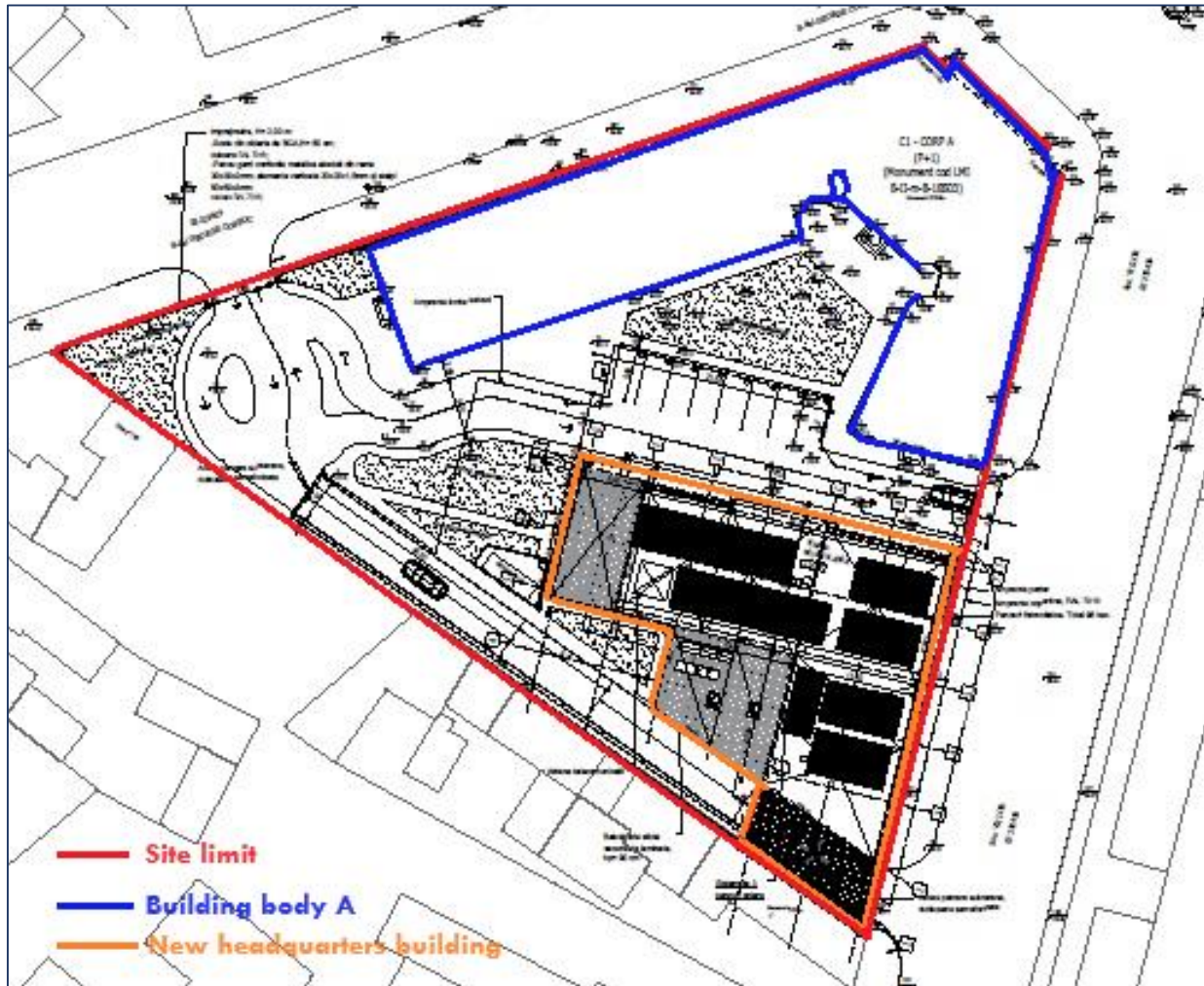


Fig. 7 - The proposed site plan

The proposed investment foresees demolition of body B and annex Awing, after that proceeding with the erection of a new building with a height and 2D features consistent with an optimal built area while complying the urban planning indicators of zone (Building coverage_{max} = 65%, FAR_{max} = 3.2, H_{max} = 16 m, SB+ GF + 3F setback progressively) and other conditionalities set by Rulings of this zone (height limit, maximum distance between neighbours). The setback of upper floors on the western side will avoid introducing discrepancies within existing built environment.

The new building will develop along the current frontage on Viilor road; therefore, the new construction will adjoin the blind wall of the existing neighbour building. Setting up the mass placement considered the distances to southwestern side neighbours, as well as the distance to existing body A, to avoid damages of existing buildings foundation.

Bulk regulation for the new building (NB):

A building footprint = 783.42 sq. m

A total usable floor = 3,623.29 sq. m

A gross floor = 2,736.15 sq. m

A gross floor + basement = 4,446.10 sq. m

Bulk regulation for the land plot:

- A land plot = 3,708 sq. m
- A buildings footprint = 1,127 sq. m (Corp A) + 783.42 sq. m (NB) = 1,910.42 sq. m
- A gross floor = 2,254 sq. m (Corp A) + 4,446.10 sq. m (NB) = 6,700.10 sq. m
- A green space = 830 sq. m (22,00 %)
- A lane, alleys, platforms = 967.58 sq. m (26,48%)
- No. underground parking lots = 29
- No. outdoor parking lots = 8
- No. total parking lots = 37
- Buildings coverage= 51.52%
- FAR = 1.48

Construction works will consist of:

- Demolition of body B (segments B1 and B2) and the annex Awning.
- Erecting the new building.
- Reconnects public supplies (water supply, wastewater swears, electric grid, gas supply, and communication network)
- Vehicles and pedestrian access, and car parking inside the property.
- Landscaping of green area.
- Fencing according to urban rules.
- Setting signalling and outside lighting.



a)



b)

Fig. 8 – Rander of the new headquarters a) street facade, b) backyard facade

The new headquarters will accommodate police specific activities of 204 police workers.

The new building has an uneven shape, the superstructure has rather a L shape, while the semi-basement exceeds the ground floor footprint.

As concerns materials and colours, the design proposes to use exposed brick for the ground floor and on parts on the 1st and 2nd floor, especially towards Viilor road, combined with white fibre-cement cladding. The external appearance of the building will do the principle of simplicity and sobriety, with a full-empty relationship that follows the mass of the neighbouring buildings in the lower registers (ground floor, 1st floor and possibly 2nd floor); for the 3rd floor area the design proposes a more modern architecture, with larger glazed surfaces that do not breach the specificity of the area.

The design proposes to use a high thermal performance dark grey aluminium joinery.

The building has two circulation nodes that ensure easy evacuation of all staff. The building is equipped with 2 monolithic reinforced concrete staircases - 2 ramps and intermediate bridge and a passenger lift.

Proposed functions on each level and area of that level:

- SB. Semi-Basement: parking lot for police staff **only** (separate parking for persons with disabilities will be organized in the parking lots designed for the exterior parking spaces), technical spaces, ALA shelter, hydrofoil, water supply, water house, sluices, toilets.
- GF. Ground floor:
 - spaces for activities with the public
 - administrative premises (including special rooms for police activities)
 - technical room and toilets
 - offices and annex
 - conference room, meeting room, lobby area.
- F1. 1st floor: administrative premises - offices, server room, archive room, toilets.

- F2. 2nd floor: administrative areas - offices, archive room, server room, toilets and technical areas.
- F3. 3rd floor: administrative spaces-broom rooms, cloakrooms, rooms for special police activities, server room, showers and toilets.

