



Odra Vistula  
Flood Management  
Project



# PROJECT OPERATIONS MANUAL

Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit

**WROCLAW 2021**







# Rzeczypospolita Polska Republic of Poland

PAŃSTWOWE GOSPODARSTWO WODNE WODY POLSKIE

KRAJOWY ZARZĄD GOSPODARKI WODNEJ

BIURO KOORDYNACJI PROJEKTU OCHRONY PRZECIWPOWODZIOWEJ DORZECZA ODRY I WISŁY

STATE WATER HOLDING POLISH WATER

NATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ODRA VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT COORDINATION UNIT

*The Project Operations Manual was approved by the Project Steering Committee on October 28, 2015.*

*Amendment No.1 to the Project Operations Manual was approved by the Project Steering Committee on June 20, 2017.*

*The first update to the Project Operations Manual was approved by the Project Steering Committee on April 8, 2021.*

*The Project Operations Manual was accepted by the World Bank on October 26, 2015.*

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*Amendment No.1 to the Project Operations Manual was accepted by the Council of Europe Development Bank on December 16, 2016.*

*The first update to the Project Operations Manual was accepted by the Council of Europe Development Bank on May 28, 2021.*

*Two communication languages are used in the Project: Polish (inside the relevant agencies and between them), but also English (in which the Loan Agreement was signed with the World Bank and in which correspondence with the Bank is conducted), 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, this Project Operations Manual has been prepared in both language versions.*

*It should be stressed that compliance with the provisions and procedures contained in this Project Operations Manual is necessary.*

*Any deviation can be considered by the World Bank as violation of the terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement.*

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit

COMPOSITION, BREAKING AND COVER DESIGN

Justyna Kramarz, Studio Grafpa, [www.grafpa.pl](http://www.grafpa.pl)

*grafpa*

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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
DCPM	DOLiZK	Department of Civil Protection and Crisis Management	Departament Ochrony Ludności i Zarządzania Kryzysowego
DG	DG	Directorate General (a unit in the EC)	Dyrekcja Generalna
EA	OOŚ	Environmental Assessment	ocena oddziaływania na środowisko
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
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-Conseils (International Federation of Consulting Engineers)	Międzynarodowa Federacja Inżynierów Konsultantów
FM		Financial Management	zarządzanie finansami

EN	PL	EN	PL
GDPR	RODO	General Data Protection Regulation Regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union (EU)	Rozporządzenie Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady Europejskiej 2016/679 ws. ochrony osób fizycznych w związku z przetwarzaniem i udostępnianiem ich danych osobowych
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
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
KOWR	KOWR	National Center for Agricultural Support	Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa (dawniej ANR)
(KZGW)	KZGW	(National Water Management Authority)	Krajowy Zarząd Gospodarki Wodnej
LA		Loan Agreement	Umowa Kredytu
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
MoC	MC	Ministry of Climate	Ministerstwo Klimatu
MCE	MKŚ	Ministry of Climate and Environment	Ministerstwa Klimatu i Środowiska
MoE	MŚ	Ministry of Environment	Ministerstwo Środowiska
MoF	MF	Ministry of Finance	Ministerstwo Finansów
Mol	MI	Ministry of Infrastructure	Ministerstwo Infrastruktury
MIA	MSWiA	Ministry of Interior and Administration	Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji

EN	PL	EN	PL
MDFRP	MFIPR	Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy	Ministerstwo Funduszy i Polityki Regionalnej
MD	MR	Ministry of Development	Ministerstwo Rozwoju
MEDLT	MRPIT	Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology	Ministerstwo Rozwoju, Pracy i Technologii
MIS	(MIS)	Management Information System	informacyjny system zarządzania
MME	MGMiŻŚ	Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation	Ministerstwo Gospodarki Morskiej i Żeglugi Śródlądowej
NASC	KOWR	National Agriculture Support Center	Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa
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
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
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

EN	PL	EN	PL
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	RPP	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 Ostry Ostry Kraju
SOE	(SOE)	Statement of Expenditures	zestawienie wydatków
SWHPW	PGW WP	State Water Holding Polish Water	Państwowe Gospodarstwo Wodne Wody Polskie
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
(ZZ)	ZZ	Catchment Management Board	Zarząd Zlewni
(KPA)	KPA	the Law of 14 June 1960 – Code of Administrative Procedure	Kodeks postępowania administracyjnego
Special Flood Act	Specustawa powodziowa	The Law of 8 July 2010 on special rules for the preparation and implementation of investments related to flood control structures	Ustawa z 8 lipca 2010 r. o szczególnych zasadach przygotowania do realizacji inwestycji w zakresie budowli przeciwpowodziowych
	UOP	the Law of 16 April 2004 on the nature protection	ustawa z 16 kwietnia 2004 r. o ochronie przyrody
RPM Law	UGN	the Law of 21 August 1997 on the real property management	ustawa z 21 sierpnia 1994 r. o gospodarce nieruchomościami





Chapter





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# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Project Operations Manual

This Project Operations Manual (POM) is a manual prepared by the Borrower, which has been approved by the World Bank and the Project Steering Committee. It defines, *inter alia*, the scope of responsibilities as well as procurement and finance management procedures, environmental requirements and social safeguards for project affected persons (PAPs) as well as procedures for preparation of an annual work plan. It also includes the annexes to this Manual and any changes that can be made in it from time to time by agreement of the World Bank<sup>1</sup> and the Steering Committee.

The purpose of the Project Operations Manual for the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project (OVFMP) is to present to all stakeholders guidelines on its effective implementation.

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1 The Loan Agreement.

This Manual should be used by all parties involved in the implementation of the OVFMP, including the following:

- Project Steering Committee (PSC);
- Project Coordination Unit (the PCU which operates within the structures of the National Water Management Authority (KZGW) at the State Water Holding Polish Waters);
- Project Implementation Units (PIUs);
- Technical Assistance Consultants;
- Contractors;
- consultants appointed for specific assignments.

All involved personnel are required to familiarize themselves with the content of this Manual.

**This Manual should be read in conjunction with the Loan Agreement for the financing of the Project, the Project documents as well as the guidelines and procedures issued by the World Bank.**

The POM has been approved for use by the Project Steering Committee. Moreover, the World Bank has issued its no-objection.

It should be taken into consideration that it is a dynamic document and will be updated by the PCU from time to time in response to changes as well as developments in the implementation of the Project and its implementation system. All changes require prior approval by the PSC and the World Bank.

