

ODRA – VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT

*Projekt ochrony przeciwpowodziowej
w dorzeczu Odry i Wisły*



PROJECT OPERATIONS MANUAL

Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit
Wroclaw 2015



Rzeczypospolita Polska Republic of Poland

BKP

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*Podręcznik Operacyjny Projektu został zatwierdzony przez Komitet Sterujący Projektu 28 października 2015 r.
Project Operations Manual was approved by the Project Steering Committee on October 28, 2015*

*Podręcznik Operacyjny Projektu został zatwierdzony przez Bank Światowy 26 października 2015 r.
Project Operations Manual was approved by the World Bank on October 26, 2015*

The Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project (OVFMP) is already the third flood control project implemented in Poland after the 1997 flood with the support of international financing institutions. It was prepared under the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project as its continuation for the Odra River basin expanded to include flood control measures to be carried out in the Vistula River basin. It is designed to further improve flood protection in the basin of the Odra River, with special attention to its middle and lower sections as well as the Nysa Kłodzka River basin, and the experiences gained during the implementation of the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project (ORFPP) are to be used to prepare and carry out investments in the Upper Vistula basin, including comprehensive flood control measures being launched in order to provide flood protection for the cities of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg. Along with the development and improvements of hydraulic infrastructure, the institutional capacity of the services responsible for water management will also be strengthened as a result of the implementation of the Project, primarily through the development of methods and a system to forecast weather phenomena and events that favor the occurrence of flood hazards.

The work on the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project began in 2013. Representatives of the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank, the consultants of the ORFP Project Coordination Unit as well as specialists and experts additionally hired by these institutions were involved in this work. Guy Alaerts and Winston H. Yu of the World Bank had the leading role in the preparation of the Project concept and necessary documentation. Their knowledge and experience in the preparation and implementation of large water management projects financed by World Bank funds allowed preparatory work to be carried out efficiently and effectively in a very short time, given the scale and complexity of planned investments, which ultimately led to the signing of the Loan Agreement between the World Bank and the Government of the Republic of Poland on September 10, 2015. However, this is also an effect of intensive work of a large team of national and international specialists, as a result of which descriptions of the individual components of the Project, financial analyses, and necessary documents were prepared which preceded the launch of the Project financed by the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank. The involvement of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Administration and Digitization played a key role in finalizing the Project.

The preparation of the Project Operations Manual was also a condition for launching the Project. It was prepared by the Project Coordination Unit in 2015 as the final stage of the preparation of the Project for its launch. The final working version of the Manual was reviewed by World Bank specialists. The draft document was consulted with the Project Working Committee for the ORFPP and its members made a number of comments and corrections. The draft so prepared was approved by the World Bank on October 26, 2015 and subsequently by the ORFP Project Steering Committee on October 28, 2015. To maintain the coherence of this Manual with the already existing documents of the Project (Loan Agreement, Record of Negotiations, Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Procurement Plan (PP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LA&RAP), relevant Guidelines of the World Bank), its descriptive part is based in many places on the text of these documents. This gives a particular specificity to the terms and expressions in this Manual which are used by the Project financiers and their experts.

Two communication languages are used under the Project: Polish (within the Implementing Agencies and between them), but also English (the language in which the Loan Agreement was signed and in which correspondence is made with the Bank), due to the participation of institutions such as the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank in this Project and its implementation system. Therefore, the Project Operations Manual has been prepared in both language versions. It should be emphasized that it is necessary to comply with the provisions and procedures contained in the Project Operations Manual, since deviations from it can be considered by the World Bank to be a breach of the terms of the Loan Agreement.

Wrocław, December 1, 2015

Project Director
Prof. Dr. Janusz Zaleski

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

EN	PL	EN	PL
AAD		Annual Average Damages	średnie roczne szkody
ARPA	ANR	(Agricultural Real Property Agency)	Agencja Nieruchomości Rolnych
BD	(BD)	Bidding documents	dokumentacja przetargowa
CEB	BRRE	Council of Europe Development Bank	Bank Rozwoju Rady Europy
CEUTP	CUPT	Centre for EU Transport Projects	Centrum Unijnych Projektów Transportowych
CF	FS	Cohesion Fund	Fundusz Spójności
CP	PnB	Construction permit	pozwolenie na budowę
CPS		Country Partnership Strategy	Krajowa Strategia Partnerstwa
DA	(DA)	Designated Account	wyodrębnione konto
DG	DG	Directorate General (a unit in the EC)	Dyrekcja Generalna
EA	OOŚ	Environmental Assessment	ocena oddziaływania na środowisko
EMF	(EMF)	Environmental Management Framework	Ramowy Plan Zarządzania Środowiskiem
EMP	PZŚ	Environmental Management Plan	Plan Zarządzania Środowiskiem
ERR	(ERR)	Economic Rate of Return	ekonomiczna stopa zwrotu
ESMF	(ESMF)	Environmental and Social Management Framework	Ramowy Plan Zarządzania Środowiskiem i Sprawami Społecznymi
EU	UE	European Union	Unia Europejska
FD		Flood Directive	Dyrektywa Powodziowa / Dyrektywa w sprawie oceny ryzyka powodziowego i zarządzania nim
FF	(FF)	Flash Flood	powódź gwałtowna (błyskawiczna)
FIDIC	(FIDIC)	Fédération internationale des ingénieurs consultants (International Federation of Consulting Engineers)	Międzynarodowa Federacja Inżynierów Konsultantów
FM		Financial Management	zarządzanie finansami
IA	JWP	Implementing Agency	jednostka wdrażania
ICB	(ICB)	International Competitive Bidding	międzynarodowy przetarg konkurencyjny
ICR		Implementation Completion Report	raport końcowy
IE OP	PO IŚ	Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program	Program Operacyjny Infrastruktura i Środowisko
IFR		Interim Financial Report (un-audited)	Śródkresowy raport finansowy
(IMGW-PIB)	IMGW-PIB	(Institute of Meteorology and Water Management - National Research Center)	Instytut Meteorologii i Gospodarki Wodnej - Państwowy Instytut Badawczy

EN	PL	EN	PL
IPIP	PNRI	Investment project implementation permit	pozwolenie na realizację Inwestycji
IT	(IT)	Information Technology	technologia informacyjna
IWRM		Integrated Water Resources Management	zintegrowane zarządzanie zasobami wodnymi
(KZGW)	KZGW	(National Water Management Authority)	Krajowy Zarząd Gospodarki Wodnej
LA		Loan Agreement	Umowa Pożyczki
LA&RAP (RAP)	PPNiP (RAP)	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan	Plan Pozyskania Nieruchomości i Przesiedleń
LA&RPF	(LA&RPF)	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework	Ramowy Plan Pozyskania Nieruchomości i Przesiedleń
M&E	MiO	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring i Ocena
MAD	MAiC	Ministry of Administration and Digitization	Ministerstwo Administracji i Cyfryzacji
MoE	MŚ	Ministry of Environment	Ministerstwo Środowiska
MoF	MF	Ministry of Finance	Ministerstwo Finansów
MIRD	MIR	Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development	Ministerstwo Infrastruktury i Rozwoju
MIS	(MIS)	Management Information System	informacyjny system zarządzania
NCB	(NCB)	National Competitive Bidding	krajowy przetarg konkurencyjny
(NFOŚiGW)	NFOŚiGW	(National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management)	Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej
NGO	(NGO)	Nongovernmental Organization	organizacja pozarządowa
(NIK)	NIK	(Supreme Audit Office)	Najwyższa Izba Kontroli
NO / NOL	(NO)	“no objection” / no objection letter	(akceptacja WB wyrażona w postaci tzw. “no objection”)
O&M		Operation and Maintenance	obsługa i utrzymanie
ONDR	DUSKŻiZK	(Department of Natural Disaster Recovery and Crisis Management)	Departament do spraw Usuwania Skutków Klęsk Żywiolowych i Zarządzania Kryzysowego (w MAiC)
OP	(OP)	Operational Policy	Polityka Operacyjna (Banku Światowego)
ORFPP	POPDO	Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project	Projekt Ochrony Przeciwpowodziowej Dorzecza Odry
OVFMP	POPDOV	Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project	Projekt ochrony przeciwpowodziowej w dorzeczu Odry i Wisły
PAP	(PAP)	Project Affected Person(s)	Osoba(-y) dotknięta(-e) skutkami realizacji Projektu
PCU	BKP	Project Coordination Unit	Biuro Koordynacji Projektu
PIU	JWP/JRP	Project Implementation Unit / Project Implementation Office	Jednostka Wdrażania Projektu / Jednostka Realizująca Projekt

EN	PL	EN	PL
POM	(POM)	Project Operations Manual	Podręcznik Operacyjny Projektu
PP	(PP)	Procurement Plan	Plan Realizacji Zamówień
PQER	(PQER)	Pre-qualification Evaluation Report	raport z procedury wstępnej kwalifikacji wnioskodawców
Project	Projekt	Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project	Projekt ochrony przeciwpowodziowej w dorzeczu Odry i Wisły
PSC	KSP	Project Steering Committee	Komitet Sterujący Projektu
RAP	(RAP)	Resettlement Action Plan	Plan Przesiedleń
RBMP	PGW	River Basin Management Plan	plan gospodarowania wodami na obszarze dorzecza
(RDOŚ)	RDOŚ	(Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection)	Regionalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Środowiska
(RZGW)	RZGW	(Regional Water Management Authority)	Regionalny Zarząd Gospodarki Wodnej
RPF	(RPF)	Resettlement Policy Framework	Ramowa Polityka Przesiedleń
SBD	(SBD)	Standard Bidding Documents	standardowe dokumenty przetargowe
(SMOK)	SMOK	Hydrometeorological Monitoring, Forecasting and Warning System	System Monitoringu i Osłony Kraju
SOE	(SOE)	Statement of Expenditures	zestawienie wydatków
TA	(TA)	Technical Assistance	wsparcie techniczne
TOR	OPZ	Terms of Reference	opis przedmiotu zamówienia
WFD	RDW	Water Framework Directive (of the European Union)	Ramowa Dyrektywa Wodna
WB IBRD	BŚ MBOiR	World Bank International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Bank Światowy Międzynarodowy Bank Odbudowy i Rozwoju
(ZMiUW)	ZMiUW	(Board of Amelioration and Hydraulic Structures) in Loan Agreement - Voivodship Board of Land Reclamation and Waters	Zarząd Melioracji i Urządzeń Wodnych
	KPA	the Law of 14 June 1960 – Code of Administrative Procedure	Kodeks postępowania administracyjnego
EIA Law	UOoŚ	the Law of 3 October 2008 on access to information on the environment and its protection, public participation in environment protection and environmental impact assessments	ustawa z 3 października 2008 r. o udostępnianiu informacji o środowisku i jego ochronie, udziale społeczeństwa w ochronie środowiska oraz o ocenach oddziaływania na środowisko
RPM Law	UGN	the Law of 21 August 1997 on the real property management	ustawa z 21 sierpnia 1997 r. o gospodarce nieruchomościami
	UOP	the Law of 16 April 2004 on the nature protection	ustawa z 16 kwietnia 2004 r. o ochronie przyrody

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Operational Manual

The Project Operations Manual (POM) means the Borrower's manual, acceptable to the World Bank, outlining, inter alia, responsibilities, procurement and contracting procedures, financial management procedures, requirements for environmental and social safeguard compliance, procedures for preparation of annual work plan, and such term includes any schedules to the manual, as such manual may be amended from time to time with the agreement of the World Bank (1). The objective of Odra-Vistula Flood Management POM is to guide all stakeholders for effective implementation of the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project (OVFMP).

This manual will be adopted by all the parties involved in OVFMP including:

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Project Coordination Unit (PCU);
- Project Implementation Units (PIU's);
- Technical Assistance Consultants (TA Consultants);
- Contractors;
- consultants appointed for specific assignments.

All personnel are required to familiarize themselves with this manual contents. This manual should be read in conjunction with the Project Loan Agreement, Project documents and the various standard guidelines and procedures issued by the World Bank.

The POM has been approved for use by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). In addition the World Bank has issued a "no objection". It is a dynamic document and will be updated by PCU from time to time in response to changes and developments of the project and the provisions for its implementation. Previously, all changes require approval by PSC and World Bank "no objection".

1.2 Project background

Since the early nineties, Poland has consistently applied market-oriented reforms which have allowed the economy to experience sustained growth. In 2004, it acceded to the European Union (EU). The EU membership has been instrumental in modernizing many of the country's policies and administrative structures. Poland also has been one of the largest recipients of the EU's structural funds for roads and highways, urban development, environment, and, to a much lesser extent, water resources management. Where it concerns public infrastructure, the country has prioritized in the recent past the construction of transportation corridors and urban facilities. However, devastating flood episodes have reminded the country of its intrinsic vulnerability to water flooding caused by the mountainous and hilly landscape

(1) Loan Agreement.

and by decades of neglect. The pace of urbanization and industrialization over the past half century—and especially since 1995—has far exceeded investment in water resources and flood management. Most dikes systems and much of the river infrastructure date back to the beginning of the 20th century. In the meantime, land uses have been altered, exacerbating the generation of flood waves, and damage from floods has become more costly. This vulnerability is forecasted to further increase as climate change projections indicate that, if not at a regional level then at the local level, the country will become subject to gradually increasing temperatures, and likely drier summers and more concentrated and more intensive precipitation.

The flood damages in terms of recovery costs and the economic losses from income foregone are significant and recurring; the recent floods have also claimed scores of casualties. The flood episode of 1997 affected primarily the Upper Odra river basin, especially the city of Wrocław, which is one of the country's growth poles. In both 1997 and 1998, the Nysa Kłodzka, a main tributary of the Upper Odra, was severely affected, with widespread devastation in the Nysa Kłodzka Valley. In 2006 and again in 2010, the western and southern parts of Poland—which comprise 60 percent of the population and 80 percent of the economic productivity—were subjected to severe and prolonged inundations. In those years it was especially the Upper and Middle Vistula and the Odra basins that were hit, as well as again the Nysa Kłodzka Valley. In the Upper Vistula, in 2010, Kraków, Poland's second most important city, was partly inundated for two weeks and wide swathes of southern Poland came to a standstill for months, including the Sandomierz-Tarnobrzeg industrial center in the heartland of the country, at the more downstream end of the Upper Vistula.

Successive governments have responded to these threats by launching dedicated investment programs to support recovery, improve the preparedness, and generally invest in more effective river and flood protection management. In 2001, the Program for the Odra - 2006 and Law were developed to ensure the protection of the Upper and Middle Odra against 1-in-100-year floods, or better. To date, this program has helped restructure the administrative tools for flood protection and it has funded major investments in a variety of measures and infrastructure to achieve the specified protection levels. In 2011 Upper Vistula Flood Protection Program were set up and the Voievod of Małopolskie appointed as plenipotentiary⁽²⁾.

The World Bank, the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) and the European Commission (EC) have (co-)financed several of these initiatives. The most significant and ambitious of these is the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project (2007–2017), that aims to increase flood protection levels along the Upper Odra and notably for the city of Wrocław, and that is under implementation. This project experienced a slow start in 2007 for a number of external reasons, notably the need to restructure the project documentation and institutions to align them with the new Polish policies and administrative structures after EU accession and adjust all documents under the project such as permits, designs, and tender documents to the newly imposed regulations. The project is currently performing satisfactorily with to date nearly full commitment of funds for the total cost of about US\$1 billion. The project is also credited with having developed the institutional administrative structure and capacity in south-west Poland to implement very complex

(2) PAD.

hydraulic works for which the cooperation of 4 ministries⁽³⁾, about 24 local governments and agencies⁽⁴⁾, and four financiers was required.

In March 2014, the Polish government requested the World Bank to provide support for the preparation of a second initiative of national importance with the strategic aim to further complete the protection of all the most vulnerable areas in the Odra basin, and implement a first set of measures to start providing the same level of protection for the Upper Vistula basin. This new project (OVFMP) would also create the platform to start mainstreaming, at national scale, the lessons learnt in policy and institutional development during the Odra project (ORFPP). Where the Odra region has been benefiting from numerous studies on the river basin system that took place over more than a century, the Vistula region, which features a larger and more complex hydraulic system, has not been studied equally thoroughly. Thus, the flood strategies for the Odra river basin exhibit a higher degree of readiness than those for the Vistula river basin⁽⁵⁾.

1.3 Project documents

The formal basis for the implementation of the OVFMP Project are primarily:

1. Loan Agreement (Odra Vistula Flood Management Project) between Republic of Poland and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Loan Number IBRD 8524-PL, dated September 10, 2015.
2. Project Appraisal Document on a proposed loan in the amount of Euro 460 million (US\$598 million equivalent) to the Republic of Poland for a Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project, Report No: PAD1203, dated July 1, 2015.⁽⁶⁾
3. Procurement Plan for the Project, dated July 30, 2015⁽⁷⁾ and its updates.
4. Loan Agreement between Republic of Poland and Council of Europe Development Bank, 2015.
5. Poland - Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project: Resettlement Policy Framework, dated April 1, 2015.⁽⁸⁾
6. Poland - Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project: Environmental and Social Management Framework, dated April 1, 2015.⁽⁹⁾
7. Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Operations Manual.
8. Environmental Management Plans.
9. Resettlement Action Plans.
10. Annual Work Plans .

(3) Namely, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) for implementation, the Ministry of Administration and Digitization for the flood protection budget, the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development (MIRD) for coordination of EC funds. Other key national-level agencies are the National Water Management Authority (KZGW), the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW-PIB), the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) and the State Rural Property Agency (ANR).

(4) Namely, the Voievods and Marshals of the involved Voievodships, the District and Municipality Heads, the Regional Environment Inspectorates, local government officers and agencies decide on environmental, water use, and construction permits, manage the land acquisition processes, and issue important permits etc.

(5) PAD.

(6) <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/07/24763021/poland-odra-vistula-flood-management-project>

(7) <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/08/24929934/poland-odra-vistula-flood-management-project-procurement-plan>

(8) <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/05/24567711/poland-odra-vistula-flood-management-project-resettlement-policy-framework>

(9) <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/05/24552572/poland-odra-vistula-flood-management-project-environmental-social-management-framework>

2 Project objectives and beneficiary population

2.1 Objectives

The development objectives of the Odra Vistula Flood Management Project are: to increase access to flood protection for people living in selected areas of the Odra and the Upper Vistula river basins and to strengthen the institutional capacity of the government to mitigate summer, winter, and flash-floods more effectively.

2.2 Beneficiary population

Ensuring and improving flood protection is one of the most important factors determining sustainable and stable social and economic development of regions and countries. Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project assumes implementation of the most urgent tasks in the field of flood protection within selected parts of river basins of the two largest Polish rivers, Vistula and Odra.

The project will provide three distinct areas with flood management infrastructure and related measures: (i) the Middle and Lower Odra; (ii) the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley, a medium-sized sub-basin of the Upper Odra; and (iii) selected parts of the Upper Vistula including notably the areas of Kraków, Sandomierz, and communities in the Raba and the San tributary catchments. The population of the regions in the direct proximity of the proposed works and measures is estimated to be about 15.1 million; this is the population of the powiats (counties) that are reported to be either historically subject to significant flood damages and losses or at high risk (based on the Flood Risk Maps). This number includes the population of the towns and cities downstream of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley such as Nysa town and Wrocław that will enjoy further reduction in hazards thanks to the extra buffering capacity of the four new dry polders. This population receives different types and extents of direct and indirect benefits, of physical, economic, and social nature⁽¹⁰⁾. Out of this population, about 5.2 million people are directly exposed to the floods, living in or in the immediate vicinity of areas and structures that are at risk of flooding; this number is approximated through the population of the gminas (communes) that represent the smallest-scale administrative communities. About 122,000 people are currently living in the actual flood zones of the 1-in-100 year floods and will receive full or improved physical protection benefit compared to the current situation. The proposed project would in addition strengthen the national flood forecasting and operational capability (to operate existing and new infrastructure, such as locks, weirs, barrages, dry polders, reservoirs, etc.) of the whole of south and west Poland through more advanced weather forecasting equipment and mathematical flood simulation models

(10) Physical protection benefits include avoidance of, among others: evacuation; inundation of house, factory or other asset to a depth of higher than 0.5m, and avoided loss of life and disease. Economic benefits include, for example, the avoidance of temporary or permanent job loss due to closing of factories, and disruption of transportation and communication lines. Social benefits include, for example, avoidance of disruption of normal life conduct, education, health services, as well as the costs of caretaking of family members and neighbors who are affected physically.

that would inform decision-makers faster and more reliably regarding the need to evacuate and of taking other precautionary measures to reduce loss of life and economic losses in emergency situations.

The beneficiary population is generally mixed in terms of income-level and wealth. Furthermore, most of the protected areas comprise both populated areas with town houses, apartment blocks, farms, and so on, and economically productive areas and assets such as factories, commercial centers, touristic locations, strategic transport and communication networks, farms, and so on. Thus, the project directly supports shared prosperity and job creation benefiting all of the identified beneficiary population.

In effect, the externalities of economic losses are likely to be felt well beyond the narrow zones directly affected by the floods, and, thus, the number of beneficiaries on this account is likely to exceed the above-mentioned numbers. On the other hand, a sizeable portion of the beneficiaries are in the lower-income brackets and the project therefore also has a poverty alleviation benefit. Of the subregions that would benefit from the project, most score at higher-than-average poverty vulnerability (with at-risk population higher than 20 percent), in particular the subregions of Nysa Kłodzka, several counties along the Lower Odra, and most of the central and eastern parts of the Upper Vistula basin. At local scale, lower-income families tend to own assets (houses, older farms, farmland, and so on) that are more vulnerable and therefore cheaper. Avoiding floods will, in effect, generate the largest comparative benefit to this subset of beneficiaries. This group can be estimated to be 10–20 percent of the beneficiary population; however, this needs to be ascertained through the disaggregated surveys that will be supported by the project.

The Project would in addition strengthen the national institutional capacity for flood management and forecasting. It will help to strengthen the capacity to prepare RBMPs and investment prioritization plans, improve the flood policy framework, and enhance the capability for infrastructure operation (of existing and new infrastructure, such as locks, weirs, barrages, dry polders, and reservoirs). The latter will extend over the whole of south and west Poland through more advanced equipment and mathematical simulation models that would inform decision-makers faster and more reliably regarding the need to evacuate and take other precautionary measures to reduce loss of life and damages in emergency situations. This capability will enhance protection levels to an overall population of over 38 million.

Table 2.1a. Population affected by the Project

Component	Total Population of Affected Counties	Population affected physically, economically or socially* by flood	Population affected physically** by flood
Component 1: Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra			
Sub-component 1.A: Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Voievodship	1 718 861	1 221 518	21 686
Sub-component 1.B: Flood Protection of Middle and Lower Odra River	5 974 407	140 229	10 306
Sub-component 1.C: Flood protection of Słubice city	19 902	19 902	0****
Sub-total	7 713 170	1 381 649	31 992
Component 2: Flood Protection of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley***			
Sub-component 2.A: Active protection	2 909 997	122 733	9 234
Sub-component 2.B: Passive protection	2 909 997	122 733	0***
Sub-total	2 909 997	122 733	9 234
Component 3: Protection of the Upper Vistula			
Sub-component 3.A: Flood protection for Kraków and Wieliczka	814 223	814 223	25 571
Sub-component 3.B: Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg	389 617	172 167	19 817
Sub-component 3.C: Passive and active protection in the Raba sub-basin	496 813	248 340	1 962
Sub-component 3.D: Passive and active protection in the San sub-basin	1 812 794	1 547 455	33 466
Sub-total	3 513 447	2 782 185	80 816
TOTAL	14 136 614	4 286 567	122 042
Component 4: Modernization and Development of the Flood Monitoring and Warning System and the Operations Centers (South and East Poland)			
	38 530 000	1 000 000	302 380

Table 2.1b. Area affected by the Project

Component	Total Area of Counties Affected by Floods (ha)	Area inundated by 1-in-100 year flood* (ha)
Component 1: Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra		
Sub-component 1.A: Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Voievodship	1 286 551	49 229
Sub-component 1.B: Flood Protection of Middle and Lower Odra River**	136 445	17 648
Sub-component 1.C: Flood protection of Słubice city	18 572	4 341
Sub-total	1 441 568	71 218
Component 2: Flood Protection of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley		
Sub-component 2.A: Active protection	145 253	1 005
Sub-component 2.B: Passive protection	145 253	1 820
Sub-total	145 253	2 825
Component 3: Protection of the Upper Vistula		
Sub-component 3.A: Flood protection for Kraków and Wieliczka	42 593	1 569
Sub-component 3.B: Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg	126 967	14 166
Sub-component 3.C: Passive and active protection in the Raba sub-basin	153 630	4 211
Sub-component 3.D: Passive and active protection in the San sub-basin	1 441 533	56 743
Sub-total	1 764 723	76 689
TOTAL	3 351 544	150 732
Component 4: Modernization and Development of the Flood Monitoring and Warning System and the Operations Centers (South and East Poland)		
	897 000	737 000

* This includes the population whose house, property or other assets are inundated; who lose temporarily or permanently employment due to closing of businesses and enterprises; who lose access to health, schooling and other facilities and services; who lose access to public facilities such as road and train networks, telecoms services, etc.; and who have family and others affected directly and therefore experience emotional stress.

** This includes the population whose house, property or other assets are inundated and/or are subject of instructions to evacuate.

*** There is no population physically affected by flood, as a result of proposed flood protection measures for the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley.

**** There is no population physically affected by flood for Stubice city, either before and after implementation of the proposed flood protection measures.

3 OVFM Project

The Project (OVFMP) is built on the lessons learned in the ongoing Odra River Flood Protection Project (ORFPP). The Project would help demonstrate new approaches and support alignment with the EU WFD and FD – an area where the government is still struggling. To allow an expedient start, the project would focus on the ‘hot spots’ in the basins (that is, the parts that are documented to be most vulnerable) and the ‘no regret’ measures where technical merits are sufficiently clear that no additional studies at basin-scale or approvals are needed and which are listed in Poland’s Updated Master Plans and/or Flood Risk Management Plans for the river basins, as well as in the list of investments eligible for EC funding.

The national flood strategy and the EU FD advocate the integration of passive protection of local relevance (mostly, dike construction) with active measures that have regional impacts, such as temporary overflow areas and dry polders that create ‘space for the river’ to allow the river to expand when in flood pulse. Such a combination is usually cost-effective as well as sustainable. Notably, the creation of such overflow capacity through wetlands can absorb flood waves and at the same time improve environmental values. The Project will, for example, support the rehabilitation of a large wetland upstream of Szczecin on the Lower Odra.

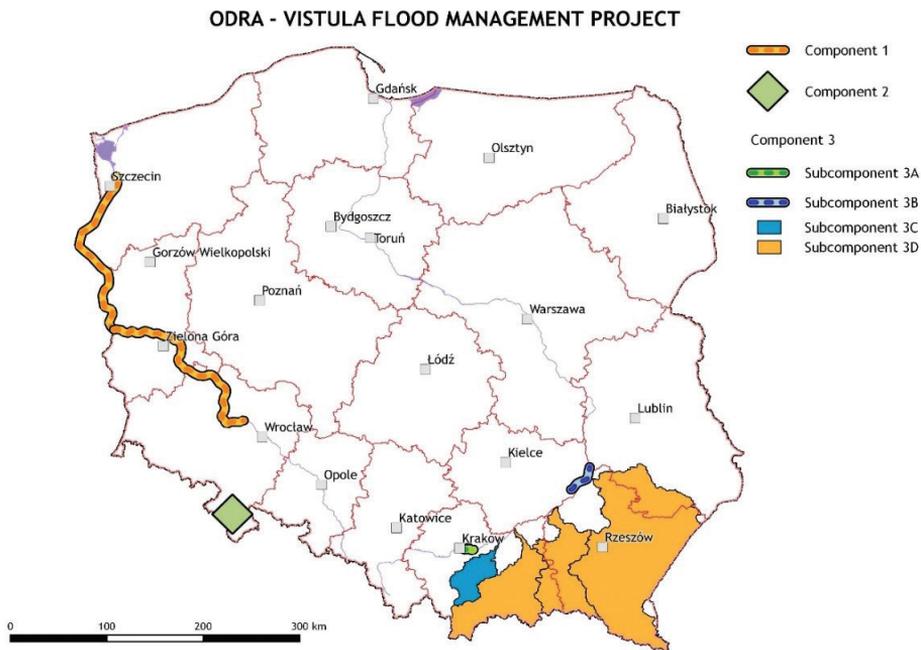


Fig. 2.1. General location of areas of implementation of works within particular Components of the Project

The project will provide three distinct areas with flood management infrastructure and related measures:

- (i) the Middle and Lower Odra;
- (ii) the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley, a medium-sized sub-basin of the Middle Odra; and
- (iii) the Upper Vistula.

The project will further strengthen the national flood forecasting and operational capability in southern and western Poland, through more advanced equipment and mathematical simulation models that will be able to inform decision-makers faster and more reliably about the need to evacuate and take precautionary measures.

3.1 Component 1: Flood Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra

Component 1 aims to enhance protection against summer floods and winter floods to the cities of Szczecin and Słubice, to the town of Gryfino, as well as other smaller towns along the river. The activities will include the (re)construction of dikes and other bank protective works (revetments, parapets, and so on), dredging in the Odra river as well as in canals and the harbor of Szczecin, and river training works, that is, the recalibration and (re)construction of groynes and lateral submerged dams in the river, restoration of bends, and protection of banks. In addition, five bridges need to be raised to facilitate safe passage of the icebreakers underneath, and navigation and mooring facilities need to be expanded. A key activity concerns the revitalization of the Międzyodrze wetland, upstream of Szczecin harbor, to help accommodate water surges and, at the same time, restore some of the ecological and touristic functions of the habitat. Four project implementation units (PIUs) will engage in the implementation of the works, of which one (RZGW Wrocław) has already been involved intensively in the ongoing ORFPP.

Section of Odra River covered by Component 1 flows in a wide river Valley of high nature quality. Despite significant alterations made to the riverbed, resulting from adjusting Odra River to the function of a waterway (the works were carried out in the second half of 19th century), the Valley maintained typical features of a large lowland river, such as significant portion of green areas within catchment area, side arms of the river, oxbows, etc. This type of landscape within the entire Valley is reflected by high content of conservation areas, such as national parks, Natura 2000 and landscape parks. Important parts of Odra River Valley are riparian forests and hornbeam forests, situated in various parts of the river Valley, as well as animal species, especially birds associated with them. The Valley of Odra River also performs an important function of ecological corridor connecting northern and southern regions of Poland as well as a migratory route for fish migrating between upper part of Odra River Basin and the Baltic Sea.