According to the design information, gender facilities exist on each floor:

Semi-Basement:

Restroom	2.08 sq. m
Restroom	12.70 sq. m

Gound floor:

Restroom women	3.99 sq. m
Restroom women	7.02 sq. m
Restroom men	3.99 sq. m
Restroom men	6.98 sq. m
Restroom disabled people	4.16 sq. m

1st floor

Restroom women	4.33 sq. m
Restroom women	7.11 sq. m
Restroom men	4.33 sq. m
Restroom men	7.11 sq. m

2nd floor

Restroom women	4.36 sq. m
Restroom women	7.08 sq. m
Restroom men	4.36 sq. m
Restroom men	7.08 sq. m

3rd floor

Restroom women	4.33 sq. m
Restroom women	7.11 sq. m
Restroom men	4.33 sq. m
Restroom men	7.11 sq. m
Women locker room	4.59sq. m
Menen locker room	4.59 sq. m
Women Showers	3.97 sq. m
Men Showers	3.97 sq. m

The thresholds to qualify the new headquarters (office building) for NZEB (Nearly Zero Energy Building) are 98.4 kWh/sq. m /year total primary energy, 10.9 kg /sq. m/year for CO₂ and renewable sources shall provide a minimum of 30% of the total primary energy.

The Study on the feasibility of using high-efficiency alternative systems and the minimum compliance requirements for a near-zero energy building has been prepared. The calculations resulted in a total annual unit primary energy consumption of 98.26 kWh/sq.m./year and a CO₂ emission of 7.88 kg/sq.m./year.

The proposed solutions provide 40.02% of energy from renewable sources.

Considering the heat load for heating and the priority needs for domestic hot water, a heat pump, type AIR-HEAT, with a capacity of 25 kW (55°-45°C) is proposed. The domestic hot water preparation will be done by means of a boiler with two extended coils (heat pump operation) of 500 litres.

The building is equipped with climate/ventilation installations, aiming to achieve optimal microclimate conditions to reach the standard level (SR EN 13779:2005) of the following parameters:

- thermal environment
- indoor air quality
- indoor air humidity
- acoustic environment (its influence only from air conditioning/ventilation installations).

Air-conditioning systems will be installed to achieve comfort conditions for all the spaces related to the activities in the building.

The organization of the building's premises proposes the adjustment of the access to ensure the flow of the 60 - 80 vehicles in/and from the underground parking, on the access from the road. Viilor and/or from bd. George Coşbuc on a new access road, depending on the actual possibilities on site. The aboveground traffic will be from Viilor road towards Bd. George Coşbuc, so as to create a crossing between the two streets. Eight parking lots will be along the roadway area within the site.

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

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. The site organization is planned to be placed near the Cosbuc Boulevard entrance.

All the temporary facilities will be installed inside the property. If needed supplementary space on the public property will be requested, considering keeping at the minimum the impact on the neighbours.

The construction site will be installed on the site 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 has to be provided to clean the wheels of trucks leaving the site during demolition and construction work. The design technical 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 consider 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. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT

IV.1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

The Project will generate a net positive impact on the environment 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, potentially generated because of the project implementation, will be limited and temporary, being correlated with the construction works and may include:

- increased pollution because of construction waste
- increasing the level of noise and air emissions, especially dust, during demolition works and construction activities.
- generation of air emissions and dust, noise, and vibrations because of the movement of construction vehicles and machinery

Identified risks are:

- associated risks to pollution transfer because of improper disposal of construction waste, hazardous or non-hazardous (materials containing asbestos - on the site exists at least 1 tonne ACM, or contaminated materials from operational or accidental leakage of fuel and lubricants from construction machinery).
- vandalism and theft events on the materials and waste storage facilities.
- improper management of chemical substances and mixtures hazardous for environment or VOC containing.
- the impact on the health and safety of workers and the community during construction activities.
- collapse of the neighbour structure adjoining at the blind wall of body B during its demolition.
- 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 local 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.

The use of building materials hazardous to human health (e.g. asbestos, asbestos-containing materials) is forbidden. For the use of fibrocement, a manufacturer certificate on the absence of asbestos, VOC, formaldehyde will be required.

Waste material containing asbestos will be collected, transported and disposed of in accordance with the measures laid down in the legislation in force.

Detailed measures for adverse effects mitigation and risk avoidance shall be part of the "Implementing Plans and Management Strategies for environmental risks management" further developed by the Works Contractor based on the provisions of Annexes no. 8 and no. 9 to the herein ESMP.

IV.2. SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

Social and economic context

G.I.R.P. George Coşbuc headquarters is located in sector 5, towards the Southwest of Bucharest.

The area of competence of the directorates working in this headquarters is national, as the directorates coordinate the road police, transport, and public order activities of all the corresponding and hierarchically subordinated structures throughout the country.

Assessment of the social impact of the sub-project

The analysis of the social impact involves the benefits and risks at the level of population, 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 designs, it was concluded that there would be no need for the acquisition of land or the use of nearby property in the construction process.

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

- Providing a healthy and safe environment for 204 staff members who are currently working at the TPD or are to be employed (building B). The project does not include any intervention on building A.
- 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 GIRP – TPD, 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 the time of elaborating the ESMP are related to:

In terms of the possibility of negative social impacts, these relate to working conditions at the temporary location to which staff will be relocated, as well as disruption to neighbouring properties created by the works and construction crews. Potential disturbances may include: inconvenience to neighbours caused by temporary noise and dust pollution; possible disruption of utilities to neighbouring properties when gas, water, sewerage, electricity are connected to the new buildings; possible damage to private property and historical building A in the event of accidents during demolition works; health and safety risks related to demolition and construction works and relocation of police personnel, temporary increase in traffic congestion and risks of road accidents during transportation of demolition waste and construction materials.

Part of the staff in body B, which belongs to the Operational Centre (10 people, of which 8 men and 2 women), was relocated to premises in body A, located in the same premises as body B, so the effects felt fall under the effects negative and identified risks, especially the discomfort produced during the demolition and reconstruction works, consisting of dust emissions, noise, vibrations, intensified traffic of construction site machinery, etc. The staff of the Road Directorate was completely relocated, that is, both those in Building A and those in Building B in a new building,

located 450 m from the objective, on Bd. Tudor Vladimirescu no. 22, in Greengate office building. Relocation solutions were agreed, following consultations, with the staff affected by this move, in terms of assigned workspaces, gender-differentiated restrooms, the security of the proposed building, the distance to the new workplace, etc. The new premises are equipped with separate toilets for men and women, workspaces are suitable for work and relaxation needs, and company cars are parked in the building's underground car park. In addition, this move freed up spaces in Building A, which were used to relocate the staff of the Operations Centre that was operating in Building B.

According to the above mentioned relocation scenario, the staff of building B relocated to the premises of building A, which is located in the same enclosure as building B, will perceive impacts covered by the identified negative impacts and risks, in particular the inconveniences caused during the demolition and construction works, consisting of dust emissions, noise, vibrations, increased traffic of site machinery, etc.

Given the residential status of the area that is heavily trafficked, increasing the risk of accidents.

Vibration and noise from vehicles, equipment and construction works will be prevented or minimised as far as possible.

During demolition and construction works, public access to areas adjacent to the site will be maintained.

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

Public consultations and the existence of a grievance mechanism will assure that feedback from all interested parties is taken into account during preparation and implementation of the investment.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

As part of the ESMP specific to the investment, all activities within the demolition and construction project will be subject to a process of assessing the environmental aspects specific to the area, following the legal requirements on environmental protection. By national law, local environmental authorities will issue a regulating document for the proposed development project, setting up the conditions for its implementation. For TPD case the EPA Bucharest 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 has been conducted by the environmental expert trough observations of the baseline conditions of the site and existing data analysis, identifying the likely site-specific environmental impact, and general prevention and mitigation measures on the following aspects:

- current environmental problems on the site (soil erosion, contamination of water resources, presence of ACM, 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 and ACM waste, noise and dust from construction, operating emissions)
- cultural goods that could be found at the site of construction
- potential disturbance of road traffic and pedestrians.