It is accepted that where it is necessary to obtain a no-objection from the World Bank, the time limit for issuing such no-objection is 14 working days from the submission of relevant documentation. After the expiry of this time limit, if the World Bank has not given a response, tacit consent is assumed to have been obtained.

## 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, Poland has also prioritized, among others, 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 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 dike 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 and Middle Odra river basin, especially the city of Wrocław, which is one of the country's growth poles. In both 1997 and 1998, a flood on the Nysa Kłodzka River, a main tributary of the Upper Odra, caused 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 basin, in 2010 Kraków, Poland's second most important city, was partly inundated for two weeks. Wide swathes of southern Poland, including agricultural and industrial areas near the cities of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg, were badly hit not only due to flooding, but subsequently the flood recovery and restoration of living and economic conditions lasted for months.

Since 1997 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 Law on the Program for the Odra – 2006 was adopted by the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, whose aim, among others, was to provide protection for the Upper and Middle Odra basin 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 a similar program, the Upper Vistula Flood Protection Program, was prepared and adopted by a resolution of the Council of Ministers, while the Voivode of Małopolskie Voivodeship was appointed as the plenipotentiary for this Program<sup>2</sup>.

The World Bank (WB), the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), and the European Commission (EC) have co-financed several of these initiatives. The most significant and of key importance, due to the scale of its measures, is the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project (ORFPP) (P086768; 2007–2020) that aims to increase flood protection levels along the Upper Odra, from the city of Racibórz downstream to Wrocław, and which is still under implementation. This project experienced a slow start in 2007 for a number of external reasons, notably the need to make changes in the previously prepared project documentation and in institutions in order to align them with the conditions and rules required by the respective Project financiers as well as with Poland's legislation and administrative structures after its accession to the EU, and the need to adjust all documents associated with this Project, such as environmental permits, construction permits, and tender documents, to the newly imposed rules and regulations. The year of 2020 is the last year of implementation of the ORFPP. Funds totaling about US\$1 billion have been almost fully committed to the implementation of individual investments. The project is also credited with having developed the institutional administrative structure and capacity in south-west

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2 PAD.

Poland to implement very complex hydraulic works requiring, among others, the cooperation of 4 ministries<sup>3</sup>, about 24 central and local government institutions<sup>4</sup>, and four financiers.

Based on the previous experiences, 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) is also to create the platform to start mainstreaming the lessons learnt in policy and institutional development during the ORFPP. The Odra region has been benefiting from numerous studies and analyses on the river basin system, which have been conducted for more than a century. On the other hand, 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 for implementation than those for the Vistula River basin<sup>5</sup>.

### 1.3. Project documents

The following documents are primarily the formal basis for the implementation of the Project:

1. Loan Agreement (Odra Vistula Flood Management Project) between the Republic of Poland and the 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 the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project, Report No: PAD1203, dated July 1, 2015.<sup>6</sup>
3. Procurement Plan for the Project, dated July 30, 2015<sup>7</sup> and its updates.
4. Framework Loan Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Council of Europe Development Bank, dated May 24, 2016 (No. F/P 1866 (2015)), to co-finance the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project.

3 These are: the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry of Interior and Administration, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy. Other key national-level agencies are as follows: the State Water Holding Polish Waters (PGW WP or Polish Waters), the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management – National Research Center (IMGW-PIB), the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW), the Center for EU Transport Projects (CEUTP), and the National Agriculture Support Center (NASC) (formerly the Agricultural Real Property Agency (ANR)).

4 Namely, the Voivodes and Marshals of the involved Voivodeships, the County Starostas and Municipality Mayors, the Regional Environmental Protection Inspectorates, local government officers and agencies that decide on environmental permits, hydraulic permits, and construction permits, manage land acquisition processes, and issue important permits, etc.

5 PAD.

6 <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/320251467986305800/Poland-Odra-Vistula-Flood-Management-Project>

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

5. Poland – Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project: Resettlement Policy Framework, dated April 1, 2015 (SFG1200).<sup>8</sup>
6. Poland – Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project: Environmental and Social Management Framework, dated April 1, 2015 (SFG1100).<sup>9</sup>
7. Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Operations Manual and its updates.
8. Environmental Management Plans.
9. Resettlement Action Plans.
10. Annual Work Programs.

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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>



Chapter

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# PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND BENEFICIARY POPULATION

## 2.1. Objectives

The development objectives of the Odra Vistula Flood Management Project are as follows:

**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 Borrower to mitigate the impact of floods more effectively.**

## 2.2. Beneficiary population

Ensuring and continuously improving flood protection is one of the most important factors determining sustainable and stable social and economic development of regions and countries. The 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 Kłodzko Valley, i.e. the Nysa-Kłodzka River sub-basin; and (iii) selected parts of the Upper Vistula, including in particular the areas of Kraków, and Sandomierz as well as areas located in the Raba, San, Wisłoka, and Dunajec sub-basins. The population of the regions in the proximity of the proposed works and measures is estimated to be about 15.1 million; this is the population of municipalities, towns, and cities 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 located downstream the direct project area, such as Nysa and Wrocław, which 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. They include economic and social benefits as well as physical protection benefits<sup>10</sup>. 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. 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 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, etc. 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. This relates in particular to the municipalities in Kłodzko County, several counties along the Lower Odra, and most of the central and eastern parts of the Upper Vistula basin. At a local scale, lower-income families tend to own assets (houses, older farms, farmland) 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.



**Table 2.1.** Population affected by the Project (according to the PAD)

Component	Total Population of Affected Counties	Population affected physically, economically or socially* by flood	Population affected physically** by flood
<b>Component 1: Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra River</b>			
Sub-component 1.A: Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship	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****
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 713 170</b>	<b>1 381 649</b>	<b>31 992</b>
<b>Component 2: Flood Protection of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley***</b>			
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***
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 909 997</b>	<b>122 733</b>	<b>9 234</b>
<b>Component 3: Protection of the Upper Vistula</b>			
Sub-component 3.A: Protection of Upper Vistula Towns and Cracow	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 <sup>11</sup>	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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 513 447</b>	<b>2 782 185</b>	<b>80 816</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14 136 614</b>	<b>4 286 567</b>	<b>122 042</b>
<b>Component 4: Institutional strengthening and enhanced forecasting</b>			
	38 530 000	1 000 000	302 380

\* 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 Słubice city, either before and after implementation of the proposed flood protection measures.