The most important and largest city in the direct vicinity of the area of implementation of Component 1 is the city of Szczecin, currently performing function of an economic and administrative center of the region. In the entire Valley, landscape structure displays features typical for German type of town and landscape planning – cities and villages are compact, surrounded by lands used to different extent for agriculture. Within Lower and Middle Odra River the most significant flood risk is posed, in winter conditions, by ice

backup created when flowing ice is stopped by existing obstacles such as shallow areas in the riverbed, narrowing of the riverbed and other obstacles caused by a result of sudden changes of the river current, backwater from sea waters and northern winds, which contribute to creation of ice backup (Lower Odra River runs a typically meridional course). This in turn causes damming of water and flooding of adjacent areas. The main aim of proposed tasks is to reduce possibility of creation of ice backup and to enable icebreaking which is the most efficient tool for minimizing risks of winter floods. These tasks will ensure safe passage of ice down the river and at the same time reduction of flood risk to adjacent areas. It is also necessary to protect existing residential buildings and infrastructure in selected places on the Middle and Lower Odra River by constructing new and modernizing existing flood banks.

Component 1 covers wide section of the river within the so-called free-flowing Odra from km 300+000 (below Malczyce water barrage under construction) to approx. km 740+200 (beginning of Lake Dąbie below the city of Szczecin).

For the purpose of facilitation of managing of tasks planned for implementation within the Project and present division of competence between particular authorities in charge of water management in the Valley of Odra River, the following sections of the river are selected:

- Section of Odra River from km 300+000 (below Malczyce water barrage under construction);
- Border section of Odra River from km 542+4 (estuary of Nysa Łużycka River) to km 704+100 (fork between Western Odra and Eastern Odra);
- Section of Western Odra and Eastern Odra together with the Międzyodrze area from km 704+100 (fork between Western Odra and Eastern Odra) to km 740+200 (beginning of Lake Dąbie below the city of Szczecin);
- Lake Dąbie.

All the work necessary for implementation was divided into three Subcomponents:

- **1A – Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Province;**
Covers tasks constituting part of integrated water management in the basin of Lower Odra River. The works will cover, among others, construction and modernization of existing embankments of the river, in order to increase security of adjacent areas, as well as works aimed at improving flow conditions for flood waters in the area between the embankments.
- **1B – Flood protection of Middle and Lower Odra River;**
Works planned for implementation will result in improvement of conditions of flow of water and ice in periods of ice backup risk (enabling operation of ice-breakers on a long section of the river, improving the capacity of selected bridges, creating proper mooring base, enabling free flow of ice in the estuary section of the river, etc.)
- **1C – Flood protection of Stubice City;**
The task comprises of strengthening and widening of a section of the flood bank along the bank of Odra River and construction of a new section of the embankment protecting the city of Stubice from flood.

3.2 Component 2: Flood Protection of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley

Component 2 will protect Kłodzko town and other small valley towns, as well as the city of Bardo at the outlet of the valley. The component will comprise the construction of four mid-sized dry polders ('active protection'), dike rehabilitation and construction, and reconstruction of the river alignments and embankments, as well as of bridges and other structures ('passive protection'), to allow the retention and safe passage of flood waves accompanied by large amounts of debris. In addition, the works will have significant downstream benefits because the four new dry polders will increase the buffer capacity in the valley which will cause reduction of the crest of peak flows in the two downstream reservoirs, and lower the crest along the Nysa river downstream towns as well as the Wrocław conurbation; the Nysa Kłodzka is the main tributary of the Middle Odra.

Component 2 will be implemented within Kłodzko Valley, which covers mountain and highland part of the catchment area of Nysa Kłodzka River. Tasks planned for implementation are associated with improvement of flood protection facilities regarding inhabitants and inhabited areas.

Flood risk in the area of Kłodzko Valley is in the first place associated with insufficient capacity of river beds and streams and transport infrastructure, insufficient number of flood reservoirs, insufficient number and height of flood banks, as well as high density of buildings in areas adjacent to the beds of watercourses. In many cases existing flood protection infrastructure is in poor technical condition.

Watercourses in this region are represented by several types of mountain and sub-mountain types characterized by rigid, stone or gravel bed and high speed of water flow. Nysa Kłodzka River flows through the central part of Kłodzko Valley and in this section several right and left-hand tributaries enter into it, carrying waters from mountain areas surrounding the Valley. Such system of a river network determines a nature of flood phenomena in this area – fast increase of the amount of water in the watercourses, creation of a flood wave and its accumulation in the "estuary" reach of the river.

Quality nature areas, subject to legal protection are concentrated in the mountain areas surrounding Kłodzko Valley. Only in one case the proposed Project is localized within the section of the riverbed subject to conservation (Natura 2000 site and partially a landscape park), due to occurrence of valuable vegetation and fish species.

Two Subcomponents will be implemented within this Component:

1. 2A – Active protection

The scope of active protection includes construction of four dry flood water reservoirs. The task of proposed reservoirs is to reduce culmination of flood waves and to reduce the flows, which will result in reduction of the risk in the river Valleys in which they are situated and indirectly on the Nysa Kłodzka River, therefore in the entire Kłodzko Valley. Currently, the number and capacity of flood reservoirs in Kłodzko Valley is insufficient and in order to protect Kłodzko Valley against flood it is necessary to undertake tasks increasing active protection in this area.

2. 2B – Passive protection

The scope of passive protection covers flood protection of areas situated along four main rivers of Kłodzko Valley: Nysa Kłodzka, Ścinawka, Biała Łądecka with the main left-hand side tributary, the Morawka River, and Bystrzyca Dusznicka River with the main left-hand side tributary Kamienny Potok. As a result of planned works, level of protection of habitable areas will be increased. Passive protection covers renovations to existing bank protection and increasing capacity of river beds and streams, construction of new or refurbishment of old embankments and safety walls, increasing capacity of existing weirs and regulation barrages, increasing capacity of existing bridge construction and pedestrian bridges, individual protective measures for households or reallocation of structures that cannot be protected beyond the boundaries of flood areas.

3.3 Component 3: Flood Protection of the Upper Vistula

Component 3 intends to protect the Cracow and Nowa Huta conurbation and industrial area, the Sandomierz-Tarnobrzeg industrial and agricultural area, and selected towns on tributaries in the sub-basins of the San and Raba rivers. The works comprise (i) the reconstruction and extension of dikes and embankments along the Vistula to replace old unreliable dikes; (ii) the bank stabilization and strengthening with rip-rap, revetments, and so on; (iii) the construction of dry polders and overflow areas to increase upstream water retention; (iv) interventions for river training; and (v) the adjustment of existing weirs and barrages to pass larger flood waves. Through Component 4 additional support will be provided for the preparation of main parts of the RBMP and the investment prioritization plan for the Upper Vistula, applying the methodologies for IWRM to complex investments with large footprint.

Within Upper Vistula River, where Component 3 will be implemented, the projects will be implemented within watercourses of various flow parameters and topography in the entire river valley. In the upper part of Vistula River Basin watercourses are of mountain and sub-mountain character, they flow through narrow valleys, with high speed of the flow and have stone or gravel river bed. In the vicinity of Kraków (capital of the region) the river enters a wider valley and is classified as a lowland river with sand-and-loam river bed. Below Kraków, in the vicinity of Sandomierz, where implementation of further tasks is planned, Vistula River is classified as large lowland river. The Valley of the river is wide, the riverbed is accompanied by additional structures, such as side arms of the river, oxbows, and other structures of high biodiversity. In the regions where works will be implemented, watercourses maintained their high natural qualities (many conservation areas with different protective measures were designated).

Planned tasks will cover the following Subcomponents, which at the same time constitute detailed aims of Component 3 of the Project:

3. Subcomponent 3A – Flood Protection of Kraków and Wieliczka

In order to achieve effectiveness in protection of Cracow agglomeration, it is necessary to maintain the lowest possible levels of the large water within the city. This requires construction of appropriate protection measures in the city and in the catchment areas, as well as in the Vistula River Valley above

Kraków. The Subcomponent will cover renovations to flood embankments of Vistula River in Kraków with a total length of 21 km, in three sections. For the protection of part of Kraków and Wieliczka, within implementation of the component, construction of four dry flood water reservoirs is proposed, together with necessary activities in the scope of stabilization of the Serafa and Malinówka Rivers, which contribute to the Vistula River, together with modernization of existing embankments and construction of supplementary sections of the flood banks.

4. Subcomponent 3B – Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg

Sandomierz Valley is an area of junction of Vistula and estuaries of several significant tributaries, including the largest Carpathian tributary of Vistula – San River. The 2010 flood (the largest flood in the history of the region) caused flooding of major part of the city of Sandomierz and large scale damages. Implementation of this Subcomponent includes modernization of the flood bank system of Vistula River and its tributaries in the range of Vistula backwater together with necessary modernisation of the system of pump stations protecting the area outside the embankment during the flow of large waters.

5. Subcomponent 3C – Raba Sub-basin Passive and Active Protection

Catchment area of the Raba River is a mountain area of rural and forest character. At the same time, the bottom of the Valley of Raba River and its tributaries is a strongly inhabited area. Due to mountain character of the catchment area, people and their goods are threatened by both erosion of the bed of large water and flooding resulting from natural formation of the area in question. Such phenomena occur jointly during each water rise in the catchment area of Raba River, causing significant damages. Due to insufficient retention capacity of reservoir in the Valley of Raba River, increasing the flood reserve capacity of Dobczyce Reservoir is planned within the Subcomponent, as well as construction of new flood water reservoirs on tributaries of Raba River. The Subcomponent also comprises of construction and modernization of flood embankments and boulevards.

6. Subcomponent 3D - San, Wisłoka and Dunajec Sub-basins Passive and Active Protection

Existing flood protection facilities do not guarantee full flood protection in the catchment area of San and Wisłoka Rivers, which each year results in damages. Construction of dry flood water reservoirs is proposed as supplementary part of existing flood protection system. Apart from the reservoirs, construction of embankments on tributaries of San River and on the San River itself is proposed. Large flood risk is also associated with Valleys of Wisłoka River (e.g. in the vicinity of cities of Dębica, Jasło) and Dunajec River. In the catchment areas of these rivers such categories of tasks are planned as construction and modernization of embankments, construction of dry flood water reservoirs (or polders) and, on a smaller scale, regulatory works in the river valleys.

3.4 Component 4: Institutional Strengthening and Enhanced Forecasting

Component 4 will selectively support the strengthening of institutional capacity in priority areas: (i) enhancing

the emergency preparedness along the main rivers and their tributaries in south and west Poland by enhancing the forecasting and operational water management capacity; (ii) strengthening the procedures and capacity to prepare RBMPs and investment prioritization plans that are compliant with the EU WFD and FD; (iii) strengthening the impact monitoring; and (iv) enhancing the communication capabilities. The assistance to applying integrated water resources management and investment scenario analysis for river basin management planning and management and investment prioritization will be focused on the Bóbr-Kwisa River, the Upper Vistula part that is upstream of Cracow (including the Cracow passage), the San catchment, the Raba catchment, the Wisłoka catchment and the Dunajec catchment—key areas of the basin with complex hydrology and various investment options to be studied. Impact monitoring will take the form of developing procedures and guidelines for and conducting surveys for disaggregated analysis of flood impacts and flood protection impacts, and on citizen engagement; this capability will enhance the government's ability to target future investments better and decide on cost-effectiveness. In general, the project will closely monitor the country's progress in meeting the requirements under the EU WFD and FD and support institutional reform steps with studies and dialogue. As part of this, funding will be provided to facilitate peer-to-peer dialogue on IRWM with another appropriate EU member state that is considered to have successfully transposed the EU acquis. A national communication strategy on flood risks and their management will be developed.

The forecasting capability and the establishment of operation centers will be carried out at the RZGWs of Wrocław and Kraków, and the IMGW-PIB (Cracow Office). The activities comprise installing new-generation telemetric weather stations and modernizing the POLRAD (Polish national weather radar) network, expanding and upgrading the hydrological stations, incorporating better-performing simulation software, and improving of flash flood forecasting. The operations centers are control rooms that on one hand will mine forecasting data, simulate likely run-off scenarios, and support early warning and decision support processes for emergency response; and on the other, operate infrastructure such as weirs, reservoirs, and dry polders to manage the containment and release of flood waves.

3.5 Component 5: Project Management and Studies

Component 5 will fund notably the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) operation and TA teams for the PCU and PIU's operation, office equipment, and incremental operating costs. The studies will, among other things, cover the preparation of follow-up investments and the development of a project-based communication strategy.

3.6 Detail Cost Tables

The Project cost was estimated at Euro 1.19 million including construction costs, land acquisition, resettlement costs, administration, supervision, taxes and physical and price contingencies. The estimates are based on actual cost of construction of similar works of proper quality. The estimated costs amounts to 4.74 billion PLN (until project closure foreseen by 2022). Investments in the Raba and San basins

(subcomponents 3.3 and 3.4) to be completed in the following period 2023 - 2027 would increase total investments to PLN 6.18 billion. As it is difficult to separate the economic effects of structures to be completed in the second period - since they are closely related to the overall flood protection structures - this assessment covered costs and benefits from both periods .

Approximation of costs estimated on the basis of the requirements and benefits analyzes, broken down into components and sources of funding is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Project costs estimates and Financing Plan, (Euro Million)⁽¹¹⁾

Component	Total cost	Nat. budget	NFOŚiGW	CEB	EU Cohesion Fund*	World Bank	WB %
Flood Protection of Lower and Middle Odra River							
1.A Areas in Zachodniopomorskie Province	35	2	4	5	*	21	61
1.B Middle and Lower Odra	406	74	19	114	*	134	33
1.C Słubice City	54	6	2	19	*	15	27
Sub-total Component 1	495	82	25	139	*	170	34
Flood Protection of Nysa Klodzka Valley							
2.A Active protection	117	17	4	37	*	39	33
2.B Passive protection	148	28	5	40	*	53	36
Sub-total Component 2	265	45	9	76	*	92	35
Flood Protection of Upper Vistula							
3.A Upper Vistula Towns and Kraków	57	11	2	15	*	22	39
3.B Protection of Sandomierz and Tamobrzeg	106	14	4	36	*	30	28
3.C Raba sub-basin	36	6	1	11	*	11	31
3.D San sub-basin	23	6	1	5	*	9	37
Sub-total Component 3	221	36	8	67	*	71	32
Institutional Strengthening & Enhanced Forecasting							
4.A Enhanced Forecasting	95	10	5	4	*	55	58
4.B Operational Centers	41	9	2	5	*	16	39
Sub-total Component 4	136	19	7	9	*	71	52
Project Management and Studies	49	2	0	2	*	44	89
Institutional Strengthening	34	8	2	7	*	10	30
Sub-total Component 5	83	10	2	9	*	54	65
front-end fee	5	0	0	0	0	5	100
TOTAL	1 202	192	50	300	200	460	38

* the amount of financing from the EU Cohesion Fund will be determined after the decisions to grant funding for tasks, released by authorized entities.

(11) PAD and Aide Memoire OVFP September 2015 joint World Bank-CEB Monitoring Mission.

4 Environmental safeguards

4.1 World Bank requirements

4.1.1 OP / BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

The World Bank requires Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank support to ensure that they do not have, or mitigate potential negative environmental impacts. The EA is a process where reach and type depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. The EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; social aspects; and cross-border and global environmental aspects. The Borrower is responsible for carrying out the EA and the Bank advises the Borrower on the Bank's EA requirements.

The Bank classifies the proposed projects into three major categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

- **Category A:** The proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- **Category B:** The proposed project's potential adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally important areas-including wetlands, forests, grasslands, or other natural or semi-natural habitats- are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases migratory measures can be designed more readily than Category A projects.
- **Category C:** The proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts.

As regards categories A and B, EA has to allow for public consultation with public affected by the implementation of the project and with NGOs in the scope of environmental aspects of implementation of the Project. The borrower initiates consultations at the earliest possible stage and the consultations continue throughout entire implementation of the project.

The Project is categorized as environmental category B.

4.1.2 OP / BP 4.04 Natural habitats

The conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank therefore supports the protection, maintenance,

and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions in its economic and sector work, project financing, and policy dialogue. The Bank supports, and expects borrowers to apply, a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development. The Bank promotes and supports natural habitat conservation and improved land use by financing projects designed to integrate into national and regional development the conservation of natural habitats and the maintenance of ecological functions. Furthermore, the Bank promotes the rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats. The Bank does not support projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.

Based on available information, the Project will have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of protecting floodplains and aquatic ecosystems. The majority of proposed activities will be undertaken outside the nature-protected areas, particularly for Components 1 and 3. However, in some cases the activities will be implemented partly or completely within areas of specific natural protection. For those activities, special emphasis will be placed in the EMPs on reducing and mitigating potential negative impacts, primarily during construction.

4.1.3 OP / BP 4.11 Physical cultural resources

Physical cultural resources are defined as movable or fixed facilities, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The Bank assists countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on physical cultural resources from development projects that it finances. The borrower addresses impacts on physical cultural resources in projects proposed for Bank financing, as an integral part of the environmental assessment (EA) process. When the project is likely to have adverse impacts on physical cultural resources, the borrower identifies appropriate measures for avoiding or mitigating these impacts as part of the EIA process. These measures may range from full site protection to selective mitigation, including salvage and documentation, in cases where a portion or all of the physical cultural resources may be lost. Although the physical cultural resources are not expected to be encountered on river training works in floodplains, near and within the cities of Cracow, Sandomierz, and Słubice, the works will be carried out near the protected cultural heritage buildings. Additionally, rehabilitation of embankments in these and other cities will likely result in chance finds. Appropriate provisions for archeology investigation and rescue works near these buildings, and for chance finds have been included in the ESMF.

4.2 EU law and national law

Rules governing procedures on environmental impact assessments from international and community law (respectively the Aarhus convention and SEA, EIA, Habitats Directives) are transposed to the Polish legal

regime by the Law of 3 October 2008 on access to information on the environment, public participation in environment protection and environmental impact assessments (Journal of Laws No 199, pos. 1227; hereinafter the EIA Law) and the Law of 16 April 2004 on the nature protection (Journal of Laws of 2013, pos. 627 as amended; hereinafter).

The EIA Law describes rules and procedures concerning:

- Providing information on the environment and its protection;
- Environmental impact assessments (including cross-border assessments);
- Principles of public participation in the environment protection;
- Authorities competent in cases concerning providing information on the environment and its protection and environmental impact assessments.

As for legal grounds of proceeding on the assessment of individual projects (tasks), it should be noted that the EIA Law defines it as proceeding on the assessment of environmental impact consisting in particular of:

- Verification of EIA report;
- Obtaining required opinions and approvals;
- Ensuring public participation in the proceeding.

EIA is obligatory for the following types of projects that are likely to have significant impact on the environment:

- Proposed projects always likely to have significant impact on the environment (group I projects);
- Proposed projects potentially likely to have significant impact on the environment, if the obligation to carry out EIA was imposed by the organ in charge of the proceeding (group II projects).

EIA is carried out as a part of:

- 1) Main stage of the proceeding, i.e. issuing environmental decision,
- 2) Implementation stage (the reassessment), which is a proceeding for issue of a building permit, decision approving building project, decision on consent for change in the manner of using a building structure, decision on consent for implementation of a road development, decision on consent for an project in the scope of public airport and decision on the consent of an project in the meaning of provisions of the Law of 8 July 2010 on specific terms of preparing for implementation projects in the scope of flood protection (the building decisions):
 - If the necessity of carrying out the second EIA was stated by the organ issuing environmental decision;
 - At the request of party planning implementation of the development, submitted to the organ issuing the decisions;
 - If the issuing building decision states that the application was changed with respect to requirements set out in the environmental decision;
 - If it is not possible to confirm readiness of installation to capture carbon dioxide at the stage of issuing decision on environmental conditions, as regards installations combusting fuels for power generation of rated power not less than 300 MW.

EIA constituting part of the procedure of issuing environmental decision⁽¹²⁾ is carried out by the organ competent to issue the decision. EIA constituting part of issuing building decisions is carried out by RDEP.

Organs issuing decision on environmental conditions are:

- 1) Regional Director for Environment Protection (RDEP) – for projects from group I, such as roads, railway lines, overhead power lines, petroleum transport, petroleum products, chemicals or gas, water dams, nuclear facilities and radioactive waste storage; from group I and II implemented in restricted areas, in sea areas, implementing changes to forests, which are not property of the State, for agricultural use, implementation of projects in the scope of public airports in the meaning of provisions of the Law of 12 February 2009 on specific rules of preparing and implementing projects in the scope of public airports, terminals, associated with regional road network, projects in the meaning of the Law of 8 July 2010 on specific terms of preparing for implementation of projects in the scope of flood protection facilities, projects for identifying and excavating mineral deposits and projects of revising or expanding the above mentioned facilities;
- 2) General Director for Environment Protection – in case of projects for construction of a nuclear power facilities and associated developments, implemented on the grounds of the Law of 29 June 2011 on preparation and implementation of projects of nuclear power facilities and associated developments;
- 3) Starosta – in case of land consolidation, exchange or division of land,
- 4) Director of Regional Directorate of State Forests – in case of change of a forest owned by the State Treasury into a farmland,
- 5) Mayor, City Mayor or City President – for remaining projects.

In case of group I projects, the applicant may file the application for issuing environmental decision together with a Project Information Card and application for determining the scope of the report (instead of delivering the EIA report).

The organ determines the scope of the report taking into account current knowledge and methods of research, as well as existing technical capabilities and availability of data. Resolution on the scope of the EIA report is issued after obtaining opinion from RDEP and, if applicable, from State Sanitary Inspection.

The obligation of conducting EIA for a planned investment from group II is imposed in a resolution, on the basis of Project Information Cards by the organ issuing environmental decision. The resolution also set out the scope of EIA report. It is issued after consulting RDEP and, if applicable, organ of state sanitary inspection, also if the organ does not find it necessary to perform EIA.

If an EIA is carried out, organ issuing environmental decision has to agree on the conditions of implementation of the project with RDEP and, if applicable, with organ of state sanitary inspection prior to issuing the decision⁽¹³⁾. In his aligning resolution, RDEP sets out conditions of implementation of the project and its standpoint on the necessity of carrying out EIA, as well as proceeding on cross-border environmental impact within the proceeding on issuing building permit.

(12) As for the main stage, issuing decision on environmental condition precedes obtaining other project decisions listed in Article 72 (1) and (1a) of the EIA Law.

(13) That is developments for which the following decisions are required: Building Permit, decision on consent for resuming construction works, decision on consent for demolition of a nuclear facility, decision on conditions of construction and management of land, decision on consent for implementation of a road development, decision on determining location of a railway, decision on determining location of a highway, decision on determining location of Euro 2012 projects.

Before issuing environmental decision, the organ in charge of the proceeding grants public participation in the EIA proceeding. It is obligatory to justify and publicly announce the decision, in accordance with rules set out in the EIA Law.

As for the implementation stage (the reassessment), EIA report prepared within EIA constituting part of proceeding on issuing a Building Permit should include specific and detailed information compliant with data gathered from the building project and other information obtained after decision on environmental conditions is issued and following development decisions, if already issued, as well as determine level and manner of considering requirements regarding environmental protection imposed in these decisions. After receiving the EIA report, organ issuing the Building Permit agrees on the conditions of implementing the project with RDEP/GDEP, which in turn requests the main organ to ensure public participation and organ of state sanitary inspection for issuing an opinion.

The main organ issues the building decision taking into account conditions set out in the environmental decision and in RDEP's/GDEP's resolution. The organ is obliged to impose obligation of performing natural compensation or requirements in the scope of preventing, reducing and monitoring of the impact of the investment – if such need results from the EIA. The building decision has to be justified and announced publicly following the rules set out in the EIA Law.

As for the assessment of impact on Natura 2000 sites, it should be mentioned that in case of group I and II investment the assessment constitutes part of proceeding on issuing environmental decision and at the stage of reassessment (if applicable).

As for projects other than projects that can have significant impact on the environment, organ relevant for issuing decision requires prior to implementation of such project⁽¹⁴⁾ to ensure that at the same time it is not directly associated with protection of a Natura 2000 site or does not result from its protection, is obliged to consider if such project may potentially have impact on a Natura 2000 site, before issuing the decision (these are the so-called group III developments). If the organ finds that occurrence of impact is possible, resolution on obligation of presenting appropriate documents to proper RDEP is issued. On the basis of obtained information, RDEP resolves on the obligation of conducting assessment of impact on a Natura 2000 site (or lack thereof). In a resolution imposing obligation of conducting the assessment RDEP a report on the impact of the project on a Natura 2000 site is requested and the scope of the report is determined. If the assessment is carried out, RDEP applies to the organ in charge of the main proceeding for granting the possibility of public participation and submits the impact assessment report to that organ.

After conducting public consultations RDEP aligns conditions for implementation of the project, if the impact assessment shows that the plan or project does not have significant adverse impact on a Natura 2000 site or if the significant adverse impact on the site is possible but at the same time provisions of Article 34 of the Law on nature protection are fulfilled. If the impact assessment shows that the project may have significant adverse impact on a Natura 2000 site and the provisions of Article 34 of the Law on nature protection are

(14) Such decisions in particular include decisions from Article 72 (1) of the EIA Law; permits issued on the grounds of the Law of 9 June 2011 – Geological and mining law; water permit; permit for removal of trees or shrubs; permit for raising and using artificial island, construction and installations in Polish marine areas.

not fulfilled, RDEP refuses to approve conditions of implementation of the plan/project. If the significant adverse impact concerns priority species and habitats, prerequisites for issuing permit for development are much stricter. In such case the permit may only be issued in order to protect human health and life, securing public safety, achieving advantageous results of primary meaning for the environment, resulting from the requirement of an overriding public interest, after obtaining opinion of the European Commission. Organ in charge of the main proceeding issues the decision with consideration of conditions of implementation established in the resolution issued by RDEP. In the decision, an obligation is imposed regarding natural compensation or undertaking measures preventing, reducing and monitoring environmental impacts of the project, if such necessity is concluded from the conducted impact assessment. The organ may also refuse to issue consent for implementation of the project, if it may have significant impact on a Natura 2000 and provisions of Article 34 of the Law on nature protection are not fulfilled.

Public participation in proceedings leading to issue of a decision is regulated, among others, by Aarhus convention, ratified by Poland. In accordance with its provisions, the citizens are ensured access to information on the environment and may actively participate in administrative proceedings. Allowing the public to take part in EIA procedure is one of the most significant elements of the assessment. Responsibility to grant public participation lays on the administrative organ in charge of the proceeding on environmental conditions, within which EIA is carried out. Moreover, the organ in charge of the proceeding on issuing Building Permit encompassing second EIA or assessment of impact on a Natura 2000 site grants public participation in the proceeding.

Public participation is required for projects that are always likely to have significant impact on the environment (group I) and for those projects potentially likely to have significant impact on the environment (group II) and projects likely to have impact on Natura 2000 sites (other than projects likely to have significant impact on the environment) on which obligation of carrying out EIA or assessment of impact on a Natura 2000 site was imposed.

Public participation in the proceeding on issuing environmental decision begins when a public announcement is made on the commencement of environmental impact assessment, including opportunity to access EIA report and necessary documentation in the case, as well as opportunity to file remarks and motions regarding the proceeding (which may be filed within 21 days).

In case of projects that are controversial to the public, it is recommended that the Investor undertakes his own consultations that may begin much earlier, e.g. at the stage of project planning, so that the public gets familiar with the planned development, doubts are explained and the public consultations are closed after 21 days. It is also possible to organize public discussions regarding the project, with participation of interested parties. It should be noted that when documentation is delivered to the public, it is often impossible or very difficult to introduce major changes to the scope of the project due to the fact that this would result in necessity to prepare new documents and to re-open the case by the organ. Any activity undertaken at early stage, may allow for issue of the decision without delay.

In order to ensure public participation in the process of issuing the decision, organ of administration informs the public by the means of public announcement on the proposed project and initiating procedure on issuing environmental decision and EIA. The announcement also contains information on the opportunity of accessing documentation, venue for its presentation, opportunity to file comments and motions within 21

days, manner and venue for filing comments and motions, organ of administration that will consider them, organs of administration taking part in the assessment and, if relevant, on the date and place of holding administrative hearing open to the public. The announcement is published on the website of Bulletin of Public Information of the organ in charge of the proceeding, in a manner customary for the place of the seat of the organ, in a manner customary for the place of the planned development. If the seat of the organ is situated in a different municipality than municipality of the planned development – also by press information or in a customary manner.

4.3 Environmental impacts

The Projects represent different types of hydraulic developments associated with construction of new and improvement of existing flood protection systems in the area of Upper Odra River basin – Kłodzko Valley (Component 1), Middle and Lower part of Odra River basin (Component 2) and upper part of Vistula River basin (Component 3).

Therefore, all proposed tasks are similar in terms of potential environmental impacts resulting from features of areas of implementation of the project, and these are presented in the Project-level Environmental Safeguard Management Framework (ESMF), dated 22 of May 2015. The Final ESMF document is available at http://odrapcu.pl/odra_vistula.html

All the developments will be situated within river valleys, and the implementation and impact zone will cover particular elements of the environment in the area – most often riverbeds and, to different extent, functionally or spatially associated areas.

Analysis of particular developments led to selecting the following types of tasks that will be implemented within particular projects constituting part of the Components:

- construction of dry retention reservoirs (front dams, side dams, relief-overflow sections);
- renovation of retention reservoirs;
- changing the way of water management on the storage reservoir;
- construction of embankments/boulevards, modernization of embankments/boulevards;
- construction of polders;
- regulation and maintenance works in riverbeds and terrace areas of natural and artificial parts of water or strongly changed parts of water and drainage ditches;
- modernization of pumping stations;
- refurbishment of bridges;
- demolition of structures;
- dismantling and modification of colliding infrastructure elements (e.g. water supply system, sewage system, roads, etc.);
- construction and renovation of elements of navigation infrastructure (groins, stop and mooring bay and marking the sailing route);
- reconstruction and renovation of hydraulic structures (automatic gates, embankment sluice and culverts, weirs, water barrages).

Environmental impacts generated by particular types of tasks are similar as regards manner and mechanisms of impact within each Component, and are presented in ESMF.

However, depending on their scale and location, they will be of different significance and likelihood of occurrence. On the basis of documentation available at present stage of implementation of the Project, framework environment impact assessment was conducted for specified tasks for each Component of the Project. Adequate measures minimizing and compensating for adverse impacts were proposed as well as ways of conducting environmental monitoring within each Component in the EAMF.

Site-specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) will be prepared during the Project implementation for each specific investment/implementation contract. The EMPs will be prepared by the Borrower, based on ESMF and Polish legislation, as outlined in this chapter. The approved and disclosed EMPs will become an integral part of respective Bid Document(s) and resulting contract(s).

4.4 Summary

The Project is categorized as environmental category B in accordance with OP 4.01. To assess the possible environmental impacts of the proposed project, and to set up principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures for preparation of site-specific plans to mitigate possible negative environmental impacts of proposed investments, the Environmental Safeguard Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared. For the project, a selection of priority investments and measures was agreed upon on the basis of the EC's DG Environment's "List 1"–based on the interim Updated Master Plans–which contains all investments items that are acceptable and no-regret because they are well defined and do not require basin-wide analysis. The selection was guided, foremost by the locations that had experienced historical records of devastating nature ("hot spots" that are recognized to be particularly vulnerable to floods, yet where mitigation measures would probably be cost-effective without being environmentally or socially complex), by the desire to work in coherent areas, where it would be possible to build on the lessons learned and the institutions developed under the on-going Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project, and where a generally good level of institutional readiness was confirmed. The basic criteria for selection of investments were: (i) prioritization within the context of the RBMPs and comparison of all possible combinations of investments to identify the least-cost and lowest-impact variants; (ii) economic analyses to select cost-effective options including a risk-based approach to investments; (iii) creating "room for the river" and flood wave retention capacity upstream, rather than constraining river flow by dikes; (iv) integration with environmental values and protection of habitats; (v) management plans based on broad consultation with stakeholders; (vi) and sustained financing through fee collection and/or transfers from the national or regional budgets.