The social expert carried out the social screening process, 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. The social expert will carry out other field visits throughout the entire project duration, especially in the key moments, for instance prior and during the public consultations.

In this context, the social expert developed and proposed specific measures for implementation, to prevent and minimize the negative impact on the planned project activities. It should be noted that 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 details 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)

The Location

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

- Identify the 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 stormwater sewers next to the site.
- Improper handling of hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, in the transport and handling stages of construction work. At least 1 tone of ACM exists on the site.
- 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 works

Existing building elements (walls, foundations, cement screeds, etc.) must be carefully demolished and the waste must be sorted and disposed of according to the provisions of the C - 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 recycled as part of the project or sold.

Selection of building materials and methods of construction

Environmentally friendly goods and services will be selected. Priority will have products that meet the applicable standards for recognised international or national symbols. Priority will have traditional, established materials and methods, and not new and unknown techniques. Construction sites shall be fenced off 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.

When using fibrocement in construction works, the Works Contractor will ask for a manufacturer certificate on the absence of asbestos, VOC, formaldehyde.

For asbestos and materials containing asbestos, see Annex 6.

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 EGO 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 appropriately labelled containers. Periodically, wastes will be collected by the contracted 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).

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 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, that will 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, 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.

The Works Contractor will ensure a collecting chamber for accidental chemical leaks and spillages. 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.

The staff working in building body B will be relocated to the premises of building body A, which is well equipped and within the same location as building B, reducing any concerns about transport inconvenience for staff.

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.

VI. THE PLAN FOR MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

Responsible entities during the implementation of the sub-project will conduct the management measures proposed in the environmental and social monitoring plan (ESMP) Environmental monitoring is essential to verify the proper implementation of these measures.

Monitoring will consider the following:

- i. monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures, and responsibilities identified and achieved.
- ii. informing about the need to extend, intensify or adjust mitigation measures.
- iii. identifying 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 environmental and social monitoring plan is presented in Annex 9.

It should be noted that this environmental and social monitoring plan is a general document for this sub-project and that the person in charge with 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 GIRP – TDP.

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

- supervise the quality of the works, 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), and also for noise measures (according to Requirement F)
- 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 environmental and social 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 specialists 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 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.
- making 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 because 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 contractors, regarding the responsibilities for environmental protection.

The role of the social 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.
 - The review of the work plans provided by the Works Contractor to ensure proper analysis of risks and impacts, proposal of mitigation measures and proportionate budgeted.
 - Verify that sub-contractors are compliant with social requirements.
 - 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, during 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 updated 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, the first draft as part of its bid, based on the approved ESMP framework of the subproject. Site Supervisor and PIU will evaluate and approve ESMP-C and will be part of the contractual obligations. ESMP-C will be specific to the contracted works and will consider 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 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 representatives from the B.G.P.D. (Bucharest General Police Directorate), are expected to fulfil monitoring 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. together with the GIRP representatives will be supported by the PIU with legislative changes/new legislation and good environmental practices.

The occupational health and safety expert 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 B.G.P.D. 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 environmental and social 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
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 hold twice a year a briefing 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.

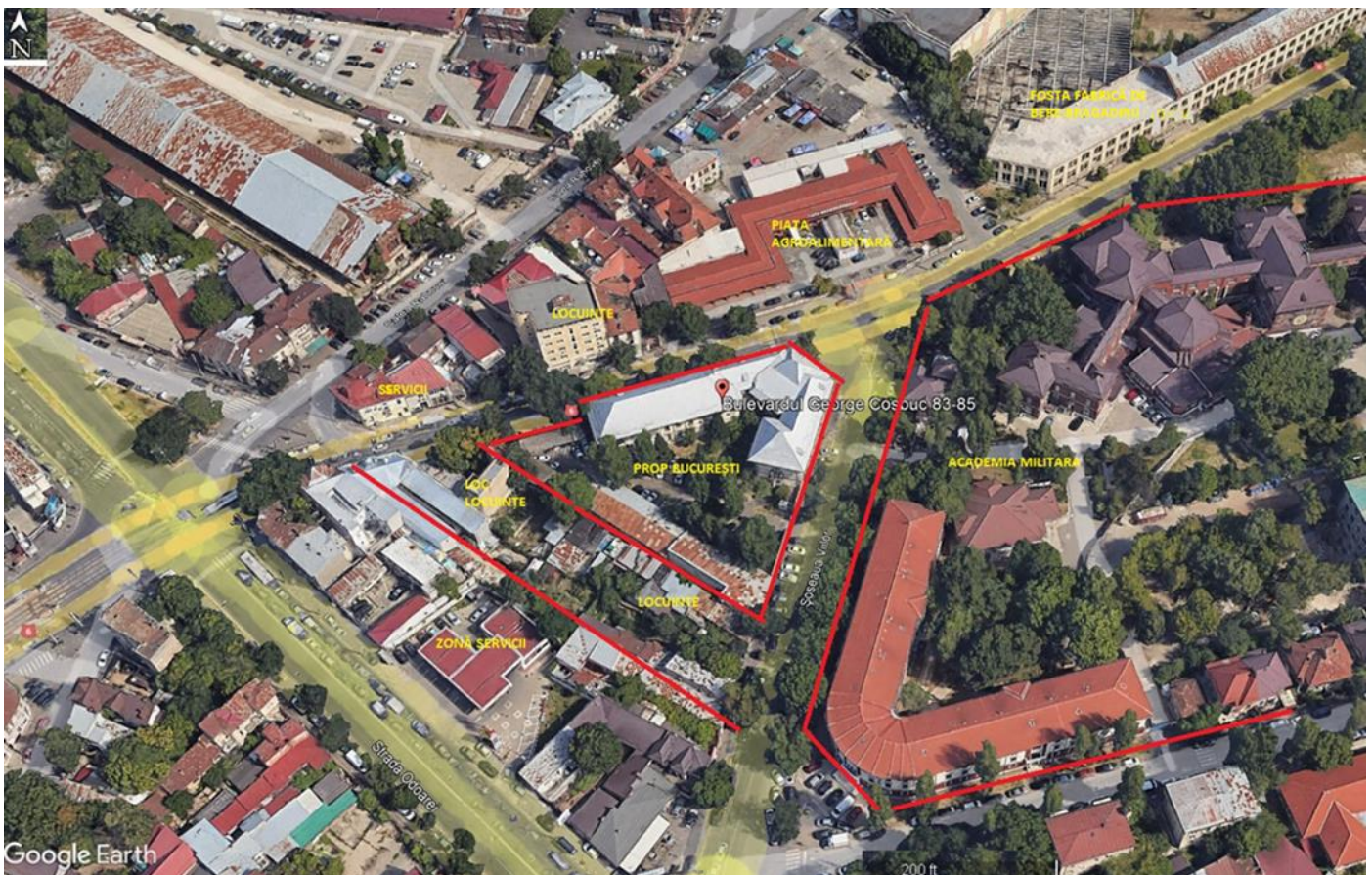
IX. INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

IX.1. IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTED PARTIES

The project is expected to have a moderate negative impact on the staff of G.I.R.P. – T.P.D. and on neighbouring properties. However, the noise and dust generated during construction works, the process of relocation of staff (presently about 33 police workers, out of which 10 women, and administrative staff working at premisses of body B) and other inconveniences that can be experienced by the local community in district 5 of Bucharest, 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.

The main stakeholders of the G.I.R.P. George Coșbuc sub-project are relocated police workers, existing police workers in building A, the local community, the workforce engaged in the demolition and construction phases, cultural heritage authorities, and the institutions and individuals with properties adjacent to the site: the Military Technical Academy Ferdinand I, small businesses in the area, as well as residents of nearby residential buildings.



Interested parties, given the layout and distances from the works area, are identified in the following properties:

→ On Viilor Road:

- At no. 4 - adjoining to the blind wall, private dwelling, one floor building.

