

## Environmental and Social Data Sheet

### Overview

Project Name:	LISBON URBAN RENEWAL HOUSING CLIMATE FL
Project Number:	2016-0209
Country:	Portugal
Project Description:	Framework Loan to co-finance a strategic multi-annual investment plan (2016-2020) of the City of Lisbon. The operation includes flood alleviation and prevention, urban regeneration infrastructure, and social housing, the latter comprising new housing and repairs in existing stock.
EIA required:	This is multi-scheme Framework Loan operation. Some of the schemes may require an EIA under Annex I or Annex II (“screened in”) of the EIA Directive.
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise <sup>1</sup> :	No

### Environmental and Social Assessment

#### Environmental Assessment

The proposed Framework Loan (FL) concerns the financing of the Municipality of Lisbon 2016-2020 Investment Programme. The promoter is the Municipality of Lisbon (*Câmara Municipal de Lisboa*, CML) and the final beneficiaries are CML and the municipal companies responsible for each major investment component, i.e. GEBALIS (Social Housing), EMEL (Parking), SRU LISBOA OCIDENTAL (Urban Regeneration).

The Project comprises schemes located in urbanised and brownfield areas in Lisbon, integrated in the Urban Rehabilitation Strategy (*Estratégia de Reabilitação Urbana de Lisboa 2011/2024*, approved in 2011, which includes public buildings modernisation, urban development, construction and/or rehabilitation of urban roads, parks, car parks, public squares, schools, cultural facilities and other municipal infrastructure. In addition the Project includes the upgrading of the drainage system of Lisbon in line with the Lisbon Drainage Master Plan 2016-2030 (approved in 2015). The construction and rehabilitation of social housing is part of the City Social Housing Strategy (as defined in the *Plano Local de Habitação de Lisboa*, PLH).

The Strategy documents mentioned above are consistent with the higher-level Municipal Master Plan, (*Plano Diretor Municipal*, PDM), last updated/approved in 2012, which was subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment in line with the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC, and the relevant NTS has been provided to the Bank.

Relevant environment EU Directives have been transposed into national legislation (SEA Directive, EIA Directive, Birds and Habitats Directives, Energy Performance of Buildings Directive). The Portuguese Environmental Authority (*Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente*, APA) will determine where relevant whether project components may require a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Depending on the size, nature and location of the schemes, APA may delegate to CML the assessment on the need for EIA. The majority of investment schemes will take place in developed urban areas and outside protected areas including Natura 2000.

The Project’s environmental impact at the construction stage will be short-lived and reversible, at a level which is deemed acceptable. Potential negative effects (e.g. dust and noise during construction) are to be alleviated by implementing effective mitigation measures. In addition, CML has a specific department - *Direção Municipal de Estrutura Verde, Ambiente e Energia* - dedicated to the implementation of measures to mitigate and control the

<sup>1</sup> Only projects that meet the scope of the Pilot Exercise, as defined in the EIB draft Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: above 100,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

environmental impact of municipal works, including the noise reduction plan and energy efficiency.

Municipality of Lisbon is signatory of the Covenant of Mayors and Mayors Adapt and is committed to Climate Action, which is one of the drivers in the urban planning and design of projects. The investments are expected to bring a number of positive effects in terms of climate mitigation, including energy savings in public buildings (including in social housing) as a result of insulation of walls and roofs, changing of windows and other energy efficiency measures. The Project also includes pedestrian areas and bicycle paths as well as Smart City components, which contribute to sustainable mobility and climate mitigation.

Lisbon is developing its Climate Adaptation Plan, which identifies the main climate risks for the City (i.e. long drought periods, heat waves, and heavy rainfall and floods), the vulnerable areas and the proposed actions to develop and design projects addressing these risks. The Lisbon Master Drainage Plan addresses climate adaptation. One of the main investment components of this operation (i.e. drainage system), takes account of climate change – its design criteria considers both more intense rainfall and a rise in sea level.

Lisbon is also improving its resilience against earthquakes, given its location in a seismic area. This aspect will be particularly relevant for the new units of social housing, which will comply with the latest design codes. Furthermore, the new facilities associated with the reorganisation of the fire brigade/emergency services will eliminate the current vulnerability arising from structural weaknesses recently identified in the main building housing these services.