The project scope includes only a fraction of the long list in "List 1". Certain proposed investments in "List 1" were excluded from the Project notably where they could possibly affect vulnerable areas, habitats and/or riverine forests, including Natura 2000 sites. For such investments, more extensive variant analysis will be required. Besides regular safeguards analyses, the individual selected works and measures were also reviewed through mathematical simulation of water flow and flood routing to ascertain whether they create incremental negative or positive impacts on downstream or upstream communities. It is important to note

that the majority of the investments concern rehabilitation and modernization of already existing structures. By complying with the European Water Framework Directive, the requirements on environmental protection may often exceed the Bank's own safeguard policies. Thus, from a project implementation perspective, a high level of environmental protection is being applied (e.g. exclusion of activities within EC defined Natura 2000 sites, environmental compensation measures). This would apply to all components, including component 4.

The Project is likely to have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of protecting floodplains and aquatic ecosystems. The main threats are related to potential changes in water regime and consequent impact on flora and fauna in the periodically flooded areas, which, if not properly managed, could create significant changes to local habitats. However, the application of selection criteria related to each particular investment, and exclusion of those investments that are likely to have larger impact will ensure that this risk will be avoided. The majority of identified activities will be undertaken outside nature protected areas, in particular in components 1 and 3. However, in some cases the activities will be implemented partly or completely within the areas of specific nature protection regime. Besides strictly applying the selection criteria for those investments, the site-specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) will emphasize the reduction and mitigation of potential negative impacts, chiefly during the construction phase. The activities within protected nature areas will be limited to the restoration of the existing linear flood defense infrastructure and, in a small number of cases, to local dredging aiming to restore the natural flow of water.

The Project will also finance the construction of several overflow areas (dry polders). Since the specific locations of these have yet to be finalized, the project will ensure the application of the investment selection criteria during the feasibility study and conceptual design stages and require the polders to be carefully evaluated with respect to location, size and impacts, to ensure that possible adverse effects are minimized and adequately mitigated. Overflow areas and/or polders with major negative impacts will be analyzed further before suggesting appropriate environmental mitigation measures and/or change of locations. Any of the structures that may have a major negative impact on environment, or structures that can be categorized as environmental category A, will not be eligible for financing under the Project.

Beside the project-scale ESMF, separate site-specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) will be prepared for all investments once identified. The preparation of preliminary information for some EMPs is underway for the priority pre-identified project activities that could be ready for tendering in 2016 following their confirmation. These EMPs will become essential components to the bidding documents and subsequent construction contracts.

5 Procedures for social safeguards, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement⁽¹⁵⁾

5.1 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

5.1.1 Properties Acquisition and Resettlement

The Project may have some adverse social impact relates to land acquisition that could lead to economic or physical displacement. Some of the works to be financed involve rehabilitation of existing infrastructure (e.g., rehabilitation of existing dikes and groynes) with limited adverse social impacts. Other interventions such as construction of new structures and dry polders, particularly in the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley and some locations in the Upper Vistula, would require land acquisition involving economic displacement (e.g., from agricultural lands) and physical resettlement. It must be noted that even though no residential buildings will be allowed within the flooding area of the dry polders, all agricultural lands will continue to be accessible for agriculture.

The selection of investments to be supported by the Project and their design was guided by the following criteria: least-cost and lowest-impact variants; economic analyses to select cost-effective options including a risk-based approach to investments; creating “room for the river” and flood wave retention capacity upstream; integration with environmental values and protection of habitats; management plans based on broad consultation with stakeholders; sustained financing through fee collection and/or transfers from the national or regional budgets and avoidance of significant environmental and social impacts, such as the need to economically or physically displaced people.

This section of the POM summarizes the key elements of the Program’s Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The key objective of the (RPF) is to establish provisions and principles to mitigate or compensate potential adverse impacts to the population, and for the implementation of the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Program, due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of population that could not be avoided. As the specific subprojects and interventions to be financed under this program are identified, a site specific Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each one of them will be prepared. The RAP will be based on this RPF and provide detailed information about the land, properties and people affected by each intervention and define time-bound mitigation measures.

This RPF is in line with Polish regulations and the World Bank’s Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). In cases where there are differences between local requirements and WB’s OP 4.12, the most stringent and/or beneficial to affected people will prevail.

(15) Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement related to all the components and subprojects under the project are governed by the project’s Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of April 2015. The language included in the POM is a summary from the RPF which includes further details, but it does not replace the obligations in the RPF. http://www.odrapcu.pl/doc/OVFMP/Resettlement_Policy_Framework.pdf

5.1.2 Basic principles of RPF

Unless necessary precautions and preventive measures are taken in advance, land acquisition may result in generating hardship to those affected and cause project delays.

The key principles to be followed in the design and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement program are as follows:

1. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be minimized or avoided where possible. Where resettlement is unavoidable, the procedures and requirements outlined in this Framework will be followed to prepare site-specific Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) to mitigate adverse impacts.
2. The land acquisition procedures will ensure that the livelihood and living conditions of project-affected people are improved, or at least restored, to pre-project levels.
3. All project affected persons (PAPs) will be meaningfully consulted and be active participants in the negotiated settlements and will have access to adequate and accessible grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations will consider all social issues (also gender) and take into account the needs of stakeholders who may be considered vulnerable.
4. Implementation of effective grievance redress procedures for PAPs and provision of access to legal, fair and accessible proceedings of their appeal to independent authority or court without intentional delay if enforced.
5. All cases of land acquisitions and resettlement, either permanent or temporary, will undergo procedures based on local regulations and WB OP 4.12 as per this RPF and to be detailed for each site in the respective RAP. The RAPs must be consistent with the RPF.
6. It also concerns cases of permanent or temporary limitations to the access to the property resulting in the loss of business income (permanent or temporary) or worse standards of living.
7. The implementation of the RAP will be monitored and reported and in the end evaluated.
8. The process of social participation, protective and mitigation actions will be carried out in accordance with fair treatment regardless of age, sex or disability of affected people. Particular attention will be paid to the households of vulnerable groups.
9. Resettlement plan and land acquisition are designed and completed within the Project. All costs connected with implementation of compensation actions will be included in the budget as well as the advantage of the project.
10. Compensation for land acquisition/loss of business income should be paid prior to starting construction works on that affected land (any exceptions in line with WB Policies must be detailed and approved in the RAP);
11. In cases of physical displacement people should be provided compensation and given enough time in advance to secure an adequate relocation place before being displaced;
12. A priority is given to the compensation in the form of allocation of alternative land of equivalent productive potential. Cash compensation will be used in the cases where land acquisition has no impact on the use of land for its former purposes as well as in cases where affected person expresses their will in cash compensation.

13. In case of temporary acquisition of the assets, after the works they will be returned in the same condition as beforehand to enable the owners or users the business activities on the same level as before.
14. All PAPs, without regard to legal status of property, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix include in this RPF. Lack of legal title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation. A detailed procedures of land acquisition, social participation and protective, preventive, compensatory and mitigation measures will be established in RAP.

RPF, as per WB's OP 4.12, applies to "involuntary resettlement" which are cases where affected persons do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of (i) lawful use of eminent domain (i.e. expropriation) or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the Government/PIU and Contractor can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail. For example, any properties located within an area declared of public interest could be subject to acquisition through the use of eminent domain.

5.2 Legal framework

5.2.1 OP 4.12 Requirements

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is applied whenever the implementation of the Investment requires:

- a) involuntary taking of land resulting in:
 - relocation or loss of shelter;
 - loss of assets or access to assets;
 - loss of income sources or livelihood;
- b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

To address the impacts of these activities, the borrower is obliged to prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework or a Resettlement Action Plan depending if the specific interventions and related impacts have been identified or not. OP 4.12 also states that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible exploring all viable alternative project design, and if it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, its range and impact should be minimized;
- Resettlement process should be planned and implemented as development activity providing means and assets allowing PAPs to participate in benefits resulting from implementation of the investment. Support should be offered to social groups affected by resettlements in order to improve their economic status, income and livelihood, or at least restore their status;
- The resettled should receive compensation at replacement value, assistance in relocation and support in the transition period;

- Lack of legal title to the ground should not bar compensation;
- Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable social groups and individuals (e.g. single mothers, the handicapped, the poor);
- The communities should be given opportunity to participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement process;
- The resettled should be assisted in integration with the host community;
- Process of resettlements should be closely linked to the schedule of the main investment so that the resettled people receive compensation before the construction or other activities covered by the projects begin;
- Monitoring of resettlement is required as well as evaluation of its efficiency;
- As regards rural or farming lands, even when it is possible to apply financial compensation, land-for-land compensation is recommended, if economically feasible. Farm that lost their fixed assets entirely and became entirely unprofitable should receive compensation in the amount equal to the value of the entire farm;
- For losses that are hard to compensate for financially, such as access to public services, access to clients or suppliers, fishery areas, access to pastures and forest areas, an attempt should be made to grant access to equivalent and culturally relevant resources and income opportunities.

5.2.2 Polish Legal Requirements

5.2.2.1 General requirements

In general, compensation of social impacts resulting from implementation of flood investments is subject to provision of the exceptional acts, among of this the most important are:

- the Law of 3 October 2008 on access to information on the environment and its protection, public participation in environment protection and environmental impact assessments (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2013, pos. 1235 with amendments, hereinafter the EIA Law),
- the Law of 8 July 2010 (Flood Act) on specific rules for the implementation of flood structures (Journal of Laws No 143, pos. 963 with amendments) and
- the Law of 21 August 1997 on the real property management (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2014, pos. 906, hereinafter the RPM Law).

In accordance with the EIA Law, one of the criteria considered by the organ assessing if the environmental impact assessment (EIA) is required for the investment is the area of the project and number of people affected by its impacts, along with population density. Moreover, during the EIA it is necessary to carry out assessment of impact on the people and material goods as well as to conduct analysis of social conflicts. The EIA Law also imposes an obligation to carry out public consultations in the EIA process and to refer back in detail to the remarks and motions filed during the consultations.

EIA is carried out during the first stage of issuing consent for implementation of the investment (as a part of procedure of issuing environmental decision), which allows for early assessment of social

impacts associated with implementation of flood investments and for proposing appropriate minimizing and preventive activities.

Mechanisms directly associated with the loss or limitation of the ownership right and other property rights to the real estate as well as the loss or limitation of rights resulting from lease agreements are provided in the provisions of the Flood Act and the RPM Law. Expropriation of real estate or its part, as well as permanent or temporary limitation of manner of use of the real estate or its part is stated in the Building Permit (BP) issued by the Voivode. Expropriation takes place the moment the BP becomes final.

Prior to issuing BP, a party may demand that the motion for expropriation covers his real estate or its part that will no longer be fit for current use after implementation of the investment. If the investor refuses to expropriate this additional part, the party is entitled to sue him before a an independent common court for purchase of the unviable piece of land.

As regards transferring the ownership of the real estate to the State Treasury, the owner or the holder of usufruct rights (i.e. the legal right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of state land) is entitled to financial or land-for-land compensation. The Flood Act does not indicate any preference for the land-for-land compensation; financial compensation allowing for purchasing similar real estate is rather assumed. The amount of compensation is determined separately for each real estate by negotiating individually with the current owner or holder of usufruct right. The negotiations are based on the independent and objective valuation prepared by licensed appraiser.

The amount of compensation is determined for the real estate in the condition as of the date of issuing BP, but in reference to real estate value as of the date on which the amount of compensation is determined. In case the investor and the expropriated party reach agreement as regards the amount of compensation, a written agreement is concluded, determining the amount of compensation, and time and manner of payment. However, if the agreement is not reached within 2 months from the date of issuing final BP, the amount of the compensation is determined by the Voivode (regional authority). Before issuing decision on the amount of compensation, the Voivode appoints an independent expert appraiser. Also the affected party is entitled to present opinion of an expert; in such case the Voivode has to account for the opinion presented by the affected party in the decision determining the amount of compensation. If the affected party files remarks and motions in the proceedings, the Voivode has to refer to them during the proceedings and subsequently in the issued compensation decision.

The decision issued by the Voivode may be challenged by the party.

5.2.3 Public disclosure

Procedures regarding public consultations are provided in the EIA Law. The consultations constitute part of EIA. The assessment is conducted as part of the procedure of issuing environmental decision, and if the investor introduced changes in the project as compared to conditions set out in the environmental decision, EIA will also be carried out within BP.

Additionally, in accordance with the Law of 14 June 1960 – Code of Administrative Procedure (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2013, pos. 267 with amendments), parties affected by the implementation of the investment are individually informed on any action undertaken by the organ issuing the decision and on all the documents filed by the investor at all stages of the procedure.

The affected parties are entitled to actively participate in the proceedings at any stage, file remarks, motions, documents, their own opinions, expert opinions, etc. Entire case file concerning the proceeding are open to the parties and have to be shared on request. The organ is obliged to refer to all remarks, motions, documents, etc. filed by the party. It is also possible to hold administrative hearing, open to the affected parties, in particular if there are disputes concerning any aspect of the case.

5.2.4 Appeal procedures

Appeal of Compensation: In accordance with provisions of Code of Administrative Procedure (CAP), each decision, including building permits and decision of the Voivode establishing the amount of compensation for expropriation may be appealed to the organ of second instance. CAP states that it is obligatory for the organ issuing an administrative decision to add information on the deadline for filing an appeal, organ to which the appeal should be delivered and manner of filing an appeal. Filing an appeal is free of charge. In case of appeal from the decision establishing the amount of compensation, the expropriated party may file a motion for paying the compensation in the amount stated in the contested decision. In such case the compensation is paid as stated, which does not influence the appeal proceeding.

The decision issued in the appeal proceeding may be further contested to the Regional Administrative Court (RAC) within 30 days from the date of delivery of judgment to the complainant. The ruling of provincial administrative court may be further subject to cassation, which has to be filed for within 30 days from delivery of a copy of the judgment with substantiation to the party.

Appeal of Decisions under Special Act / Construction Permits: If the Decision is appealed and doesn't become final, all the valuations and engagement with PAPs should continue and payments completed once the Final Decision is ratified. In such cases, no construction should take place before compensation to PAPs is paid.

5.3 Analysis of inconsistencies and corrective measures

OP 4.12	Polish laws	Corrective action
<p>Lack of legal title to the land should not bar compensation. People without legal title are eligible for compensation.</p>	<p>Polish legal system does not account for the right to compensation of the occupants/users of the land that do not hold legal title to it (except for the people whose legal title to the real estate was lost or who acquired the title by usucaption (method by which ownership of property (i.e. title to the property) can be gained by possession of it beyond the lapse of a certain period of time).</p>	<p>In case a project affected person without legal title or legal rights over the land is affected by project-related land acquisition the case will be analyzed individually for the possibility of applying general mechanisms from the Civil Code to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12.</p> <p>As per OP 4.12 affected people without legal titles will be not eligible to receive compensations for the land. However, they will be eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or improvements to the land that were done before the cut-off date and to receive adequate solutions in cases where they have to be physically or economically displaced. In this cases, additional nonfinancial mitigation measures can be applied..</p>
<p>WB Policy requires compensation for the loss of income resulting from taking of land that generates the displacement of economic activities (e.g. business, agriculture, etc).</p>	<p>Provisions of polish law do not provide compensation for the loss of income resulting from land take required for an investment.</p>	<p>Persons who lost income or employment will receive support (health insurance, professional trainings etc.) from the employment offices. In case of entrepreneurs or agricultural activities, it is possible to apply general mechanisms from the Civil Code (covering loss suffered (damnum emergens) and the expected profits which are lost (lucrum cessans).</p>
<p>Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable social groups, such as the poor, the elderly, single mother headed household, children, ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>Polish law does not require planning specific measures aimed at additionally assisting vulnerable social groups (the elderly, the handicapped, the poor, and other groups with special needs).</p>	<p>The project will grant to the affected people help in obtaining assistance from offices and institutions. Additional measures will be implemented as needed to ensure that the objectives of OP 4.12 are met.</p>
<p>WB Policy requires additional compensation for expenses incurred by PAP as a result of physical relocation (i.e. transport of materials) and assistance in implementing the resettlement.</p>	<p>Assistance regarding incurring costs of relocation and other similar costs resulting from the necessity to move to a new location by the citizens and enterprises is not provided in the provisions of law.</p>	<p>In order to cover costs of relocation and other similar costs it is possible to apply general mechanisms from the Civil Code in a manner that achieves the requirements of OP 4.12.</p>

OP 4.12	Polish laws	Corrective action
<p>The compensation should be paid prior to physical occupation of the land for the purposes of implementation of the investment.</p>	<p>The flood act allows for occupying the land and commencing works before the compensation is paid.</p>	<p>In all cases, no work will begin until there is documented evidence that the project-affected person has been informed well in advance, compensation has been paid and it has granted permission to enter the land.</p> <p>The only exceptions are cases where the process is taken to the courts because negotiations fail or other reason or cases were absentee owners cannot be found. In these cases, as per Polish regulations, the compensation amount will be put into an escrow account and the money will be available to affected people once the court makes a decision or the owner is located.</p> <p>To minimize the risk of starting works before compensating for losses the project will plan and conduct land acquisition well in advance of starting construction</p>
<p>Compensation for the loss of assets is based on their market value plus any transaction costs (e.g. taxes and registration fees) and the objective is for the compensation to be enough to effectively replace the affected asset (replacement value).</p>	<p>Applied methods of valuation may lead to lowering the value of the real estate as compared to prices of similar real estate on the local market.</p>	<p>The valuation of the real estate will be conducted by an independent and experienced appraiser. Expert opinion should be verified by PIU. The expropriated party should be granted proper amount of time to get familiar with the appraiser's opinion. Should there be any doubts regarding the sufficiency of the due amount of compensation, value of the real estate should be estimated by an independent appraiser in the proceeding with the Voivode.</p> <p>In all cases effective replacement value will be achieved.</p>
<p>Requires to prepare a socio-economic baseline, Resettlement Action Plan and monitor of compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration measures as well as evaluation of their efficiency.</p>	<p>Provisions of polish law do not account for obligation to gather a socio-economic baseline and prepare a Resettlement Action Plan as such and there is no obligation of monitoring or evaluation of their effectiveness.</p>	<p>Socio-economic baselines and Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared based on the LARPF, monitored and evaluated in line with OP 4.12 and good practices.</p>

5.4 Valuation methods

5.4.1 Valuation principles

The owner, holder of perpetual usufruct and other legal holder of land or a part of land on which flood management investment is carried out is entitled to compensation for the transfer of ownership of the real property to the State Treasury or a local government entity.

In all cases compensation must meet the principle of replacement value, which means the market value of

the land, assets and other (e.g. crops) plus any transactions costs required to replace it, such as taxes and registration fees. Compensation is determined on the basis of a valuation by a valuation expert, and other experts (e.g. agricultural expert) as required.

According to the OP 4.12, with regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: a) for agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes; b) for land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes; and c) for houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where Polish law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under Polish law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard, such as support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living, etc.

The amount of compensation paid by the State Treasury or the local government entity, respectively, is determined by the investor and the current owner, holder of perpetual usufruct or other legal holder through negotiations based on a valuation conducted by a certified real estate and assets valuation committee/expert appointed by PIU. As stated above, in all cases the process should result, at least, in compensation at replacement value.

Should the investment concern garden allotments established pursuant to the Act on Family Garden Allotments, the investor shall:

- pay the garden allotment holders compensation for the plants, assets and objects belonging to the allotment holders and located in the allotment;
- pay the garden allotment holders' association compensation for assets, buildings and structures located in the family allotment for the purpose of shared use by the allotment users and ensuring the proper functioning of the allotment;
- secure replacement real property for the purpose of restoration of the family allotment.

The amount of compensation in the case of flood protection measures is determined according to the state of the real property as of the day of the investment realisation permit issued by the body of first instance and according to the real property's value as of the day on which the amount of compensation is determined; which is also the cut-off date after which no further occupation or improvements on the land is not eligible

for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Compensation is subject to indexation as of the day of payment according to the principles applicable in the case of return of expropriated property.

5.4.2 Real property valuation

The amount of compensation is determined on the basis of the market value of the real property. While ascertaining the market value of the real property, the following factors in particular are taken into consideration: its type, location, use and zoning, existing technical infrastructure, overall condition and current market prices. Should the change of zoning and land use for the purpose of the investment decrease the real property's value, its market value will be ascertained according to pre-rezoning and pre-project use. If the data from the local or regional real property market allow the valuer to ascertain the market value of the property, they should apply one of the market approaches, i.e. the sales comparison approach, the income capitalisation approach or the combined approach. Should the zoning in accordance with the purpose of the investment increase the real property's value, its market value is ascertained according to the alternative use resulting from the new zoning. If the data from the local or regional real property market does not allow the valuer to ascertain the market value of the property, they should ascertain the replacement value of the real property on the basis of the cost approach.

Should the current owner or holder of perpetual usufruct rights of the affected property agrees to deliver the property and vacate the premises within 30 days the amount of compensation is increased by 5% of the value of the real property or of the value of the title to perpetual usufruct.

5.4.3 Valuation of Movable Assets

Movable assets will also be compensated in cases where: a) they are not fit for the purposes of the new location and/or b) the affected persons will no longer use it as a result of the resettlement (e.g. moving from a rural to an urban dwelling). The valuer appraises movable assets (e.g. machines and appliances) on the basis of the following data: brand, model and type, year of production, producer, place and date of production, as well as other data necessary to identify the object.

The book value of such movable assets may increase or decrease in the process of valuation. The causes of the decrease may be in particular technical (wear and tear), functional (modifications in terms of material or construction) or economic (lack of particular material or workforce, changes in legal provisions, decreased demand). The valuer shall apply the cost approach or the sales comparison approach. In this case the replacement value applies and must allow to allow for the object to continue providing the service it provided pre-project.

5.4.4 Valuation of plants and crops

The valuation of tree stand or tree cover, if the tree stand includes usable resources, it will involve the valuation of timber in the tree stand. If the tree stand includes no usable resources or if the value of timber

is exceeded by the costs of reforestation and maintenance of the tree stand, the valuation concerns the costs of reforestation and maintenance of the tree stand until the day of expropriation.

The valuation of fields of perennial plants involves the valuation of the costs of establishing the field and its maintenance until the first crop as well as of the lost profit in the period from the day of expropriation until the completion of the full yield. The aggregate of costs and the value of lost profits are reduced by the sum of the yearly depreciation charge resulting from the period of using the field from the first year of yield until the day of expropriation. The valuation of crops, cultivation and other yields of annual plants involves the valuation of the expected yield according to the current market prices, reduced by the value of necessary expenditures related to the harvest of the crops.

5.4.5 Valuation of the remaining assets

The remaining assets related to real property are civil profits, that is profits from real property gained on the basis of a legal relationship. When valuing rights under contracts (including the rights of lease, usufruct, tenancy, lending and life annuity) and their impact on the real property, the valuer may in particular consider the following elements:

- type, nature, scope and duration of the contract,
- relevant provisions of the law,
- form of payment of consideration,
- type and amount of other payments,
- method and dates of payment of rent and other payments,
- rights and obligations arising out of contracts,
- the parties' claims related to the settlement of expenditures on the real property, and
- available information concerning the valuated real property and the particular section of the market involving obligations.

5.5 Eligibility criteria and catalogue of beneficiaries

5.5.1 Eligibility

Each Project Implementation Unit (PIU) must follow the eligibility criteria of affected persons for compensation and other assistance in connection with the expropriations described in this Framework which is based on Polish regulations and the WB OP 4.12. This criteria must be included in each RAP required for the subprojects and it must be disclosed through consultations with individual PAPs, households, leaders of the local communities and, where appropriate, NGOs.

According to the policy of the World Bank, the following two groups of people are eligible for compensation and assistance in connection with land acquisition resulting in loss of assets and economic and/or physical displacement:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons under paragraph (a) or (b) above should receive compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons under paragraph (c) should be provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Thus the lack of a title in land as such should not preclude the eligibility for compensation or other assistance offered in connection with the acquisition of land.

It ought to be noted that persons who have no title in land are few. Moreover, persons who use land without a title are aware of the illegality of their actions and of the fact that the property may return to the rightful owner at any time and without financial compensation. However it should be noted, that It is allowed to apply nonfinancial supporting measures, like in the case of people holding legal title to the real estate. The following sections determine the categories of adverse impact on PAPs, the categories of PAPs and the eligibility criteria for each category. In addition, the rights of each category of PAPs have been set forth. Principally the central eligibility criterion is the location of the PAPs' real property or other goods within the area of the Project prior to the cut-off date, which is determined following the completion of the census. Particular attention ought to be paid to the verification of claims which might result in harm to particularly vulnerable groups of PAPs. In the case of any doubt, local authorities or leaders of the local community ought to be consulted.

Eligible for compensation are persons present in the area of the project's implementation before the cut-off date, unless it is proven that the owners of real property in the area or the farmers who have their crops in the area have already received adequate compensation, according the rules of OP 4.12. The cut-off date will be communicated to the public through direct mail to those affected, flyers and posters in local municipality, website, newspaper advertisement, site notice).

The following groups of PAPs are also deemed eligible for compensation or protective measures in connection with the implementation of the Project:

- a) owners and holders of perpetual usufruct rights of real property (including buildings) and owner-like possessors without legal land titles;
- b) lessees, tenants, life annuitants and other dependent possessors of real property and persons who hold real property like dependent possessors, yet without a legal title;

- c) persons who have a limited property right in the real property, such as easement, mortgage, pledge, usufruct and a cooperative member's ownership right to premises, as well as persons who exercise such rights in real property without a legal title;
- d) owners of crops, plants, structures and other constructions attached to the land;
- e) PAPs who lose their income, workplace, pay or ability to carry out business activity as a result of Project-related land requirements.

Eligibility for compensation shall be limited by the cut-off date determined for each task separately and approved by the World Bank. The cut-off date shall be set on the day when the census is finalized and shall be publicly announced. While determining the cut-off date, it ought to be taken into consideration that under Polish law PAPs who have legal titles in the expropriated real properties are entitled to compensation in the form of monies or according to the rule "land for land" under the condition that they held these legal titles on the day on which the investor submitted the application for the investment realisation permit.

Again, persons who possess real property in the project's area, yet whose current place of residence or location cannot be known remain eligible for compensation. Therefore all possible and legally permissible measures shall be taken in order to ascertain their location to offer them compensation. Should it be impossible to ascertain their location, the compensation will be placed in a special account (i.e. escrow), whence it can be retrieved by the entitled person at any time.

5.5.2 Entitlements

Project-affected people will be entitled to receive compensation and additional assistance according to the following principles:

- legal possessors of real property in the project's area shall receive full compensation with due account of the rule "land for land";
- lessees, tenants, life annuitants and other dependent possessors of real property in the project's area shall receive full compensation for the loss of these rights;
- possessors of limited property rights in real property in the project's area shall receive full compensation for the loss of these rights;
- owners of crops, plants, structures and other constructions attached to the land shall receive compensation for the crops, plants, structures and constructions;
- residents of houses and flats subject to Resettlement shall receive compensation according to the rules specified above as well as assistance in the Resettlement, adequate access to social infrastructure and, if necessary, a package of individually selected protective measures;
- PAPs who lose their income, pay or ability to carry out business activity shall receive adequate compensation and, if necessary, a package of individually selected protective measures;
- illegal possessors of real property in the project's area who have no legal title and no expectant right to obtain a legal title in the property shall receive no compensation for the expropriation from the real property, as that is not possible under Polish law. Yet these persons shall receive compensation

for plants and constructions owned by them and, if necessary, a package of assistance required to improve, or at least restore, living conditions and livelihood.

PAP will be entitled to receive compensation for the following categories of effects/losses:

- **Permanent loss of land:** – where possible and where PAP express such a will, the loss will be compensated in the form of “land for land” by way of granting the real property of a similar value, location and functions as the expropriated real property. If finding a real property that meets the criteria of adequate compensation is not possible, PAP will not express an intention to receive compensation in the form of “land for land”, or if only a small part of the plot is subject to attachment, the compensation will be paid in cash and will correspond to the market value of the expropriated real property or any part thereof. In addition, for the immediate release of the property it will be possible to increase the compensation by an amount corresponding to 5% of the value of the expropriated property under the terms of the Special Flood Act. PAP not being owners or holders of perpetual usufruct rights, but having legal title to the property will receive compensation corresponding to the value of the expropriated rights. At the request of PAP, the investor takes over the real property in its entirety and compensate for the acquisition of the property according to the aforementioned principles. Any and all transaction costs, including taxes related to the granting of compensation for expropriation, will be covered by the investor. PAP who possesses properties within the area covered by the project without any legal title (illegally) shall not be granted any compensation for the expropriation of the land. However, they will receive compensation for plants, plantings and structures belonging to them and, if necessary, the package of assistance required to improve, or at least restore, living conditions and livelihood.
- **Permanent restriction of land use** as a rule, it will be compensated in cash, taking into account the loss of the market value of the real property. Depending on the case, specially selected protective measures will also be offered. At the request of PAP, the property, where permanent restriction of use of real property for project purposes is to occur, is expropriated and PAP will receive compensation under the terms applicable to the permanent loss of the property;
- **Residential buildings** – compensation will be carried out on the same basis as for permanent loss of the property. In addition, the relocated PAP will receive an additional payment in the amount of PLN 10 000. Depending on the case, such people can opt to receive replacement residential accommodation by the Investor. As for squatters, they are not entitled to compensation for land, however, in certain cases the investor will grant them adequate replacement accommodation. Such persons will be offered a package of protective measures, including assistance in finding their place of residence, and if they are unemployed or addicted, they will be offered actions supporting their position in the labour market and they will receive a proposal of appropriate treatment;
- **Buildings and non-residential structures (stables, fences, technical infrastructure)** – as a rule, owners and users of these buildings and structures are compensated on the basis applicable to the permanent loss of property. Within the framework of the protective measures the investor will

propose the reconstruction of infrastructure networks - and where appropriate - of structures and buildings at the expense of investor. In addition, in the case of local government units which have implemented or are implementing the affected buildings and structures by use of funds from the budget of the European Union or other foreign sources, financial compensation will be increased by the amount of the refundable funds of co-financing together with accrued interest;

- **Loss of crops** will be compensated to the benefit of PAPs in cash, taking into account the costs of making and maintenance of plantings, as well as the value of lost fruits in the period from the date of expropriation until the end of the full yield;
- **Loss of tree stand** will be compensated on the basis applicable to the loss of plantings. Depending on the case, compensation may also be made according to the estimate of the value of wood that could be obtained;
- **Impact on enterprises** will be compensated in cash by compensation for the damage actually incurred by an enterprise and a profit lost as a result of the Project. Billing and accounting documents or corporate income tax returns should be the grounds for the determination of such values. Should employees lose their work, they will receive unemployment benefits. Both employees as well as contractors working under civil-law contracts, in case of loss of earning capacity, will receive free-of-charge health insurance, assistance in search for work and help in the form of retraining vocational training aimed at finding new employment;
- **Loss or limitation in access to the social infrastructure (e.g. parks)** will be compensated as much as possible by restoring the infrastructure in the new appropriately located site. In the absence of possibility or the lack of the need to restore the infrastructure in the new site, PAP will have access to existing social infrastructure;
- **Cost of moving to a new location** - in order to cover the costs of household resettlement, PAPs will receive the amount of PLN 10 000. They will also be offered the package of protective measures including, if necessary, assistance in search for the transport company and coverage of transport costs exceeding the amount of PLN 10 000;
- **Vulnerable groups will** be covered by protective measures specially adjusted to their needs (schedule of measures' implementation in this field will be determined individually). With reference to children and school teenagers, the assistance will cover help in finding a new resettlement site which will enable them to continue education in the current school; the same rule applies for children attending nurseries and kindergartens. The elderly will be relocated to places devoid of architectural barriers which hinder movement and have equal or better access to health care, and which at the same time make it possible for the elderly to preserve their existing habits and lifestyle. The poor will be offered assistance in obtaining additional institutional support from government agencies, local government units and from non-governmental organisations competent in the scope of their problems;

- **Temporary loss of land** will be compensated in cash through the payment of monthly amounts corresponding to market prices of tenancy or lease of the real property. Moreover, in the case when due to the temporary occupation of the property PAP incur a loss; such a loss will be separately compensated according to the aforementioned principles. After the completion of implementation activities, all properties will be restored to their original state;

Damage to houses, buildings and structures due to construction works (e.g. vibration, accidents, etc) will be compensated according to their nature in order to make the restoration of the full substance of the affected object or the purchase of a new one possible. Depending on the situation, appropriate rules for the payment of compensation to the above influences will be applied.