- At no. 6, 6B and 6C, on the side adjacent to Body B, privately owned ground floor dwellings.
- At no. 8 – 20 m distance from the site, private dwelling, one floor building.
- At no. 10 – 30 m distance from the site, private dwelling, two floor building.
- At no. 12 – 40 m distance from the site, private dwelling, one floor building with basement.
- At no. 14 – 50 m distance from the site, car wash, ground floor building.
- On the opposite side of the site, at 25 m distance, the buildings (classrooms, laboratories) of the Military Technical Academy Ferdinand I.

→ On Bd. George Coşbuc:

- At no. 63 – at the boundary of the site, residential building, under reconstruction.
- At no. 65 – 20 m distance from the site, private dwelling, two floor building.
- At no. 67 – 30 m distance from the site, two floor building, mixed functions.
- At no. 52 – 40 m distance on the opposite side of the site, two floor building, mixed functions.
- At no. 50 – 35 m distance on the opposite side of the site, one floor building with basement, medical laboratory.
- At no. 48 – 30 m distance on the opposite side of the site, one floor building, currently unused.
- At no. 46 – 25 m distance on the opposite side of the site, private dwelling, one floor building.
- At no. 42-44 – 30 m distance on the opposite side of the site, three floor building, medical offices.
- At no. 40 – 45 m distance on the opposite side of the site, building with mixed functions, two floors building.
- At no. 38A – 60 m distance on the opposite side of the site, private dwellings, one floor buildings.

Other Interested Parties:

- Union organisation to which belongs the police workers from G Coşbuc headquarters
- the population of district 5 of Bucharest, where the headquarter is located.
- employees of the technical design consultants that will be carrying tasks on site,
- local NGOs on social development (representing disabled persons, elderly, Rroma inclusion, poverty relief, etc.) and environment protection.
- local authorities of Bucharest and of district 5 (municipality, Cultural Heritage authorities, waste management department, social assistance department)
- Media outlets in Bucharest.
- Bucharest Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Guard,
- Traffic Police, Local Police.

At the time of writing this Plan, some details regarding the construction works are still under development and, if appropriate, will be presented once the technical design is finalised.

GIRP will present information from the project to allow those interested to understand the environmental risks and impact of the project but also the 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, 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:

- Section on the GIRP website containing information about the project and ESMP.
- Emails sent to potentially interested institutions and persons.
- Social media posts and engagement
- Face to face meetings

In relation to the persons affected by the project, the social expert of the PIU coordinates the specific activities or supervises 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 G.I.R.P. – T.P.D.
- Public consultation with affected parties and other stakeholders; in this context, depending on the relocation solution for the staff working in Building B, a consultation will be organised with them to agree on the conditions of relocation, mitigation of inconveniences caused by the relocation process, establishment of a site with toilets, gender-segregated changing rooms, etc.
- Direct conversations with the neighbours of the site to collect views on the demolition and construction works, dissemination of the environmental and the appropriate technical information.
- Meeting with representatives of the design company with the owner of the building in Viilor Street No.4, whose property, being adjacent to the building to be demolished (Building B) presents some risks during the works, in order to explain in more detail aspects about the project and the risks and discomfort inherent in the demolition and reconstruction of the new headquarters of the I.G.P.R.I.
- 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 (minutes of meetings, reports, press releases) and as much as possible through photo and video materials.
- The actions proposed in this sub-chapter are 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

GIRP 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.
- B.G.P.D. Bucharest, Calea Victoriei nr. 19:
- By telephone at the PIU secretariat 021 205 25 25, int. 26395.
- by email to comunicare.irrsu@politiaromana.ro.
- via contact form on the GIRP website <https://www.politiaromana.ro/ro/petitii-online>

Petitions received will be dealt with following 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, 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>.

ANNEX 1. GENERAL FRAMEWORK AND DIRECTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The legal framework for environmental protection and related activities includes the Emergency Government Ordinance (EGO) 195/2005 approved by Law no. 265 / 2006, with latest amendments. EGO 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 transposes 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 EGO 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.
- To reduce noise impact, construction will be restricted at certain hours.
- All construction waste and wood waste will be stored on the site until being collected.
- 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 6 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 wastewater

- Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 on urban wastewater 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)

- EGO 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

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

Water wastewater 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 wastewater 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.

- EGO 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.

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. PERMITTING PROCEDURES 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 (EGO 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 Traffic Police Directorate, Bucharest, George Coșbuc Boulevard" 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 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 GIRP - TPD 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 no. 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

Contractors 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 dust emissions 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 ACM (mineral containing asbestos) must be minimised by avoiding its use in new constructions and renovation operations, and if it is found that there is ACM 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. ACM 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 ACM 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 contractors that the removal, repair and neutralization of the ACM 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 ACM 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 ACM 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 ACM 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 ACM and asbestos waste.

- A gross floor = 2,736.15 sq. m
- A gross floor + basement = 4,446.10 sq. m
- Buildings coverage= 51.52%
- FAR = 1.48.

There will be implemented the access control, burglary control, communications measures corresponding the specific activities. Intelligent building management systems (IBM) will also be implemented. High quality materials and equipment will be used.

Proposed exterior amenities:

- A green space = 830 sq. m (22,00 %)
- A road, alleys, platforms = 967.58 sq. m (26,48%)
- No. underground parking lots = 29
- No. outdoor parking lots = 8
- No. total parking lots = 37

The traffic will be provided from Viilor road towards Blvd. George Coşbuc, so as to create a crossing between the two streets. The 8 parking spaces will be provided along the inside road.

Proposed functions and interior circulation:

The main access area is studied to obtain an institutional representative space, with subsequent distribution of important flows. On the ground floor level there are the following areas: offices, meeting room, pantry and lobby. On the upper floors are numerous office spaces, locker rooms, archives and toilets. The building has two flow nodes ensuring easy evacuation of all staff.

Building system

The proposed construction falls into the first class of importance - fire stations, police and gendarmerie headquarters, multi-storey car parks and garages for emergency service vehicles.

Compliance with the strength and stability requirement according to the legislation and standards in force will be pursued and will be detailed in the technical structure documentation.

The new construction project considers the high seismic risk in the area and that construction materials and methods are in line with national and European standards for health and safety, energy efficiency and sustainability.

Superstructure:

The load-bearing structure is dual with reinforced concrete walls and reinforced concrete frames, with frames predominating.

The building will have reinforced concrete walls to reduce overall torsion and limit lateral displacements. Without reinforced concrete walls, the building would require large columns this technical solution being difficult from a functional and architectural point of view.

The structural walls are T-shaped, L-shaped, and irregularly shaped at the stairwell and elevator walls.

The wall thicknesses are mainly 30 cm but there are also 25 cm and 40 cm thick walls. The walls are sitting at the elevator, stairwells and on the marginal sides with discharge on the basement walls.

The pillars are 40 x 60 cm, 40 x 40 cm round pillar with a diameter of 40 cm.

The floors are with beams 45 cm high and 25 cm and 30 cm wide and reinforced concrete slabs 15 cm thick.

Infrastructure:

In the semi-basement additional walls are arranged together with the perimeter walls, thus forming a rigid box, in addition to the superstructure walls and columns.

In addition to the superstructure elements the basement walls are 25 cm, 30 cm, and 40 cm thick. The ALA has 40 cm thick walls and 20 cm thick slabs.

The semi-basement floor consists of slabs of 45 cm and 50 cm high beams and 20 cm thick.

The foundations are of general screed type, 50 cm thick.

There will be two layers of levelling concrete under the raft, the first layer 10 cm thick, over which the waterproofing is laid, and the second layer of levelling concrete 5 cm thick.

Reinforcing:

The new building is placed 60 cm from the western property line and south from the Viilor road is placed at the property line.

