



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/06/2022 | Report No: ESRSC02704

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Country | Region | Project ID | Parent Project ID (if any) |
| Romania | EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | P178599 | |
| Project Name | Strengthening Foundations for Improved Justice Service Delivery | | |
| Practice Area (Lead) | Financing Instrument | Estimated Appraisal Date | Estimated Board Date |
| Governance | Investment Project Financing | 2/17/2023 | 5/25/2023 |
| Borrower(s) | Implementing Agency(ies) | | |
| Ministry of Finance | Ministry of Justice | | |

Proposed Development Objective

To improve access to and efficiency of selected justice services and to increase trust and resilience in justice institutions in Romania.

| Financing (in USD Million) | Amount |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Total Project Cost | 100.00 |

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

This project would support an initial institutional reform project to strengthen the Ministry of Justice and other sector institutions in setting up the enabling foundations for improving access, efficiency, trust and resilience through an improved functioning framework including updating regulations, inter and intra-institutional coordination, streamlined of processes (business process reengineering), and systems as well as investments in infrastructure foundations for strengthened justice institutions for citizens, businesses, and government. This project will serve as the first phase of a two-phased intervention for justice transformation in Romania. The second phase will support the development of a Justice District in Bucharest, upgrading the infrastructure and enhancing interinstitutional efficacy of and accessibility to justice sector institutions.



D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Romania has one of the highest poverty rates in the EU, and social and regional divides are stark. Of Romania's 42 counties, 18 are considered lagging regions, with a GDP per capita lower than 75 percent of the national average. Inclusion of the Roma population remains one of Romania's biggest challenges. Poverty and material deprivation among the Roma have declined but remain high, and the gap to the national average of 25 percent remains substantial. The social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are large and not yet over. Moreover, the project will take place in a regional context facing substantial geo-political risks due to the political and socio-economic uncertainties and impacts of the war in Ukraine. While the key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries of this project are the Ministry of Justice and its associated institutions, the project anticipates that poor and vulnerable groups such as Roma, women; and forcibly displaced peoples particularly from Ukraine, will benefit from improved access to justice services.

The project activities will take place nationwide. However, at this stage not all specific project locations have been identified. In terms of civil works, the project has already identified finalisation of civil works in Corabia, Carei, and Calafat courts which were originally under the Justice Sector Improvement Project (P160751, JSIP). Carei is situated in the North-West side of Romania (167 Km from Cluj Napoca) at the border with neighbouring Hungary, whereas Corabia and Calafat are situated in the South part of Romania, both being also ports on Danube river, natural border with Bulgaria. The Works will be done in urban areas, the courts being placed in the center of the city, especially the one in Carei where the Court has adjoined walls with the city Hall. Additional new construction and/or rehabilitation of existing structures to be conducted in underserved regions are yet to be identified. At least five one-stop shops will be designed, constructed, furnished and operationalized with selected services but the specific courts have not been identified. In Bucharest, the project will develop a consolidated justice district which seeks to co-locate more than 20 justice sector departments and services.

At all three of the known sub-project sites, i.e. Carei, Corabia and Calafat First Instance Courts (FIC) the project seeks to restore, consolidate and repair the buildings, and also to separate the circulation flows imposed by operational/legislation rules in force. The bidding for the Carei sub-project was closed and the PIU expects the works construction contract to be signed by June 2022. Similarly, for Calafat, bidding was launched in February 2022 and the contract may be signed in June, 2022. If both contracts are signed as planned, construction is likely to be underway when these sub-projects are carried over by the new proposed project, where there are no significant delays. However, the Corobia sub-project will be financed entirely under this new operation, and therefore will be carried over from JSIP before the commencement of any bidding of works, due to a financing gap. The buildings in Carei FIC and Corobia FIC are designated as historical monuments. Romania has a well-developed cultural heritage protection system with responsibility for monitoring and enforcement conducted by the Ministry of Culture (MoC). The construction permit for rehabilitation works at the historical court building includes requirements for managing potential impact to such cultural properties, based on a specific permit that is issued by MoC. During the execution of construction works, the MoC also requires the use of supervisor engineers certified to work on historical buildings. In addition, the bidding documents prepared for this court building include specific qualification criteria for contractors to prove expertise and certification in such types of works.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity



The Borrower for this project is Ministry of Justice through its Department for Implementation of Externally Financed Projects, DIEFP, which has a long history of successful project implementation under the JRP, JSIP, and the Justice District PPA, including the application of safeguard policies of the World Bank. While the DIEFP has proven itself as highly competent – most recently under JSIP – it remains understaffed and faces challenges in attracting and retaining qualified staff due to wage constraints. Loss of staff or further failure to fill positions would have a significant impact on the project given DIEFP's role in project implementation. To mitigate this risk, the task team proposes a Loan Covenant requiring the Government to maintain the DIEFP to a level of staffing and resourcing acceptable to the Bank at all times.