5.5.3 Matrix of Compensation Measures

Impact / damages	Elegibility	Compensation / Solution
	Legal land owners and owner-like possessors of properties that can receive title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Land for land” compensation, • If “land for land” compensation is not feasible or not wanted then cash compensation for replacement value of land, • Coverage for all transactional costs, • Coverage for move’s costs, • Support in moving.
Permanent loss of land	Vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement to a location not affecting the availability to the previous school, • Eventual support in finding a settlement site with a similar availability to the school, as in case of the expropriated site, • Resettlement to a location with equal or easier access to medical care, as in case of expropriated household, eventual support in finding a household with such a location, • Resettlement to a location without architectural barriers or support in finding a proper house, • Support in obtaining additional institutional support for the purpose of improving living conditions, • Resettlement to a location with equal or easier access to medical care, as in case of expropriated household, eventual support in finding a household with such a location, • Resettlement to a location without architectural barriers or support in finding a proper house, • Resettlement to a location allowing for keeping the previous lifestyle or support in finding a household with such a location.
	Holder of usufruct rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of usufruct right, • Help in receiving a new usufruct right in similar land.

Impact / damages	Elegibility	Compensation / Solution
Permanent limitation in using properties	Leaseholders, users of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for losses incurred due to the termination of the contract, • Coverage for all transactional costs.
	Illegal possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for value of land.
	Holders of easement, mortgage, lien upon properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for loss of right, • For land easement holders – support in finding a solution allowing for using their property (holding the expropriated property), for example in establishing another right of way, • Coverage for all transactional costs.
	Illegal easement holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For illegal easement holders - support in finding a solution allowing for using their property (holding the expropriated property).
Permanent limitation in using properties	Legal land owners and owner-like possessors of properties that can receive title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for losses caused by the limitation, • Coverage for transactional costs, • Proposing an institutional support and advising in the scope of possibilities of other use for properties.
Permanent limitation in using properties	Holder of usufruct rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of right.
	Illegal holders of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing an institutional support and advising in the scope of possibilities of other use for properties.
	Leaseholders, legal users of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation caused by limitation, • Coverage for transactional costs, • Proposing an institutional support and advising in the scope of possibilities of other use for properties.
	Easement holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in finding a solution allowing for using their property (holding the expropriated property), • Cash compensation for losses caused by limitation of use, • Coverage for transactional costs.
	Illegal easement holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in finding a solution allowing for using their property (holding the expropriated property)

Impact / damages	Elegibility	Compensation / Solution
Residential buildings	Legal owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Land for land” compensation, • If “land for land” compensation is not feasible or not wanted then cash compensation for lost land, • Coverage for all transactional costs, • Coverage for costs associated with resettlement process, • Support in finding resettlement site or assurance of an apartment by the investor, • Institutional and social support for resettled people.
	Illegal possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in legalizing property, if possible, to compensate as legal owner, • Assistance and resources to find new adequate residence, • Support in finding resettlement site or assurance of an apartment by the investor, • Institutional and social support for resettled people.
	Leaseholders, tenants, users of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for loss of the right, • Coverage for all transactional costs, • Coverage for costs associated with resettlement process, • In case of cash compensation – support in finding settlement site or assurance of an apartment by the investor, • Institutional and social support for resettled people.
	Illegal squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in legalizing property, if possible, to compensate as legal owner, • Assistance and resources to find new adequate residence • Support in finding resettlement site or assurance of an apartment by the investor, • Institutional and social support for resettled people.
Residential buildings	Holders of easement, mortgage, lien upon properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for loss of right, • Coverage for transactional costs, • For possessors of right of habitation: support in finding settlement site or assurance of an apartment by the investor, • Institutional and social support for resettled people.

Impact / damages	Elegibility	Compensation / Solution
Non-residential buildings and struct.(stables, fences, technical infrastructure, etc.)	Owners, perpetual users, owner- like holders of buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement value for lost assets, • Replacement or reconstruction of lost asset, • Establishing methods for demolition and redevelopment with the owner / user of the network and facilities, • Handing over the redeveloped network and facilities to their previous owner/user.
	Holders of usufruct rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement value for lost assets, • Replacement or reconstruction of lost asset.
	Illegal squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement value for lost assets, • Replacement or reconstruction of lost asset.
	Leaseholders, tenants, users of buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement value for lost assets • Replacement or reconstruction of lost asset.
Loss of plants	Owners, owner- like possessors of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, including costs for arranging and curing of the planting and for lost crops, • Allowing for collection of crops,
	Holders of usufruct rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, including costs for arranging and curing of the planting and for lost crops, • Allowing for collection of crops.
	Leaseholders, tenants, users of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, including costs for arranging and curing of the planting and for lost crops, • Allowing for collection of crops.
	Illegal squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing for collection of crops.
Loss of trees	Owners, owner- like possessors of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, including costs for arranging and curing of trees and for lost crops, if necessary.
	Holders of usufruct rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, including costs for arranging and curing of trees and for lost crops, if necessary.
	Leaseholders, tenants, users of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, including costs for arranging and curing of trees and for lost crops, if necessary.
	Illegal possessors of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing for cutting of trees and for collection of crops, if necessary.

Impact / damages	Elegibility	Compensation / Solution
Impact on business and employment due to land acquisition	Sole traders	Cash compensation for lost income during the period of transition, Institutional support for people closing their business, "Land for land" compensation under conditions allowing for continuing, agricultural / orchard business or cash compensation, Cash compensation allowing for undertaking agricultural / orchard business, actions within a new property.
	Non-governmental organizations	"Land for land" compensation or cash compensation, Awarding cash compensation in an amount allowing for undertaking actions within a new property.
	Micro- enterprise (employing up to 10 employees)	"Land for land" compensation under conditions allowing for continuing business or cash compensation, Cash compensation allowing for undertaking business actions within a new property.
		Cash compensation, Institutional support for people liquidating their business.
		"Land for land" compensation under conditions allowing for continuing agricultural / orchard business or cash compensation, Cash compensation allowing for undertaking agricultural / orchard actions within a new property.
	Small enterprises (employing from 10 to 50 employees)	Cash compensation.
	People working under civil-law contracts	Awarding entrepreneurs with compensation allowing for maintaining the highest possible number of work places, Institutional and social support for unemployed people.
	People working under employment contracts	Awarding entrepreneurs with compensation allowing for maintaining the highest possible number of work places, Institutional and social support for unemployed people.
Loss of or limited access to social facilities	All PAP living in the area covered with project implementation effects	Reproduction of social facilities within another area, If reproduction of facilities within another area is not feasible or groundless, then assure the access to the existing social facilities.
		Temporary assurance of recreational sites.
Community Assets	Community	Reconstruction or replacement of the lost structure in consultation with community.

Impact / damages	Elegibility	Compensation / Solution
Temporary acquisition of properties	Owners, perpetual users, owner-like possessors of properties	Cash compensation, Reinstate the property to its previous status.
	Illegal possessors of properties	Reinstate the property to its previous status.
	Leaseholders, users of properties	Cash compensation, Reinstate the property to its previous status.

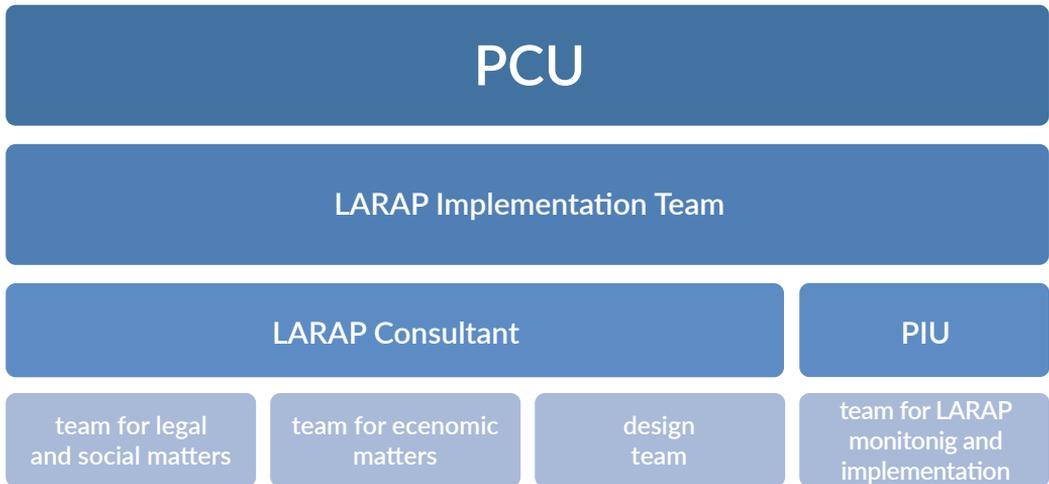
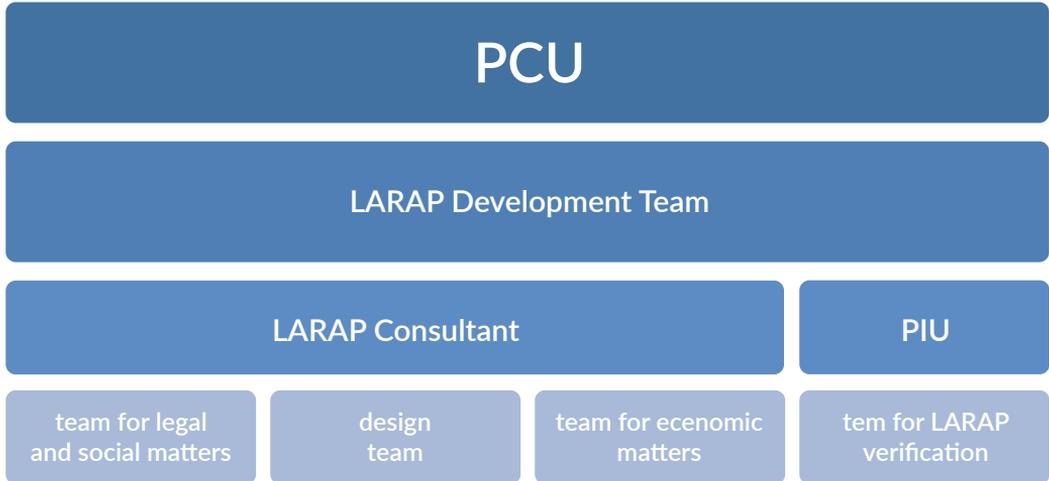
5.6 Development of resettlement plans (RAP)

5.6.1 Institutional structure and implementation team RAP

PCU provides support and conducts some preparation activities, but Project Implementing Units (PIU) in RZGW and ZMiUW will be responsible, among others, for the preparation of the entire investment process, including RAP, formal and legal documents related to the undertaking implementation (including obtaining the necessary permits and administrative decisions), preparation and tendering for work and services, entering into contracts for work and services, monitoring progress in implementation, financial management and accounting, preparation of necessary reports for monitoring the implementation, and coordination of the work of all services involved in the preparation and implementation of the undertaking to its final implementation, settlement and commissioning. PCU will have the task of coordinating these activities carried out by the PIU.

In order to effectively prepare and implement RAP there will be separate organisational cells established within PIU to handle RAP verification, and then to implement and perform it. In the process of RAP development and performance, PIU will be supported by a Consultant selected in line with the relevant procedure of the World Bank.

The Consultant will support PIU at all stages of RAP- related work – from its development to completion and settlement. In order to effectively support PIU, it will be necessary to establish a project team in the Consultant structure along with a team for legal and social matters and a team handling economic matters. The institutional structure of the RAP implementation and performance is presented on the graphs below. They take into account the PCU role as an entity coordinating the development of RAP documents, their implementation and their submission to the World Bank.



5.6.2 The process of RAP development and approval

DEVELOPMENT OF RAP			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
1	Preliminary social impact estimation	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
2	Determination of the final scope of expropriation and development of a construction plan	RAP Consultant - design team	
3	Development of a socio-economic study (census and baseline)	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	
4	Determination of coordination framework for RAP implementation with relevant government administration bodies		PIU – team for RAP verification
5	Collection of written and graphic extracts from land and building register and from spatial management plans	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
6	Preliminary social impact assessment	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	
7	Estimation of loss and damage as well as replacement value thereof in line with the relevant regulations	RAP Consultant - team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
8	Verification and update of collected materials, impact analyses and economic analyses (Detailed Measurement Survey)	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification

DEVELOPMENT OF RAP			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
9	Development of RAP project	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
10	RAP public consultations	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
11	Introduction of changes into the construction plan as a result of the consultations with the public	RAP Consultant - design team	PIU – team for RAP verification
12	In the scope resulting from taking into consideration comments and motions to RAP - verification and update of collected materials, impact analyses and economic analyses	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
13	In the scope resulting from taking into consideration comments and motions to RAP - introduction of changes to RAP	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
14	Submission of RAP to the World Bank	JRP – team for RAP verification; coordinated by PCU	PCU
15	World Bank's no objection	WB	
16	Publishing of RAP locally (Note: The RAP will also be disclosed in the WB's website)		PIU – team for RAP verification

RAP IMPLEMENTATION			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
1	Determination of a detailed RAP implementation schedule	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
2	Filing motions for Building Permit		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
3	Informing persons affected by the undertaking about the possibilities of compensation and buyout of real properties which are not planned to be taken up by the investment		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
4	Processing of the motions to buy the real properties under BP and - respectively - update of the construction plan and update of RAP	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters, design team	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
5	PIU's acquisition of real property that will be handed over as replacement	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
6	Obtaining of BP		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
7	Informing the persons affected by the project implementation about obtaining of BP, its ratifications and the investor's planned actions		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
8	Appraisal of real property by independent and objective auditors, in line with the law in force, and appraisal verification	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
7	Delivery of the appraisal studies to the expropriated persons and performance of negotiations	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
8	Should negotiations fail – obtaining a decision from the province governor on compensation		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
9	Payment of compensation or handover of replacement property, commencement of other compensation and protection measures stipulated in RAP		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation

RAP IMPLEMENTATION			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
10	Physical takeover of expropriated property and commencement of work		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
11	Evaluation of RAP implementation	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
12	Evaluation of RAP	Independent external auditor	
CYCLIC TASKS			
Step	Action	Responsibility	
1	Internal permanent monitoring of RAP implementation (bi-annual monitoring table)	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation Coordinated by PCU
2	Reporting to the World Bank	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
3	Permanent coordination with the bodies of state and local government administration		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
4	Permanent communication with the persons affected by the project implementation	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
POST-IMPLEMENTATION TASKS			
Step	Action	Responsibility	
1	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Independent external auditor	
2	Reporting to the World Bank	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
3	Permanent coordination with the bodies of state and local government administration		PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation
4	Permanent communication with the persons affected by the project implementation	RAP Consultant - team for legal and social matters	PIU - team for RAP monitoring and implementation

5.6.3 Criteria and process of real property inventory

Inventory will be taken on the real property situated in the area of the project implementation and the property whose owners applied for buyout on the grounds that they lost the possibility to use the property as usual due to the implementation of the project. The real property will be inventoried for both temporary and permanent occupation.

Before inventory commences, data on the real property will be obtained from the land and mortgage register and the real property cadastre (register of land and buildings). A land and mortgage register is maintained separately for each real property, while the basis for marking thereof is the data in the cadastre.

The data from the register of land and buildings include the following information:

- 1) about lands – their location, boundaries, area surfaces, types of arable land and soil classes, marking of the land registry or collections of documents, if they are maintained for the property comprising the land in question
- 2) about buildings – their location, purpose, utility functions, general technical data;
- 3) about premises – their location, utility functions and floor space.

The register of land and building also indicates the owner (and the owner's place of residence). Also information about entry into the register of monuments and about property value is included.

Having obtained the data from the land and mortgage register, from the register of land and buildings as well as from BP, the inventory of the factual property condition will be performed. The real property condition will be assessed based on the level of management, legal status, technical and utility condition, amount of available technical infrastructure devices.

The current real property classification will be established on the basis of the local spatial plan, or, if none exists, on the basis of the study of conditions and directions of spatial development for the municipality, or on the basis of a planning permission. Should no study or permission be available, the actual method of the real property utilisation will be taken into account. Moreover, the condition of the real property surroundings will be taken into account, including the size, features and degree of urbanisation of the town where the real property is located. Such inventory will be required to establish the real property value by the appraiser.

On the basis of the appraiser's opinion the amount of compensation will be established which should correspond to the real property market value, i.e. the value obtainable on the market. If the data from the local and regional market are insufficient to determine the real property market value, then the value will be determined in the cost approach, i.e. based on the costs of its replacement less the real property wear value. In applying this valuation to meet the replacement cost criteria, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

5.6.4 Criteria and process of census and socio-economic studies for the purpose of RAP

The resettlement plan should be based on the up-to-date information about the anticipated scale and type of Project impacts on the public involved (affected by the Project implementation), and in particular – the affected population. Therefore, for the purpose of accurate forecasting of such impact and for the purpose of determining the adequate and effective compensation, protection and – where applicable – preventive measures (as regards the impact on the public involved), it will be necessary to carry out socio-economic studies.

The studies should allow one to describe the standard features of the resettled households. In addition, such studies are to provide the following information:

- exact size of resettlement;
- full information about the basis of population affected by the Project impact, including their sources of income from agricultural and non-agricultural activity;
- determination which groups within the population will be affected by the total or partial loss of property;
- indication which public and social infrastructure will be affected by the Project impact;
- determination of formal and informal organisations (such as local organisations, religious associations, etc.) that may be involved in the development and implementation of resettlement plans;
- attitude of the people affected by the impact of the Project to proposed resettlement options.

Therefore the socio-economic study will be divided into two parts. The first part is to recognise the economic and social situation of PAP in detail. It will comprise Project-affected people (PAP), i.e. persons residing, owning land, or companies in the investment area or its vicinity. The questionnaire comprising parts 1, 2, and 3 will be performed by pollsters, during direct interviews with household members.

The second part of the survey will cover the local communities among which households will be randomly chosen; the household will be sent part 2 and 3 of the questionnaire with a reply paid envelope. Given the low reply rate of mail questionnaires, the number of the questionnaires in question will be three times higher than the size of the representative research sample.

5.6.5 Consultations with the public

The undertakings resulting in physical or economic resettlement must include consultations with those affected and other stakeholders. Consultations held at the earliest possible stage will help determine the expectations related to the project implementation and the benefits thereof. Consultations also offer the opportunity to negotiate contents of the compensation package, eligibility criteria for receiving compensation, scope of assistance during resettlements and optimum time of their execution. Consultations for the purpose of RAP development and implementation are obligatory.

Steps:

1. Draft RAP reviewed by the WB is disclosed for informing public consultation, focusing on those directly affected
2. Draft RAP updated to reflect results from consultation and including a section summarizing the main issues and responses sent to PCU for review.
3. PCU sends to WB for No Objection and disclosure in Poland and in WB website (both in English and Polish)

5.6.6 Stakeholder Engagement

The flow of information between the investor and the stakeholders is essential to ensure high efficiency of public consultation and community involvement in the project, and thus – it is essential for achieving the objectives of the resettlement plan.

For this reason, the investor should take action to identify the stakeholders (see above), and then perform the information process with the following steps:

- Informing the local authorities, community leaders and local community organisations about the planned project as early as possible, along with asking them to further disseminate the information,
- Presentation of all project managers and people who will be in constant contact with the community remaining within the expected impact of the project and of mitigation measures,
- Development of an illustrated newsletter with information about the resettlement, containing details on eligibility criteria, rates of compensation, other rights, as well as presenting the time frame to implement the plan and the relevant procedures.
- Development and regular publishing of information about the issue of resettlement.

Informing the public remaining within the impact of the project about their rights and obligations is crucial for the successful implementation of the plan. Transmitted information must be accessible and understandable for the intended recipients. If necessary, they should be translated into local dialects and languages spoken in the area and disseminated via the available media, both for literate and illiterate recipients (radio, TV, announcements, newspapers, leaflets). One should also take into account the vulnerable groups that do not have access to public media and information exchange.

5.6.7 Participation of the public in the Project development and implementation

It is the investor's obligation to initiate the series of consultations with stakeholders throughout the entire time of development and implementation of the resettlement plan. The purpose of the consultation is to provide stakeholders with information about the project and its impacts, as well as providing them with the opportunity to express their concerns about the project and to propose alternatives, which are favourable from their point of view.

The consultations should involve persons representing the investor, project managers, competent authorities,

and members of both resettled and hosting communities, and if considered necessary, representatives of relevant local NGOs. The talks should concentrate on the project effects and on the measures that could help mitigate them. The focus should be on common concerns related to the implementation of the project, with particular emphasis placed on vulnerable groups.

These concerns should be addressed in the resettlement plan. The aim of consultations should be to provide opportunities for participation of all people affected by the project, particularly with regard to the following areas:

- Alternative paths to implement the project;
- Investment impact assessment;
- Resettlement strategy;
- Compensation rates and eligibility criteria for requesting compensation;
- Selection of the target area and time of resettlement;
- Development of possibilities and initiatives;
- Development of compensation procedures and complaint processing procedures, and
- Development of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the impact of the plan implementation, including the implementation of corrective measures.

Regular consultations with stakeholders will allow one to monitor the effectiveness of the compensation package implementation under the resettlement plan as well as of the efforts made to restore means of support, etc. Depending on the investment size and scope the investor may appoint a specialist in charge of liaising with the public and assign to him or her a budget to manage the process of public consultations. An alternative solution is to engage a recognised NGO to perform this function. In each case the investor must make sure that the public remaining within the project impact range is informed about the project and the possibility to obtain compensation due to its implementation. Moreover, project managers should document the flow of information and activities with respect to public consultations. The documentation should allow one to identify the consultees, the subject matter of the talks and their outcome.

5.6.8 Grievance redress mechanism

Objections and comments to the resettlement plan and any reservations with respect to the implementation of resettlement in accordance with the Polish law are classified as complaints and motions. They are decided in a formal procedure stipulated in the CAP. The CAP has been in force in Poland, with some modifications, since 1960. Therefore, citizens and businesses expect from the authorities and other entities obliged to apply the provisions of the CAP that they will examine their comments and motions and provide a response in accordance with the provisions of CAP. In order to supplement the legislation regulations, it is planned that a person will be appointed within the RAP implementation and monitoring unit in PIU responsible for handling public consultations, resolving disputes and communicating information.

Everyone has the right to file a complaint or motion. Filing complaints or motions is not subject to fees. Furthermore, in accordance with the regulations, the person filing a complaint or request may not be exposed

to any damage or allegation on account of such submission. Complaints and motions may be filed in writing, orally or in an electronic form. They may be filed at the body's headquarters or sent by snail mail. If the complaint and a motion are filed with the wrong body, the body is obliged to send the complaint or the motion to the competent body that will consider them.

Depending on the type of investment and the expected range of expropriation, there will also be a consultation point established at the investment venue. There the persons affected by the project implementation can obtain information about the project and its implementation. Complaints and motions may be filed there too. Complaints and motions will be archived in a separate register, with the dates of their submission, dates of providing answers, and the method of resolving.

If processing of a complaint or motion requires a prior review and clarification of the matter, other materials will be collected, research analyses will be performed, etc.

A complaint or a motion will be dealt with immediately, which entails the obligation to communicate to a party, without delay, the official notice on how the complaint or motion has been dealt with. Such a notice should include the data of the unit that sent it, an indication of how the complaint was handled and a signature with the name and position of the person authorised to deal with the complaint or motion. Notice of refusal to settle a complaint or motion must exhaustively explain the applicable rules and the facts on the grounds of which refusal was based.

In particularly complex cases, as well as in cases where the examination of the complaint or motion requires changing RAP, the term allowed for answering a complaint or motion will be extended to 30 days. If the term is too short, the party will be notified of the cause for not receiving the reply to the party's complaint or motion on time; also the term for providing such an answer should be stated.

Comments and motions made by the parties during the RAP public consultation will be processed in accordance with the above-mentioned procedure.

Reservations submitted by the Parties at the stage of negotiations after the BP issuance will be archived in the minutes of negotiation meetings. Minutes and other documents sent to one another by the parties during the negotiations, if no agreement concerning the compensation is reached, will be submitted to the competent province governor. On the basis of the documents and the appraisal study the decision on compensation will be issued.

Should the parties be dissatisfied with the decision issued by the province governor, they will have the right to appeal to the minister competent for construction. All statements, motions and evidence submitted in the proceedings before the minister responsible for construction will need to be taken into account when issuing the decision on compensation.

Should the parties be dissatisfied with the minister's decision, they will have the right to appeal to the Regional Administrative Court. The RAC will examine whether the province governor and minister conducted the proceedings in an appropriate and fair manner – also with respect to taking into consideration the observations, conclusions and evidence submitted by the parties to proceedings. In case the decision by RAC is unsatisfactory to the parties, each of them has the right to file a complaint in cassation to the Supreme Administrative Court (SAC). The SAC will examine not only the correctness and legality of the proceedings conducted by the province governor and the minister, but also the decision made by the RAC.

5.6.9 Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation

The primary objective of RAP is to ensure that the situation of people affected by the effects of the project is improved or at least that their social and material level before the project implementation is restored. Properly implemented RAP should ensure that this objective will be achieved. Therefore, it is necessary to design a RAP monitoring system, taking into account the specific social impacts of the planned project and the effectiveness of compensatory and shielding measures. Proper implementation requires cooperation between RAP Consultant and PIU. Hence, these individuals should also be closely involved in the RAP monitoring process.

Monitoring is a continuous process of data collection, which should then be analyzed to provide a basis for assessing the level of RAP implementation. The purpose of RAP monitoring is not only to acquire knowledge as to its actual implementation. Current knowledge on the RAP implementation allows you to provide relevant information to people affected by the project, which contributes to reducing uncertainty and allows them to plan their daily activities. It also allows for early risk identification and implementing the methods that allow for the risk elimination or at least limiting.

As part of the monitoring, the progress in acquiring the property for the purposes of the project and the payment of compensations will be evaluated.

Monitoring will be conducted by a team of Consultant and by the PIU on the basis of indicators of the amount of acquired properties and the amount and type of compensations provided. The following parameters will be closely monitored:

- the number of real estate for expropriation and expropriated;
- the number of people in need of resettlement and displaced;
- the number of real properties temporary seized (planned and achieved);
- the amount of all expenses for resettlement (planned and achieved);
- compensation paid for loss of right to real property (land and/or buildings);
- compensation paid for loss of income;
- compensation paid for other assets;
- acquired and allocated real estate;
- the extent and status of implementation of protective measures;
- the number of complaints versus number resolved.

At the level of the project-affected unit (e.g. family) that are physically or who lose agricultural land, the following indicators will be monitored and evaluated ex-post, as applicable, to ensure that the key objective of restoration, or improvement, of living conditions is met:

- Value of assets lost vs compensation received
- Pre and post displacement income;
- Pre and post agricultural productive area;
- Pre and post agricultural production;
- Pre and post residential building (area, materials, utilities, rooms);
- Pre and post displacement access to education, health and public transportation.

The parameters will be monitored on the basis of the information gathered by the Consultant, the information held by the PIU and based on interviews with people affected by the effects of the project, reported complaints and requests, business consulting activities, and consulting meetings with members of the community concerned.

Monitoring results will be presented in the monthly and quarterly reports. The quarterly report will be forwarded to the PCU, which will be responsible for coordinating and submitting reports to the World Bank in a to be agreed.

The monitoring property acquisition table is shown in Annex 5.1. It is part of a systematic monitoring of the implementation of the RAP.

The ex-post evaluation will be conducted six months after the RAP is fully implemented and its objective will be to assess and provide documented evidence that all the commitments/actions in the RAP were implemented and that each affected unit (e.g. family, individual, business) received compensation and that its living conditions have been improved, or at least restored.

5.7 RAP budget and finance implementation

All costs associated with the preparation and implementation of RAP, including compensation costs and the costs of staff and administering the RAP, as well as monitoring its implementation will be an integral part of the costs of the Project.

A special account will be established for the Project. This account will be opened by the Ministry of Finance at the NBP. Measures of loan will be transferred from the World Bank and the Special Account be converted into PLN, and then combined with other budgetary resources at the appropriate budgetary account. Then the funds will be made available in the form of the PIU budget transfers. PIU will submit monthly reports on the use of funds in accordance with the normal procedure for reporting to the budget.

6 Other Bank's policy and requirements

In addition to the requirements of the World Bank Operational Policies described in Chapters 4 and 5 in the implementation of the project it is also required compliance with other rules, including those resulting from the OP 4.37 and 7.35.

6.1 OP / BP 4.37 Safety of Dams

According to OP 4.37 (Safety of Dams) Design and construction of new dams implemented as part of a project financed by the Bank need to be supervised by experienced and competent professionals. Moreover, the borrower should adopt and implement certain dam safety measures for the design, bid tendering, construction, operation, and maintenance of the dam and associated works. The Bank distinguishes between small (normally less than 15 meters in height) and large dams (15 meters or more in height; dams that are between 10 and 15 meters in height are treated as large dams if they present special design complexities; dams under 10 meters in height are treated as large dams if they are expected to become large dams during the operation of the facility).