To be noted that there are existing buildings on the neighbouring properties to the west at the blind wall.

Therefore, reinforcing is required for excavation.

The design set a 40 cm diameter permanent pile support on the west side. A crown beam is built over the piles. In the area between the A-C axes, the crown beam will support the superstructure, therefore the height of the crown beam in this area will be 90 cm for greater strength and to ensure the anchorage length of the bars of the vertical elements on the ground floor. The rest of the roof beam will be 40 cm high.

On the south side, towards the road. Viilor, a Berlin-type support is the option.

During the excavation works, a water collection and drainage system will be in place. In the event of seepage from the water table, the water will run outside the excavation of the future construction where pumps will evacuate it.

The excavation, support and construction work will not adversely affect the strength and stability of existing neighbouring buildings.

During the execution of the works, the site manager will monitor the appearance of the foundations of neighbouring buildings. If displacement or subsidence of the ground is observed, work on site will be stopped immediately.

Exterior enclosures and interior partitions

The exterior appearance of the building will respect the overall architectural character of the boulevard. An analysis of the existing situation has revealed a predominant use of exposed brickwork and plaster in colours ranging from white and light grey to beige.

The resistance structure is dual with reinforced concrete walls and reinforced concrete frames, the frames being predominant.

Reinforced concrete walls are proposed for this building to reduce overall torsion and limit lateral displacements. The wall thicknesses are predominantly 30 cm, but there are also 25 cm and 40 cm thick walls. The walls are arranged at the elevator, stairwells and on the marginal sides with discharge on the basement walls.

The pillars are 40 x 60 cm, 40 x 40 cm round pillar with a diameter of 40 cm.

The floors are with beams 45 cm high and 25 cm and 30 cm wide and reinforced concrete slabs 15 cm thick.

Durable and qualitative finishes are proposed to meet the requirements of functionality. In terms of materials and colours, it is proposed to use exposed brick on the ground floor and local 1st and 2nd floor areas, especially towards Viilor Street, in combination with white fibre cement cladding. In general, the external appearance of the building will respect the principle of simplicity and sobriety, with a full-empty relationship that respects the proportion of the neighbouring buildings in the lower registers (ground floor, 1st floor and possibly 2nd floor), and in the 3rd floor area a modern architecture is proposed, with larger glazed surfaces that do not disrupt the specificity of the area.

It is proposed to use a high thermal value dark grey aluminium joinery.

The interior partitions will be of several types:

- Thermally efficient brickwork with vertical voids, 15 cm and 25 cm thick.
- Partition walls in plain plasterboard, wall thickness 12.5 cm.
- Moisture-resistant drywall partition walls, wall thickness 12.5 cm
- Partition walls made of 60-minute fire-resistant gypsum plasterboard, wall thickness 12,5cm

The aim was to use modern, high-quality finishes, with very good characteristics in terms of durability and durability of use, whose colour scheme creates a unified ambience, in keeping with the historical urban ensemble in which the site is located, while preserving the functional character required for the premises.

Thermal insulation and waterproofing

Thermal insulation and waterproofing work will be carried out on all elements of the building.

All structural elements (columns, beams, diaphragms, floor slabs) of the cantilever elements of the building will be thermally insulated to avoid thermal bridges.

Thermally efficient materials and technologies will be implemented for the proposed glazed areas, facades and skylight.

Cladding

The roof of the building is of the terrace type. For the circulating terrace a composite wood floor finish - deck type - is proposed with a 10 cm extruded polystyrene thermal insulation mounted over the PVC/vapor barrier sheets and the DDC layer covering the perlite screed. For the visitable terrace, a gravel protection layer is proposed for the HDPE waterproofing and cold bonded membrane over the 10 cm extruded polystyrene thermal insulation.

The panels will be placed on the roof of the building, on the metal structure, facing South. They will form eight rows of 12 panels of 550 W_{power} each, totalling 52.8 kW_{power}.

Framing

The fence at Viilor Road and Blvd. George Coşbuc will have an opaque base of about 0.60 m., the upper part being transparent. On the western site border the fence will be opaque and will have a minimum height of 2.00 m.

Access

Pedestrian Access. On the ground floor, a secondary structure will be made of metal steps that will rest on the ground floor at a height of -0.10 m.

The construction is provided with 2 monolithic reinforced concrete staircases - 2 ramps and intermediate bridge, and a passenger lift.

Car access. Organization of the building premises will adapt the access roads, ensuring the flow of cars for the 60 - 80 vehicles owned in/and from the underground parking through a new access from the Viilor road toward Blvd. George Coşbuc or vice-versa, depending on the actual possibilities on site. The traffic flow will be directed from Viilor road towards Blvd. George Coşbuc, so as to create a crossing between the two streets. Eight parking spaces will be provided along the roadway area of the site.

According to the technical rules on the design and construction of streets in urban areas, the access road is category IV, with 1 lane. Technical parameters of the proposed objective:

- Design speed - 15 - 20 km/h
- Total length of the access road serving the premises is approx. 82 m.

The typical transverse profile has the following geometrical elements:

- width of the roadway part AXA1 - 5.00 m.
- cross slope of the carriageway part – 2.50 % single duty.
- width of roadway part AXA2 - 6.00 m.
- cross slope of roadway - 2.50% roof slope

Parking provision

There are 8 outside parking lots with a width of 2.50 m and a length of 5.00 m, and 48 parking lots located in the semi-basement. The parking lots are bordered by 20 x 25 cm concrete kerbs laid on a C16/20 concrete foundation.

It should be noted that the entrance to the site can be made both from Viilor road and from Blvd. George Coşbuc.

Thermal and ventilation installations

To obtain thermal comfort conditions inside the building the project proposes:

- an air-air heat pump installation for space heating.
- an air-water heat pump installation for domestic hot water preparation.
- heat recovery ventilation with a minimum efficiency of 85%.
- air-to-air cooling system.
- photovoltaic panel installation.

The photovoltaic panel system will provide lighting, heating, domestic hot water, space cooling and ventilation. The contribution has been calculated with 325 sq. m of photovoltaic panels. They will have a power of about 65kW.

Considering the heat load for heating as well as the priority needs for domestic hot water, a heat pump, AIR-HEAT type, with a capacity of 25 kW (55°-45°C) was proposed.

Domestic hot water preparation will be done by means of a boiler with two extended coils (heat pump operation) with a capacity of 500 litres.

Presentation of the demolition works

The demolition of the buildings will be carried out in two successive stages: the dismantling of the building and the actual demolition.

The demolition work will be preceded by the dismantling of the buildings, i.e. the cessation of activities in the interior areas of the buildings, the dismantling of utilities, the continuity of technical installations, the removal of inventory (furniture, equipment, inventory).

Dismantling work will always begin with the interruption of electricity, water and other utilities, continuing with the removal of construction elements from above, to avoid heavy elements collapsing on the teams of workers.

Work on utility connections will only be carried out by personnel authorised for such work, in order to avoid technical errors that can lead to accidents and serious damage.

No construction machinery will be used that produces high vibrations, which can lead to uncontrolled collapse of parts of the building.

Demolition operations will only be carried out outside the quiet hours. If demolition work is to be continued in low light conditions, adequate lighting should be used, and high-risk operations should be avoided as far as possible.

The area near a building being demolished shall be properly fenced, marked with signs identifying the investment, supervised by trained personnel (permanent night and day guard) and proper disposal of all demolition materials.

Access to the demolition area by untrained personnel or other persons not connected with the operations in question is prohibited.

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

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

General provisions

The technology and method of work depend on the nature of the demolished element.

