

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name: **AMBIENTE URBANO BOLOGNA IV (2011-0349)**
 Project Number: **2011-0349**
 Country: **Italy**
 Project Description: Financing of Urban infrastructure projects included in the Municipality's 2012-2015 Investment Programme
 EIA: This is a multi-scheme operation. Some schemes may require an EIA under Annex II of EIA directive.
 Carbon Footprint:

Yes ☐
 No ☒

Summary of Environmental and Social Assessment, including key issues and overall conclusion and recommendation

Environment: As a Member State Italy, as well as the region of Emilia Romagna, transposed in national and local legislation the relevant EU Directives concerning the environmental impact of projects (i.e. Directive 2001/42/EC on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), [EU EIA Directive 2011/92/EU](#) on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and Birds Directive 79/409/EEC). Accordingly, the Borrower will implement all the schemes under this loan in compliance with EU, national and local environmental legislation.

In the case of a scheme falling under Annex II of [EU EIA Directive 2011/92/EU](#), the competent authority will decide on the need for an EIA on a case by case basis. The Competent Authority in the case of Bologna, depending on the size and scope of the schemes, could either be the Regional Government of Emilia Romagna or the Italian Ministry of Environment. It is expected that, given the nature and the size of the schemes, the competent authority will be the Regional Government. The "Ufficio VIA" (EIA office) in the municipal Environmental and Energy Department is the authority in charge of the carrying out EIAs when necessary.

The construction and reconstruction works are expected to have some minor negative impacts during the implementation period. However, once the schemes are completed it is generally expected a positive overall net environmental impact and an improvement of the quality of life.

In conclusion, the project is acceptable for EIB financing and the overall net environmental impact is deemed to be positive, with improved environment and improved mobility.

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

SEA

The strategic planning upon which the City Investment Plan has been designed consists of:

1. The Strategic City Plan (Psc): which is the long term city strategy providing the main guidelines for the city development.
2. The Operational City Plan (Poc); which is the strategy specifying the action lines and interventions to be implemented in the medium term and it is executed within the guidelines imposed by the Psc.
3. The Urban Regulation for Buildings (Rue): which is the regulation dictating the building regulations in Bologna. The regulation is also affected by the modifications of sector plans of any level.

The Strategic City Plan, the main long term strategic framework of the city development, and the Operational City Plan, which together establishes the medium term interventions, both incorporate an SEA, according to the Legislative Decree 152/2006. In particular, both plans have a document dedicated to analyse the impacts on the environment of the city plans named VALSAT. The VALSAT document establishes the consistency of the planning with the environmental objectives. It analyses the starting point of the city resources, the obligatory measures imposed by other sector plans or national or regional regulations, the environmental objectives and mitigation measures to adopt to diminish negative effects.

The City's Plan for environmentally sustainable energy (PAES)

The Bologna city authority as signatory of the Covenant of Mayors is amending its City Energy Plan (PEC) to include the "Nearly zero Energy buildings" in all its new building developments. The PEC divides the new re-development of the city in eleven urban development zones (BEU). These zones will incorporate the energy efficiency measures set out in the PEC. These measures vary according to the land uses of each zone. PAES which is substituting PEC, will impose more stringent measures on energy efficiency.

Other Environmental and Social Aspects

Bologna has been declared the Italian city with the best quality of life. Nevertheless, the strategic framework upon which the Bank's project is supported designs a future city with a more efficient energy consumption and public buildings more accessible to disabled people and more secure. It also incorporates rehabilitation plans that will promote socio-economic activity and increase the land use rents in deprived city areas.

In summary, the project will improve the quality of life of the citizens and, therefore, its social effects are positive.