For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate. For large dams, the Bank requires (OP 4.37):

- reviews by an independent panel of experts (the Panel) of the investigation, design, and construction of the dam and the start of operations. The Panel consists of three or more experts, appointed by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank, with expertise in the various technical fields relevant to the safety aspects of the particular dam;
- preparation and implementation of detailed plans: a plan for construction supervision and quality assurance, an instrumentation plan, an operation and maintenance plan, and an emergency readiness plan;
- prequalification of bidders during procurement and bid tendering, and
- periodic safety inspections of the dam after completion.

Although the final selection of polders to be rehabilitated or constructed has not been made, it is known that some of the polders will include construction of dams and weirs. It is likely that at least two of the polders-reservoirs in the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley in Component 2 will include dams/embankments higher than 15 meters and with capacity over 5 million m³. Therefore, the project retained the independent Panel of Dam Experts that already exists for the on-going Odra River Basin Protection Project and is adjusting its terms of reference. The Panel of Experts has already started review of feasibility studies (where existing), conceptual designs and other available documentation. The Panel will continue working on the project for its full duration. The design of all dry polders under the project will be prepared in compliance with the Safety of Dams policy.

6.2 OP / BP OP7.5 International waterways

About 160 km of the Odra's 854 km total length is the so-called Border Odra (a sparsely populated part of the Lower Odra) which is shared by Poland and Germany. The Odra river basin measures 122,000 km², of which 90 percent lies in Polish territory, and 5 percent each in German and Czech territories. 95% of the Vistula River lies inside Polish territory while only minor portions of the upper watersheds are in the riparian countries of Slovakia, Ukraine and Belarus; thus there are no downstream externalities. Based on the Bank's operational policy on international waterways (OP7.50 Projects on International Waterways), all riparian countries to the Odra and Vistula rivers were notified. A Polish-German Government Commission for Cross-Border Cooperation is active at the ministerial level, with involvement of, on the Polish side the Voievodas, and on the German side, the Länder representatives. In parallel, the trilateral Odra River Commission addresses the technical aspects of the river issues of common interest. The Odra Commission has agreed on the technical specifications of flood protection along the Border Odra. Per the Bank requirement, the Polish government initiated in September 2014 the procedure of notification of the riparians to inform them of the project. By January 31, 2015, the stated deadline for responses, Germany, Czech Republic, Belarus and Ukraine have not submitted objections, while Slovakia sent a letter supporting the project and requested information be shared in case there would be works on the upper part of the Dunajec near the border. The project does not envision any works in that part of the sub-basin.

6.3 Gender

Given that the Project will provide flood protection to the general population in the Odra and Vistula river basins no gender-differentiated benefits and/or impacts are expected. However, surveys to be conducted as part of the project's M&E will include gender disaggregated information and analysis. Finally, the RAPs will be gender-informed and include gender-disaggregated information and specific measures aimed at ensuring effective participation of women during consultations and equal treatment. It must be noted that during the implementation of the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project no gender-differentiated resettlement impacts were found and women had a very active participation in the process.

6.4 Citizen Engagement

Citizen engagement activities through the Project will be implemented throughout the life of the Project and at multiple levels. At the broader level, the preparation of the River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and prioritization of investments will be based on multi-stakeholder consultations (e.g. national government, regional and local governments and NGOs). A national communication strategy on flood risks and their management will also be developed. At the sub-project level, the location and design of the investments will also be subject to public information and consultation through the corresponding municipalities. Additionally, the preparation of the Project's ESMF and RPF have been subjected to public disclosure

and consultations and the resulting EMPs and RAPs for each task/sub – project will be also subjected to more in-depth consultation processes and the RAPs will include robust grievance redress mechanisms. Both type of documents will be also disclosed before, during and after public discussion. More detailed explanations on it are included in chapter 4 and 5.6.5, 5.6.6, 5.6.7.

Finally, project impact monitoring will include surveys for disaggregated analysis (by gender, age, income, etc.) of flood impacts and flood protection impacts, and on citizen engagement.

7 Procurement

Procurement activities under the Project will be carried out by the PCU and eight PIUs (RZGWs, ZMiUWs, as well as IMGW-PIB) in accordance with the World Bank's Guidelines:

- Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers, dated January 2011 and revised on July 1, 2014, named as Procurement Guidelines'
- and Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers, dated January 2011 and revised on July 1, 2014, named as Consultants Guidelines,
- and the provisions stipulated in the Loan Agreement.

For contracts co-financed from European Union funds, procurement procedures will be used in accordance with the World Bank's Guidelines on Procurement, taking into account the exclusions from the application of the Act referred to in the Polish Public Procurement Law (art. 4 par. 1 point a)

There is a potential risk of delays in the implementation of the procurement procedures, especially for large civil works contracts that will require a prequalification procedure before inviting bids from the prequalified applicants. In addition, in civil works contracts there is a risk of cost overruns due to variation between orders and submission of claims.

To mitigate the procurement risks the PCU and the PIUs will implement measures agreed with the Bank which will include:

- (i) initiation of prequalification procedures as early as possible and preparation of bidding documents for the first year of the project's implementation in advance;
- (ii) conducting business outreach organized by the PCU/PIUs for the private sector on future business opportunities under the project before launching first bidding procedures;
- (iii) hiring of consultants, experienced in International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC) type of contracts, who will assist the PIUs in design and/or supervision of large civil works contracts.

The World Bank will closely supervise the Project and will review the procurement arrangements as performed by the PIUs – including contract packaging, applicable procedures, methods, and the scheduling of procurement processes – for conformity with the Loan Agreement, the proposed implementation program, and the disbursement schedule. The World Bank's prior review thresholds will be provided in the agreed Procurement Plan. The remaining procurement procedures will be subject, on a random basis, to the Bank's ex post review. One in ten contracts under the project will be subject to ex post review.

The general Procurement Plan, and the detailed Plan for the first 18 months, have been agreed by the Bank.

In accordance with the World Bank standard, the thresholds for qualification of procedures resulting from procurement values are set by the Bank in US\$. Because currencies such as EUR and PLN are used for settlements under the Project, the exchange rates of 1.3 US\$ = 1 EUR and 1 EUR = 4.16 PLN are used in estimating the value of procurements in EUR. All the thresholds in the Procurement Plan and procurement estimates are gross amounts.

7.1 Procurement threshold

Table 7. 1. Goods and Works and non-consulting services

No	Procurement Method	Method Threshold (gross cost)	Comments
1	ICB and LIB (Goods and IT Systems)	Goods > €1,500 000	
2	NCB (Goods and IT Systems)	Goods < €1,500 000	
3	ICB (Works)	Works > €15,400,000	for contracts to cost €15,400,000 equivalent or more, that are to be cofinanced by WB, CEB and EU. The bidding opportunities shall be advertised in addition to the U.N. Development Business, in the Europe Journal of Procurement and the Polish Bulletin of Procurement.
4	NCB (Works)	Works < €15,400,000	Polish procurement procedure of open tendering (POPT) according to Chapter 3, Section 1 of Polish Procurement Law or National Competitive Bidding (NCB) for contracts up to €15,400,000
5	ICB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS > €1,500 000	
6	NCB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS < €1,500 000	
7	Shopping	Works < €150 000 Goods < €80 000	
8	Direct Contracting	NA	

7.2 Procurement procedures

7.2.1 Procurement of Works

The Project would provide three distinct areas with flood management infrastructure and related measures (rehabilitation of dikes, reconstruction of embankments and polders, improvements of flood water flows, dredging works, construction of dry polder, and so on): (i) the Middle and Lower Odra; (ii) the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley, a large sub-basin of the Upper Odra; and (iii) the Upper Vistula.

The rehabilitation, reconstruction, and other large civil works will be procured through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedure, following prequalification. The Bank's recent Standard Bidding

Documents (SBD) for procurement of works will be used i.e. Standard Bidding Documents, Procurement of Works & User's Guide, April 2015.

There may be smaller value contracts, below €15,4 million per contract (gross costs), which may be procured following the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedure – following the Polish Procurement Law, and open tender procedure. However, based on experience gained by the existing PIUs under the ongoing Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project, in conducting tenders based on the Bank's SBD for procurement of works and the FIDIC type of contract used, some PIUs may choose to follow the ICB procedure for contracts below €15,4 million. However, for contracts below €15,4 million per contract, if the PIUs follow the NCB procedure allowing use of an open tender under the Polish Procurement Law, the Bank will review and agree on appropriate SBD. Sample NCB bidding documents has been already agreed by the World Bank. For very small value civil works contracts estimated to cost not more than €150,000 per contract the Shopping procedure may be used.

7.2.2 Procurement of goods and non-consulting services

The Project would further strengthen the national flood forecasting and operational capability of south Poland, through more advanced equipment and mathematical simulation models. The most recent version of the Bank's SBD for goods shall be used for all ICB above €1,5 million per contract. For contracts below €1,5 million, the Bank's sample bidding documents for goods under the NCB may be used and the shopping procedure for goods estimated to cost up to the equivalent of €80,000 per contract.

For the ICT related procurement under Component 4, the following different procurement strategies may be applied: (i) **Goods approach** – for general purpose hardware and off-the-shelves software (without customization) based on SBD for goods; (ii) **Consulting services approach** – if the hardware and packaged software content is minimal, for example, less than 20 percent of the estimated contract value, a consultancy selection procedure may be applicable with the Bank's standard request for proposal; (iii) **Single stage IT or Two Stage IT SBD** – if the procurement package combines critical goods and services elements, sophisticated hardware requiring an informed performance comparison and special training requirements, a dominating value of the software packages, extra installation and support requirements for these, software design, large-scale adaptation and/or development, requirements for the supplier to continue to operate the equipment after installation, and for contracts requiring pricing for both investment and recurrent costs (life-cycle).

Logistical services for training and workshops related to TA shall be procured as non-consulting services.

7.2.3 Consultant services

Support to the implementing agencies will consist of dedicated TA teams. The consultant services under the Project will include, among other things: TA, preparation of feasibility studies, preliminary and detailed designs, and bidding documents for civil works contracts, as well as supervision of large civil works contracts, and also carry out land acquisition and environmental studies; prepare FM documentation; and prepare all reporting.

Procurement activities will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers, dated January 2011 and revised on July 1, 2014, and the provisions stipulated in the Loan Agreement. For assignments estimated to cost €230,000 equivalent per contract, the short list may comprise entirely national consultants in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.7 of the Consultant Guidelines.

7.3 Review by the World Bank

The World Bank will review the procurement arrangements performed by the PIUs. The procurements not receiving prior review by the Bank will be subject, on a random basis, to the Bank's or Auditor's ex-post review in accordance with the procedures set forth in appendix 1 of the Procurement and Consultant Guidelines. One in ten contracts under the Project will be subject to the Bank's ex-post review. The ex-post review of procurement documents will normally be undertaken during the Bank's implementation support missions or the Bank may request for any contract at any time.

A contract whose cost estimate was below the Bank's prior review threshold indicated in the Procurement Plan shall fall under prior review if the price of the lowest evaluated bidder exceeds such threshold. All related procurement documentation already processed, including the evaluation report and recommendation for award, shall be submitted to the Bank for its prior review and no objection before the award of contract.

When, to the contrary, the price of the selected bidder falls below the prior review threshold, the prior review process shall continue. Under certain circumstances, the Bank may require to follow a prior review process for a contract below the Bank's prior review threshold in the case of a complaint it has determined to be of a serious nature. Also, when the procurement method requires change due to higher or lower cost estimates than previously assessed, for example from NCB to ICB or inversely, the Procurement Plan shall be modified and submitted to the Bank for review and no objection.

7.3.1 Goods and Works and non-consulting services. Prior and post review threshold.

Procurement Decisions subject to Prior Review by the Bank as stated in Appendix 1 to the Guidelines for Procurement: Thresholds for applicable procurement methods (not limited to the list below) are determined by the World Bank and agreed with the Borrower based on the assessment of the implementing agency's capacity.

7.3.1.1 Thresholds

Table 7.2 shows the thresholds for the individual methods of selection of contractors above which documents should be submitted for the World Bank's prior review. Such documents are submitted to the World Bank through the PCU.

Table 7.2. Thresholds above which the World Bank's prior review of documents is required.

No	Procurement Method	Method Threshold (gross cost)	Comments
1	ICB (Goods and IT Systems)	Goods > €2,800 000	All ICB above €2,8 million subject to prior review
2	NCB (Goods and IT Systems)		First contract
3	ICB (Works)	Works > €15,400 000	All ICB prior review
4	NCB (Works)		First contract
5	ICB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS > €1,500 000	All ICB above € 1,5 million subject to prior review
6	NCB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS < €1,500 000	First contract
7	Shopping	Works < €150 000 Goods < €80 000	All Shopping post review
8	Direct Contracting (DC)	Goods and Works > € 70 000	DC contracts above €70,000. All DC contracts should meet the requirements of para. 3.7 of the World Bank's Procurement Guidelines

7.3.1.2 Prior review by the Bank at the stages of procurement.

Prior review by the Bank would be at the following stages of procurement are described in table 7.3:

Table 7.3. Prior review of documents by the World Bank.

Selection Steps	No-objection by the Bank	
	Other action	Required
Draft PQD (Prequalification Document)/ Addendum, invitation to prequalify		No-objection is required
PQER (Prequalification Evaluation Report)		No-objection is required
Draft BD (Bidding Document), IFB (Invitation for Bid)/Addendum		No-objection is required
Pre-bid Minutes	Minutes are to be kept on file with the Client for Post Review.	
BER (Bid Evaluation Report) with recommendation for award		No-objection is required

Selection Steps	No-objection by the Bank	
	Other action	Required
Request for extension of the validity of the bids		First request for extension, more than 4 (four) weeks, needs no-objection. All subsequent request for extension, irrespective of the period needs no-objection.
Complaints from bidders	World Bank Review and comments for complaint and proposed response is required	
Signed contract	One conformed copy of the contract, advanced payment security and performance security (if requested) shall be furnished to the Bank promptly after its signing	

7.3.2 Consultant services

7.3.2.1 Thresholds

Selection decisions subject to Prior Review by Bank as stated in Appendix I to the Consultants Guidelines

Table 7.4. Thresholds above which the World Bank's prior review of documents is required.

No	Procurement Method	Method Threshold (gross cost)	Comments
1	Firms QCBS, FBS, LCS	Above €900 000 EURO	All draft TORs shall be subject to the Bank's prior review
2	Firms CQS	All post review	Below €230,000
3	Single Source Selection (SSS) (Firms)	Above €7 000	Each SSS contract shall meet the requirement of para. 3.8 and 3.9 of the World Bank's Consultants Guidelines
4	Individual Consultants	All post review	
5	Individual Consultants Sole – Source	Above €7 000	Justification should be provided which meets the requirements of para. 5.4 of the World Bank's Consultants Guidelines.

7.3.2.2 Prior review by the Bank at the stages of procurement.

Prior review by the Bank would be at the following stages of selection of consultants are described in table 7.5.

Table 7.5. Prior review of documents by the World Bank.

Selection Steps	No-objection by the Bank	
	Other action	Required
REOI (Request for Expression of Interest)		Procurement clearance is required
RfP (Request for Proposal) Addendum to RfP		No-objection is required
Pre-proposal Minutes	Minutes are to be kept on file with the Client for Post Review.	
Shortlist		No-objection is required
Technical Evaluation (Report)		No-objection is required
Final (combined) Evaluation Report and recommendation of the successful consultant		
First request for extension of the validity of the proposal		No-objection for is required
Negotiated Initialed Contract along with Minutes of Negotiations		No-objection for is required
Complaints from consultant	World Bank Review and comments for complaint and proposed response is required	
Signed contract	One conformed copy of the contract shall be furnished to the Bank promptly after its signing	

7.4 Procurement Plan

The general Procurement Plan, and the detailed Plan for the first 18 months, have been agreed by the World Bank. The works have been consolidated into 20 contracts and the number of large works, goods and services contracts is 36 (with Component 5). The Procurement Plan shall indicate which contracts will follow a prequalification procedure in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2.9 and 2.10 of the Guidelines.

The Procurement Plan is included in Annex 7.1

7.5 General rules for carrying out procurement by the Implementing Agencies

7.5.1 Procurement Plan

The Implementing Agencies (IAs) responsible for contracts will submit proposed updates of the Procurement Plan at least once a year, however not later than December 15 of each year of Project implementation. PCU is responsible for coordinating the update. In the case of any change in the Procurement Plan, the Implementing Agency is obliged to submit its proposed update to the Project Coordination Unit each time before starting a procurement process.

Each update or modification of the Procurement Plan requires the World Bank's review and its "no objection". Original PP and its subsequent updates will be published on the Bank's external website. Procurement Plan dated on July 30, 2015 was accepted by the World Bank on August 18, 2015 and was published on the Bank's website.

7.5.2 Bidding documents

Bidding documents subject to the World Bank's prior review, after their review and approval by the Implementing Agency, should be submitted to the Project Coordination Unit in order to verify and furnish them to the World Bank for its review and "no objection" or for its comments and proposals of changes. The contents of bidding documentation should comply with the World Bank's Guidelines and bidding documents should be submitted in Polish and English, but for NCB bidding documents may be prepared in Polish only.

Bidding documents that are not subject to the World Bank's prior review should be submitted to the Project Coordination Unit for agreement.

Samples of Standard Bidding Documents, that Employer must be followed are:

- on the World Bank's external website:
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/PROCUREMENT/0,,contentMDK:20062006~menuPK:84284~pagePK:84269~piPK:60001558~theSitePK:84266,00.html>
 For the OVFMP the relevant dates of document to be used are described as: Documents to be used for projects with Project Concept Notes (PCNs) on or after January 15, 2011
- for NCB the World Bank has approved samples of the following bidding documents:
 - Terms of References;
 - Sample of contract form;
 - Specific procurement notice;
 - Award contract notice.

This documentation shall be provide to the units which use NCB as a method of procurement.

7.5.3 Procurement processes

- 1) **The Implementing Agencies will be responsible for among the others:**
 - a) Develop, update and agreeing the Procurement Plan with PCU;
 - b) Preparing and conducting procurement processes and for ensuring that all the requirements and standards are met;
 - c) Selection of adequate method of procurement;
 - d) Preparing and agreeing bidding documents with PCU;
 - e) Selection of the consultant for technical assistance, contractors of works, according to the procedures, including bid evaluation and contract award;
 - f) Contracts management.

- 2) **The Project Coordination Unit will be responsible for among the others:**
 - a) Monitoring and coordination of procurements implemented by PIUs and PCU;
 - b) Preparing of GPN and its publication in adequate publications. Monitoring of firms application and replying;
 - c) Monitoring and preparing updated Procurement Plan;
 - d) Evaluation, verification and analysis of bidding documents provided by PIUs for compliance with the World Bank procedures;
 - e) Audit and control of PIUs of using procurement methods according to the World Bank standards;
 - f) Requesting for the World Bank's *no objection* for bidding documents prepared by PIUs;
 - g) Reporting of the implementation of procurement.

7.5.4 Notification and Advertising

Project Implementation Units are required to prepare notifications and any specific procurement notices for its contracts. Units shall advertise this notices in at least one newspaper of national circulation in Poland, or in the official gazette, or on a widely used website or electronic portal with free national and international access, in English and in a national language.

Specific procurement notices for contracts to be bid under the World Bank's international competitive bidding (ICB) procedures and for contracts for consultancy services will be announced, as they become available, in UN Development Business, World Bank external website, dgMarket and Polish Public Procurement Bulletin and Official Journal of the EU

Implementation Units are responsible for providing notices to Project Coordination Unit for publishing in the UN Development Business, World Bank external website and dgMarket (by sending to World Bank). Implementation Units are responsible for publishing notices in other publications

7.5.5 Contract changes

Changes in the contracts concluded should be made only in justified cases. The rules for amending contracts are defined in the World Bank's Guidelines. Whenever it is necessary to make a change in any contract that requires the World Bank's "no objection", the Implementing Agency is obliged to prepare and send, among the project documents required, a draft change, a justification for this change, a list of previous amendments to the contract, indicating what changes were made in the contract, and information what amount of the contract value has been spent. Such documentation should be submitted in Polish and English.

In the case of any minor changes that do not require the World Bank's "no objection", they should be agreed with the PCU before the Implementing Agency amends the contract.

A copy of the signed amendment to the contract, together with its justification and a list of amendments referred to above, should be sent to the PCU in two language versions immediately after signing. Such documents will be sent to the World Bank for archiving.

7.5.6 Complaint Handling Mechanism

Protests and complaints received during procurement process conducting according to the World Bank procedures are examined by the World Bank.

Protests and complaints received during the procurement process in accordance with NCB (National Competitive Bidding) are exceptions and shall be examined in accordance with appeal procedure described in Polish Public Procurement Law, indicated in the Loan Agreement.

Complaint handling mechanism due to the entity which received complaint/protest from Bidder

(i) Complaints received from the Bidders by the PIU:

Complaint/protest received from Bidder by PIU, including PIU's comments and proposed activities shall be forwarded to the PCU as soon as possible. Further action will be taken according to the stage of the tendering procedure in which a protest has been provided.

PCU informs the World Bank about complaint/protest immediately;

(ii) Complaints received from the Bidders by the PCU:

Complaint/protest received from Bidder by PCU, in the case of procurement organized by PCU, shall be complemented by comments. Further action will be taken according to the stage of the tendering procedure in which a protest has been provided. PCU informs the World Bank about complaint/protest immediately.

Complaint/protest received from Bidder by PCU, in the case of procurement organized by PIU, shall be forwarded to the PIU as soon as possible, to obtain comments and proposed activities. Further action will be taken according to the stage of the tendering procedure in which a protest has been provided. PCU informs the World Bank about complaint/protest immediately;

(iii) Complaints received from the Bidders by the World Bank:

Complaint/protest received from Bidder, addressed directly to the WB, shall forward to the PCU to clarify. Further action will be taken according to the stage of the tendering procedure in which a protest has been provided. PCU informs the World Bank about complaint/protest immediately;

(iv) Complaints received from the Bidders by the other authorities involved in the Project:

Complaint/protest received from Bidder, addressed to the other authorities, shall forward to the PCU to clarify. Further action will be taken according to the stage of the tendering procedure in which a protest has been provided. PCU informs the World Bank about complaint/protest immediately;

Complaints handling mechanism due to the stage of procurement.

- (i) If the protest or complaint is received prior to the closing date for submission of the bids will,** if appropriate, be referred to the PCU and next to the PIU with the Bank's comments and advice for action or response;
- (ii) If the protest or complaint is received after the opening of the bids,** the communication will be handled as follows. In the case of contracts not subject to prior review by the Bank, the communication or its relevant extracts, as deemed appropriate, will be sent to the PCU and next to the PIU for due consideration and appropriate action. The PIU shall provide to the PCU all relevant documentation. Communications involving allegations of fraud and corruption may warrant a different treatment due to reasons of confidentiality. In such cases, the Bank shall apply due care and discretion in sharing with the Borrower information deemed appropriate.. In the cases of contracts subject to the prior review process, the communication will be examined by the Bank, in consultation with the PCU and PIU. If additional data is required to complete this process, these will be obtained from the PIU. If additional information or clarification is required from the bidder, the Bank will ask PIU (by PCU) to obtain it and comment or incorporate it, as appropriate, in the evaluation report. The Bank's review will not be completed until the communication is fully examined and considered;
- (iii) If the protest or complaint is received prior to award of the contract,** the complaint shall be taken into account while considering the award of the contract;
- (iv) If the protest or complaint is received after publication of the award,** a copy of the complaint/protest, the PIU's comments on each issue raised in the complaint, and a copy of the PIU's response shall be sent by the PCU to the Bank for its review and comments.

7.5.7 Contract management

Contract implementation is the most critical part of procurement. Contract Management could be defined as a multi-stage process that goes on through the entire duration of the contract and ensures that the parties meet their contractual obligations in order to deliver the specific objectives provided in the contract.

The main purpose of contract management is to make sure that the objectives of the contract (supply of goods, delivery of services or execution of works) are met in a timely fashion and value for money is achieved. In practice this means optimizing the efficiency of the processes, balancing costs and risks against returns and ideally aiming for a continuous improvement in performance over the life of the contract.

8 Financial Management

(Contact to PCU staff coordinating Project Financial Management: Aneta Drożdż, Project Financial Controller, al. Jaworowa 9, 53-123 Wrocław, Poland; Tel. +48 71 787 86 90, e-mail: adrozd@odrapcu.pl)

Financing of the Odra – Vistula Flood Management Project, flow of funds, reporting and accounting procedures

Project financial management arrangements include planning and budgeting, accounting, internal control, funds flow, financial reporting, and auditing arrangements of the entities responsible for implementing the World Bank-supported operations. To this effect the World Bank requires the borrower - Government of the Republic of Poland - to maintain sound financial management arrangements that are acceptable to the Bank and that, as part of the overall arrangements that the borrower has in place for implementing the operation, provide assurance that the proceeds of the funding are used for the purposes for which the financing was granted. Where feasible, the Bank expects these financial management arrangements to be integral to existing borrower institutions and to enhance institutional sustainability. The project's arrangements are acceptable if they are considered capable of recording correctly all transactions and balances, supporting the preparation of regular and reliable financial statements, safeguarding the project's assets, and are subject to auditing arrangements acceptable to the Bank.

8.1 Financing sources

The following financing sources are proposed under this Project:

1. Proceeds of a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD);
2. Proceeds of a loan from the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB);
3. Funding from the European Union Cohesion Fund (EUCF);
State budget funding.

The proceeds of the loan from the IBRD and of the loan from the CEB are transferred to the state budget and each year they are included in the state budget special reserve fund for natural disaster management and recovery, Part 83 item 4.

At the same time, national laws apply to all the above-mentioned financing sources, unless the respective international agreements provide otherwise and national law permits the provisions of these agreements to prevail.

The World Bank funds shall be used in accordance with the provision of the Loan agreement and general conditions referring also to the World Bank disbursement and financial management procedures and requirements. In addition on the basis of the national law including inter alia Public Finance Act dated August 27, 2009 (O.J. 2013 item 885 - with subsequent amendments) the loan proceeds are treated as

public means and subject to the provisions of this Act and relevant secondary legislation including also budgetary, internal control, and reporting requirements.

The planned contributions to Project financing from the individual sources are as follows:

Table 8.1. Estimated Project cost and financing plan (in EUR million)

WB	460
CEB	300
EU (CF)	200
NFOŚiGW	50
State budget	192
Total	1 202

These assumptions are in line with the draft Loan Agreement with the World Bank and the Project Appraisal Document of July 1, 2015. The allocations from the individual sources may change during the implementation of the Project.

The planned distribution of funding among the Project components is as follows:

1. Flood Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra (€446 million);
2. Flood protection of the Kłodzko Valley (€239million);
3. Flood Protection of the Upper Vistula (€202 million);
4. Institutional strengthening and enhanced forecasting in western and southern Poland (€124 million);
Project management and studies (€73 million);
5. Unallocated (€118 million).

These assumptions are in line with the draft Loan Agreement with the World Bank and the Project Appraisal Document of July 1, 2015. A certain contingency has been planned in the allocation of funding to the individual subcomponents. Moreover, the above financing plan can change during the implementation of the Project.

8.2 Applying for funds for the implementation of the Project from the international financiers and from the state budget

The Borrower is the Government of the Republic of Poland. Funds for the implementation of the Project are obtained, on behalf of the Borrower, by the Minister of Finance on the basis of a quarterly reports including cash requirement forecast prepared by the PCU. The CEB funds will be disbursed on the basis of applications submitted by the Minister of Administration and Digitization.

The Minister of Finance makes the first advance withdrawal of the proceeds of the IBRD loan and of the CEB loan. The IBRD loan proceeds are kept in a Designated Account, while CEB funds are transferred straight away to the state budget.

8.2.1 IBRD

In the case of the IBRD loan, a Designated Account denominated in euro will be opened by the Minister of Finance in the National Bank of Poland in which funds withdrawn from the Loan Account will be deposited before they are transferred to the state budget. This account will be replenished from the loan proceeds based on quarterly FMR reports, to be prepared by the PCU. Funds are withdrawn from the Designated Account after a disbursement request has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance through the Minister of Administration and Digitization based on requests for disbursement of funds submitted by the Implementing Agencies.

Payments out of the Designated Account may be made exclusively to finance eligible expenditures in accordance with the provisions of the Loan Agreement for the purpose of achieving the project objectives within agreed project components for defined implementing entities, included in the procurement plan, procured in accordance with the World Bank procurement requirements. Expenditures categories are as follows: Goods, Works, Non-consulting Services, Consultants' Services, Resettlement Compensation, Training, and Incremental Operating Costs.

“Resettlement Compensation” means the expenditures incurred in financing the cost of providing compensation or resettlement assistance under the Project in accordance with the RPF and the pertinent RAP.

“Training” means expenditures (other than those for consultants' services) incurred for training and training-related activities under the Project, including seminars, workshops and study tours, travel and subsistence allowances for training participants, trainers' fees, rental of training facilities, preparation and reproduction of training materials, and other activities incidental to the preparation and implementation of training activities, as approved by the Bank.

“Incremental Operating Costs” means the incremental expenses incurred on account of Project implementation, management, and monitoring such as: for office space rental, utilities, and office supplies, bank charges, communications, building and equipment maintenance, advertising expenses, translation, travel and supervision (including supervision activities in connection with the Project, salaries of contractual and temporary staff, but excluding salaries, fees, and bonuses of members of the Borrower's civil service).

The share of IBRD funds in the financing of the individual components of the Project and the individual cost categories will be determined each year based on the Annual Work Plan (AWP). The AWP will be prepared on the basis of plans submitted by the Implementing Agencies in accordance with template presented in Annex 8.1. The amount of funds to finance expenditures in a particular year from the IBRD loan specified in the Annual Work Plan means the recommended limit on the use of the loan proceeds in a particular year; if necessary, the limit may be changed by permission of the Task Team Leader. It will be calculated as a result of financing plans, submitted by the Implementing Agencies, for the individual components in a particular year by financing sources. In making expenditures in a particular year, the Implementing Agencies should be guided by the limits specified in the AWP as a pool of funds to be used in a given period; in the case

of any departure from the plan in a given quarter, efforts should be made to balance the plan in the next periods or a request to revise the plan should be submitted.

8.2.2 Council of Europe Development Bank

The disbursement of the CEB loan proceeds is made in instalments in accordance with the Project's work progress and in coordination with payments from the IBRD loan according to the Project financial plan, the Annual Work Plan (AWP).

Detailed arrangements for the disbursement of instalments of CEB funds will be defined in the Loan Agreement. Subsequent loan tranches will be effected pro-rata to the state of advancement of the project and – if deemed appropriate – to the projected progress of works over the forthcoming months, within a limit of one year.

8.2.3 Cohesion Fund

Cohesion Fund resources can be allocated to tasks eligible in accordance with the requirements of the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment for 2014-2020, Priority Axis II - Environment, including adaptation to climate change, Priority Axis III - Development of road network TEN-T and multimodal transport, and Priority Axis V - Development of railway transport in Poland or other actions agreed. The rules of applying for funding and accounting determines the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, Centre for EU Transport Projects and Ministry of Infrastructure and Development.