11 These project activities have been withdrawn from the OVFMP by the Steering Committee's decision of March 7, 2019, which was approved in the amended Procurement Plan of March 20, 2019.

The Project would in addition strengthen the national institutional capacity for flood management and forecasting as well as enhance the capability for infrastructure operation (of existing and new infrastructure, such as locks, weirs, barrages, dry polders, and reservoirs, etc.) over the whole of south and west Poland. It will also 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 one). This will be achieved through more advanced weather forecasting tools and mathematical simulation models that will inform decision-makers faster and more reliably regarding the need to evacuate and take other precautionary measures, which will reduce loss of life and damages in emergency situations. This capability will enhance protection levels to Poland's overall population of over 38 million.

**Table 2.2.** Area affected by the Project (according to the PAD)

Component	Total Area of Counties Affected by Floods (ha)	Area inundated by 1-in-100 year flood* (ha)
<b>Component 1: Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra River</b>		
Sub-component 1.A: Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship	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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 441 568</b>	<b>71 218</b>
<b>Component 2: Flood Protection of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley</b>		
Sub-component 2.A: Active protection	145 253	1 005
Sub-component 2.B: Passive protection	145 253	1 820
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>145 253</b>	<b>2 825</b>
<b>Component 3: Protection of the Upper Vistula</b>		
Sub-component 3.A: Protection of Upper Vistula Towns and Cracow	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 <sup>12</sup>	153 630	4 211

<sup>12</sup> These project activities have been withdrawn from the OVFMP by the Steering Committee's decision of March 7, 2019, which was approved in the amended Procurement Plan of March 20, 2019.

Component	Total Area of Counties Affected by Floods (ha)	Area inundated by 1-in-100 year flood* (ha)
Sub-component 3.D: Passive and active protection in the San sub-basin	1 441 533	56 743
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 764 723</b>	<b>76 689</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 351 544</b>	<b>150 732</b>
<b>Component 4: Institutional strengthening and enhanced forecasting</b>		
	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.



Chapter



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## PROJECT (OVFMP)

The Project (OVFMP) is built on the lessons learned during the implementation of the Odra River Flood Protection Project (ORFPP). In this way, it will be possible to demonstrate new approaches and support alignment with the EU's Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Flood Directive (FD) (which is an area where the Polish government is still undertaking efforts to implement the tasks that arise from these directives). To allow an expedient start, at its initial stage the Project focused on the 'hot spots' in the basins (that is, the parts that are documented to be most vulnerable to floods) 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 strategic water management documents. 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.



**Fig. 3.1.** General location of the project implementation areas under 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; 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: Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra River

Component 1 aims to enhance protection against summer floods and winter floods along the Middle and Lower Odra, including Szczecin, Stubice, 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, bridges need to be raised to facilitate safe passage of the icebreakers underneath, and navigation and mooring facilities need to be expanded. The section of the Odra River covered by Component 1 flows

in a wide river valley of high nature quality. Despite significant transformations of the riverbed itself, resulting from adapting the Odra River to the function of a waterway (these works were carried out in the second half of the 19th century), the valley has maintained typical features of a large lowland river, such as a significant portion of grasslands within its floodplains, side arms of the river, oxbow lakes, etc. This type of the landscape structure in the entire valley is reflected by a high proportion of nature conservation areas, such as national parks, Natura 2000 sites, and landscape parks. Important parts of the Odra River valley are riparian forests and hornbeam-oak forests, situated in various parts of the river valley, and associated animal species, primarily birds. The Odra valley also performs an important function of an ecological corridor connecting the northern and southern regions of Poland as well as a migratory route for diadromous fish migrating between the upper part of the 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 the function of an economic and administrative center of the region. In the entire valley, the landscape structure displays features typical for German type of town and landscape planning – cities and villages are compact, surrounded by lands used to a different extent for agriculture.

Within the Lower and Middle Odra River area, the most significant flood risk is posed, in winter conditions, by ice jams created when flowing ice is stopped by existing obstacles such as shallow areas in the riverbed, narrowing of the riverbed, and other obstacles caused as a result of sudden changes in the river current, and backwater from sea waters and northern winds, which contribute to the creation of ice jams (the Lower Odra River runs a typically meridional course). This in turn causes damming of water and flooding of adjacent areas. The main aim of the project activities planned to be carried out is to reduce the possibility of ice jamming and enable icebreaking operations to be conducted, which is the most efficient tool for minimizing risks of winter floods. These activities will ensure safe passage of ice down the river and thus reduction of flood risk to adjacent areas. At the same time, it is necessary to protect existing residential buildings and infrastructure in selected places on the Middle and Lower Odra River by constructing new flood embankments and upgrading existing ones.

Component 1 covers a wide section of the river within the so-called free-flowing Odra from km 300+000 (below the Malczyce water barrage under construction) to approx. km 740+200 (the beginning of Lake Dąbie below the city of Szczecin). To facilitate management of investments planned for implementation within the Project and due to the division of competence between particular authorities in charge of water management in the Odra River valley, the following sections of the river have been selected:

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

All the works necessary for implementation were divided into three Subcomponents, but the investments defined at the initial stage of implementation can change and new investments can be added if the Steering Committee and the World Bank agree to them:

- **1.A** – Flood protection of areas in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship  
This Subcomponent includes activities being part of integrated water management in the Lower Odra River basin. The project activities involve, among others, construction of new dikes and improvements to existing flood embankments of the river in order to increase flood safety in adjacent areas as well as works aimed at improving flow conditions for flood waters within the diked area.
- **1.B** – Flood protection of Middle and Lower Odra River  
The works carried out under this Subcomponent are designed to improve conditions for the flow of water and ice in periods of ice jam risk (enabling operation of icebreakers along a long section of the river, improving the carrying capacity of selected bridges, creating proper docking and mooring facilities, enabling free flow of ice in the estuary section of the river, etc.).
- **1.C** – Flood protection of Słubice City  
This Subcomponent comprises strengthening and widening of the existing flood embankment along the Odra River and construction of a new section of the dike protecting the city of Słubice from floods.

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

Component 2 is designed to protect against floods the city of Kłodzko and other small towns and villages in the Kłodzko Valley downstream to the city of Bardo at the outlet of the valley. This component comprises the construction of four dry polders (active protection), dike improvement and construction, and reconstruction of the river alignments and embankments, as well as of bridges and other structures (passive protection), to allow retention and safe passage of flood waves, accompanied by large amounts of debris, through the Kłodzko Valley. 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 a reduction in the crest of peak flows in the cascade of reservoirs located on the Nysa Kłodzka River in the middle course of the river, and lower the crest of the flood wave during its passage downstream the towns located along the river, including the Wrocław conurbation. The Nysa Kłodzka River is the one of the main tributaries of the Odra upstream of Wrocław.