This project will be the first operation in which DIEFP will apply the ESF. There will be a need to hire 2 full time qualified specialists covering Environmental and Social. An additional Occupational Health and Safety Specialist will be required, considering that the project will involve multiple civil works. However, this OHS specialist may be hired on a full time basis or as a consultant to be engaged as needed. All three specialists to be hired, will be required to participate in ESF trainings and periodic technical meetings to be conducted by the Bank's Environmental and Social Specialists to enhance their capacity, understanding and application of the ESSs.

Moreover, through the fourth component on project management, the MoJ has requested and received a project preparation advance (PPA) of 2,500,000 USD to support to the PIU on upstream planning and feasibility work, and the downstream site development activities which will include preparation of, inter-alia: (i) all documentation required to comply with the World Bank's ESF and its Environmental and Social Standards; (ii) the Project Operational Manual; and (iii) communication strategies and activities for the Project. Activities financed by the PPA could also include support for refining ESF documentation and for engaging with major stakeholders and proactive communication with the broader public about the project timeline, activities, benefits and impact. In addition, the PPA will also support the preparation of a site redevelopment strategy that will incorporate efficient energy and resilient design and construction principles, feasibility studies and design work for the development of the Justice District and its related on-site infrastructure.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

Project potential environmental risks and impacts are moderate. These risks and impacts will be generated mostly under Component 2 which will support Civil Works. The first, third and fourth component are more a soft component and have low environmental risks. Component 2 which focuses on infrastructure foundations for BETER justice institutions for citizens, businesses, and government, has the activities including firstly, improving operation of selected courts under MoJ authority. Support under this subcomponent will include finalizing civil works at the Corabia, Carei, and Calafat courts, as needed, as well as building and rehabilitation works at courthouses and tribunals in underserved regions which are yet to be decided. Secondly, implementation of integrated justice services information centers – One Stop Shops to address access to justice barriers. This subcomponent will provide support



for designing, constructing, furnishing, and operationalizing at least five new One-Stop shops with selected services in courts yet to be decided. The concept of a one-stop shop include 4-5 dedicated counter/ windows where people can get answers for a specific question. This could be accommodated either in a room belonging to the court or a small adjacent building, based on the future selection of locations. Contracting and implementing civil works at the Corabia, Carei, Calafat courts as well other selected courthouses and tribunals in underserved regions will generate moderate Environmental risks primarily dust, noise as well as limited construction debris and potential soil pollution. The works will be done in urban areas, so there will be no protected species affected. The environmental risks mentioned are site-specific and with current mitigation measures used in the construction business, their impact will be contained and the effect on the environment will be limited. In addition to the site-specific ESMPs prepared for the sub-projects in Corabia, Carei and Calafat, all other sub-projects involving works to be included in this proposed project will also have ESMPs prepared. In cases where cultural heritage is identified, such as in Carei and Corabia, the advice from the Ministry of Culture will be obtained and all relevant cultural heritage aspects will be maintained during the rehabilitation of the building. The activities for finalizing the design for the future Justice District will continue existing design and will take in consideration latest green design technologies, including among others the near Zero Energy Building concept with all relevant aspects. It is also important to mention that support for Justice District will include also support for refining E&S documents, potential through externally contracted consultancy. In conclusion the Environmental Risk rating is considered Moderate, where an important mitigation measure will be to hire a qualified Environmental Specialist to support the PIU in implementing ESF requirements.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