The following rules shall also be considered during demolition works:

- Demolition starts from the finishing materials, as well as from those installation materials that can be salvaged: joinery, natural stone veneer, tiles, pipes and electrical conductors etc. (they shall be cleaned and stored in optimal conditions).
- Construction parts that do not show stability will gradually collapse to avoid accidents.
- No structural elements will be demolished until all the elements they support have been demolished.
- Demolition work will be carried out on a single level, not on several, even if there are load-bearing floors between them.
- Overloading the slabs with the resulting bricks and rubble will be prohibited.
- Cables or props may be used temporarily to support falling walls.
- Demolitions will be carried out with great care to avoid accidents and damage to neighbouring buildings.

- The loading, transport, collection and treatment - final disposal of the waste resulting from the demolition works will be carried out in accordance with H.G. 1061/2008 and OUG 92/2021.
1. Before starting the works, the objects proposed for demolition shall be thoroughly checked, after which a report shall be drawn up describing the real situation of the building and the parts to be demolished, or the provisional or definitive consolidation measures. On the basis of the report, a project for the organisation of the demolition work is drawn up and approved by the technical site management.
 2. The management of the demolition works will be entrusted to a technician with experience in such works, who will be responsible for their correct execution.
 3. The responsible manager will inform the workers of the demolition plan, the methods of carrying out the work, the most dangerous places and accident prevention measures.
 4. Before starting demolition work, the foreman shall take the following measures:

- a. fence off the construction to be demolished and place warning signs at access points to the demolition site.
 - b. display signs prohibiting foreigners from entering the site.
 - c. will interrupt the water, gas, electricity, heating and sewerage connections, taking measures to avoid damaging them.
 - d. take the measures indicated against the possible collapse of the various parts of the construction being demolished.
- 6 It is forbidden to:
- a. simultaneous demolition of building elements and multi-storey buildings.
 - b. using the electrical network of the demolished building or construction. A separate electrical network, not connected to the building to be demolished, shall be installed for the lighting of the workplace prior to demolition.
- 7 During demolition work, measures will be taken to avoid dust (e.g. by sprinkling water on the parts of the building being demolished).
- 8 Pits remaining after demolition will be plugged or fenced. Materials remaining after demolition will be stored so as not to pose a danger to passers-by.
- 9 In the case of a small working face or insufficient strength and stability of the elements being demolished, the workers will be tied with safety belts to the fixed and resistant elements of the construction, elements that are not demolished.

Closing phase:

This phase refers to the completion of demolition works and site preparation:

- removal of specific demolition equipment.
- verification of compliance of the works.
- acceptance of demolition works.
- handover of the site to the beneficiary to be used for further activities.

Recovery, handling, reclamation or refurbishment of materials:

In accordance with GEO 92/2021 as amended, the resulting waste will be collected and transported to licensed operators to recover at least 70% of construction and demolition non-hazardous waste.

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

Recommendations

- The main materials resulting from construction demolition operations are waste, debris, dust, soil with stone. These do not present specific problems in terms of potential contamination. This waste will be transported to authorised operators for the recovery of construction and demolition waste.
- Household and similar municipal waste will be collected as part of the site organisation from collection points supplied with containers. Periodically, they will be removed by the contracted municipal waste operator.
- Recyclable waste:
 - Steel waste will be collected and temporarily stored on site.
 - Wood waste will be sorted and disposed of/reused.
 - Paper and office specific waste will be collected and stored separately for recycling.
- Used batteries, materials with a particularly high toxic potential, will be properly stored and will be recovered by specialised units.

- Risks resulting from improper handling of hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, during transport and handling during construction work will be minimised by the use of water curtains and other means, such as the installation of curtains to enclose areas where work with hazardous materials is carried out.
- Any asbestos product or material that is ready for disposal is defined as asbestos waste. Asbestos waste also includes contaminated building materials, tools that cannot be decontaminated, personal protective equipment and wet rags used for cleaning. This type of waste should always be treated as "hazardous waste".

To this end, ACM and asbestos waste must be properly disposed of, stored in a separate enclosed area and disposed of in a landfill whose integrated environmental permit allows for the receipt of this category of waste 17 06. The GIRP- P.I.U. must require contractors to ensure that the removal, repair and disposal of ACM is carried out in a manner that minimises worker and community exposure to asbestos. The quantity of asbestos cement board identified in the annex Awning is estimated to at least 1 tonne.

Spent tires are one of the main problems at a site. According to H.G. no. 170/2004 on the management of used tyres, they will be stored in specially arranged places. Burning them on site is prohibited. The works contractor will conclude a contract with an authorised operator for their collection.

ANNEX 8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Pre-construction phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Introduction of E&S requirements in the bidding documents	Overall impact on the environmental and social components of the project area	Participation in the regular meetings with the detail design (DD) consultant to understand the potential implications on the environment and local community. Ensure that Works Contractor and consultants include E&S implementation and supervision costs and personnel in 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	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 EPA	These delays may impact on the cost and timeframe of the sub-project implementation	Preparing 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	Preparation of the Construction Site Organization Plan, which should include provisions on: - Social Aspects: separate toilets on the site for women, fences and secured entrance, construction details board at the entrance, grievance mechanism board and box; assurance of minimum conditions for containers used by workers (changing rooms, eating area, sleeping areas) and construction team, health and safety requirements on site. - Environmental: assignation on site of waste storage, of chemicals storage, of inside heavy vehicles routes, reduction	DD Consultant Works Contractor	Social and Environmental Expert PIU

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		of construction site effects on existing vegetation, wastewater system on site, storm-water management, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update mitigation measures in the ESMP based on demolition and construction execution graph - establish the supervision visits based on construction stages. - update monitoring plan in line with execution timeframe. - public consultation, engagement and outreach activities updated based on the timeframe. 	Environmental and Social Experts PIU	PIU Management
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Align ESMP environmental requirements with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process - 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. 	DD Environmental Expert PIU	PIU Management 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Align ESMP social requirements with the legal norms applicable for the detailed design process - health and safety requirements for the construction site (showers, changing rooms, etc.) - grievance mechanism on site (board, grievance box, etc.) - health and safety trainings for construction personnel. 	DD Social Expert PIU	PIU Management 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assure health and safety standards and potential relocation impacts at the level of the Relocation Management Plan - participate in meetings with the relocation site owner and establish minimum requirements for operation, assisted by GIRP Health and Safety Expert (heating, separate facilities 	Social Expert PIU	PIU Management

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for women, indoor air quality, water connection, sewerage connection, safety of electrical system). - 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 TPD on the provisions of the ESMP and their expected contribution during all phases of the project	<p>Disseminate ESMP provisions at county and local level in training sessions.</p> <p>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.</p>	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,	<p>Collaborate with GIRP / PIU and B.G.P.D. public relation officers in the promotion of the project and the ESMP provisions.</p> <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.	<p>Organize public consultation on the ESMP</p> <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 Management

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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 B.G.P.D. 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 waste management is done with licensed operators only	<p>Waste collection and storage pathways and plots on site will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition activities.</p> <p>Mineral/solid demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid, and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places</p> <p>Waste with asbestos content, more than 1 tonne identified on the site, shall be stored separately, packed and labelled, and disposed to a landfill licensed to receive this category of waste or a licensed treatment operator.</p> <p>Chemical waste package and chemical waste to be collected by licensed operators for this waste category (chemicals - engine and hydraulic oils, paints, fuels).</p> <p>Demolition/construction wastes will be separated on the site from municipal wastes and chemical wastes and stored in appropriate places until removed from the site.</p> <p>Demolition waste will be collected by licensed operators for recovery, only maximum 30% of non-hazardous waste being disposed at landfill.</p> <p>The records of waste management will be maintained as evidence of proper management.</p> <p>Whenever feasible the works contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials.</p>	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	<p>During demolition activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and/or installation of dust retaining devices.</p> <p>It is illegal and therefore strictly forbidden to burn building materials/waste.</p>	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		<p>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;</p> <p>Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks.</p>		
Noise pollution during demolition	Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for demolition staff and local community	<p>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.</p>	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
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.	<p>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 signalling 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.</p>	OHS staff of Works Contractor	OHS expert designated by the Consultant for Supervision of works, on the behalf of the beneficiary PIU Social Expert