Component 2 is implemented in the Kłodzko Valley area that includes the mountain and highland part of the Nysa Kłodzka River sub-basin. The activities planned to be implemented are associated with improvement of flood defenses protecting the population and developed areas. Flood risk in the Kłodzko Valley area is primarily due to the insufficient carrying capacity of the river and stream beds as well as of transport infrastructure, an insufficient number of flood reservoirs, an insufficient number and height of flood embankments, as well as a high density of buildings in areas directly adjacent to the watercourse channels. In many cases, existing flood control infrastructure is also in poor technical condition.



The watercourses in the Kłodzko Land represent mountain and sub-mountain types and are characterized by rigid, stone or gravel bed and high water velocities. In total, over a dozen right – and left-bank tributaries, carrying waters from the mountain areas surrounding the Nysa Kłodzka depression, feed into the Nysa Kłodzka River flowing through the central part of the Kłodzko Valley. Such a river network system determines the nature of flood events in this area – a fast increase in water level in the watercourses and hence the formation of a flood wave and its peak discharge in the mouth sections of the rivers.

High nature value areas, which are legally protected, are concentrated in the mountain areas surrounding the Kłodzko Valley. Only in one case the planned investment is located in a legally protected river channel section (a Natura 2000 site and partially a landscape park) due to the occurrence of valuable plant communities and fish species there.

Two Subcomponents will be implemented within this Component:

■ **2.A** – Active protection

The scope of active protection includes construction of four dry polders. Their task is to reduce flood peaks and flows, which will result in reducing flood risk in the river valleys in which they are situated, indirectly also flood risk from the Nysa Kłodzka River and therefore in the entire Kłodzko Valley. Currently, the number and capacity of the flood reservoirs in the Kłodzko Valley are insufficient and in order to protect the Kłodzko Valley against flood, it is necessary to undertake measures increasing active protection in this area.

■ **2.B** – Passive protection

The scope of passive protection originally covered flood protection of areas situated along four main rivers of the 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 part of the mid-term review of the Project, a decision was made, in agreement with the World Bank, to exclude from the Project the works that were to be carried out along the Ścinawka River. As a result of the planned works, the level of protection of the above-mentioned developed areas will substantially increase. Passive protection includes the following:

- a. riprap reinforcement of river banks at places prone to bank erosion;
- b. riverbed reinforcement with bed sills at places prone to riverbed erosion;
- c. cutting trees at places where it is required (bottlenecks);
- d. elimination of bottlenecks for the flow of floodwater at places where it is possible without violating the other flood protection principles;
- e. repair/rehabilitation /reconstruction of retaining walls;
- f. increasing the carrying capacity of river channels;
- g. construction of river training walls;
- h. relocations of conflicting utility infrastructure;
- i. increasing the carrying capacity under bridges and/or protection of the riverbed under bridges;
- j. rehabilitation of weirs and sills;
- k. construction of floating debris barriers (the preliminary locations include two cross sections of the Bystrzyca Dusznicka River upstream of the town of Duszniki Zdrój and one cross section upstream of Polanica Zdrój).

### 3.3. Component 3: Flood Protection of the Upper Vistula

Component 3 intends to protect the Kraków and Nowa Huta conurbation and industrial area, the Sandomierz-Tarnobrzeg area, and selected towns on tributaries in the sub-basins of the San, Wisłoka, Dunajec, and Raba rivers. The works comprise (i) reconstruction and extension of dikes and embankments along the Vistula to replace old unreliable dikes; (ii) bank stabilization and strengthening with rip-rap and revetments; (iii) construction of dry polders and overflow areas to increase upstream water retention; (iv) river training interventions; and (v) adjustment of existing hydraulic structures (weirs and barrages) to pass larger flood waves. Component 3 also provides for additional technical support in the preparation of the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the investment prioritization plan for the Upper Vistula, applying the integrated water resources management methods to planning complex investments with a large footprint.

In the Upper Vistula area where the Project's Component 3 is implemented, the investments will be carried out within the watercourses with various flow and catchment topography parameters. In the upper part of the Vistula River basin, the watercourses are of mountain and sub-mountain type, they flow through narrow valleys with a high velocity, and their beds consist of coarser materials such as boulders or gravel. In the vicinity of Kraków (the region's capital), the Vistula enters a wider valley and is classified as a lowland river with sand-and-loam bed. Downstream of Kraków, in the vicinity of Sandomierz where the implementation of other project activities is planned to be carried out, the river valley becomes vast and the Vistula River is classified as a large lowland river. In the stretch where the Vistula River is a lowland river, the wide river channel is accompanied by additional river structures, such as side arms, branches, oxbow lakes, and other structures of high biodiversity. In the region where the investments will be implemented, the watercourses have maintained their high natural qualities (many nature conservation areas with different protective measures have been established there).

The planned investments are included under the following Subcomponents, at the same time being the specific objectives of Component 3:

- **3.A** – Protection of Upper Vistula Towns and Cracow

In order to achieve the effectiveness in protection of the Kraków conurbation, it is necessary to maintain the lowest possible high water levels within this city. This requires construction of appropriate flood defenses in the city and in the catchment areas of tributaries that feed into the Vistula as well as in the Vistula valley upstream of Kraków. This Subcomponent involves rehabilitation of the Vistula flood embankments in Kraków with a total length of 21 km in three sections. To provide flood protection for a part of Kraków and Wieliczka, it is also planned to construct four dry polders as part of the implementation of the component, including necessary activities to provide stabilization of the Serafa and Malinówka River channels which empty into the Vistula River, together with upgrade of existing dikes and construction of supplementary sections of the flood embankments.

- **3.B** – Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg

The Sandomierz Valley is an area of the Vistula confluence with several important tributaries, including the largest Carpathian tributary of the Vistula – the San River. The 2010 flood (the largest in the region's history) caused flooding of a major part of the city of Sandomierz and large-scale flood damage. The implementation of this Subcomponent includes improvements to the flood embankment system of the Vistula River

and its tributaries within the backwater extent, including necessary modernization of the system of pump stations protecting the area outside the embankment during high water discharges.