Overall, the project is designed to improve access to justice for women, Roma, forcibly displaced persons (FDPs) and the poor, which is positive. The Justice Service Centers could offer faster, less expensive, and more accessible options for dispute resolution for common grievances and the provision of digital justice services could mean some grievances be resolved outside of court. Moreover, the project seeks to enhance the legal rights awareness and legal and procedural literacy which could potentially increase with the influx of FDPs in Romania. International experience shows One-Stop Shops can be adequate mechanisms to improve the availability of court information to citizens and businesses and to provide them with mechanisms for offering feedback. Nevertheless, it is important to note the contextual challenges that may impede the realization of these objectives. These include language barriers (especially among FDPs), literacy levels and systemic exclusion of the Roma population which may continue to affect the effectiveness of the project interventions, especially in underserved areas that the project is targeting. In addition, the 2021 Eurobarometer data on the perception of independence of courts and judges, 38% of Romanian citizens do not perceive courts and judges as independent which may lower the patronage of the justice services despite the planned improvements. The social risks related to the planned civil works mainly under component 2 - to construct, rehabilitate and integrate selected court buildings as well as the new one-stop shops- are predictable, temporary and can be mitigated. These risks include i) adverse impacts on community health and safety such as dust and noise pollution, disturbance on existing traffic flows and safety, ii) poor occupational health and safety practice, iii) impacts arising from the temporary relocation of locations of the justice services and staff during execution of works. However, labor related risks which are typically associated with a large and diverse workforce, child labor and labor influx are minimal. Two of the identified sites in Carei and Corabia involve works to rehabilitate and consolidate buildings designated to be historical monuments, for which appropriate risks and mitigation measures have been identified and outlined in the ESMPs prepared for these investments. These risks are not expected to be substantial since the works are mainly rehabilitation and reinforcement in nature. No involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated at this stage, although all the project sites are yet to be identified. There will be no deployment of security



forces in the implementation of any of the project activities. All contractors and workers employed in construction activities are likely to be local. The ESMF and subsequent site-specific ESMPs will include measures to mitigate these risks. Component 3 which addresses the reform agenda being advanced by the justice sector to integrate and streamline some justice services may generate resistance to change amongst internal and external stakeholders. The particularly sensitive aspects of some reforms (e.g., human resources) and the expected changes in working modalities (increased coordination, transition to digital services) need to be carefully managed. The project design already integrates training, coaching, team-building and awareness activities. However, there is need for the project to ensure robust, broad-based stakeholder engagement activities as well as effective communication. The grievance redress mechanism will also serve as a mitigating factor for risks associated with this component.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating

Moderate

The project is taking place in an active humanitarian/ emergency situation. With over 700,000 refugees from Ukraine entering Romania as at April 12th 2022 (reported by UNCHR <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>), Romania faces new challenges which can further strain the Government's capacity to deliver critical public services, including, inter alia, in the health, education, and justice sectors. The majority of these refugees are women and minors who are at risk of GBV and human trafficking. This influx and the likely increase in demand for GBV services may constrain the availability and effectiveness of these services and this may impact the projects referral pathways, as well as the core essence of the project which is access to justice in cases where that route is to be pursued. At present, the risks are contextual and seem manageable, but they will be assessed again at Appraisal.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This standard is relevant.

Except for the proposed works under component 2 for renovation/repairs of existing FIC spaces, conducting the feasibility studies and designing of Justice District, and purchasing of equipment, other activities proposed under components 1, 3 and 4 are not environmentally risky. The associated environmental impacts would be limited and typically include: dust, noise, on-site occupational health and safety issues and solid waste management. All potential environmental risks and impacts are predictable, expected to be temporary and reversible, low in magnitude, and site specific. The expected environmental impacts may include also health impacts related with inadequate handling and disposal of asbestos containing material (if the case in rehabilitation of the old buildings).

Considering that the project's civil works will mainly be undertaken in court premises, it is critical that the health and safety of court staff, court users and visitors and nearby communities are maintained throughout the construction phase.

Regarding the technical assistance activities under component 2(iii) on advancing the preparation for development of the consolidated Justice District in Bucharest, there is potential to generate some indirect environmental impacts if all potential environmental aspects are not taken into consideration during the design process. Technical assistance activities will therefore also be subject to the ESS as applicable to this project.