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
		Works Contractor will develop the site specific OHS Plan pursuant to the Plan prepared by the DD.		
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Assuring that the panel at the entrance gives all details on the grievance mechanisms	<p>Panel installed next to the construction board, outlining the grievance mechanism provisions and principles, as well as a letter box.</p> <p>Weekly check-up of the letter box.</p> <p>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.</p>	Works Contractor PIU Social Expert	PIU Management
Disturbances and potential damages encountered by neighbours	<p>Unstructured interviews with the neighbours on the disturbances encountered during demolition and construction works</p> <p>Information to neighbours (letters, door to door) and general public in cases of disturbances to utility networks</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Movement monitors will be installed on all neighbouring buildings (including Building A) and will be read in accordance to the Technical Design Plan</p> <p>Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbours.</p> <p>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	PIU Management

3. Construction phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Wastes generation during construction works	Ensure that waste is collected in an appropriate manner and disposal is not done in unauthorized areas	<p>Waste collection and storage pathways on site will be identified for all major waste types expected from construction activities.</p> <p>Mineral/solid construction wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate places.</p> <p>Construction waste will be collected by licensed operators for recovery, only maximum 30% being disposed at licensed landfill for receiving construction waste.</p> <p>The records of waste management will be maintained as evidence of proper management.</p> <p>Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials.</p>	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Air pollution during construction works	Taking all measures to reduce air pollution for construction staff and local community	<p>During construction activities it is necessary to reduce dust by spraying with water and/or install dust retention devices.</p> <p>It is legally forbidden to burn materials/waste.</p> <p>For transporting any other dusty material from/ at the work site, it is necessary to moisten and cover the load.</p> <p>Dust minimisation during the dry season of the year is done by moistening the soil surface.</p> <p>On the site, all routes will be arranged so that they do not lead to skidding, mud, ponding, etc.</p> <p>Vehicles and machines will be properly maintained and will have up-to-date technical revisions;</p> <p>Switching off the engines of the vehicles during parking, and of non-road engines when not in use.</p> <p>Workers who carry out the work must wear protective clothing and breathing masks.</p>	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Chemicals management during construction works	Taking all measures to reduce potential spillage, contamination of soil, and workers exposure to chemical substances and mixtures	<p>Provide storage space protected against rainfall and provided with impervious flooring; install collecting pit/chamber for spillages/leaks.</p> <p>Ensure space locking and warning signalling.</p> <p>Access limited to workers on duty only.</p> <p>Checks of recipients' integrity and their covers.</p> <p>Provide similar storage conditions for chemicals waste packing as for chemicals.</p> <p>Delivery of chemicals waste package and chemicals waste to licensed operators for these categories of waste.</p> <p>Presence of Safety data sheets.</p> <p>Training delivery to the workers concerning the hazards of the chemical and appropriate warning information.</p>	Works Contractor	Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Noise pollution during construction works	Taking all measures to reduce noise pollution for construction staff and local community	<p>Organize work so that time spent in noisy areas is limited.</p> <p>Planning the noise-producing activities so that their performance affects as fewer workers as possible;</p> <p>Implementing work programs to control exposure to noise;</p> <p>Use of sound absorbing materials and filters/barriers to reduce reflected sounds.</p>	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.	<p>Ensure construction workers receive safety instruction, equipment and working clothes.</p> <p>Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility.</p> <p>Ensure safety officers on site;</p> <p>Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers.</p> <p>Provide first aid and protection kits;</p> <p>Ensure effective signage for the public and ensure that all exposed construction areas are protected from public access.</p>	OHS staff of Works Contractor	PIU Social Expert OHS expert designated by the Consultant for Supervision of works, on the behalf of the beneficiary

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Loss of soil resources, land/soil degradation and pollution during construction works	Taking all measures to reduce soil degradation and pollution during construction activities	<p>Soil protection with non-permanent covers (e.g. geotextile + sand), or use concrete islands not removed yet from the demolished platform.</p> <p>If unfeasible, ensure soil protection through dead and live soil protection structures.</p> <p>Use on site the excavated fertile topsoil (if any).</p> <p>Incorporate protective design features (e.g., drainage structures).</p> <p>A proper rainwater/drainage system should be installed to exclude the flooding potential, and landslide processes.</p> <p>Inventory of the old trees and implement the protective measures before site organization being in place – protect their roots damages by accidental chemical spillage or accidental cut</p>	Works Contractor	Project Manager Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Plants protection	Construction site expansion toward south-western boundary	In case of the construction site expansion measures for the protection of the integrity of the roots of the major vegetation when adjacent excavations, against the action of the works machines or processes used, when storing materials.	DD Works Contractor	PIU Management Environmental Expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Grievance Mechanism	Assuring that the panel at the entrance gives all details on the grievance mechanisms	<p>Panel installed next to the construction board, outlining the grievance mechanism provisions and principles, as well as a letter box</p> <p>Weekly check-up of the letter box</p> <p>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</p>	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	<p>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);</p> <p>Write report on collected information and inform the site supervision team/contractor on any wrongdoings raised by neighbours</p>	PIU Social Expert	PIU Management

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
	Information to neighbours (letters, door to door) and public in cases of disturbances to utility networks	Public information campaign and coordination with utility providers to inform citizens on potential temporary disturbances in relation to their utility supply;		
Damages to neighbouring properties	Risk of collapse or necessity to enter on private properties for limited amount of time in order to operate demolition/construction works;	Follow up on any potential risk identified in different technical stages of the project;	PIU Social Expert DD Consultant PIU Environmental Expert	PIU Management
		Develop a checklist of risks and perform constant consultations with neighbours prior to the final DD;		
		Inform the WB on the extent of damages, where the case, and develop compensation mechanisms in line with WB safeguard requirements.		

4. Operation phase

Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Excessive energy consumption	The operation of the new facilities should take into account best practices in terms of using energy in an efficient way	Preparing the plan and implementing the energy efficiency measures 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	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
Water excessive consumption	Monitoring the data consumption and maintenance can considerably reduce the loss of water	Ensure the proper water consumption recording system and means. Planning and implementation of adequate maintenance measures of the distribution system, avoiding leakage and excessive consumption, etc.	Specialized staff	Beneficiary
Air pollution (transport by cars is seen as the major source of pollutant emissions into the air)	Considering all measures to reduce the impact on air emissions generated by the new facility	Compliance of the thermo-energy sources with the quality standards 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 to the local community during operation	Identification of sources generating noise Monitoring and measurement of noise levels Monitor the health state of staff and inmates Applying technical measures to reduce the noise level Appropriate signalling of high-noise locations Training employees about the risks they are exposed to, etc.	Specialized staff	Beneficiary

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Risk/Impact/Issue	Description	Suggested mitigation measures	Responsible	Supervision
Human Health and Safety	Avoiding any work-related accidents with training, protective equipment and regular check-ups	Regular training on safety and health Informing the local staff about the exceptional situations Displaying in an open place the Action Plan in exceptional circumstances Training on individual and collective protection procedures and measures applied in exceptional situations. Provide protection equipment according to the requirements and the rules in force. Annual medical examination of the OFD personnel, etc.	OHS staff of B.G.P.D./TPD	Beneficiary
Public disclosure and citizen engagement	Inform the public on the outcomes of the project, impact at the level of OFD and community	Press release and press conference	PIU Communication Expert	PIU Management

ANNEX 9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

The monitoring plan will be updated in the phase of detailed design and public consultation, if the case, 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. (including transport activities)	At the location and its neighbourhood, access roads Neighbourhoods	Visual monitoring, random inspection during transportation 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	Waste management	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.
Demolition	Chemicals management (oil, fuels)	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.
Demolition	Noise level (including transport activities)	At the location and its neighbourhood, access roads Neighbourhoods	Periodic inspection, random inspection during transportation 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

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Phase	Monitored Risk	Location	How is the risk monitored?	Frequency	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
						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 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	Continuously	Protection of the safety and health of workers, prevention of accidents for workers as well for people in the neighbourhood.	Works Contractor OHS expert designated by the Consultant for Supervision of works, on the behalf of the beneficiary Social and Environmental experts PIU + B.G.P.D.
Demolition	Soil loss	Site	Visual checks	During excavation work and transport	In accordance with detailed design and official permits	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	Weekly	Ensuring that the project complies with the rules, that the public is informed in a timely and appropriate manner, that	Social expert PIU + B.G.P.D.