#### ■ 3.C – Raba Sub-basin Passive and Active Protection

The catchment area of the Raba River is a mountain area of agricultural and forest character. At the same time, the bottom of the valley of the Raba River and its tributaries is a strongly inhabited area. Due to the mountain character of the catchment area, people and their property are threatened by both erosion caused by high water levels and flooding resulting from the natural formation of the area in question. Such phenomena occur jointly during each water rise in the catchment area of the Raba River, causing significant damages.

Due to insufficient retention capacity of the existing reservoir in the Raba River Valley, increasing the flood storage capacity of the Dobczyce Reservoir was planned within the Subcomponent, as well as construction of new dry polders on tributaries of the Raba River. The Subcomponent also comprised construction and modernization of flood embankments and retaining walls.

These project activities have been withdrawn from the OVFMP by the Steering Committee's decision of March 7, 2019, which was approved in the amended Procurement Plan of March 20, 2019.

#### ■ 3.D – San Sub-basin Passive and Active Protection

The existing flood control facilities do not provide full flood protection in the catchment area of the San and Wisłok Rivers and hence flood damage occurs there every year. Construction of dry polders is tentatively planned as a complement to the existing flood protection system. Apart from the dry polders, embankments are planned to be constructed on tributaries of the San River and on the San itself.

Under this Subcomponent, flood protection activities are also planned in the Wisłoka and Dunajec sub-basins. High flood risk is also associated with the valleys of the Wisłoka River (e.g. in the vicinity of the cities of Dębica and Jasło) and the Dunajec River. In the catchment areas of these rivers, the following categories of works are mainly planned: construction and improvements of flood embankments, construction of dry polders (or overflow areas), and, on a smaller scale, river training works in the river valleys.

### 3.4. Component 4: Institutional Strengthening and Enhanced Forecasting

Component 4 selectively supports activities aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in the following 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 development of methods and capacity to prepare RBMPs and investment prioritization plans that are compliant with the EU WFD and FD; (iii) impact monitoring; and (iv) communication and information exchange. Assistance in applying integrated water resources management and investment scenario analysis for river basin management planning and management and investment prioritization will be focused on rivers such as the Bóbr, Kwisa, and Upper Vistula upstream of Kraków (including the Kraków passage), as well as the San, Raba, Wisłoka, and Dunajec sub-basins –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 conducting surveys for analysis of flood effects and flood protection impacts as well as 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.

The Project will also support institutional reform steps by conducting 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 operational centers will be carried out at RZGWs Wrocław and Kraków, in monitoring centers in Rzeszów and Gliwice, and at IMGW-PIB. These 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 flash flood forecasting. The operations centers are control rooms that on the one hand will mine forecasting data and simulate likely run-off scenarios in order support early warning and decision support processes for emergency response, while on the other hand, they will also operate hydraulic structures (weirs, reservoirs, and dry polders) to manage the containment and release of flood waves.

### 3.5. Component 5: Project Management and Studies

Component 5 is designed to fund the operation of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), technical assistance teams that support the PIUs' and PCU's operation, acquisition of office equipment and supplies, and incremental operating costs. This component also includes studies designed to prepare follow-up investments and to develop and implement a communication strategy based on this Project.

### 3.6. Detailed cost tables

The Project cost was estimated at EUR 1.2 billion, including construction costs, land acquisition and resettlement costs, administration, supervision, taxes, and physical and price contingencies. The cost estimates are based on actual construction costs for similar works of proper quality. In the Polish currency, the estimated costs amount to PLN 4.74 billion (until the Project closure foreseen in 2023). Investments in the Raba, San, Wiśłoka, and Dunajec sub-basins (Subcomponents 3.3 and 3.4) to be completed in the following period, i.e. 2023 – 2027, would increase the total value of project investments to PLN 6.18 billion. As it is difficult to calculate the economic effects separately – since they are closely related to the overall flood protection infrastructure – the economic analysis conducted for the Project included the costs and benefits from both these periods.

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

**Table 3.1.** Project costs estimates by component and source of funding, (Euro Million)<sup>13</sup>

Component	Total cost	National budget	NFOŚiGW	CEB	EU Cohesion Fund*	World Bank	WB %
<b>1. Flood Protection of Lower and Middle Odra River</b>							
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
<b>Component 1 subtotal</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>2. Flood protection of the Nysa Kłodzka Valley</b>							
2.A Active protection	117	17	4	37	*	39	33
2.B Passive protection	148	28	5	40	*	53	36
<b>Component 2 subtotal</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3. Flood Protection of Upper Vistula</b>							
3.A Upper Vistula Towns and Kraków	57	11	2	15	*	22	39
3.B Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg	106	14	4	36	*	30	28
3.C Raba sub-basin <sup>14</sup>	36	6	1	11	*	11	31
3.D San sub-basin	23	6	1	5	*	9	37
<b>Component 3 subtotal</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>4. Institutional Strengthening &amp; Enhanced Forecasting</b>							
4.A Enhanced Forecasting							
4.B Operational Centers at RZGW Wrocław and RZGW Kraków	95	10	5	4	*	55	58
	41	9	2	5	*	16	39
<b>Component 4 subtotal</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>52</b>

13 The PAD and the OVFMP Aide Memoire from the September 2015 joint World Bank-CEB Monitoring Mission.

14 These project activities have been withdrawn from the OVFMP by the Steering Committee's decision of March 7, 2019, which was approved in the amended Procurement Plan of March 20, 2019.

Component	Total cost	National budget	NFOŚiGW	CEB	EU Cohesion Fund*	World Bank	WB %
<b>5. Project Management and Studies</b>	49	2	0	2	*	44	89
Institutional Strengthening	34	8	2	7	*	10	30
<b>Component 5 subtotal</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>
Front-end fee	1	0	0	0		1	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>38</b>

\* The amount of funding from the EU Cohesion Fund will be determined after the authorized bodies have issued decisions to grant funding for these activities.<sup>15</sup>