8.2.4 NFOŚiGW funds

NFOŚiGW funds allocated for the task can be eligible in accordance with the agreements concluded with the NFOŚiGW.

8.2.5 State budget funds

The availability of state budget funds is guaranteed by budgeting Project expenditures in the state budget.

8.3 Flow of funds and procedures for obtaining funds

The Implementing Agencies may submit requests for disbursement of funds for the implementation of the Project investments in accordance with the financial plan accepted by the Project Steering Committee. The Implementing Agencies prepare financial plans for the investments implemented by them with a breakdown by years and financing sources and submit these plans to the PCU. Based on the plans provided by the Implementing Agencies, the PCU prepares an overall financial plan and submits it to the Project Steering Committee. This financial plan is updated during the implementation of the Project and following its acceptance by the Steering Committee it is sent to the Implementing Agencies.

Funds for the implementation of the Project are released by the Minister of Finance at a request, submitted through the Minister of Administration and Digitization, of the respective administrator of funds. Disbursement requests are prepared by the Implementing Agencies and submitted through Project Coordination Unit. The flow of disbursement request is shown in detail in Fig. 8.1 and Fig. 8.2.

Such disbursement requests submitted by the Implementing Agencies should indicate the budget classification and cost categories of planned expenditures. It is strongly recommended to the implementation agencies to adjust their accounting policy in the way that of all categories of expenditures incurred in this Project and connected strictly with implementation of the investment tasks could be classified under one investment paragraph.

The proceeds of the IBRD loan and of the CEB loan may only be used to finance eligible expenditures. Expenditures made during the execution of contracts entered into in accordance with IBRD procurement procedures are considered to be eligible. In accordance with the Loan Agreement with the IBRD, the following are considered to be eligible categories: Goods, Works, Non-consulting Services, Consultants' Services, Resettlement Compensation, Training, and Incremental Operating Costs.

The Implementing Agencies must pay special attention to proper planning of expenditures and their disbursement requests can only be granted provided that the financial plan is implemented in a proper manner.

The procedure for submitting disbursement requests, starting from the respective Implementing Agency up to the Ministry of Finance, is the same for the proceeds from the IBRD loan and the CEB loan as well as for state budget counterpart funds and it is as follows for the individual Implementing Agencies:

Fig. 8.1. The procedure for submitting disbursement requests and for issuing decisions amending the financial plans of the Implementing Agencies that are state budget entities (RZGWs).

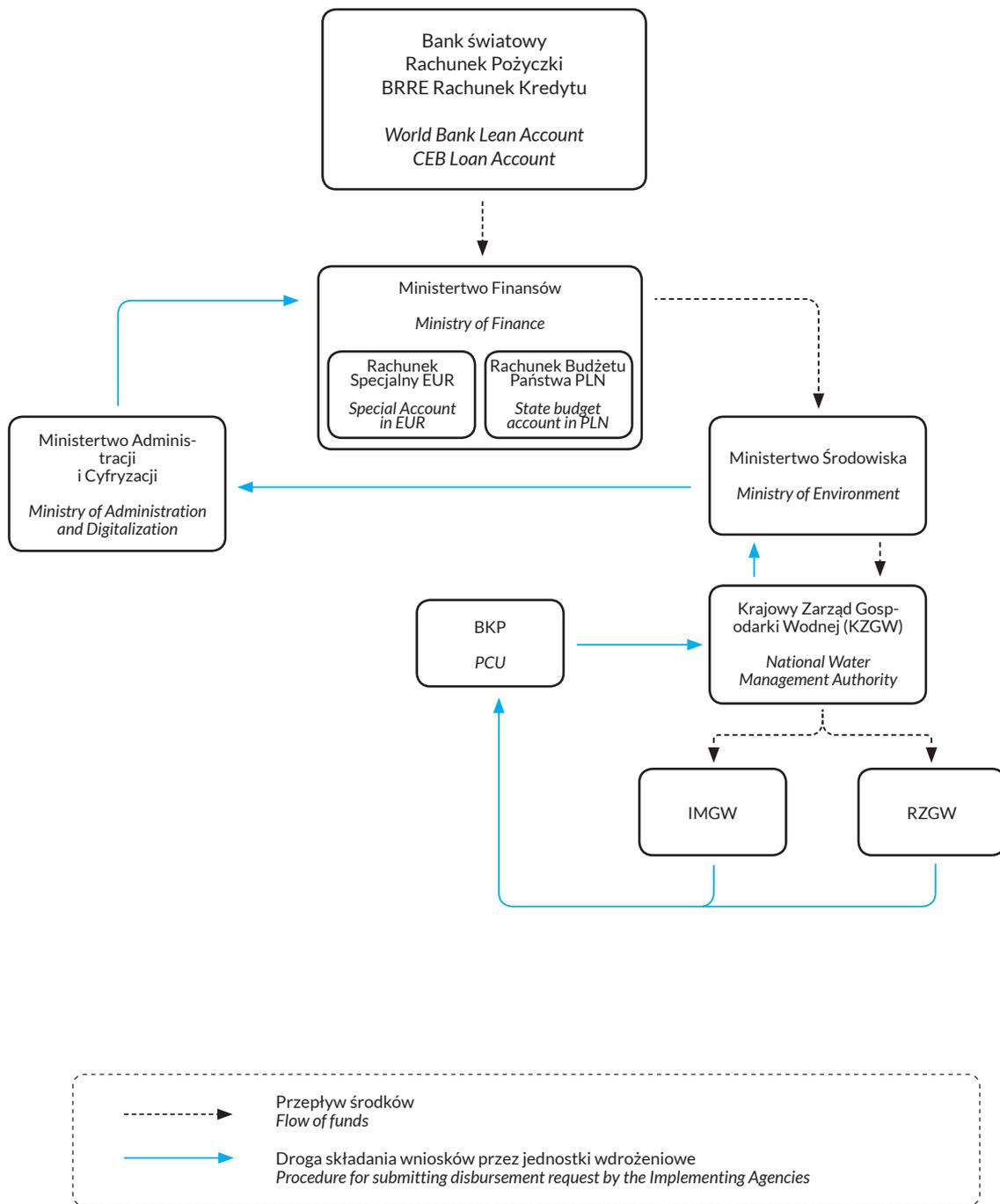
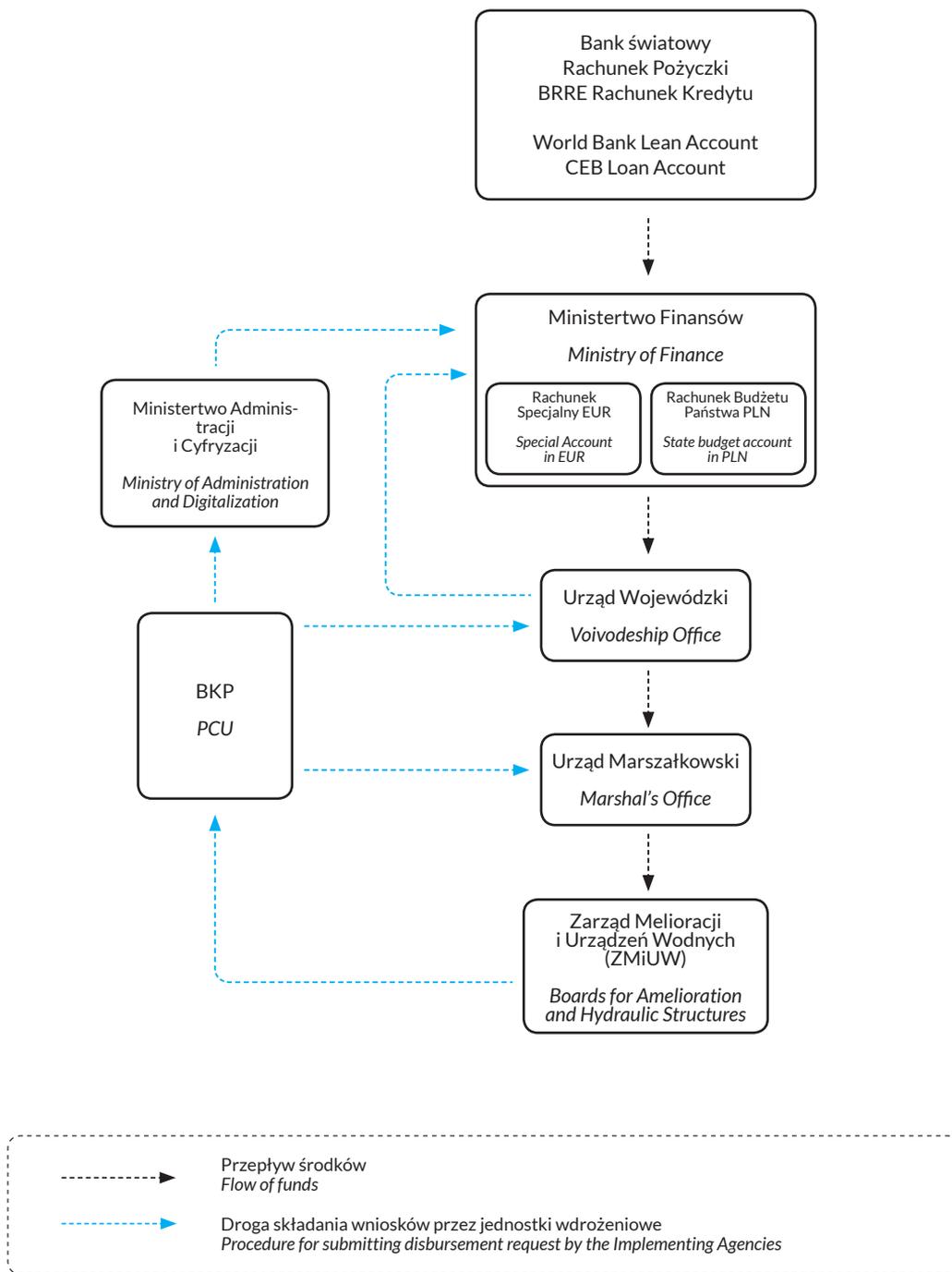


Fig. 8.2. The procedure for submitting disbursement requests and for issuing decisions amending the financial plans of the Implementing Agencies that are agencies of the regional governments (ZMiUWs)



8.4 Accounting for expenditures made by the Implementing Agencies and reporting

The accounting and reporting requirements result from the Loan Agreements with the IBRD and the CEB as well as from the need to efficiently monitor the implementation of the Project.

Financial statements will be prepared on a cash basis and in accordance with the templates presented in Annex 8.2. It is the template showing all necessary data but statements can be generated from MIS system in other graphical form.

The Implementing Agencies will keep records of contracts and disbursements containing all data by using data recording software provided by the PCU. Their action will be conducted in accordance with the user guide for such system.

The Implementing Agencies are obliged to submit to the PCU reports on disbursements in electronic form and in the form of tabulated statements of expenditure prepared on a monthly basis. These reports will be delivered not later than 10 days after the end of each month. Tables statements will conform with its format and source documentation. In the case of preparing them using software other than the MIS must be in full compliance with the data entered into the system.

The Implementing Agencies will provide financial statements in the same form immediately after the end of each quarter, but not later than 15 days after the end of a quarter. The statements will be signed by the manager of the Implementing Agency and its Chief Accountant.

The PCU will consolidate financial information and prepare quarterly Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IFRs) with a use of online MIS within 45 days of the month-end incorporating the information submitted by implementing entities as well as annual Project Financial Statements for the audit purpose. IFRs will be prepared using MIS and will include Financial Reports and Disbursement Reports. IFR reporting format is presented in Annex 8.3.

8.5 Internal Control

Project will use existing internal control procedures for verification, authorization, accounting and payment purposes in line with Polish public finance law which requires adequate segregation of duty and management control in place. Invoices/bills relating to Project expenditures must be described by the person supervising the respective investment and accepted by the chief accountant and the manager of the Project Implementation Unit. On the reverse of any invoice/bill, there should be clear information on the amounts financed from IBRD funds, CEB funds, and state budget counterpart funds.

If necessary, the PCU may conduct a financial audit of expenditures made at the Implementing Agencies based on a selected audit sample. The Implementing Agency is obliged to show to the PCU consultant all

source documents associated with any payment selected for auditing. Every year (starting from 2016), the audit will be carried out at least three PIU.

8.6 Contract Monitoring

Apart from project accounting and reporting modules the MIS includes also basic contract monitoring tools including total value of contract and paid amounts. Although more complex contracts require additional contract monitoring which should be done by PIUs (e.g. in excel or other IT tool) and includes contract deliverables, unit/component price (if applicable), total amount of the contract, invoiced and paid amounts, commitments. The contract monitoring can be performed by the technical manager and/or by the financial staff in PIUs.

8.7 External Audit

The project financial statements including project expenditures from all financing sources and all PIUs will be subject to external audit by an auditor acceptable to the World Bank. The annual audits of the project financial statements will be provided to the World Bank within six months after the end of each fiscal year, and also at the project closing. If the period from the date of effectiveness of the project to the end of the borrower's fiscal year is no more than six months, the first audit report of the project may cover financial statements for the period from effectiveness to the end of the second fiscal year. The Government of Poland through its respective Ministry or entity will disclose the audit reports for the project within one month of their receipt from the auditors and acceptance by the Bank, by posting the reports on its websites. Following the Bank's formal receipt of these reports from the borrower, the Bank will also make them publicly available according to the World Bank Policy on Access to Information.

The World Bank has also the right to request information and documents in relation to the project expenditures co-financed from the World Bank loan proceed.

Project can be also subject to other audits and inspections as required by other financing institutions and/or national legislation.

9 Implementation structure and procedures

The Project requires the close coordination of 3 ministries: The Ministry of Environment (MoE) for implementation, the Ministry of Administration and Digitization (MAD) for the flood protection budget and the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Other key national-level agencies are the National Water Management Authority (KZGW), the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW-PIB), the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) and the State Agricultural Property Agency. Several local government entities are also involved, notably the Voivodes and Marshals of the involved Voivodeships, the District and Municipality Heads, and the Regional Environment Inspectorates. These government officers and agencies decide on environmental, water use, and construction permits, manage the land acquisition processes, and issue important permits for, for example, the use of roads for truck transport. They also are crucial in facilitation of relations with local communities.

The overall strategic coordination, guidance, and quality control will be delivered by the Inter-Ministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC), co-chaired by the Ministry of Administration and Digitization (MAD) and the Ministry of Environment, and in which also the MoF and MIRD participates. Operational works of PSC will be supported by the Project Working Committee.

At the operational and day-to-day level, the coordination and quality control will remain the responsibility of the Project Coordination Unit in Wrocław, with its office located at al. Jaworowa 9 (in a building belonging to the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Office), which is currently carrying out the same task for the ongoing Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project. The PCU will be expanded for this purpose, including a local staff operating in Kraków in Małopolska Voivodeship Office. The PCU Director, as the manager of this organizational unit, reports on the PCU's activities and is responsible for the PCU budget. On the other hand, the Project Director is responsible for the coordination of activities carried out under the entire Project. He reports to the Project Steering Committee. These arrangements has proved effective in the ongoing Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project.

The PCU would consist, inter alia, of Project Director, PCU Director, Deputy Director, Financial Controller, Technical Specialists, Environmental Specialists, Social Specialists, Procurement Specialists, Accountants, Coordination Specialist, New Project Consultant, Communications Specialist, and administrative support staff. The PCU (with support from the specialists located in Kraków) will be responsible for day-to-day coordination of the Project activities, monitoring, and reporting. Further, it will be responsible for gathering and consolidating project financial information through the online reporting system, preparation of disbursement documentation (withdrawal application, SOE documentation), reporting (periodical and annual), financial planning and monitoring, monitoring of flow of funds, and supervision of implementation of EMPs and RAPs. Taking into account the area of Poland where the Project investments will be carried out, the PCU will also employ local specialists operating directly in Kraków in order to provide direct assistance and support to the PIUs responsible for the implementation of Component 3. If necessary, the PCU specialists will also be delegated to specific locations where the Project will be implemented in order to provide direct oversight and support to the individual PIUs.

The PCU will work with the prospective implementing agencies that will need to appoint their PIUs. Each PIU will be responsible for the implementation of the assigned project subcomponents/activities. All PIUs will carry out procurement and supervision/monitoring of contracts, maintain effective internal control procedures, account for expenditures in their existing budgetary accounting systems, receive funds, make payments, and provide the PCU with documentation and information related to the use of the loan proceeds, SOE documentation of the eligible expenditures, and project reporting and monitoring. These agencies are technically and managerially capable; have a tradition of managing medium to large investments; and have expressed readiness to participate in the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project. They have provided a series of preliminary conceptual designs for short-listed works that seem adequate and are based on extensive analysis and review and rejection of alternative options. The technical capacities, as well as their capacities with respect to World Bank procurement, FM, and environmental and social safeguards will need to be further strengthened; this will be monitored closely in particular in the first years of project implementation and additional training and supervision extended, if necessary.

Table 9.1. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

Component	Existing Implementation Units	New Implementation Units (being established)
1. Flood Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra	RZGW Wrocław	RZGW Szczecin ZMiUW Zachodniopomorski Lubuski ZMiUW
2. Flood Protection of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley	RZGW Wrocław / Dolnośląski ZMiUW	
3. Flood Protection of the Upper Vistula		Świętokrzyski ZMiUW Podkarpacki ZMiUW Małopolski ZMiUW
4. Institutional Strengthening and Enhanced Forecasting	IMGW-PIB RZGW Wrocław PCU (Wrocław)	
5. Project Management and Studies	PCU (Wrocław, al Jaworowa 9 and local consultants operating in Kraków)	

To optimize the implementation structure and to carry out the works using a catchment-based approach, under Component 1 the Lower Silesian Board for Amelioration and Hydraulic Structures (DZMiUW) will transfer, under an agreement, the implementation of its investments to the RZGW Wrocław. Under Component 3, on the other hand, the RZGW Kraków will transfer the implementation of its investments to be carried out under this Component to the Małopolskie Board for Amelioration and Hydraulic Structures (MZMiUW). The agency taking over the tasks is responsible, among others, for the preparation of investments for implementation, obtaining all necessary administrative permits, the selection of contractors, supervision of the works, and conducting the process of acceptance of the works. The transferring agency is a beneficiary

to which the structures constructed or improved under the Project will be transferred back. The relevant agreements will define detailed rules for cooperation between the transferring agency and the taking over agency.

A third agreement concerning the transfer of the Project works will be signed between the RZGW Wrocław and RZGW Kraków. It will relate to the establishment of Operation Centers under Component 4 (Subcomponent 4.2) for which the RZGW Wrocław will be responsible, with regard to both the center in Wrocław and in Kraków.

9.1 Implementation structure

9.1.1 Project Steering Committee

The role of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be to provide guidance and advice as well as to coordinate the Project activities at the highest level of the Government, including the inter-ministerial level. The PSC will also review the overall implementation of the Project and resolve any implementation and financing issues.

The PSC will include: the Minister of Administration and Digitization (MAD), the Minister of Environment, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Infrastructure and Regional Development, the KZGW President, the Project Director (PCU), and the Director of the Department of Natural Disaster Recovery and Crisis Management at the MAD as the PSC Secretary, and Voievods of the involved Voievodeships. The Committee shall meet at the meetings. In cases of urgency between meetings PSC works by correspondence. The Project Steering Committee will organize its meetings at least once every six months.

9.1.2 Project Working Committee

At the operational level, the work of the Project Steering Committee will be supported by the Working Committee. The members of this Committee will include Director of the Water Resources Department MoE, representatives of the MAD and MoF as well as the KZGW President, representatives of the NFOŚiGW and CEUTP, Director of the Department of Natural Disaster Recovery and Crisis Management (as the Chairman of the Project Working Committee) and the Project Director.

The Project Working Committee is an advisory body to the Project Steering Committee. It prepares opinions and recommendations submitted to the Project Steering Committee. It also makes operational decisions that are not reserved for the exclusive competence of the Steering Committee. Project Steering Committee will organize its meetings at least once every two months.

9.1.3 Project Coordination Unit

The Project Coordination Unit, as a dedicated organizational unit, was established in 2007 to provide day-to-day coordination of the implementation of the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project (ORFPP) and since 2008, after its organizational structure was set up, the PCU has performed the coordination role in relation to the individual stakeholders of the ORFPP. The PCU office is based in Wrocław. As part of the implementation of Subcomponent C3 of the ORFPP, the PCU, in close collaboration of the World Bank's experts, prepared a set of studies and documents that made it possible to hold negotiations and take a decision on the establishment of a new flood protection project, i.e. the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project. The PCU Director is the manager of this organizational unit. On the other hand, the Project Director is responsible for the coordination of activities carried out under the entire Project. The World Bank must be informed of the intention to appoint and dismiss the PCU Director or the Project Director. Appointment and dismissal of the PCU Director or the Project Director must be approved by the World Bank, in the form of "no objection".

The decision to assign day-to-day coordination of the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project to the PCU requires organizational and formal changes in order to adapt this implementing agency to the performance of its new tasks. To this end, the PCU staff will be strengthened by hiring additional consultants, whereas to facilitate daily contacts with the Project Implementation Units responsible for the implementation of Component 3 a team consisting of several consultants will operate directly in Kraków (in Małopolskie Voivodeship Office). PCU consultants will be employed following World Bank procedures and any contract awards (and terminations) require the World Bank's "no objection".

The organogram of PCU is presented in Annex 9.1. Description of the main tasks of key employees and consultants is in Annex 9.2.

The PCU's tasks include the following, among others:

- Coordinate activities carried out by the PIU as part of the implementation of the Project;
- Monitor the Project's financial engineering;
- Evaluate the PIUs' and PIO's activities;
- Approve appointments to the position of PIO Manager;
- Provide support and assistance in the application of World Bank requirements and procedures;
- Ensure cooperation between the individual agencies and institutions responsible for the implementation of the Project;
- Monitor the progress in the implementation of the Project;
- Monitor the PIUs' and PIO's activities;
- Conduct institutional and financial audits;
- Act as an intermediary in correspondence with the World Bank, including in the process of obtaining the Bank's "no objection";
- Act as an intermediary in correspondence with the Council of Europe Development Bank;
- Initiate activities aimed at securing financing from the Cohesion Fund and monitor the flow of such funds;

- Provide support on the part of the International Dam Safety Panel of Experts;
- Organize meetings and discussions concerning the Project;
- Organize training;
- Organize Missions of the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank as well as meetings and discussions concerning the Project.

To ensure the effectiveness of activities of the PIU/PIOs, a high level of competence of their staff is required. The competencies of their staff will be developed through the exchange of experience that the PCU and the PIUs involved in the ORFPP have gained during the implementation of the ongoing Odra Project as well as during the progress in the implementation of the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project. Training is also envisaged with the participation of invited experts and specialists, including representatives of the World Bank. Training workshops will be the major form of training. Training will also be organized to ensure an exchange of information, views and data regarding the implementation of the Project in order to work out and agree the best solutions and actions.

The PCU will prepare a training plan on an annual basis, but with the possibility of revising it during the year. A description of training in the form of ToR will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for its “no objection”.

9.1.4 Project Implementation Units / Project Implementation Offices

The Project Implementing Unit (PIUs) include state administration agencies (RZGWs), local government agencies (ZMiUWs), and the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW-PIB) which will implement the individual parts of the Project scope (Component, Subcomponent or their part). To carry out the tasks associated with this, each of the PIUs should set up a separate organizational unit directly reporting to the Director of the respective PIU. This unit will be described as the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Implementation Office (PIO). PIO shall be appointed by the PIU Director under the same conditions as apply for the establishment of organizational regulations. The PIO's tasks should include exclusively the tasks associated with the implementation of the Project.

The PIO's organizational structure should include at least the following personnel:

- PIO Manager (holding appropriate authorizations and full powers to manage the Project at the PIU level; the PIO Manager will be employed or transferred from within the PIU by the PIU Director in order to perform this function, after previously obtaining a positive opinion of the Project Director (PCU); the Project Director will also have the right to request the dismissal of the PIO Manager);
- Deputy Manager;
- Procurement Specialist;
- Environmental Specialist;
- Resettlement Specialist;

- Technical Specialists (at least 2-3 persons);
- Financial Specialist.

Description of the main tasks of key employees is presented in Annex 9.2.

Moreover, personnel should be employed for administration support, legal support, financial settlements, etc. The number of staff employed at the PIO should guarantee an effective and efficient implementation of the Project and be adequate to the scope and value of investments for which the PIO will be responsible. The existing experience arising from the ongoing ORFPP shows that upon the commencement of the works at least 12-14 persons (jobs) should be employed at the PCU. It is advisable that the key personnel of the PIU should use English communicatively.

Due to the different nature of Component 4, such a PIO's structure does not apply to the IMGW-PIB. In this PIU, it will be adapted to the tasks for which it is responsible.

The PIU Director should also ensure close and effective cooperation of the PIO with the other organizational units of the agency managed by him/her.

The PIO's activities will be supported by a Technical Assistance Consultant selected following a selection process in compliance with World Bank standards. To ensure an efficient selection process and to use the experience gained by the IAs during the implementation of the ORFPP, the Implementing Agencies (RZGW Wrocław and RZGW Szczecin, Lubuskie ZMiUW and West Pomeranian ZMiUW as well as Świętokrzyskie, Podkarpackie and Małopolskie ZMiUWs) will jointly carry out the selection process based on agreements signed between these agencies, but each of them will sign a separate contract with the selected Consultant. The PIUs are responsible on their own for the implementation of the scope of their tasks as well as for collecting, storing and archiving documents. However, they are obliged to consult and agree any decisions affecting the Project with the PCU. **As a general rule, the Implementing Agencies communicate with the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank only through the Project Coordination Unit.**

The PIUs are also responsible for the organization (with the participation of the PCU) of meetings and site visits with the participation of representatives of Missions of the World Bank, the Council of Europe Development Bank and other financiers of the Project. With the support of their Technical Assistance Consultants, the IAs will provide transport, interpreters, and premises for meetings concerning particular thematic areas. For the needs of meetings held during such Missions, presentations of the progress in Project implementation will also be prepared together with the contractors and the TA Consultants; these presentations should also be agreed with the Project Coordination Unit.

9.1.5 International Dam Safety Panel of Experts

According to OP 4.37 (Safety of Dams) Design and construction of new dams implemented as part of a project financed by the Bank need to be supervised by experienced and competent professionals.

The International Dam Safety Panel of Experts was formed by the PCU for the needs of the ORFPP in 2011. Its tasks include to advise on matters important for the safety of the Racibórz dry polder and large hydraulic infrastructure works carried out under the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project, to review any design assumptions, designs, bidding documents, and operation manuals, to participate in site visits at the construction sites, to prepare recommendations, etc. The Panel participated in the stage of design and preparation of the construction of the Racibórz dry polder and now participates in the construction stage. Under the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project, the tasks of the Panel set up under the ORFPP will be expanded to include investments envisaged under the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project, with special attention to the dry polders planned to be constructed.

9.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

9.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will occur as a periodic activity, and will include Project implementation review in terms of meeting the project's objectives, reporting of outputs, and maintaining progressive records. The aim of the monitoring is to track:

- effectiveness (of processes) to ensure that results comply with Project objectives;
- project progress (physical and financial) to determine whether the Project is achieving the targets envisaged;
- Project quality; and
- overall impact of the Project.

Beyond the collection and exchange information by correspondence (including primarily e-mail) between PIU's, PCU and institutions involved in the implementation of the Project, a dedicated internet platform will be designed to support the monitoring of the Project. It will, among other things collect key indicators of the progress of preparation, implementation and completion activities and mitigation actions. The platform will be developed especially to better analyze the impact of the Project and to enable better targeting of future investments and measures.

The monitoring platform is intended to store information essential to the effective planning, organizing, directing and supervising the Project implementation. It will be designed to keep counterparts and stakeholders informed about the Project status and they will have the access to the data as needed.

The platform would be driven by a set of indicators which will be determined depending on the needs. The list of indicators will be based on the Results Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation that was presented in PAD and is given in Annex 9.3.

All of the PIU and TA Consultants, as well as other stakeholders will be responsible for their part of data input and updating the data process.

9.2.2 Reporting

Project reporting system will be based on quarterly reports. The PCU will consolidate financial information submitted by implementing entities and prepare quarterly Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IFRs) with a use of online MIS within 45 days of the end of the quarter. Annual Project Financial Statements will be prepared for the audit purpose. IFRs will be prepared using MIS and will include Financial Reports and Disbursement Reports.

The financial part of quarterly reports will be supplemented, with brief descriptions about the progress of the Project preparation and implementation, environmental issues and matters related to the land acquisition and resettlements.

Quarterly reports will be submitted by the PCU to the World Bank, CEB and members of the Project Steering Committee.

Detailed reporting system will be based on monthly reports submitted by contractors to the PIU, through their TA consultant, and monthly reports TA Consultants. As part of the monthly reports or as a separate document will also be prepared monthly reports on the implementation of the EMP (by contractors and TA consultants). The TA consultants will also be responsible for the preparation of monthly reports on the implementation of the RAP. On this basis, PIU will develop aggregated (quarterly) reports.

PIU will quarterly report to the PCU, in the part concerning the performance of their tasks. Reports will contain the required set of information and records to enable the preparation of the quarterly report of the Project by PCU. Moreover, especially in case of problems with the implementation of tasks or subcomponents, PCU will be expected from the PIU transfer of statements and data on a monthly basis.

In accordance with the requirements of the loan agreement it will be also prepared a report on the mid-term review of the Project (Mid-term Report) and the Implementation Completion Report (ICR). Mid-term review of the Project (mid-term evaluation) will be undertaken by 31 July 2019. ICR will be developed and submitted to the World Bank not later than six months after completion of the Project.

