

Luxembourg, 20/06/2024

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	CENTRAL ITALY EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY FL PHASE 2
Project Number:	2022-0863
Country:	Italy
Project Description:	Phase 2 reconstruction and restoration of buildings and infrastructure affected by the earthquakes of 2016/2017 in Lazio, Umbria, Marche and Abruzzo regions and neighbouring provinces.
EIA required:	Multiple-scheme operation. Some of the schemes may fall under Annex I or II of the EIA Directive and may be screened in.
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise ¹ :	no

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

The project concerns the rehabilitation of private and public buildings as well as public infrastructure damaged by earthquake events occurred in central Italy from August 2016 until January 2017. The earthquake caused more than 300 victims and significant damages to buildings and urban infrastructure.

The reconstruction effort is coordinated by the Special Commissioner for post-earthquake reconstruction (“Commissario Straordinario”). Works for rehabilitating public buildings and infrastructure fall under the responsibility of implementing bodies (“soggetti attuatori”), including local and regional authorities, as outlined by Law Decree n.189 of 17/10/2016.

The proposed schemes address multiple sectors: private and public buildings, urban regeneration, public infrastructure (integrated water-cycle, electricity and digital networks, urban roads, etc), improving sites of vulnerable hydrogeology.

The reconstruction is plan-led. In particular, urban implementation plans (“Piani Urbanistici attuativi - PUA”) were introduced by art. 11 of Law Decree n.189 of 17/10/2016. Furthermore, in order to accelerate rehabilitation works, art. 3-bis of Decree law n.123 of 24/10/2019 provides for the possibility of adopting extraordinary reconstruction programmes (“Programmi Straordinari di Ricostruzione – PSR”). The before-mentioned special urban planning tools are expected to comply with existing relevant territorial planning framework. Nevertheless, on the basis of the national legislation requirements for individual urban reconstruction plans falling within the scope of the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans

¹ Only projects that meet the scope of the Carbon Footprint Exercise, as defined in the EIB Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: 20,000 tonnes CO₂e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tonnes CO₂e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.



Luxembourg, 20/06/2024

and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive), with the sole objective of responding to emergencies involving civil protection, the competent authority will determine, after an assessment on a case-by-case basis, whether or not the reconstruction plan is excluded from the scope of SEA process.

The open data section of the sisma2106.gov.it website contains links to the relevant reconstruction plans.

Individual reconstruction schemes, due to their physical characteristics and locations, are not expected to cause any significant negative impact on the environment and/or protected natural sites. However, based on the national legislation requirements for individual schemes falling within the scope of the EU Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (EIA Directive), as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, with the sole objective of responding to emergencies involving civil protection, the competent authority will determine, after an assessment on a case-by-case basis, whether or not the scheme is excluded from the scope of EIA process.

Schemes potentially affecting protected natural sites shall be subject to screening and, if required, to the appropriate assessment under the Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Birds (2009/147/EC) Directives before the Bank funds are allocated.

Social Assessment, where applicable

The project is expected to bring several positive social benefits, including the rehabilitation of damaged private residential and non-residential buildings. In addition, citizens, households and businesses will benefit from improved public services as a result of the rehabilitation and modernisation of public buildings and infrastructure severely damaged by the earthquake.

The reconstruction effort takes into account the “build back better” approach while preserving - to the extent possible - the original profile and location of damaged buildings and infrastructure. Building relocation is possible only in well-defined cases and subject to appropriate justification and verification by the competent authorities.

The earthquake events caused major economic and social negative impacts on the affected communities and territories. Decree law n.189 of 17/10/2016 provides for tailored economic support to citizens and businesses negatively impacted by the earthquake events. Socio-economic recovery is also addressed and supported by complementary national programmes and initiatives.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

The Special commissioner coordinates the reconstruction effort taking into account the potential of affected territories and economies, also by promoting effective dialogue with citizens, communities, businesses and other stakeholders as outlined by art. 2 of Decree n.189 of 17/10/2016. In particular, with reference to private building reconstruction, the Special Commissioner, by Decree n. 298 of 09/07/2021 launched a public consultation about the Consolidated text for private reconstruction proposal (“Testo Unico per la ricostruzione privata”).

The sisma2016.gov.it contains an open data section to promote active monitoring of the reconstruction state-of-play and multiple direct contact channels for citizens and stakeholders.

Luxembourg, 20/06/2024

Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall, the schemes under this operation are expected to generate a wide range of positive environmental impact and social benefits, despite some possible minor negative effects during the construction period.

The following undertakings will be required for the Project:

- The Promoter is required to act according to the provisions of the relevant EU legislation, mainly SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), EIA Directive (2011/92/EU, as amended by 2014/52/EU), Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Birds (2009/147/EC) Directives and national legislation.
- In case a scheme with a total cost exceeding EUR 25m requires an EIA Report and/or an appropriate assessment under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, the Promoter shall submit prior to allocation of the Bank's funds the EIA report and/or appropriate assessment to the Bank.

The institutional capacity of the Promoter to manage the environmental and social issues is deemed good. Therefore, subject to the conditions mentioned above, this operation is acceptable for the Bank in environmental and social terms.