15 As of the date of update of the POM (March 2021), the following EU funding agreements were entered into:

- Agreement No. POIS.02.01.00–00-0016/17–00 of August 18, 2017 for funding from the Cohesion Fund for the project entitled "Flood protection of the city of Stubice" for an amount of PLN 135,657,203.99, under Measure 2.1 *Adaptation to climate change, including protection against and increased resilience to natural disasters, in particular natural catastrophes and environmental monitoring* within the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program 2014–2020 (Beneficiary: State Water Holding Polish Waters – Regional Water Management Authority in Wrocław)
- Agreement No. POIS.02.01.00–00-0020/17 of June 28, 2017 for funding from the Cohesion Fund for the project entitled "Flood protection of the Kłodzko Valley, with special attention to protection for the city of Kłodzko" for an amount of PLN 369,569,729.38, under Measure 2.1 *Adaptation to climate change, including protection against and increased resilience to natural disasters, in particular natural catastrophes and environmental monitoring* within the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program 2014–2020 (Beneficiary: State Water Holding Polish Waters – Regional Water Management Authority in Wrocław)
- Agreement No. POIS.02.01.00–00-0025/17 of October 17, 2017 for funding from the Cohesion Fund for the project entitled „Flood protection of Sandomierz” for an amount of PLN 168,971,995.44, under Measure 2.1 *Adaptation to climate change, including protection against and increased resilience to natural disasters, in particular natural catastrophes and environmental monitoring* within the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program 2014–2020 (Beneficiary: State Water Holding Polish Waters – Regional Water Management Authority in Kraków)
- Funding Agreement No. POIS.03.02.00–00-0068/18–00 of December 20, 2019 for the project entitled "Reconstruction of the Odra River control infrastructure – adjusting to the III class of waterway, on the section from the village of Ścinawa to the estuary of the Nysa Łużycka River – Stage II", under Measure 3.2 *Development of maritime transport, inland waterways and multimodal connections, Priority Axis III Development of the TEN-T road network and multimodal transport within the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program 2014–2020 – RZGW Wrocław*
- Funding Agreement No. POIS.03.02.00–00-0086/20–00 of December 3, 2020 for the project entitled "Modernization works on the Border Odra to provide good conditions for icebreaking in winter – sections 1,2, and 4" under Measure 3.2 *Development of maritime transport, inland waterways and multimodal connections, Priority Axis III Development of the TEN-T road network and multimodal transport within the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program 2014–2020 – RZGW Szczecin*
- A grant awarded under the EU's Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) for the project entitled *Sustainable inland transport connection with the Szczecin base port – the railway bridge on the Regalica River (2019-PL-TM-0244-W)*, based on Grant Agreement No INEA/CEF/TRAN/M2019/2092901 made between the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA) and PGW WP RZGW in Szczecin at an amount of €7.1 million.





Chapter

IV





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# ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

## 4.1. World Bank requirements

### 4.1.1. OP / BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment

The World Bank policies require Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank support to ensure that they do not have, or mitigate potential negative environmental impacts by applying appropriate measures. The EA is a process whose extent and type depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the investigated investment. 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. A part of the EA is also 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 mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects.
- **Category C:** The proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts.

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

**The Project OVFM 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.

During the preparation of the Project and the selection of project activities, based on available information, it was determined that the Project would have significant positive environmental impacts in terms of protecting floodplains and aquatic ecosystems. The majority of proposed activities will be carried out 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 Environmental Management Plans (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 has an obligation to address 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 EA 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 river training works in floodplains should not have any impact on the physical cultural resources, near and within cities such as Kraków, Sandomierz, and Stubice and in their area, the works will be carried out near protected cultural heritage buildings. Additionally, rehabilitation of embankments in these and other cities will likely result in chance finds. Appropriate provisions for archeological investigations and rescue works near these buildings, and for chance finds have been included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

## 4.2. EU law and national law

Rules governing environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedures from international law (respectively the Aarhus convention and the SEA, EIA, and Habitats Directives) were 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 (consolidated text Dz. U. (*Journal of Laws*) of 2020 item 283, as amended; hereinafter the EIA Law) and by the Law of 16 April 2004 on nature protection (consolidated text Dz. U. (*Journal of Laws*) of 2020, item 55, as amended).

The EIA Law describes rules and procedures concerning:

- providing information on the environment and its protection;
- environmental impact assessments (including transboundary assessments);
- principles of public participation in environmental protection;
- administration authorities competent in matters concerning providing information on the environment and its protection and concerning environmental impact assessments.

As regards the legal basis for an environmental impact assessment procedure relating to individual projects, it should be noted that the EIA Law defines it as an EIA procedure that includes the following activities, in particular:

- review of an environmental impact assessment report;
- obtaining opinions and approvals required by law; and
- ensuring public participation in the EIA procedure.

Conducting an EIA is required for the following types of planned projects that are likely to have significant impacts on the environment:

- a proposed project likely to have significant impacts on the environment (group I projects);
- a proposed project that may have significant impacts on the environment, if the obligation to carry out an EIA was determined based on the project's categorization (group II projects).

An EIA is carried out at the following stages:

1. during the main stage, that is, the procedure related to issuing an environmental permit;
2. during the implementation stage (the so-called repeated assessment), that is, the procedure related to issuing a construction permit, a decision approving a construction design, a permit to resume construction works, a permit to change the use of a building structure, a road construction permit, a permit to construct a public airport, and a construction permit within the meaning of the provisions of the Law of 8 July 2010 on special rules for the preparation and implementation of investments related to flood control structures (the so-called construction permits), which is conducted:
  - ◆ if the authority competent to issue an environmental permit has determined that it is necessary to conduct an EIA;
  - ◆ at the request of an entity planning to implement a project, by submitting a relevant application to the authority competent to issue an environmental permit;
  - ◆ if the authority competent to issue a construction permit has found in the construction permit application changes made in relation to the requirements specified in the environmental permit;
  - ◆ if it is not possible to confirm the readiness of an installation to capture carbon dioxide at the stage of the environmental permit procedure in the case of installations combusting fuels for power generation of rated power not less than 300 MW.

An EIA being part of the environmental permit procedure<sup>16</sup> is carried out by the authority competent to issue an environmental permit. An EIA being part of the construction permit procedure is carried out by the Regional Director for Environmental Protection.

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<sup>16</sup> As regards the main stage, an environmental permit is issued before obtaining subsequent investment-related permits specified in Article 72(1) and (1a) of the EIA Law.