The management of environmental and social risks and impacts will adopt a framework approach, since not all of the project sites are known and will likely be finalised during project implementation. The client will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), that sets out the principles, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts, and measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset such risks and impacts during design, construction and operational phase of the project. The ESMF document will be prepared based on requirements of the national laws and regulation as well as the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and its Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), WB Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSs), and Good International Industrial Practices (GIIP). In addition, ESMF will clearly identify all potential Environmental and social impacts, screened against all 10 ESS and related methodology. For each impact, a set of mitigation measures will be outlined, including specific tools and procedures that apply. The ESMF will also outline guidance how to apply the ESF to technical assistance activities such as under component 2(iii) to mitigate indirect risks. Additional details will be included on the development of ESMPs or ESMP checklists based on the ESMF. In general, the new constructions will require site specific ESMP while for smaller subprojects involving rehabilitation or reconstruction works, ESMP checklists will be used. The final decision will be taken after evaluation of the complexity of Works and the amplitude of their environmental and social impact. The ESMF and the project ESMPs will be subject to information disclosure, public consultation with a broad range of stakeholders and clearance by the Bank. The ESMPs or ESMP checklists will be included in the bidding documents and will form the basis for the works contractor's ESMP for each site.

During the project implementation, site-specific ESMPs or ESMP checklists for civil works will be prepared in accordance with the ESMF provisions to mitigate any environmental and social impacts. The ESMPs for Corabia FIC, Carei FIC and Calafat FIC which are already prepared, consulted upon and cleared by the Bank under JSIP will be revised and updated, to specify the new requirements of the ESF and its ESSs, since they were prepared under the previous environmental and social safeguards Operational Policies of the World Bank. The ESMPs or ESMP checklists will include (i) a mitigation plan with specific measures to be taken during the construction and operation of a sub-project, (ii) supervision, monitoring, and reporting on ESMP plan; and (iii) implementing arrangements, including capacity building activities and necessary financial resources. The ESMP will also stipulate guidelines for the works contractors and constitute an integral part of bidding documents for contractors carrying out civil works under the Project. The review and updates to these existing ESMPs will likely take place after project effectiveness, when it is certain what stages the sub-projects will be when they are carried over. This action will be specified in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

In addition, the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared in accordance with national law and ESS2. Contractors will prepare their sub-project Labor Management Plans based on the LMP (see below).

The ESMP document might include a set of appropriate sector specific management plans, such as Waste Management Plan, Materials Supply Plan, and Traffic Management Plan, etc., for addressing risks and impacts associated with specific details of potential sub-projects, as relevant.

For the sites categorized as historical buildings, such as Corabia and Carei FICs, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) will be included as an integral part of the ESMP. Similarly, a Chance Finds Procedure will be integrated into the ESMPs, defining which steps to follow if a previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project



activities. Such Chance Find Procedures will be included in all contracts relating to civil works in the project, including associated facilities, if any. All these issues will be outlined as part of the ESMF document.

A stakeholder engagement plan (SEP), which will also inform the public consultations as well as outline the grievance redress mechanism of the project; will be prepared and implemented in accordance with ESS 10 (see below).

The draft ESMF, LMP, CHMP and SEP as well as the draft subsequent site-specific ESMPS will be subject to meaningful and participatory stakeholder consultations in the proposed subprojects sites. These documents will be disclosed to all stakeholders both on the MoJ website, in participating project-specific sites, in formats and languages understandable by the local population. They will also be disclosed on the WB external website prior to appraisal.

The Client in agreement with the Bank will develop an Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which will set out the measures and actions required for the project to achieve compliance with the ESF over a specified timeframe. The Borrower will provide to the Bank and disclose final or updated documentations as specified in the ESCP by Appraisal.

If there are significant changes to the project that result in additional risks and impacts, particularly where these will increase the level of overall project risk rating and impact project-affected parties, the Borrower will consult with the Bank and provide information on such risks and impacts and consult with project-affected parties as to how these risks and impacts will be mitigated. The client will redisclose the updated ESCP, and will identify the tools, guidelines, and instruments to be used to manage and mitigate the impacts and risks.

The Project Management Unit (PMU/ DIPFIE) established by MoJ will have the full responsibility for the implementation and supervision of the ESMF and related site-specific ESMPS. It is compulsory that designated Environmental and Social specialists recruited by the PMU will ensure environmental compliance of the project/sub-projects, including day-to-day supervision (jointly with the technical staff and site-supervision engineers), guidance to sub-project applicants, review of documents and provision of inputs to the Head of PMU.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

The use of borrower framework is not being considered at this stage.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared as a standalone document, which will both guide the initial stakeholder engagement activities at the national level during project preparation as well as outline the basic framework for the subsequent stakeholder engagements at sub-project level during design and implementation of the sub-projects. The SEP will set out a systematic and socially inclusive engagement strategy between the project-affected people and other stakeholders throughout the project duration. The SEP will include the definition of all stakeholders (direct, indirect and other interested parties), the engagement strategy and plan as well as the disclosure of relevant project documents.