10 Annexes

Annex 1.1

Names of tasks, subcomponents and components (EN/PL)

Komponenty / Components

Nr No	Component / Sub-component (EN)	Komponent / Podkomponent (PL)
1	Flood Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra	Ochrona przed powodzią Środkowej i Dolnej Odry
1.A	Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship	Ochrona przed powodzią obszarów na terenie województwa zachodniopomorskiego
1.B	Flood Protection on the Middle and Lower Odra	Ochrona przed powodzią na Środkowej i Dolnej Odrze
1.C	Flood protection of Słubice city	Ochrona przed powodzią miasta Słubice
2	Flood Protection of the Nysa Kłodzka Valley	Ochrona przed powodzią Kotliny Kłodzkiej.
2.A	Active protection	Ochrona czynna
2.B	Passive protection	Ochrona bierna
3	Flood Protection of the Upper Vistula	Ochrona przed powodzią Górnej Wisły
3.A	Flood protection of Upper Vistula towns and Kraków	Ochrona przed powodzią Krakowa i Wieliczki
3.B	Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg	Ochrona przed powodzią Sandomierza i Tarnobrzegu
3.C	Passive and active protection in Raba Sub-basin	Bierna i czynna ochrona w zlewni Raby
3.D	Passive and active protection in San basin	Bierna i czynna ochrona w zlewni Sanu
4	Institutional Strengthening and Enhanced Forecasting	Wzmocnienie instytucjonalne i modernizacja systemu prognozowania
4A	Improvement of the Flood Monitoring and Warning System	Rozbudowa i modernizacja systemu monitoringu zagrożeń powodziowych i związanych z klęską suszy
4B	Further development of the operations centers at RZGWs Wrocław and Kraków	Budowa centrów operacyjnych w RZGW Wrocław i RZGW Kraków
5	Project Management and Studies	Zarządzania Projektem i opracowanie dalszych studiów

Zadania – Kontrakty / Tasks - Contracts

Nr Kontraktu Contract No	Task / Contract (EN)	Zadanie / Kontrakt (PL)
1A.1	Chlewice-Porzecze. Backwater embankment of Odra River at Myśla River and Modernization of Marwicki polder stage I and II	Chlewice-Porzecze. Wał cofkowy rzeki Odry przy rzece Myśli. Modernizacja polderu Marwickiego Etap I i II.
1A.2	Flood protection of Ognica village on Odra River Osinów-Łubnica. Modernization of inter-embankment. Flood protection of Radziszewo and Daleszewo villages on Odra River at 726+400÷727+960 km. Modernization of Marwicki polder stage III - pump station	Zabezpieczenie przeciwpowodziowe miejscowości Ognicy nad rzeką Odrą Osinów-Łubnica. Modernizacja międzywala. Zabezpieczenie przeciwpowodziowe miejscowości Radziszewo i Daleszewo nad rzeką Odrą w km 726+400÷727+960. Modernizacja polderu Marwickiego - Etap III Modernizacja stacji pomp.
1A.3	Restoring natural values of Lower Odra Valley by improving retention and flood protection capacities of Międzyodrze	Przywrócenie walorów przyrodniczych Doliny Dolnej Odry poprzez poprawę zdolności retencyjnych i przeciwpowodziowych Międzyodrza
1B.1	Reconstruction of river control infrastructure on Odra River. Adaptation to the conditions of Class III roadway. Stage II Reconstruction of river control infrastructure on Odra River. Adaptation to the conditions of Class III roadway. Stage III (1 bridge - Krosno Odrzańskie)	Regulacja Odry na odcinku od Brzegu Dolnego do ujścia Nysy łużyckiej w zakresie: Remont i modernizacja zabudowy regulacyjnej Odry swobodnie płynącej - odbudowa i modernizacja zabudowy regulacyjnej - w celu przystosowania odcinka Odry od Malczyc do ujścia Nysy łużyckiej do III klasy drogi wodnej. Etap II i III
1B.2	Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage I To provide Good Condition for Ice –breaking. Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage II – Reconstruction of River Control Infrastructure.	Prace modernizacyjne na Odrze granicznej Etap I - Prace modernizacyjne na Odrze granicznej w celu zapewnienia zimowego lodołamania Etap II - Remont i modernizacja zabudowy regulacyjnej na Odrze granicznej.
1B.3	Construction of docking-mooring infrastructure,	Budowa infrastruktury postojowo - cumowniczej
1B.4	Improvement of flood water-flow from Dąbie Lake in winter and Dredging of Klucz-Ustowo ditch	Poprawa przepływu wód powodziowych w okresie zimowym z Jeziora Dąbie oraz Bagrowanie Przekopu Klucz - Ustowo
1B.5	Reconstruction of bridges to ensure a minimum clearance (4 bridges)	Przebudowa mostów w celu zapewnienia minimalnego prześwitu
1B.6	Flood protection of Nowa Sol and Below Krosno Odrzańskie	Ochrona przeciwpowodziowa miasta Nowa Sól i obszarów poniżej miasta Krosno Odrzańskie

Nr Kontraktu Contract No	Task / Contract (EN)	Zadanie / Kontrakt (PL)
1C.1	Extension and construction of flood embankments and Reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga	Budowa wałów przeciwpowodziowych oraz przebudowa kanału Czarny Kanał i Racza Struga
2A.1	Construction of „Boboszków” - a dry flood control reservoir on Nysa Kłodzka River and Construction of „Roztoki Bystrzyckie” – a dry flood control reservoir on Goworówka stream	Budowa suchego zbiornika przeciwpowodziowego rzeka Nysa Kłodzka w miejscowości Boboszków oraz Budowa suchego zbiornika przeciwpowodziowego na potoku Goworówka miejscowość Roztoki Bystrzyckie
2A.2	Construction of „Szalejów Górny” - a dry flood control reservoir on Bystrzyca Dusznicka River and Construction of „Krosnowice” - a dry flood control reservoir on Duna stream	Budowa suchego zbiornika przeciwpowodziowego rzeka Bystrzyca Dusznicka w miejscowości Szalejów oraz Budowa suchego zbiornika przeciwpowodziowego na potoku Duna miejscowość Krosnowice
2B.1	Flood protection of Nysa Kłodzka River Valley Flood protection of Ścinawka River Valley	Ochrona przeciwpowodziowa doliny rzeki Nysy Kłodzkiej Ochrona przeciwpowodziowa doliny rzeki Ścinawki
2B.2	Flood protection of Biała Łądecka River valley and Morawka River Flood protection of Bystrzyca Dusznicka River Valley and Kamienny Potok River.	Ochrona przeciwpowodziowa doliny rzeki Białej Łądeckiej i rzeki Morawki oraz Ochrona przeciwpowodziowa doliny rzeki Bystrzycy Dusznickiej i rzeki Kamienny Potok
3A.1	Constuction of Vistula embankments in Cracow	Rozbudowa wałów przeciwpowodziowych rzeki Wisły w Krakowie
3A.2	Flood protection in Serafa Valley	Zwiększenie zabezpieczenia powodziowego w dolinie rzeki Serafy
3B.1	Flood protection Sandomierz	Ochrona przeciwpowodziowa Sandomierza
3B.2	Flood protection Tarnobrzeg	Ochrona przeciwpowodziowa Tarnobrzegu
3C.1	Raba Programme. Dry Polders and other Structures – Phase I	Program Raba. Suche zbiorniki i pozostałe obiekty hydrotechniczne – faza I
3D.1	San Programme. Passive and active Protection in San, Wisłoka and Dunajec Sub -basins	Program dla Sanu. Czynna i bierna ochrona przeciwpowodziowa w zlewniach Sanu, Wisłoki i Dunajca
4A.1	Modernization and expansion of the network of telemetric weather monitoring stations for the needs of hydrological forecasting and modeling	Modernizacja i rozbudowa sieci telemetrycznych stacji pomiarowo – obserwacyjnych dla potrzeb modelowania i prognozowania hydrologicznego
4A.2	Modernization and expansion of the monitoring and forecasting system to enhance the hydro meteorological flood protection of the coastal areas	Modernizacja i rozbudowa systemu pomiarowo-prognostycznego dla wzmocnienia hydrologiczno-meteorologicznej ochrony przeciwpowodziowej obszarów nadmorskich

Nr Kontraktu Contract No	Task / Contract (EN)	Zadanie / Kontrakt (PL)
4A.3	Modernization of the POLRAD weather radar network to increase the effectiveness of the hydrological models	Modernizacja sieci radarów meteorologicznych POLRAD dla potrzeb zwiększenia efektywności modeli hydrologicznych
4A.4	Update and modernization of the Hydrology System, including the development of training and simulation application and infrastructure as well as the purchase of computer hardware, together with software, for the needs of the other tasks	Aktualizacja i modernizacja Systemu Hydrologii wraz z wykonaniem aplikacji i infrastruktury szkoleniowo – symulacyjnej oraz zakupem sprzętu komputerowego wraz z oprogramowaniem na potrzeby pozostałych zadań
4A.5	Modernization and development of an integrated hydrological and hydraulic modeling system as part of the national hydrological monitoring system	Modernizacja i rozwój zintegrowanego systemu modelowania hydrologicznego i hydraulicznego w ramach systemu osłony hydrologicznej kraju
4B.1.	OPERATIONAL CENTER - WROCLAW and OPERATIONAL CENTER - KRAKOW	Centrum Operacyjne we Wrocławiu i Centrum Operacyjne w Krakowie
5.1	PCU Monitoring and evaluation of project impact Supervision of EMP, RAP and Procurement	Monitoring i ocena oddziaływania projektu przez BKP. Nadzór nad PZŚ, RAP oraz Zamówieniami.
5.2	Design and Construction Supervision for works, Project Management, Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of PIU's Institutional Capacity.	Nadzór projektowo-konstrukcyjny. Zarządzanie Projektem, pomoc techniczna oraz wsparcie jednostek wdrażania projektu w zakresie wdrażania Projektu Ochrony Przeciwpowodziowej Dorzecza Odry i Wisły.
5.3	Design and Construction Supervision for works, Project Management, Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of PIU's Institutional Capacity.	Nadzór projektowo-konstrukcyjny. Zarządzanie Projektem, pomoc techniczna oraz wsparcie jednostek wdrażania projektu w zakresie wdrażania Projektu Ochrony Przeciwpowodziowej Dorzecza Odry i Wisły.
5.4	Design and Construction Supervision for works, Project Management, Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of PIU's Institutional Capacity.	Nadzór projektowo-konstrukcyjny. Zarządzanie Projektem, pomoc techniczna oraz wsparcie jednostek wdrażania projektu w zakresie wdrażania Projektu Ochrony Przeciwpowodziowej Dorzecza Odry i Wisły.
5.5	Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of IMGW's Institutional Capacity	Zarządzanie Projektem, pomoc techniczna oraz wsparcie IMGW-PIB w zakresie wdrażania Projektu Ochrony Przeciwpowodziowej Dorzecza Odry i Wisły
5.6	Master Plan for Bóbr with Kwisa Rivers	Master Plan dla rzeki Bóbr i Kwisy
5.7	Other Documents	Pozostałe Dokumenty
5.8	Other Studies	Pozostałe Opracowania
5.9	A nowcasting and ultra-short-term forecasting model	Model prognoz meteorologicznych typu „nowcasting” i prognoz ultra-krótkoterminowych
5.10	The concept and development of a flash flood early warning system	Koncepcja i rozwój systemu wczesnego ostrzegania przed gwałtownymi powodziąmi (tzw. „flash flood”).

Annex 5.1 The monitoring property acquisition table

Poland: ODRA VISTULA FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT
(as of [date])
SUMMARY TABLE
PERMANENT & TEMPORARY OCCUPATION

	Total Hectares Required	Total Plots	Public Plots	% Private Plots	Private Plots	% Acquired	Plots Acquired	Hectares Acquired	% ha acquired	Plots Paid	Hectares Paid	% plots paid	Total Compensation Cost PLN	Compensation paid-out PLN	% paid	Total Physically Displaces People	People relocated	% Relocation completed	
1 Flood Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra																			
2 Flood Protection of the Nysa Klodzka Valley																			
3 Flood Protection of the Upper Vistula																			
TOTAL	0.0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Explanation	Financial date in PLN																		
Total Hectares Required	Total area in hectares required permanently and temporarily for the project																		
Total Plots	Total number of legal divisions of lands (i.e. plots) are required																		
Public Plots	How many plots are owned by the State																		
%	Percentage of public plots as total plots required																		
Private Plots	How many plots are owned by the private parties																		
%	Percentage of private plots as total plots required																		
Plots Acquired	How many plots have been formally transferred to the project																		
Hectares Acquired	Area in hectares that have been formally transferred to the project																		
% ha acquired	Percentage of hectares transferred to the project as part of total hectares required for the project																		
Plots Paid	How many plots have been completely paid																		
Hectares Paid	Area in hectares that have been completely paid																		
% plots paid	Percentage of plots that have been completely paid as total plots required																		
Total Compensation Cost	Total value in United States Dollars (USD) required to acquire all plots																		
Compensation paid-out	Total amount in USD paid to acquire the plots																		
% paid	Percentage paid as part of total cost																		
Total Physically Displaces People	Number of individuals that need to be physically moved from their current location																		
People relocated	Number of people who have effectively moved to a new location with same, or better, living conditions																		
% Relocation completed	Percentage of effectively relocated as part of total displaced																		
	Rate PLN/USD: 3.11																		
	PLN/USD																		

COMPONENT 1 Poland: ODRAVISTULA FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT (as of [date])
1 Flood Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra

	# Plots	Total Hectares	Public Plots %	Private Plots %	Plots Acquired	Hectares	% ha acquired	Plots Paid	Hectares Paid	% plots paid	Total Compensation Cost (PLN)	Compensation paid-out(PLN)	% paid	Total Physically Displaces People	People relocated	% Relocation completed
1A.1	Permanent Occupation															
	Backwater embankment of Odra River at Mysła River and Modernization of Marwicki polder stage I and II															
1A.2	Flood protection of Ognica village on Odra River															
	Osinów-Lubnica. Modernization of inter-embankment.															
1A.3	Flood protection of Radziszewo and Daleszewo villages on Odra River at 726+400÷727+960 km.															
	Modernization of Marwicki polder stage III - pump station															
1B.1	Restoring natural values of Lower Odra Valley by improving retention and flood protection capacities of Międzyodrze															
	Reconstruction of river control infrastructure on Odra River. Adaptation to the conditions of Class III roadway, Stage II															
1B.1	Reconstruction of river control infrastructure on Odra River. Adaptation to the conditions of Class III roadway, Stage III															
	(1 bridge - Krosno Odrzańskie)															

COMPONENT 2

Poland: ODRA VISTULA FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT (as of [date])

2 Flood Protection of the Nysa Kłodzka Valley

	# Plots	Total Hectares	Public Plots %	Private Plots %	Plots Acquired	Hectares Acquired	% Ia acquired	Plots Paid	Hectares Paid	% plots paid	Total Compensation Cost (PLN)	Compensation paid-out (PLN)	% paid	Total Physically Displaces People	People relocated	% Relocation completed	
2A.1	Construction of „Boboszów” - a dry flood control reservoir on Nysa Kłodzka River and Construction of „Roztoki Bystrzyckie” - a dry flood control reservoir on Goworówka stream																
	Temporal Occupation																
2A.2	Construction of „Szalejów Górny” - a dry flood control reservoir on Bystrzyca Dusznicka River and Construction of „Krosnowice” - a dry flood control reservoir on Duna stream																
2B.1	Flood protection of Nysa Kłodzka River Valley																
	Flood protection of Ścinawka River Valley																
2B.2	Flood protection of Biała Łądecka River valley and Morawka River																
	Flood protection of Bystrzyca Dusznicka River Valley and Kamienny Potok River.																

COMPONENT 3 Poland: ODRA VISTULA FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT (as of [date])
1 Flood Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra

	# Plots	Total Hectares	Public Plots %	Private Plots %	Plots Acquired	Hectares	% ha acquired	Plots Paid	Hectares Paid	% plots paid	Total Compensation Cost (PLN)	Compensation paid-out (PLN)	% paid	Total Physically Displaces People	People relocated	% Relocation completed	
3A.1	Construction of Vistula embankments in Cracow																
3A.2	Flood protection in Serafa Valley																
3B.1	Flood protection Sandomierz																
3B.2	Flood protection Tarnobrzeg																
3C.1	Raba Programme. Dry Polders and other Structures – Phase I																
3C.2	San Programme. Passive and active Protection in San, Wisloka and Dunajec Sub-basins																

Annex 7.1 Procurement Plan

Procurement Plan dated July 30, 2015 ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT

I. General

1. **Data of General Project information:**
2. **Borrower:** REPUBLIC OF POLAND
3. **Project Name:** ODRÁ-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
4. **Loan No.:** IBRD 8524-PL POL, Project ID: P147460
5. **Coordination Agency:** Project Coordination Unit Wrocław
6. **Project Implementing Unit:** RZGW Wrocław, RZGW Szczecin, Zachodniopomorski ZMiUW, Lubuski ZMiUW, Małopolski ZMiUW, Świętokrzyski ZMiUW, Podkarpacki ZMiUW, IMGW and PCU.
7. **Bank's approval Date of the Procurement Plan**
May 07, 2015 – initial approval

Procurement Notice: July 23, 2015, No. WB3345-07/15

Period covered by this procurement plan: 2015-2022

II. Goods and Works and non-consulting services

1. Procurement Method Threshold

1,3 USD = 1 EURO

Procurement Method	Method Threshold	Comments
1. ICB and LIB (Goods and IT Systems)	Goods > €1,500 000	
2. NCB (Goods and IT Systems)	Goods < €1,500 000	
3. ICB (Works)	Works > €15,400,000	
4. NCB (Works)	Works < €15,400,000	
5. ICB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS > €1,500 000	
6. NCB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS < €1,500 000	
7. Shopping	Works < €150 000 Goods < €80 000	
8. Direct Contracting	NA	

Prior Review Threshold

Procurement Decisions subject to Prior Review by the Bank as stated in Appendix 1 to the Guidelines for Procurement: Thresholds for applicable procurement methods (not limited to the list below) are determined by the Bank and agreed with the Borrower based on the assessment of the implementing agency's capacity.

Procurement Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comments
1. ICB (Goods and IT Systems)	Goods > €2 800 000	All ICB above EUR 2,8 million subject to prior review
2. NCB (Goods and IT Systems)		First contract
3. ICB (Works)	Works > €15,400,000	All ICB prior review
4. NCB (Works)		First contract
5. ICB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS > €1,500 000	All ICB above EUR 1,5 million subject to prior review
6. NCB (Non-Consultant Services)	TS < €1,500 000	First contract
7. Shopping	Works < €150 000 Goods < €80 000	All Shopping post review
8. Direct Contracting	Goods and Works > € 70 000	DC contracts above EUR 70,000. All IDC contracts should meet the requirements of para. 3.7 of the World Bank's Procurement Guidelines

- Prequalification.** The Procurement Plan shall indicate which contracts will follow a prequalification procedure in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2.9 and 2.10 of the Guidelines.
- Any Other Special Procurement Arrangements:**
NCB Polish procurement procedure of open tendering (POPT) according to Chapter 3, Section 1 of Polish Procurement Law or National Competitive Bidding (NCB) for contracts up to € 15,400,000.

ICB for contracts to cost € 15,400,000 equivalent or more, that are to be cofinanced by WB, CEB and EU The bidding opportunities shall be advertised in addition to the U.N. Development Business, in the Europe Journal of Procurement and the Polish Bulletin of Procurement.

III. Selection of Consultant

1. Prior Review Threshold:

Selection decisions subject to Prior Review by Bank as stated in Appendix I to the Guidelines Selection and Employment of Consultants:

Selection Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comments
1. Firms QCBS, FBS, LCS	Above € 900,000	All draft TORs shall be subject to the Bank's prior review
2. Firms CQS	All post review	Below 230,000 EURO
3. Single Source Selection (Firms)	Above € 7,000	Each SSS contract shall meet the requirement of para. 3.8 and 3.9 of the World Bank's Consultants Guidelines
4. Individual Consultants	All prior review	
5. Individual Consultants Sole - Source	Above € 7,000	Justification should be provided which meets the requirements of para. 5.4 of the Bank's Consultants Guidelines.

2. Short list comprising entirely of national consultants:

Short list of consultants for services, estimated to cost less than 230 000 EURO equivalent per contract, may comprise entirely of national consultants in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.7 of the Consultant Guidelines.

Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							COMMENTS
							TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ REI issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	PIU is responsible for that particular contract.	
COMPONENT 1 – Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra River														
1A Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Province														
1A.1	Chlewice-Porzecze. Backwater embankment of Odra River at Mysla River and Modernization of Marwicki polder stage I and II	CW	1	NCB*	No	Post*	September 2015	November 2015	November 2015	December 2015	January 2016	February 2018	Zachodniopomorski ZMIUW	* The first NCB contract will be subject to the Bank's prior review.
1A.2	Flood protection of Ognica village on Odra River Osinów-Lubnica. Modernization of inter-embankment Flood protection of Radziszewo and Daleszewo villages on Odra River at 726+400-727+960 km. Modernization of Marwicki polder stage III - pump station	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	March 2017	April 2017	June 2017	August 2017	September 2017	December 2019	Zachodniopomorski ZMIUW	

Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES						COMMENTS
							TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ REI issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	
COMPONENT 1 – Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra River													
1A.3	Restoring natural values of Lower Odra Valley by improving retention and flood protection capacities of Międzyzdrze	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	August 2018	September 2018	November 2018	December 2018	January 2019	December 2021	Zachodniopomorski ZMIUW
1B Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra													
1B.1	Reconstruction of river control infrastructure on Odra River. Adaptation to the conditions of Class III roadway. Stage II Reconstruction of river control infrastructure on Odra River. Adaptation to the conditions of Class III roadway. Stage III (1 bridge - Krosno Odrzańskie)	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	June 2016	July 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2016	December 2021	RZGW Wrocław

COMPONENT 1 – Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra River

1B.2	1B.2	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	September 2016	November 2016	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	December 2021	RZGW Szczecin
	Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage I To provide Good Condition for Ice – breaking. Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage II – Reconstruction of River Control Infrastructure.												
1B.3	1B.3	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	September 2017	October 2017	December 2017	December 2017	January 2018	December 2021	RZGW Szczecin
	Construction of docking-mooring infrastructure.												
1B.4	1B.4	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	August 2017	September 2017	November 2017	December 2017	January 2018	December 2020	RZGW Szczecin
	Improvement of flood water-flow from Dabie Lake in winter and Dredging of Klucz-Ustowo ditch												
1B.5	1B.5	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	February 2017	March 2017	June 2017	July 2017	December 2017	December 2021	RZGW Szczecin
	Reconstruction of bridges to ensure a minimum clearance (4 bridges)												
1B.6	1B.6	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	August 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017	February 2017	September 2020	Lubuski ZMiUW
	Flood protection of Nowa Sol and Below Krosno Odrzanskie												
1C - Flood protection of Slubice City													
1C.1	1C.1	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	June 2015	August 2015	September 2015	January 2016	February 2016	December 2019	Lubuski ZMiUW
	Extension and construction of flood embankments and Reconstruction of Czarny Kanat and Racza Struga												

Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							COMMENTS
							TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ REI issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	
COMPONENT 2 - FLOOD PROTECTION OF THE NYSA-KŁODZKA VALLEY														
2A - Active protection														
2A.1	Construction of „Bobosów” - a dry flood control reservoir on Nysa Kłodzka River and Construction of „Roztoki Bystrzyckie” - a dry flood control reservoir on Goworówka stream	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	April 2016	May 2016	August 2016	September 2016	November 2016	June 2019	RZGW Wrocław	
2A.2	Construction of „Szalejów Górny” - a dry flood control reservoir on Bystrzyca Dusznicka River and Construction of „Krosnowice” - a dry flood control reservoir on Duna stream	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	March 2016	May 2016	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2019	RZGW Wrocław	
2B - Passive protection														
2B.1	Flood protection of Nysa Kłodzka River Valley Flood protection of Ścinawka River Valley	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	February 2018	March 2018	June 2018	August 2018	November 2018	December 2021	RZGW Wrocław	

2B - Passive protection

2B.2	Flood protection of Biała Łądecka River valley and Morawka River Flood protection of Bystrzyca Dusznicka River Valley and Kamienny Potok River.	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	February 2018	March 2018	June 2018	August 2018	November 2018	December 2021	RZGW Wrocław
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COMPONENT 3 FLOOD PROTECTION OF THE UPPER VISTULA

3A. Protection of Upper Vistula Towns and Cracow

3A.1	Construction of Vistula embankments in Cracow	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	June 2017	July 2017	September 2017	October 2017	December 2017	December 2019	Małopolski ZMIUW
3A.2	Flood protection in Serafa Valley	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	June 2016	July 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2017	December 2018	Małopolski ZMIUW

3B. Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg

3B.1	Flood protection Sandomierz	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	November 2015	December 2015	March 2016	April 2016	May 2016	March 2020	Swieto-krzyski ZMIUW
3B.2	Flood protection Tarnobrzeg	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	January 2017	March 2017	March 2017	April 2017	May 2017	May 2020	Podkarpacki ZMIUW

3C Passive and Active Protection in Raba Sub-basin

3C.1	Raba Programme. Dry Polders and other Structures – Phase I	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	April 2019	June 2019	August 2019	August 2019	September 2019	December 2021	Małopolski ZMIUW
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3D Passive and Active Protection in San basin

3D.1	San Programme. Passive and active Protection in San, Wisłoka and Dunajec Sub-basins	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	April 2020	May 2020	July 2020	September 2020	November 2020	December 2021	Podkarpacki ZMIUW
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Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							COMMENTS
							TOR/REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ REI issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	
COMPONENT 4 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND ENHANCED FORECASTING														
4A Early warning systems for southern Poland														
4A.1	Modernization and expansion of the network of telemetric weather monitoring stations for the needs of hydrological forecasting and modeling.	G	5	ICB	No	Prior	April 2016	July 2016	August 2016	December 2016	March 2017	September 2020	IMGW	
4A.2	Modernization and expansion of the monitoring and forecasting system to enhance the hydro meteorological flood protection of the coastal areas	G	2	ICB	No	Prior	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016	August 2016	September 2016	December 2019	IMGW	
4A.3	Modernization of the POLRAD weather radar network to increase the effectiveness of the hydrological models Modernization of the POLRAD weather radar network to increase the effectiveness of the hydrological models	G, CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	June 2016	September 2016	December 2016	March 2016	May 2016	June 2020	IMGW	

COMPONENT 4 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND ENHANCED FORECASTING

4A Early warning systems for southern Poland													
4A.4	Update and modernization of the Hydrology System, including the development of training and simulation application and infrastructure as well as the purchase of computer hardware, together with software, for the needs of the other tasks	IT	4	ICB	No	Prior	December 2016	February 2017	March 2017	May 2017	June 2017	September 2021	IMGW
4A.5	Modernization and development of an integrated hydrological and hydraulic modeling system as part of the national hydrological monitoring system	IT	1	ICB	No	Prior	October 2016	December 2016	March 2017	April 2017	June 2017	December 2021	IMGW
4B Operational centers													
4B.1.	OPERATIONAL CENTER – WROCLAW and OPERATIONAL CENTER – KRAKOW	G	1	ICB	No	Prior	May 2016	July 2016	September 2016	October 2016	November 2016	December 2019	RZGW Wroclaw

Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES						COMMENTS
							TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ REI issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	
COMPONENT 5 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STUDIES													
5.1	PCU Monitoring and evaluation of project impact Supervision of EMP, RAP and Procurement	CS	8	IC several contracts	No	Post	March 2015	May 2015	July 2015	July 2015	August 2015	June 2022	PCU Wrocław
5.2	Design and Construction Supervision for works, Project Management, Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of PIU's Institutional Capacity.	CS	3	QCBS	No	Prior	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	June 2022	Małopolski ZMIUW, Świętokrzyski ZMIUW Podkarpacki ZMIUW
5.3	Design and Construction Supervision for works, Project Management, Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of PIU's Institutional Capacity.	CS	2	QCBS	No	Prior	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	June 2022	Zachodniopomorski ZMIUW, Lubuski ZMIUW

COMPONENT 5 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STUDIES

5.4	Design and Construction Supervision for works, Project Management, Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of PIU's Institutional Capacity.	CS	2	QCBS	No	Prior	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	June 2022	RZGW Wrocław, RZGW Szczecin
5.5	Technical Assistance and Training Technical Support for the Project and Strengthening of IMGW's Institutional Capacity	CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	June 2022	IMGW
5.6	Master Plan for Bóbr with Kwisa Rivers	CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	August 2017	RZGW Wrocław
5.7	Other Documents	CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior	November 2016	December 2016	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017	August 2022	PCU Wrocław
5.8	Other Studies	CS	5	QCBS	No	Prior	November 2016	December 2016	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017	August 2022	PCU Wrocław
5.9	A nowcasting and ultra-short-term forecasting model	CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior	October 2015	November 2015	December 2016	January 2016	February 2016	March 2019	IMGW
5.10	The concept and development of a flash flood early warning system	CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior	June 2018	August 2018	October 2018	November 2018	January 2019	March 2022	IMGW

Annex 8.1

Table of Annual Expenditures Plan

PROJEKT: Projekt ochrony przeciwpowodziowej w dorzeczu Odry i Wisły

Jednostka wdrożeniowa:

Data:

Planned Expenditures/ Planowane wydatki

For the next two quarters/ Na kolejne dwa kwartały

Według komponentu/	Expenditures planned during the next quarter		Expenditures planned during the 2 nd next quarter		Total expenditures planned for the next two quarters		IBRD Eligible % /i		Expenditures planned from IBRD Loan for the next two quarters	
	in PLN	Wydatki planowane na następny kwartał na następny kwartał w PLN	In PLN	Wydatki planowane na drugi następny kwartał w PLN	In PLN	Całkowite wydatki planowane na dwa kolejne kwartały w PLN	In PLN	Wydatki kwalifikowane % IBRD	In PLN	Wydatki planowane z kredytu IBRD na kolejne dwa kwartały w PLN
1	2	3	3	4	5	6				
Planned expenditures/ Planowane Wydatki										
TOTAL/ RAZEM	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0

/i - percentage of IBRD funding as agreed in Annual Work Plan

/i - procent finansowania ze środków Banku Światowego zgodnie z Rocznym Planem Pracy

Annex 8.3

Templates of IFR

Government of Poland
 ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 co-financed by:
 World Bank Loan no. Xxx
 EU Cohesion Fund Grant no. Xxx
 Council of Europe Development Bank Loan no. Xxx

Interim Unaudited Financial Reports
 For the Quarter ending September 30, 2015
 Cash model

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	FINANCIAL REPORTS
1	Project Sources and Uses of Funds by Activities
2	Designated Account Statement
3	IBRD disbursement in EUR IBRD DISBURSEMENT REPORTS
4	Cash Forecast Report
5	Designated Account Activity Statement
6	Summary Statement - for prior review contracts
7	Summary Statement - not subject to prior review contracts CEB REPORTS (to be agreed with CEB)
8	CEB Loans CONTRACT MONITORING REPORTS (report not included in IFRs - can be requested on ad hoc basis)
9	Contract Monitoring Report
AWP	ANNUAL WORK PROGRAM

Government of Poland
ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 Project Sources and Uses of Funds /i
 For the Quarter ending September 30, 2015

	Actual In PLN		Year-To Date	Cumulative To-Date /ii		Plan In PLN Annual Budget Current fiscal year	Progress in % TDT/Annual budget	Plan In PLN		Plan In EUR Life of Project /iii
	Current Quarter	Quarter		Life of Project /iv	Life of Project /iv					
Opening cash balances (in the budget system)										
IBRD Funds										
CEB Funds										
Subtotal										
Sources of Funds received										
Government Funds										
IBRD Funds (withdrawn from DA into the budget)										
EU Cohesion Fund										
CEB Funds										
Subtotal										
Foreign Exchange Difference										
Less:										
Project Expenditures/vi										
1. Flood Protection of Lower and Middle Odra River										
1.A Areas in Zachodniopomorskie Province										
1.B Middle and Lower Odra										
1.C Stubice City										
Sub-Total A										
2. Flood Protection of Nysa Klodzka Valley										
2.A Active protection										
2.B Passive protection										
Subtotal 2										
Subtotal 1+2										
3. Flood Protection of Upper Vistula										

	Actual In PLN		Plan In PLN		Plan In EUR	
	Current	Year-To	Cumulative	Annual Budget	Progress in %	Life of
3A Upper Vistula Towns and Cracow						
3B Protection of Sandomierz and Tambrzeg						
3C Raba sub-basin						
3D San. Wisłoka and Dunajec sub-basins						
Subtotal 3						
4. Institutional strengthening & Enhanced Forecasting						
4A Enhanced Forecasting						
4B Operational Centers						
4C Institutional strengthening						
Subtotal 4						
5. Project management and studies						
5A Project Management						
5B Studies						
Subtotal 5						
Total						
Closing cash balances (in the budget system)						
IBRD Funds						
CEB Funds						
Subtotal						

Prepared by:
NOTES

Date:

/i: Special account balance is not included in the statement. The Report presents government funds used for the project and the loan funds withdrawn from Special Account, converted into PLN and transferred to the budget for the project purposes.-Saldo Rachunku Specjalnego nie uwzględnione w raporcie. Raport prezentuje: fundusze rządowe wykorzystane na finansowanie projektu oraz środki pożyczki i wyplacone z Rachunku Specjalnego, przeliczone na PLN i przekazane do budżetu na cele projektu.