The authority competent to issue an environmental permit is as follows:

1. Regional Director for Environmental Protection – for group I projects, such as roads, railway lines, overhead power lines, installations for transmission of petroleum, petroleum products, chemicals or natural gas, artificial water reservoirs, nuclear facilities and radioactive waste storage sites, as well as for group I and II projects implemented in restricted areas, in sea areas, involving changes to non-state-owned forests for agricultural use, projects involving the implementation of investments in public airports within the meaning of the provisions of the Law of 12 February 2009 on special rules for the preparation and implementation of investments related to public airports, investments associated with terminals, investments associated with regional broadband networks, projects involving the implementation of investments within the meaning of the provisions of the Law of 8 July 2010 on special rules for the preparation and implementation of investments related to flood control structures, projects involving the search and exploration of mineral deposits and projects involving excavation of deposits as well as projects involving a change or expansion of the above-mentioned facilities;
2. General Director for Environmental Protection – in case of investments involving the construction of a nuclear power facility and associated investments, implemented based on the Law of 29 June 2011 on the preparation and implementation of investments involving nuclear power facilities and associated investments;
3. Starosta (the chief executive of a county (*powiat*)) – in case of land consolidation, exchange or subdivision;
4. Director of the Regional Directorate of State Forests – in case of conversion of a forest owned by the State Treasury into farmland;
5. Municipality Mayor, City Mayor, or City President – in the case of other projects.

In case of group I projects, when filing an environmental permit application, an applicant may submit a Project Information Sheet instead of submitting an EIA report, together with a request to determine the scope of the environmental impact assessment report (hereinafter the EIA report).

The authority determines the scope of the EIA report by issuing a relevant decision, taking into account the current knowledge and research methods as well as existing technical capabilities and availability of data. Such a decision is issued after obtaining opinion from the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ) and, if applicable, from the competent body of the State Sanitary Inspectorate.

The obligation to conduct an EIA for a proposed group II investment is determined by way of a decision on the basis of a Project Information Sheet by the authority competent to issue an environmental permit. At the same time, in its decision this authority also sets out the scope of the EIA report. Such a decision is issued after obtaining opinion from the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ) and, if applicable, from the competent body of the State Sanitary Inspectorate. A decision is also issued if the authority does not find it necessary to carry out an EIA.

If an EIA is carried out, before issuing an environmental permit, the authority competent to issue it agrees with RDOŚ requirements for the implementation of the project and, if applicable, asks for opinion of the competent

body of the State Sanitary Inspectorate<sup>17</sup>. In an approval decision, the Regional Director for Environmental Protection approves the implementation of the project, sets out requirements for its implementation, and presents his/her position whether it is necessary to carry out an EIA and a transboundary environmental impact assessment as part of the construction permit procedure.

Before issuing an environmental permit, the authority competent to issue it ensures the possibility of public participation in the EIA proceedings. Any environmental permit issued must be justified and publicly disclosed in accordance with the rules set out in the EIA Law.

At the implementation stage (the stage of repeated assessment), the EIA report prepared under the EIA constituting part of the construction permit procedure should include information at a level of detail and accuracy that is adequate for data resulting from the construction design and other information obtained after issuing an environmental permit and subsequent investment-related permits, if such permits have already been issued for a given investment, as well as it should specify to what degree and in what way the requirements contained in the environmental permits and any subsequent investment-related permits have been taken into account, if such permits have already been issued for a given investment.

After receiving the EIA report, the authority competent to issue the construction permits agrees the conditions for implementing the project with the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ)/General Directorate for Environmental Protection (GDOŚ), which in turn requests the authority competent to issue the construction permits to ensure the possibility of public participation and the competent body of the State Sanitary Inspectorate to issue an opinion.

The competent authority issues a construction permit taking into account the conditions set out in the environmental permit and in RDOŚ'/GDOŚ' decision. The authority is obliged to determine whether it is necessary to carry out environmental compensation or impose requirements with regard to prevention, reduction and monitoring of the project's impacts – if the need to impose such obligations arises from the EIA. The construction permit has to be justified and publicly disclosed in accordance with the rules set out in the EIA Law.

As far as the issue concerning assessment of impacts on Natura 2000 sites is concerned, it should be indicated that in case of group I or II projects such assessment is conducted as part of the EIA at the stage of the environmental permit procedure and at the stage of repeated assessment (if applicable).

As regards projects other than projects likely to have significant impacts on the environment, the authority competent to issue a permit required prior to the implementation of such a project<sup>18</sup>, which 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

17 This applies to projects for which the following permits are required: a construction permit, a decision approving a construction design, a permit to resume construction works, a permit to change the use of a building structure, a permit to demolish a nuclear facility, a zoning permit, a road construction permit, a location permit for a railway line, a location permit for a highway, and a location permit for Euro 2012 projects.

18 Such permits include in particular the permits referred to in Article 72(1) of the EIA Law: a concession issued based on the Law of 9 June 2011 – Geological and mining law, a hydraulic permit, a permit to remove trees or shrubs, and a permit to construct and use artificial islands, structures and facilities in Polish marine areas.

to consider, before issuing the permit, if the project could have potential significant impacts on a Natura 2000 site (these are the so-called group III projects). If the authority finds that the occurrence of an impact is possible, it issues a decision regarding the imposition of an obligation to submit appropriate documents to the competent RDOŚ. On the basis of information received, RDOŚ determines, by way of a decision, whether there is an obligation to conduct an assessment of the project's impact on a Natura 2000 site or there is no such obligation, respectively. In a decision determining that there is an obligation to conduct an assessment, RDOŚ demands that a report on the project's impact on a Natura 2000 site be submitted and defines the scope of such a report. Subsequently, if the assessment is carried out, RDOŚ requests the authority conducting the proceedings to ensure the possibility of public participation and submits the report on the project's impact on a Natura 2000 site to this authority.

After conducting a public consultation, RDOŚ determines project implementation conditions if the assessment of the impact on a Natura 2000 site shows that the plan/project will not have significant adverse impacts on such a site and also if the assessment of the impact on a Natura 2000 site demonstrates that although the plan/project may have significant adverse impacts on such a site, but at the same time the conditions specified in Article 34 of the Nature Protection Law are met. If the assessment of the impact on a Natura 2000 site shows that the plan/project may have significant adverse impacts on such a site and the conditions referred to in Article 34 of the Nature Protection Law are not met, RDOŚ refuses to determine implementation conditions for the plan/project in question. In the event that significant adverse impacts concern priority species and habitats, the requirements for issuing a permit for such an investment are much stricter. In such case, a permit may only be issued in order to protect human health and life, secure public safety, or achieve favorable outcomes of primary importance for the environment, due to overriding public interest, after obtaining opinion of the European Commission.