The SEP will also include the details of project level grievance redress mechanism, which is a key part of the document. The GRM will include provisions for SEA/SH related complaints and referral pathways to be followed.

The SEP will be disclosed in-country on the MoJ website and in other relevant places by Appraisal. Since details of sub-projects may not be known by Appraisal, subproject specific SEPs may be prepared during project implementation, along with the ESMPs.

The SEP will pay particular attention to the identification and inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups and will outline appropriate engagement strategies. The SEP will also acknowledge the challenges of broad consultations and continuous engagement across all stakeholder groups, considering the pandemic. SEP activities, including consultations may be a blend of virtual and in person meetings, depending on the current national regulations pertaining to COVID19. The relevant COVID 19 guidance will also be followed and embedded in relevant E&S instruments to guide civil work activities.

The stakeholder engagement activities will start early during the preparation of the project and will continue throughout the implementation of the project.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant.

The project will undertake considerable civil works which will impact various categories of project workers including direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers and civil servants. The LMP will be based on the Romanian national labor code and relevant international conventions accessed by Romania, and will be compliant with WB ESS2. The LMP, prepared by the MoJ for this project, will specify the labor and working conditions for each of the categories of workers in the project. Civil servants will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement, unless they are legally transferred to the project. Key aspects of the LMP pertaining to contracted workers, such as Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), adequate working conditions, adequate living conditions in the unlikely event of work camps, nondiscrimination and equal opportunities in employment, a wage policy, measures to prevent child and/or forced labor, a functioning grievance and redress mechanism for workers, etc. will be included in the Contractors' ESMP. Community workers are not expected to be engaged in the Project.

The LMP will also include a Code of Conduct for laborers engaged in major civil works and also a detailed worker's grievance mechanisms for Project workers.

Labor-related requirements pertaining to occupational health and safety issues relevant to the various construction activities will also be incorporated into the site-specific ESMPs and bidding documents for all the investments.



Bidding documents will make explicit reference to these aspects to ensure the commitment of selected contractors to adhere to ESS2 principles as outlined in the ESMF.

The worker specific GRM will be established and maintained for the project proportionate to its potential risks and impacts. In addition, construction contractors and subcontractors will be required to provide a GRM for their personnel, as part of their C-ESMP. The GRM will be designed at an early stage and will be formally established by project effectiveness and before any disbursements. Complaints received and resolved will be reviewed during the implementation support missions.

The ESMF document will specify that OHS related specified risks and impacts and mitigation measures, consistent with the WBG EHS General Guidelines will be required to be included in all site-specific ESMPs. Furthermore, the ESMF will set up the procedure for identification, removal, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials, along with the requirements for protection and training of operating workers on site and notification of risks for any community members who might be exposed to such risks, including the risk of COVID19.

The LMP will include measures to address SEA/SH risks, including Codes of Conducts for workers and the sensitive and confidential handling of SEA/SH grievances.

During Project implementation, the LMP may be reviewed and updated as required.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The standard is relevant.

Project's physical activities are limited to rehabilitation of Justice infrastructure within existing courts and building new Information centers associated with some courts. The expected environmental risks are associated with Civil works construction sites like care, handling and storage of construction material, waste, excessive noise and dust levels, and disposal of asbestos containing material, if present.

Mitigation measures such as dust suppression, vehicle maintenance etc. will be applied to minimize the impacts and residual impacts are expected to be limited in scope and duration. Noise will likely be generated from use of construction machinery and vehicle movements. Measures will be taken to limit the volume and frequency of noise generating operations. Waste management- Liquid and solid waste- will mainly include excavated soil, oils from construction machinery, concrete blocks, metal and glass pieces from demolished walls etc. The selected works contractors will be required to develop detailed Waste Management Plans (WMPs) prior to commencement of the civil works and enforce these during contracts implementation. WMPs will include specific instructions on how the waste will be segregated, stored and disposed at approved sites. In particular, the WMPs will consider the proper management of hazardous waste such as asbestos and asbestos containing materials (ACM) in accordance with the WBG EHS Guidelines for removal, transport and final disposal. Water and sanitation on site: Due to the relative small scale of the construction sites, there will be no excessive water consumption and proper sanitation of the working site will be ensured.



ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant.

The potential risks and adverse impacts on community health and safety might be associated with the proposed activities under the Component 2. These potential risks and impacts include emissions of dust, noise, odors and vehicle exhausts; traffic jams and traffic and road safety risks due to increased traffic volume and movements of heavy-duty vehicles. The community's potential exposure to waste (including hazardous waste), particulate matters, may lead to increased risks of health issues resulting from poor site management and communicable diseases relating to presence of labor (i.e. COVID19).

The ESMF will include procedures to screen for the risks and impacts to the health and safety of project affected communities, including groups that might be vulnerable. Relevant mitigation measures will also be included in ESMPs, where necessary. These will include management and mitigation measures to secure community health and safety during civil works and operations, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is not relevant.

No land acquisition, restrictions on land use or involuntary resettlement is envisaged as sub-projects are planned to take place on public land which is clear of any claims and/or encroachers or informal settlers.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is not relevant.

Civil works are intended to be done in urban areas, with no disturbance to existing protected areas for biodiversity.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This standards is not relevant.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is relevant.

While all sub-project sites have not been identified, the Carei and Corobia FICs at which rehabilitation-type works will take place are designated as a historical buildings. The risks and impacts in Corobia are not expected to be adverse due to the extent of the works. Nonetheless, for Corobia and any other schools classified as historical buildings, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared as part of the ESMP, in close coordination with the Ministry of Culture and National Identity and in compliance with ESS8. In case any other physical culture assets are discovered during implementation, a Chance Find Procedure will be included in the ESMF.



ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

No FI involvement is envisaged in the project.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

Component 3 which addresses the reform agenda being advanced by the justice sector to integrate and streamline some justice services may generate resistance to change amongst internal and external stakeholders. The particularly sensitive aspects of some reforms (e.g., human resources) and the expected changes in working modalities (increased coordination, transition to digital services) need to be carefully managed. The project design already integrates training, coaching, team-building and awareness activities. However, there is need for the project to ensure robust, broad-based stakeholder engagement activities as well as effective communication. The grievance redress mechanism will also serve as a mitigating factor for risks associated to this component.

Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable?

Yes

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

No financing partners envisaged

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower's commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Prior to Appraisal, the Borrower will prepare and disclose:

- ESMF will be prepared, disclosed, consulted and cleared by the WB prior to Appraisal
- LMP will be prepared as part of the ESMF and cleared by WB prior to Appraisal
- CHMP will be prepared as part of the ESMF, disclosed, consulted and cleared by WB prior to Appraisal
- SEP will be prepared as a stand-alone document, disclosed, consulted and cleared by WB prior to Appraisal
- GRM will be prepared as part of the SEP, disclosed, consulted and cleared by WB prior to Appraisal
- ESCP, will be prepared, disclosed and cleared by WB prior to appraisal and will form part of the legal agreement. The ESCP is agreed upon by the WB and MoJ. The ESCP will set out the material measures and actions required for the project to meet the ESSs over a specified timeframe



Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

1. Designate/ hire, train and maintain one Social and one Environmental Specialist in the MoJ PMU / DIPFE to undertake environmental and social management of the project; plus a full time or consultant OHS specialist
2. Capacity Building Plan on Environmental and Social Standards, including ESF training for strengthening the capacity of PMU, participating entities, as necessary;
3. Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and related site-specific ESMPs or ESMP checklists
4. Implementation of the SEP
5. Prepare and implement (if the case may be) Labor Management Plans and/or Grievance Mechanism for all Direct and Contracted Workers
6. Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism established and operationalized.
7. Monitor the progress made on implementing the agreed measures for mitigating environmental and social risks.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

31-Jul-2022

IV. WORLD BANK ES OVERSIGHT

An Environmental and/or Social Practice Manager is providing oversight.

V. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Justice



VI. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VII. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Valerie Joy Eunice Santos, Carolina Rendon

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Alexandra C. Bezeredi Recommended on 06-May-2022 at 10:35:9 GMT-04:00