### **Social Assessment, where applicable**

No separate social impact assessment has been carried out for the Project. However, in the context of this FL it is expected that the social impacts of the project will be overall positive, supporting the Bank's involvement. The everyday life for the inhabitants and associated social relations and routines will be improved thanks to improved mobility, rehabilitation of social housing, upgraded municipal infrastructure, schools, cultural centres, and other infrastructure for public services.

There will be some temporary settlement of families (about 760) linked to the demolition and subsequent reconstruction to higher standards of existing social housing units in the neighbourhoods of *Bairro da Boavista* and *Bairro Padre Cruz*.

CML has a long track record in resettling people, since having relocated 60,000 people from 20,000 shantytown dwellings to 17,000 social housing units in the 1990's. The resettlement process is of a very participatory nature and in line with applicable law. The option of staying permanently in the units offered for temporary accommodation is given to the families, and there are frequent instances of people taking such option. Alternative/temporary accommodation is located in Lisbon, with similar living space but better technical standards and, where needed, adapted to disabled or elderly people.

A very small portion of the social housing units to be financed under this EIB operation may come to be dedicated to accommodate refugees/asylum seekers. Such investments would contribute, if necessary, to alleviating the situation of the number of refugees/asylum seekers arriving in Lisbon in the coming years. CML will facilitate social integration and the identification and care of vulnerable groups and persons<sup>2</sup> with special reception needs (e.g. medical) which will be taken in to account in the provision of housing.

### **Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement**

The proposed schemes included in the FL are in line with the PDM. The PDM, whose latest version was approved in 2012, undergoes regular public consultation process. Other relevant plans and documents (e.g. the Lisbon Pedestrian Access Plan, Plano de Acessibilidade

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<sup>2</sup> Vulnerable groups and persons such as minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons with serious illnesses, persons with mental disorders and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, such as victims of female genital mutilation.

Pedonal de Lisboa, relevant for some investments in soft mobility expected to be financed) are also subject to public consultation.

Meetings with project-affected people and civil society organisations as well as public administrations, including local authorities, will be held as needed to promote harmonious relationships between local communities and asylum seekers/refugees that may be accommodated. According to the information provided by GEBALIS, to date there are no major complaints on-going related the resettlement process. The probability of having further major complaints is low.

### **Other Environmental and Social Aspects**

Individual schemes have to obtain building permission from CML, which already takes into account the national environmental legislation. The Municipality (CML) will strictly follow the decisions and recommendations to be issued by APA, both before and during implementation of the envisaged investment program.

It is not expected that protected archaeological sites are located in the vicinity of the Project however at time of appraisal surveys were still ongoing. CML and EMEL include relevant and often substantial archaeologist input in their project teams to guarantee that works are carried out in line with relevant regulations, mitigating the impact of the final designs on archaeological sites.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The Promoter will be required to act according to the provisions of the relevant EU Directives, including SEA (2001/42/EC), EIA (2011/92/EU) and subsequent amendments (e.g. 2014/52/EU), Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Birds (2009/147/EC) Directives as transposed into national law. In projects where applicable, the Promoter will be requested to deliver the NTS of EIAs to the Bank before Bank funds are allocated. However, given the relative small size of the individual schemes and the nature of the sectors concerned, most of the schemes are deemed not to have significant negative environmental impacts.

Schemes will be located outside protected areas including Natura 2000. Nevertheless, the Promoter has to provide evidence of the compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives (if applicable) before the Bank funds are allocated.

For accommodation centres that may be included in this Project and made available to asylum seekers, the promoter shall comply with the requirements of Directive 2003/9/EC laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers as well as Directive 2013/33/EU laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (recast) transposed into Portuguese legislation

Overall, the net environmental impact is expected to be positive. Lisbon is fully committed to Climate Action, including mitigation and adaptation measures as part of the City investment programme. Lisbon is also improving its resilience against earthquakes. In addition, the Project should bring about social benefits by regenerating affected urban areas and helping to reduce the shortage of social housing, improve the quality of such housing, and create better living conditions for eligible households with below-average income.

The institutional capacity of the Promoter to manage the environmental and social issues is deemed good. Therefore, given the nature of the operation and the procedures concerning EIA and nature protection put in place by the competent authorities in Lisbon, subject to the conditions mentioned above, the FL is acceptable in environmental and social terms.