Luxembourg, 16 July 2020

Public

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	CHWAPI TOURNAI HOSPITAL (BELGIUM)
Project Number:	2018-0036
Country:	Belgium
Project Description:	Financing of the construction of a new, energy-efficient and state-of-the-art general hospital in Tournai (Belgium's Walloon Region), which will replace several existing sites that became obsolete.

EIA required: yes

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise[1]: no

(details for projects included are provided in section: "EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise")

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

The CHwapi (Centre Hospitalier de Wallonie Picarde) project consists of two main stages:

i) the demolition of the old building blocks related to the hospital's existing Union site; and

ii) the replacement construction of a new building referred as "Union Phase-2".

The project will create a state of the art new hospital facility, consolidating three existing facilities of CHwapi into the unique site of Union. The new facility will have a total capacity of 712 beds and 140 day care posts. The new hospital will be composed of two main parts, physically integrated, for a total gross floor area of approximately 107 thousand m2. The new CHwapi will be arranged in architectural and functional main blocks laid out in architectural poles: entrance and reception, outpatient, day-care, inpatient units, rehabilitation, acute care, "internat", administration, pole techno-medical and logistics.

Hospitals are not specifically mentioned in the EIA Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU, though the project is covered by Annex II of the Directive in relation to urban development. The project has been the subject of an Environmental Impact Assessment, according to the local Environmental Code, given the dimensions of the planned building, which includes - as screening criteria - an underground parking for a number of vehicles bigger than 750.

[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.

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The recommendations reported in the assessment have been taken into consideration by the promoter in a dedicated Annex, part of the dossier for the request of the "*permis unique*" to the competent authority. These recommendations include air pollution management measures (during the asbestos removal), traffic and site accessibility measures (for the possible concomitance of other constructions projects sites in the surrounding areas) and shared procedures with the local archaeological services. Such measures are hence included in the *permis unique*, as part of the prescriptions which the promoter has to comply with, during the project implementation.

The design of the project has been developed according to the energy performance regulation in force in Walloon (Decret PEB - Performance Energetiques des Batiments - of 28 November 2013), with the related application order (AGW "Arrêté du Gouvernement Wallon" relatif a la PEB) dated 15 May 2014, which represent the main legal act implementing EPBD. The envisaged energy performance of the building is therefore expected to be compliant with the NZEB goals.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The project concerns the replacement construction of existing obsolete buildings, for a new medical facility, to be connected to the modern block of the existing hospital site, which will remain operational during the construction phase. The works implementation will therefore be subject to careful monitoring by the promoter, in order to minimize the impact on the functioning hospital side and to guarantee its full functionality.

The consolidation of sites, buildings and beds distribution into a single modern hospital facility, combined with a space-optimisation design, will rationalise the services currently provided, enabling the development of a more effective and efficient model of healthcare, for the benefit of the patients in the region.

In light of the above, the overall environmental and social rating of the project is considered acceptable for financing by the Bank.