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Phase	Monitored Risk	Location	How is the risk monitored?	Frequency	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
			Public consultations		conflicts are resolved in the initial phase	
Construction	Air quality, dust, smog (including transport activities)	At the location and its neighbourhood, access roads Neighbourhood	Visual monitoring, random inspection during transportation Testing*	Daily during the works Weekly 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
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 and soil pollution, stormwater sewers clogging, waste management	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Noise level (including transport activities)	At the location and its neighbourhood, access roads Neighbourhoods	Periodic inspection, random inspection during transportation Testing*	Daily during the works Weekly 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

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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	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 OHS expert designated by the Consultant for Supervision of works. Social and Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Plants damages because of construction site expansion	At the location, on south-western boundary	Visual check	Daily Monthly	Preserving existing vegetation.	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	Soil loss	At the location	Visual checks	During excavation work and transport	In accordance with detailed design and official permits	Works Contractor Environmental expert PIU + B.G.P.D.
Construction	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	Weekly	Project compliance with the rules, the public is informed in a timely and appropriate manner, that conflicts are resolved in the initial phase. If major issues occur	Social 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 Directorate for Public Health

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Phase	Monitored Risk	Location	How is the risk monitored?	Frequency	Reason for monitoring	Responsibility
	technological equipment					
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, accidents records and risk events, trainings records, 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 wastewater 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. 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.
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 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 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 neighbouring properties, rights for compensation, and principles of good faith in the neighbourhood.

ANNEX 11. FORM FOR SUBMITTING SUGGESTIONS / COMMENTS

Form for sending suggestions and comments regarding the Environmental and Social Management Plan related to the subproject G.I.R.P. – Traffic Police Directorate.	
Brief description of the project: Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of Traffic Police Directorate, Bucharest, George Coşbuc Boulevard	
The electronic version of ESMP for the subproject Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of Traffic Police Directorate, Bucharest, George Coşbuc Boulevard 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 project Demolition and reconstruction of the Headquarters of Traffic Police Directorate, Bucharest, George Coşbuc Boulevard, please submit them to the person responsible for their reception and integration: Contact person: Mr. Mugurel Ghiţă, social expert e-mail: comunicare.irrsu@politiaromana.ro Address: 1, Domniţa Anastasia Str. Bucharest 202E, Splaiul Independenţei str. Bucharest Phone: 021 205 25 25, extension 26449.	
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 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FINALISATION OF THE PLAN

As provided by ESMP, G.I.R.P. staff carried out activities of publication and dissemination of information, involvement of interested persons and institutions and public consultation as follows:

- The ESMP was published on the Romanian Police website on June 14, 2024
- Prior to the public consultation meeting G.I.R.P. carried out an information campaign, which included the posting of posters at neighbouring properties, the distribution of information leaflets, as well as face-to-face discussions with neighbours, the administrator of a teaching office located in the area adjacent to the site, representatives of medical analysis laboratories located in the vicinity of the site. G.I.R.P. staff emailed to stakeholders the invitation to attend the public consultation, and also the necessary information and references, including the link to connect to the videoconference.
- The public consultation meeting was held on 21st of June 2024 at the G.I.R.P. premises in a hybrid system, providing the opportunity for interested individuals or institutions to participate either in person or online. Seven people attended the meeting at the premises and 2 people online, members of the project team, 2 representatives of the design company, and a representative of the Local Police District 5. No feedback was received during the public consultation period.

The representative from the Project Implementation Unit (P.I.U.) chaired the meeting, and the public relations specialist moderated it.

The representative from P.I.U. opened the consultation, presenting some milestones of this project, the context of promoting the project, and the role of the Romanian Police in the field of emergency situations.

Next, the social expert in the project, presented the main aspects of the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the investment "Demolition and Reconstruction of the G.I.R.P. Headquarters Corp B in Blvd. George Coșbuc 51-61" as well as the World Bank's Safeguard Framework and the communication and petitioning channels available during the implementation of the Project.

During the public consultation meeting, the representative of Local Police District 5 asked whether authorities granted the necessary approvals, including that of the Bucharest Culture Department, given that there is a building in the vicinity of the site (G.I.R.P. Building A in Blvd. George Coșbuc) included on the list of buildings of cultural heritage. The representative of the design company replied that G.I.R.P. obtained all the necessary permits, including the one from the Bucharest Culture Department.

Also, the representative of Local Police District 5 asked if the project was correlated with other major urban planning projects proposed in District 5, such as a new metro line and other public works.

The representative of the design company replied that when he obtained the approvals from the local authorities, possible works of public interest which could interfere with the works on the site, either proposed or in progress, were also taken into consideration,

and no issues occurred to obtaining the approvals, as the respective works were not influenced and did not influence the works on the site.

No other comments, interventions or suggestions triggering changes to the document occurred.

To conclude, the representative from P.I.U. presented the benefits brought by the project, the motivation of the institutional approach, as well as the fact that these investments stand for a first for the Romanian Police, constituting a benchmark for future initiatives and for other institutions.

Within the period of the public disclosure of the ESMP related to the investment "Demolition and Reconstruction of the IGPR Headquarters Corp B in Bd. George Coşbuc 51-61", the social expert of the project, got in touch with one of the neighbours of the site from Viilor Road. His property, being next to the building that will be demolished, might presents some risks during the works, therefor the social expert explained to him in more detail about the demolition works, and the risks and discomfort inherent to the demolition and reconstruction operations of the new G.I.R.P. headquarters.

Since the owner did not manage to reach the public debate, it was agreed with him to meet the social expert together with a representative of the design company after 01.07.2024, to visit the property at risk and to present the necessary technical details and explanations on the proposed necessary mitigation measures for any risk for his property located in the vicinity of the site.

List of participants at the public consultation meeting

Members of the Project Implementation Unit:

- the representative of G.I.R.P. Project Implementation Unit
- the social expert P.I.U.
- the communication and public relations expert
- the Project Technical Manager P.I.U.
- the environmental expert P.I.U

Other participants:

- the representative of Local Police Sector 5, with environmental protection attributions
- the design company's General Manager

The World Bank's social consultant, as observer.

On 01.10.2024, a meeting was organized with the representatives of the Works Contractor, the company that installs movement sensors and crack meters and joint meters, and the owners of the buildings in Viilor Road No. 4, 6, 6A, 6B and 6C to explain to them in more detail aspects about the start of the project and the risks and discomfort inherent in the demolition and reconstruction operations of the new headquarters of the I.G.P.R.. Properties of these owners being attached to the shield (No. 4) or very close to the building that will be demolished, present some risks during the works,

During this meeting mediated by the Project's social expert, the representatives of the company that installs the devices, proposed and obtained the written consent of the 5 owners for their installation and the check of the recorded values. Any problems that might occur, according to the readings, shall be communicate to the interested parties so the Works Contractor to be able to adopt technical remedial measures when needed.

Owners have also been assured by the Project's social expert that the demolition and construction works will be carried out with utmost care by the Works Contractor, to avoid damage to neighbouring properties, and adequate measures will be taken to mitigate the inconvenience.