/ii: From the beginning of the project.

/iii: The figures in this column are derived from the PAD and loan agreements, reflecting any subsequent updating/ amendments.

/iv: The planned amounts in EUR should be converted to PLN using appropriate exchange rates e.g. estimated average exchange rate for the project duration or current exchange rate. Please provide exchange rate applied in the note to this report.

/v: If retained amounts are kept by implementing entities there should be supplementary note on the retained amounts kept by each implementing entity.

Government of Poland
 ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 World Bank Loan No. Xxxx
 Designated Account (SA) Statement Kept by MOF
 Depository Bank GOWD/NBP
 Account Number
 as at September 30, 2015
 In EUR

	For the Quarter EUR	From the beginning of the Project EUR
1 Opening balance at the beginning of the period		-
Add:		
2 World Bank advances into the DA during the period	-	
3 Interest earned (if credited into DA)		-
Funds available during the period	-	-
Less:		
4 Funds transferred to Implementing Entities for eligible expenditures during the period /ii		-
5 Refund to World Bank from the D.A. during the period		
6 Service charges (if debited to DA)	-	-
7 Closing balance at the end of the period /iii	-	-

**Payments from the WB Designated Account
for the project expenditures /v**

Date (and description, if applicable)	EUR	Exchange rate/iv	Amount in PLN
	-		0
7 Total /v	-		0

Prepared by:

Date:

Government of Poland
ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
World Bank Loan No. XXX -POL
Additional Note -Disbursements from WB Loan in Original Currency
For the Quarter ending September 30, 2005

	Original amount of Loan – Całkowita kwota pożyczki	Current Quarter Bieżący Kwartał	Year-To-Date Narastająco w ciągu roku	Cumulative – To- Date/ Narastająco od początku projektu	Undisbursed amount as at the end of the reporting period – Środki nie wypłacone na koniec danego okresu
EUR	€ 80 333 518,40	€ 7 072 300,61	€ 7 072 300,61	€ 52 592 477,25	€ 27 741 041,15
	in EUR				
	Loan Allocation as per loan agreement Alokacja pożyczki zgodnie z umową pożyczki	Current Quarter Bieżący Kwartał	Actual utilization Year-To-Date Faktyczne wykorzystanie narastająco w ciągu roku	Actual utilization cumulative- To- Date/ Faktyczne wykorzystanie narastająco od początku projektu	Free allocation available from loan/ Alokacja do wykorzystania
Expenditures Financed by IBRD loan	€ 80 333 518,40	€ 1 855 258,72	€ 1 855 258,72	€ 40 366 663,12	€ 39 966 855,28
Category 1	€ 80 333 518,40	€ 1 855 258,72	€ 1 855 258,72	€ 40 366 663,12	€ 39 966 855,28
Amount disbursed from loan not yet spent (DA balance) Kwota wypłacone z pożyczki a nie wydatkowane dotychczas (saldo Konta Specjalnego)		€ 10 363 742,47	€ 10 363 742,47	€ 10 363 742,47	
Amount disbursed from DA not yet spent Kwota wypłacone z Konta Specjalnego a nie wydatkowane dotychczas		€ 1 862 071,66	€ 1 862 071,66	€ 1 862 071,66	

NOTES

World Bank Loan No. XXX -POL
Cash Forecast Report / Przewidywane zapotrzebowanie na środki
As at 30 September, 2015/ na dzień 30 września 2015
For the next two quarters/ Na kolejne dwa kwartały

By Implementing Agency	2	3	4 = 2+3	5	6	7	8=6/7
	Cash required during the next quarter in PLN Wymagana gotówka na następny kwartał w PLN	Cash required during the 2 nd next quarter in PLN Wymagana gotówka na drugi następny kwartał w PLN	Total cash requirements for the next two quarters in PLN Całkowite zapotrzebowanie środków pieniężnych na dwa kolejne kwartały w PLN	IBRD Eligible %/i IBRD kwalifikowane %	cash requirement from IBRD Loan for the next two quarters in PLN Zapotrzebowanie na środki z kredytu IBRD na kolejne dwa kwartały w PLN	Forecasted exhanage rate of PLN/EUR Prognozowana kurs wymiany PLN/ EUR	IBRD Eligible cash requirement for the next two quarters In EUR kwalifikowane zapotrzebowanie na środki z IBRD na kolejne dwa kwart. w EUR
1							
Planned expenditures/ Planowane Wydatki							
1. RZGW GL				40%		4,00	0
2. RZWG WL				40%		4,00	0
3. RZGW SZ				40%			
				40%		4,00	0
				40%		4,00	0
TOTAL/RAZEM	0	0	0				0
/i - percentage of IBRD funding as agreed in Annual Work Plan					Less Balance of DA		0
/i - procent finansowania ze środków Banku Światowego zgodnie z Rocznym Planem Pracy					Cash requirement in WA		0

Government of Poland
 ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 Government of Poland
 ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 World Bank Loan No. XXX -POL

Summary Statement part a - Summary of expenditures not subject to prior review
 for the quarter ending September 30, 2015

By Implementing Agency (col. 1)	Total Expenditures in PLN (col. 2)	IBRD Share Paid in PLN (col. 3)	IBRD Eligible Share paid in EUR (col. 4)	Government/other Share in PLN (col. 5)	IBRD Share in % (col. 3/2)
RZWG GL	100	40	10	60	40%
RZWG WL	100	30	7	70	30%
RZWG	10	4	1	6	40%
RZWG	12	5	2	7	42%
RZWG	0	0	0	0	#DZIEL/0!
TOTAL	222	79	20	143	35,6%
Summary Statement (col. 1)	Total expenditures in PLN (col. 2)	IBRD share in PLN (col. 3)	IBRD Eligible share paid in EUR (col. 4)	Government/other share in PLN (col. 5)	IBRD Share in % (col. 3/2)
Expenditures not subject to prior review – part a	222	79	20	143	35,6%
Expenditures subject to prior review – part b					#DZIEL/0!
TOTAL	222	79	20	143	35,6%

Government of Poland
ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
World Bank Loan No. XXX - POL

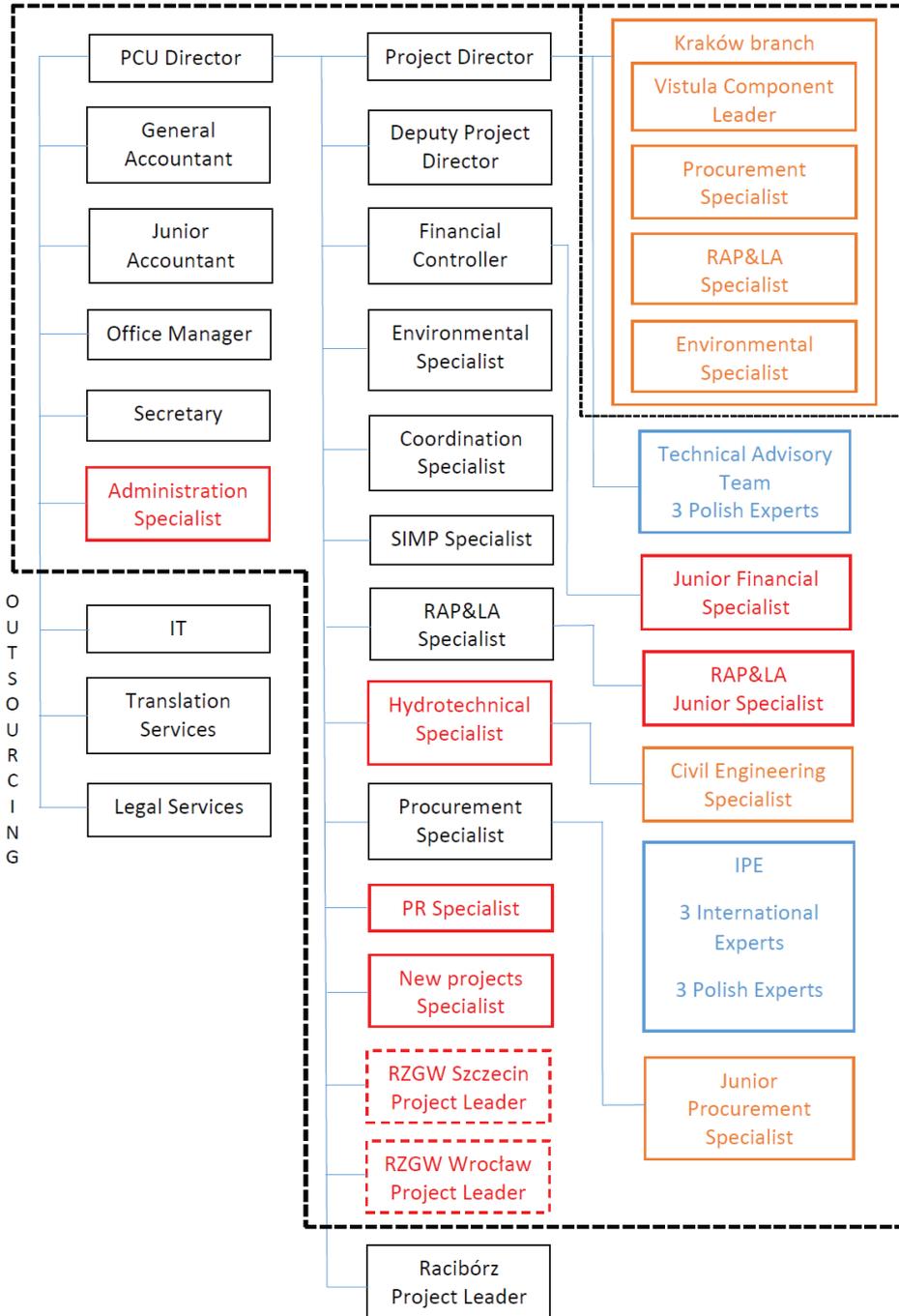
Summary Statement part a - Summary of expenditures not subject to prior review
for the quarter ending September 30, 2015

Name & Address of Contractor/Signing Date (col. 2)	Date of IBRD No Objection (col. 3)	Contract Value (col. 4)	Contract Currency (col. 5)	Invoiced Gross Amounts by Currency (col. 6)	Invoice Date, Number (col. 7)	IBRD share paid in Contract's Currency (col. 8)	Total Amount Paid from S.A. /eligible expenditures in EUR (col. 9)	IBRD Share In % (col. 8/6)
				0	0	0	0	#DZIEL/0!
				0	0	0	0	#DZIEL/0
			Subtotal by contract	0		0	0	
				0	0	0	0	#DZIEL/0
				0	0	0	0	#DZIEL/0
			Subtotal by contract	0		0	0	
				0	0	0	0	#DZIEL/0
				0	0	0	0	#DZIEL/0
			Subtotal by contract	0		0	0	
			TOTAL				0	

Government of Poland
 ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 World Bank Loan No. Xxxx
 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAM
 For the year 2016

FINANCING SOURCES	PLAN IN PLN	PLANNED SHARE in %
IBRD		
Government/Other sources		
TOTAL	0	

Annex 9.1 PCU Organogram



Annex 9.2

Description of the main tasks of key PCU consultants and PIO/PIU employees

Main responsibilities of PCU Consultants and Staff		
No.	Person	The responsibilities include the following, among others:
1	PCU Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and coordinate day-to-day operations of the PCU; • Cooperate closely with the Project Director; • Enter into contracts related to the PCU's operations; • Represent the PCU before any public authorities and third parties; • Approve the PCU financial plan and supervise the implementation of this plan; • Approve payments resulting from the PCU's liabilities that arise from its operations for execution; • Support external inspections and audits within the scope relating to the PCU and its budget; • Carry out activities designed to promote the Project's outcomes, results, and impacts.
2	Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the day-to-day implementation of the Project and PCU consultants' activities; • Participate in the work of the Project Steering Committee and the Project Working Committee; • Represent directly the interests of the Project before KZGW, the Ministry of Administration and Digitization, the Project Steering Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environment, the World Bank, and the Council of Europe Development Bank; • Represent the PCU before any public authorities and third parties; • Handle all correspondence of the PCU with the World Bank and the CEB; • Apply to KZGW, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Administration and Digitization to release funds for Project implementation; • Carry out activities designed to ensure appropriate relationships between all the agencies participating in the Project implementation, central and local government authorities and other Project stakeholders; • Give opinion on the operation and implementation of the activities carried out by the Project Implementation Units; • Carry out activities to support new initiatives designed to improve flood safety in the country.
3	Deputy Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Project Director's activities within the scope of responsibilities and powers assigned; • Replace the Project Director during his absence; • Perform the tasks of the PCU Specialist for the Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting System (SMOK); • Replace the Project Director in the performance of his tasks relating to the Subcomponent C2 and Component 4.
4	Racibórz Project Leader / ORFPP Component A Management Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and supervise the construction of the Racibórz Dry Polder, including all elements associated with this investment; • Supervise the operation of the Racibórz PIU as RZGW Gliwice's unit established to implement Component A of the Project; • Coordinate and oversee the work of the Technical Assistance Consultant's team supporting the PIU, enforce the effectiveness of their work and the performance of tasks assigned to them; • Represent the Racibórz PIU and RZGW Gliwice before any public authorities, third parties, the Racibórz PIU staff and consultants after receiving a relevant authorization from the RZGW Gliwice Director.
5	Vistula Component Leader / Component 3 Management Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the correctness and timeliness of the implementation of Component 3 tasks; • Cooperate on an ongoing basis, in agreement with the Project Director, with the Project Implementation Units with respect to Component 3; • Control on an ongoing basis the implementation of Component 3 tasks and regularly inform the PCU Director and the Project Director about the progress in their implementation; • Organize and coordinate the work of the Environmental Specialist for Component 3, the Procurement Specialist for Component 3, and the RAP&LA Specialist for Component 3, and cooperate with the other PCU consultants and staff.
6	New Projects Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and analyze available documents, including technical documentation, relating to new projects and determine what documents are missing which are necessary to complete the preparation of such new projects; • Prepare a work plan and system identifying documents and deliverables necessary to identify how such documents will be prepared in a complete manner; • Identify all sources of data and assist in the collection and analysis of relevant data necessary to prepare documents required for the preparation of descriptions and proposals for new projects and works; • Coordinate the contributions by the PCU Consultants to the preparation, organization and coordination of the collection of technical, social and economic data for the needs of design teams which are required for economic and financial evaluation of planned investments under new projects; • Coordinate the preparation of economic and environmental analyses of investments under new projects, in accordance with standards consistent with the requirements of the World Bank and other institutions that can possibly finance the Project.

Main responsibilities of PCU Consultants and Staff		
No.	Person	The responsibilities include the following, among others:
7	Financial Controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control the flow of funds from the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank; Support the PIUs in the implementation of financial provisions of contracts entered into under the Project by preparing guidelines, providing consultation and giving opinion; Update the Project financial plan based on data submitted by the PIUs, excluding the PCU financial plan; Monitor the implementation of the Project financial plan and prepare detailed statements and reports; Approve statements of expenditure submitted by the PIUs; Prepare applications to the World Bank based on the PIUs' statements of expenditure, excluding the PCU's expenditures.
8	Junior Financial Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a preliminary review of statements of expenditure submitted by the PIUs and verify the completeness of any documents attached; Prepare summary statements of expenditure based on individual statements of expenditure submitted by the PIUs; Monitor the documentation of expenditures under the respective contracts and the use of individual allocations; Monitor the correctness of data inputted by the PIUs into the computerized Project financial management system; Cooperate actively with the Financial Controller.
9	Hydrotechnical Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in work designed to define and plan activities associated with the preparation for implementation and then the implementation of the Project as well as with periodic evaluation reviews of the Project; Monitor and support the PIUs in the implementation of the investment process in keeping with World Bank standards, Polish laws and building knowledge; Evaluate and analyze Terms of Reference prepared by the PIUs in order to review technical requirements defined for execution and acceptance of works as well as any requirements set to works contractors under the Project; Monitor the work of the team of independent experts for the safety of hydraulic structures (the International Dam Safety Panel of Experts).
10	Junior Hydrotechnical Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Hydrotechnical Specialist's activities within the scope of responsibilities and powers assigned to him/her; Cooperate with the PIUs and monitor their activities with regard to the implementation of the investment process; Cooperate actively with the Hydrotechnical Specialist.
11	RAP&LA Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the work designed to define and plan tasks associated with the preparation of the Project for implementation and then the implementation of the Project implementation as well as with periodic evaluation reviews of the Project (with respect to land acquisition for investment purposes and the implementation of resettlement); Oversee the compliance of the Project works with land acquisition and resettlement laws and procedures; Evaluate and analyze Terms of Reference prepared by the PIUs with regard to issues related to land acquisition and preparation for investment purposes and to resettlement; Monitor the PIUs' activities associated with the preparation, updating and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) under the Project.
12	Junior RAP&LA Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the RAP&LA Specialist within the scope of responsibilities and powers assigned to him/her; Cooperate with the PIUs and monitor their activities with regard to the implementation of the investment process; Cooperate actively with the RAP&LA Specialist.
13	RAP&LA Specialist for Component 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the work designed to define and plan tasks associated with the preparation of Component 3 for implementation and then its implementation as well as with periodic evaluation reviews of the Project (with regard to land acquisition for investment purposes and the implementation of resettlement); Provide oversight of the compliance of Component 3 works with land acquisition and resettlement laws and procedures; Evaluate and analyze Terms of Reference prepared by the PIUs with respect to issues related to land acquisition and preparation for investment purposes and to resettlement; Monitor the PIUs' activities associated with the preparation, updating and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) under the Project; Cooperate actively with the RAP&LA Specialist.e.

Main responsibilities of PCU Consultants and Staff		
No.	Person	The responsibilities include the following, among others:
14	Environmental Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the work designed to define and plan tasks associated with the preparation of the Project for implementation and then its implementation as well as with periodic evaluation reviews of the Project (with regard to environmental management); Provide oversight of the compliance of the works carried out under the entire Project with environmental protection laws and World Bank requirements; Monitor any activities associated with the preparation, updating and implementation of Environmental Management Plans under the Project; Cooperate with all authorities responsible for monitoring and assessment of the condition of the environment as well as with scientific institutions and non-governmental organizations involved in: i) monitoring the Project implementation in terms of its coherence with earlier agreed mitigation measures and actions; ii) assessment of actual environmental impacts of the particular components; Monitor measures designed to maintain and strengthen the condition of the ecological corridor of the Odra valley and the Upper Vistula basin.
15	Environmental Specialist for Component 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the work designed to define and plan tasks associated with the preparation of Component 3 for implementation and then its implementation as well as with periodic evaluation reviews of the Project (with regard to environmental management); Provide oversight of the compliance of the works carried out under Component 3 with environmental protection laws and World Bank requirements; Monitor any activities associated with the preparation, updating and implementation of Environmental Management Plans under Component 3; Cooperate, in agreement with the Project Director and the Environmental Specialist, with all authorities responsible for monitoring and assessment of the condition of the environment as well as with scientific institutions and non-governmental organizations involved in: i) monitoring the implementation of Component 3 in terms of its coherence with earlier agreed mitigation measures and actions, ii) assessment of actual environmental impacts of the particular components; Cooperate actively with the Environmental Specialist.
16	Specialist for the Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting System (SMOK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the work designed to define and plan tasks related to the improvement of the Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting System (SMOK) and planning activities associated with the preparation of Subcomponent C2 of the ORFPP and Component 4 for implementation and then their implementation as well as with periodic evaluation reviews; Monitor any activities associated with the implementation of Subcomponent C2 of the ORFPP and Component 4; Support the activities of the other PCU Consultants with regard to the implementation of the other Components and Subcomponents of the Project.
17	PR Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform the role of the PCU spokesperson; Undertake activities related to efficient communication of the PCU and the other Implementing Agencies with all Project stakeholders and conduct a campaign promoting the Project during all stages of its lifetime (from its planning to implementation to operation); Ensure general public participation in solving problems and conflicts arising during the implementation of the Project; Prepare materials popularizing the Project as an undertaking designed to enhance the safety of inhabitants of the Odra basin and Upper Vistula regions; Prepare a program for Project promotion activities improving partnership cooperation with the municipalities and non-governmental organizations in the Project implementation which, due to their location or the scope of their statutory activities, participated and will continue to participate within a particular scope in planning activities, project implementation activities as well as during the future use of the flood control infrastructure.
18	Procurement Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and analyze bidding documents, including prequalification documents, prepared by the PIUs in terms of their compliance with World Bank procedures; Prepare and update the Procurement Plan; Keep day-to-day records of procurements made under the Project; Provide advisory services to and control of the PIUs with respect to the application of procurement procedures according to World Bank standards.
19	Junior Procurement Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Procurement Specialist within the scope of responsibilities and powers assigned to him/her; Cooperate with the PIUs and monitor their activities with regard to procurement; Cooperate actively with the Procurement Specialist.

Main responsibilities of PCU Consultants and Staff		
No.	Person	The responsibilities include the following, among others:
20	SProcurement Specialist for Component 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and analyze bidding documents prepared by the PIUs in terms of their compliance with World Bank procedures and submit such documents for review by the PCU in Wroclaw; Prepare or review documents related to public procurement before sending them to the PCU in Wroclaw, in particular documents related to procurement processes carried out under Component 3; Prepare data necessary to change/update the Procurement Plan and send them to the PCU in Wroclaw with regard to Component 3; Keep day-to-day records of procurements made under Component 3; Support the PIUs and oversee their activities with respect to the application of procurement procedures according to World Bank standards; Participate in sessions designed to define and plan tasks associated with the preparation of Component 3 for implementation and then its implementation as well as participate in periodic evaluation reviews of the Project.
21	Chief Accountant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain accounts of the PCU; Manage the PCU's payments; Cooperate on an ongoing basis with external institutions in matters relating to PCU accounting and finances; Prepare draft annual financial plans of the PCU and update them; Prepare applications to release funds for the PCU; Prepare applications to the World Bank in order to account for the PCU's expenditures.
22	Junior Accountant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain records of fixed assets and equipment; Keep accounting records on a day-to-day basis; Perform tasks related to initial formal and accounting review of accounting documents; Organize and execute cash and non-cash transactions; Replace the Chief Accountant during her absence; Maintain full payroll documentation; Maintain records of expenditures made by the PCU in accordance with the World Bank's reporting requirements (including statements of expenditures for applications documenting expenditures)..
23	Operations Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure an efficient operation of the PCU from the organizational and technical side; Coordinate the organization of meetings, conferences, and visits of review missions; Provide rational supplies management; Analyze reports on the PCU's operations and Project implementation prepared by the PCU's consultants and inform the PCU Director about results of such analysis.
24	Coordination Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Project Director's activities; Organize meetings, conferences, and visits of review missions; Monitor correspondence related to the implementation of the Project; Coordinate the preparation of Project documentation by PCU and PIU consultants for the needs of the Project Director; Prepare and review documents to be sent to the World Bank and the CEB, in particular those relating to the Project.
25	Administration Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee the flow of documents and their proper collection and archiving; Handle matters related to occupational safety and health as well as fire protection regulations; Keep a register of the PCU's movable property.
26	PCU IT Support Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide administration of LAN and WAN servers and active equipment; Ensure communications with the Internet and telephone systems; oversee the construction of a structural ICT system at the PCU office; Maintain and take care of the PCU's equipment and software; Construct the PCU's website and update it; Prepare and update a software application for Project financial management.
27	PCU Administration Specialist/Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide secretarial support at the PCU office and perform other administrative work activities; Receive and send correspondence as well as keep a register of correspondence; Order and purchase office supplies for the needs of the PCU; Provide technical support during meetings at the PCU.
28	Specialist to Operate the Project Monitoring and Information System (PMIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer the Project Monitoring and Information System (PMIS) on a daily basis in order to ensure its uninterrupted and correct operation; Acquire from the PIUs current information and data necessary to update the PMIS and keep any information provided by the PMIS updated; Monitor the indicators and prepare reports on changes in these indicators, in line with current needs of the Project.

Main responsibilities of the personnel of the PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU):		
1.	PIU Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the work of the PIU team; • Represent the Implementing Agencies within the scope of authorizations held; • Organize and coordinate work related to the preparation and implementation of investments under the Project; • Monitor physical and financial progress of works carried out under works contracts; • Cooperate on an ongoing basis with the PCU; • Cooperate on an ongoing basis with central and local government institutions, contractors and intermediary institutions as well as with other entities participating in the implementation of the Project; • Control contracts with contractors and settle accounts with them; • Oversee and control the public consultation process and participate in meetings with social groups; • Participate in reviews of design documentation, Project meetings and working visits, site visits, World Bank missions, provide organization of coordination meetings in the course of the implementation of the Project, participate in partial acceptance, final acceptance and other acceptance processes; • Manage project implementation risks in cooperation with the Technical Assistance Consultant and contractors.
2.	Deputy PIU Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the PIU Manager's activities within the scope of responsibilities and powers assigned to him/her; • Replace the PIU Manager in his/her absence.
3.	Procurement Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare necessary bidding documents, including bidding evaluation criteria, and oversee the preparation of terms of reference and the scope of contracts; • Prepare and conduct procurement processes, including the preparation and publication of procurement notices; • Be responsible for the preparation of contracts with contractors as well as for their correctness and completeness; • Prepare necessary documents to make amendments and additions in contracts concluded; • Cooperate with the PCU in procurement processes
4.	Environmental Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and control environmental requirements for the implementation of the Project; • Coordinate and oversee the preparation, updating and implementation of Environmental Management Plans; • Monitor the implementation of EMPs and provide reporting; • Carry out activities designed to mitigate the Project's social impacts and control and oversee such activities carried out by the Consultant/ Contractors. • Participate in the process of obtaining any necessary administrative permits related to environmental measures. • Cooperate with the PCU in environmental management.
5.	RAP&LA Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and oversee the preparation, updating and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP); • Carry out activities associated with the acquisition of properties for investment purposes (including among others purchases, expropriation, valuation, compensation negotiation and payment). • Carry out compensation related activities and handle claims of property owners affected by investments; • Oversee and control the public consultation process and participate in meetings with Project affected persons (PAPs); • Cooperate with the PCU in land acquisition and resettlement.
6.	Technical Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the preparation of investments for implementation, including the preparation of terms of reference, technical documentation, EMPs, RAPs, bidding documents, etc.; • Monitor the progress of work, participate in meetings, oversee works carried out by the Technical Assistance Consultant; • Control the compliance of the execution of works and services with contractual terms, laws, World Bank standards, and the physical and financial schedule; • Participate in commissioning and acceptance of works; • Participate in the work of Evaluation Committees; • Prepare reports on the physical execution of contracts; • Cooperate with the PCU in technical issue
7.	Junior Financial Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, implement and account for the Project in financial terms and oversee the financial execution of the Project in accordance with the provisions of relevant contracts for individual investments of the Project and in accordance with Payment Plans, in particular as regards their timely completion and full and proper use of funds provided as well as with regard to reporting; • Cooperate with the PCU in financial flows, planning, and reporting.

Annex 9.2 Table of Results Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

PDO Statement

The project development objectives are to increase access to flood protection for people living in selected areas of the Odra River and Upper Vistula River basins and to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Borrower to mitigate the impact of floods more effectively.

These results are at Project Level

Project Development Objective Indicators

Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values							Frequency	Data Source/ Metoda	Responsibility for Data Collection
				YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	YR7			
Total area in the 1% flood plain benefiting from enhanced protection and operational forecasts		ha	0 ⁽¹⁶⁾	3,341	15,486	31,278	51,332	69,447	81,626 ⁽¹⁷⁾	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIUs, and M&E consultants	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIUs, and M&E consultants	
Total population benefiting from enhanced protection and operational forecasts (gender disaggregated)		Number (million)	0 ⁽¹⁸⁾	0.7	2.4	5.1	8.3	10.5	12.4 ⁽¹⁹⁾	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIUs, and M&E consultants	
Flood Operation Centers established and functional		Number	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	Annual, after major floods	Contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, and Kraków	

(16) Based on current 1% flood maps (IMGW, 2014)

(17) Estimated for horizon to YR7 (2023), entire Project (2016-2027): 91,168 ha

(18) Based on current flood maps and population data

(19) Estimated for horizon to YR7 (2023), entire Project (2016-2027): 14.1 millions

Intermediate Results Indicators													
Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values							Frequency	Data Source/ Method	Responsibility for Data Collection
				YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	YR7			
Component 1A: Length of enhanced protection in the Zachodniopomorski Province		km	0	0	7.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, RZGW Szczecin, and M&E consultants
Component 1B: Modernizing and reconstructing the middle and lower Odra river systems to upgrade to a Class III waterway		Yes/ No ⁽²⁰⁾	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, ZMIUW Zachodniopomorski e, and M&E consultants
Component 1C: Extension and construction of flood embankments to protect Stubice City		km	0	0	0	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, RZGW Szczecin, and M&E consultants
Component 2A: Construction of dry polders in the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley		Number	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, and M&E consultants
Component 2B: Length of enhanced protection in the Nysa- Kłodzka Valley		km	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, and M&E consultants

(20) This component represents a package of investments to achieve reduction in ice jams.

Component 3A: Construction of dry polders to protect Upper Vistula towns and Kraków	Number	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, ZMIUW Małopolskie, and M&E consultants
Length of enhanced protection for Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg	km	0	3.0	12.0	24.0	36.0	46.34	46.34	46.34	46.34	46.34	46.34	46.34	46.34	46.34	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, ZMIUW Świętokrzyskie, ZMIUW Podkarpackie, and M&E consultants
Component 3C: Length of enhanced protection for the Raba sub-basin	km	0	0	0	1.5	4.0	10.0	16.0	19.77	19.77	19.77	19.77	19.77	19.77	19.77	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, ZMIUW Małopolskie, RZGW Kraków, and M&E cons.
Component 3D: Length of enhanced protection for the San sub-basin	km	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys, contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, ZMIUW Podkarpackie, RZGW Kraków, and M&E consultants
Component 4B: Flash flood systems for sub-basins operational	Number	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Annual, after major floods	Contractor reports	PCU and IMGW
RBMPs or Investment Prioritization Plans drafted for Vistula sub-basins	Number	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Annual	Contractor reports	PCU, IMGW, and RZGW Kraków
% of project-supported RBMPs and investments informed by citizen feedback through consultations (disaggregated by gender)	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annual	Surveys	PCU