The authority conducting the main proceedings issues an environmental permit taking into consideration the implementation conditions specified in the decision issued by RDOŚ. In the permit, it imposes an obligation to provide environmental compensation or undertake measures preventing, reducing and monitoring environmental impacts of the project, if such necessity arises from the conducted impact assessment. The authority may also refuse to approve the implementation of the project if it could have significant impacts on a Natura 2000 site and the conditions referred to in Article 34 of the Nature Protection Law are not met.

Public participation in making decisions results, among others, from the Aarhus Convention ratified by Poland, thanks to which citizens have access to information on the environment and may actively participate in administrative proceedings. As regards EIAs for contracts with transboundary impacts, on the other hand, proceedings with the participation of interested parties are conducted according to the ESPOO Convention, which has also been transposed in whole into Polish law. Involvement of the general public in the EIA procedure for a proposed project is one of the most important elements of this process. The obligation to ensure public participation rests on the administrative authority conducting the environmental permit proceedings, under which an EIA is carried out. Moreover, the authority conducting the construction permit proceedings, under which a repeated EIA or an assessment of the impact on a Natura 2000 site, also ensures the possibility of public participation.

Public participation is ensured in the case of projects that are likely to have significant impacts on the environment (the so-called group I) as well as for those that could have potential impacts on the environment

(group II) and projects that may impact Natura 2000 sites (not being projects likely to have significant impacts on the environment), with regard to which an obligation to conduct an assessment of the project's environmental impact or its impact on a Natura 2000 site, respectively, has been determined.

Public participation in the environmental permit proceedings begins when a public announcement is made concerning the commencement of an environmental impact assessment, including concerning the opportunity to familiarize oneself with the EIA report for the proposed investment and necessary documentation regarding the case as well as to submit comments and suggestions regarding the environmental permit proceedings. The time limit for their submission is 30 days from the date specified by the authority.

**In case of projects that are controversial to the general public, it is important for the Investor to conduct its own consultations that should begin much earlier, e.g. already at the stage of project planning, in order to familiarize the public with the planned investment, explain doubts that arise, and complete a public consultation after a period of at least 21 days for submitting comments and suggestions by the general public, as required by law.** In the case of difficult projects, the following can also be organized:

- open public discussions on the project with the participation of interested parties;
- formal written consultations;
- public presentations;
- a discussion panel for residents;
- project and focus groups.

It should be noted that, in practical terms, when documentation is made available for public inspection, it is often impossible or very difficult to make wider changes in it due to the fact that major revisions in the scope of the project would result in the need to prepare new documents and start the process of their assessment by the relevant authority again. All activities undertaken at a possibly early stage allow an environmental permit to be obtained without delay.

In order to ensure public participation in the process of issuing an environmental permit, the administration authority informs the general public about the proposed project as well as about the initiation of the environmental permit procedure and the commencement of an environmental impact assessment. Moreover, the communiqué also contains information about the opportunity to inspect the documentation, the place where it is made available for inspection, the opportunity to submit comments and suggestions as well as the time limit for their submission (30 days), the manner and place for submitting comments and suggestions, the administration authority that will consider them, the administration authorities involved in the assessment, and, if relevant, the date and place of holding an administrative hearing open to the public. The communiqué is published on the website of the Bulletin of Public Information of the authority conducting the proceedings as well as this information is put up in the authority's registered office in a customary manner and at the location of the proposed project in a customary manner. Where the registered office of the authority competent in the matter in question is located in a municipality other than the municipality which is relevant due to the subject matter of the proceedings, it also advertised in the press or publicly announced in a customary manner used in the locality or localities which are relevant due to the subject matter of the proceedings.



### 4.3. Environmental impacts

The activities included in all the three Project Components represent different types of hydraulic investments associated with the construction of new flood protection systems and improvement of existing ones in the upper part of the Odra River basin – Kłodzko Valley (Component 1), the middle and lower parts of the Odra River basin (Component 2), and the upper part of the Vistula River basin (Component 3).

Therefore, all planned activities have similar characteristics in terms of potential environmental impacts resulting from the features of implementation areas of the investments. They are described in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of April 1, 2015. The final ESMF document is available at the websites of the World Bank<sup>19</sup> and the PCU<sup>20</sup>. All the investments will be located within river valleys, and the implementation and impact zone will include particular elements of the environment in these areas – most often river channels and, to a different extent, land associated functionally or spatially with the relevant river channel.

In analyzing the characteristics of individual investments, the following types of activities have been distinguished, which will be implemented under individual investments being part of the specific Components:

- improvements to storage reservoirs (front dams, side embankments, outlet and spillway structures);
- changes in water management in a storage reservoir;
- construction and improvements of embankments/retaining walls;
- construction of polders;
- river training and maintenance works in river channels and diked areas of natural and artificial water bodies or strongly changed parts of water bodies and drainage ditches;
- modernization of pumping stations;
- reconstruction of bridges;
- demolition of structures;
- dismantling and modification of conflicting infrastructure elements (e.g. sections of water supply systems, sewage systems, roads, etc.);
- construction and improvements of elements of navigation infrastructure (groynes, docking and mooring infrastructure, and waterway signage);
- reconstruction and improvements of hydraulic structures (automatic gates, embankment locks and sluices, weirs, barrages).

Environmental impacts generated by the particular types of activities are similar to one another as regards the manner and mechanisms of impact under each Component, and are described in the ESMF.

However, depending on their scale and location, they will vary in their significance and likelihood of occurrence. On the basis of documentation available at the present stage of implementation of the Project and based

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

20 [http://www.odrapcu.pl/popdow\\_dokumenty.html](http://www.odrapcu.pl/popdow_dokumenty.html)

on the distinguished types of activities, a framework environmental impact assessment was conducted for each Component of the Project. At the same time, adequate measures mitigating and compensating adverse impacts as well as methods for conducting environmental monitoring within each Component are proposed in the ESMF.

Site-specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) will be prepared for specific activities and investments during the preparation of a specific investment for implementation. When preparing an EMP for each works contract, the rules described in the ESMF and Polish legislation will be applied. An approved and publicly disclosed EMP will become an integral part of bidding documents (BDs) and subsequently of the respective works contract.

#### 4.4. Summary

The Project is categorized as environmental category B in accordance with the classification given in OP 4.01. To assess 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 and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared. During the preparation of the Project, the selection of priority investments and measures was made on the basis of the EC's DG Environment's "List 1"–based on the interim Updated Master Plans–which contains all investments that are acceptable and considered to be no-regret projects 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). It was also decided that investments would be carried out 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 estimation-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 scope of the Project 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.

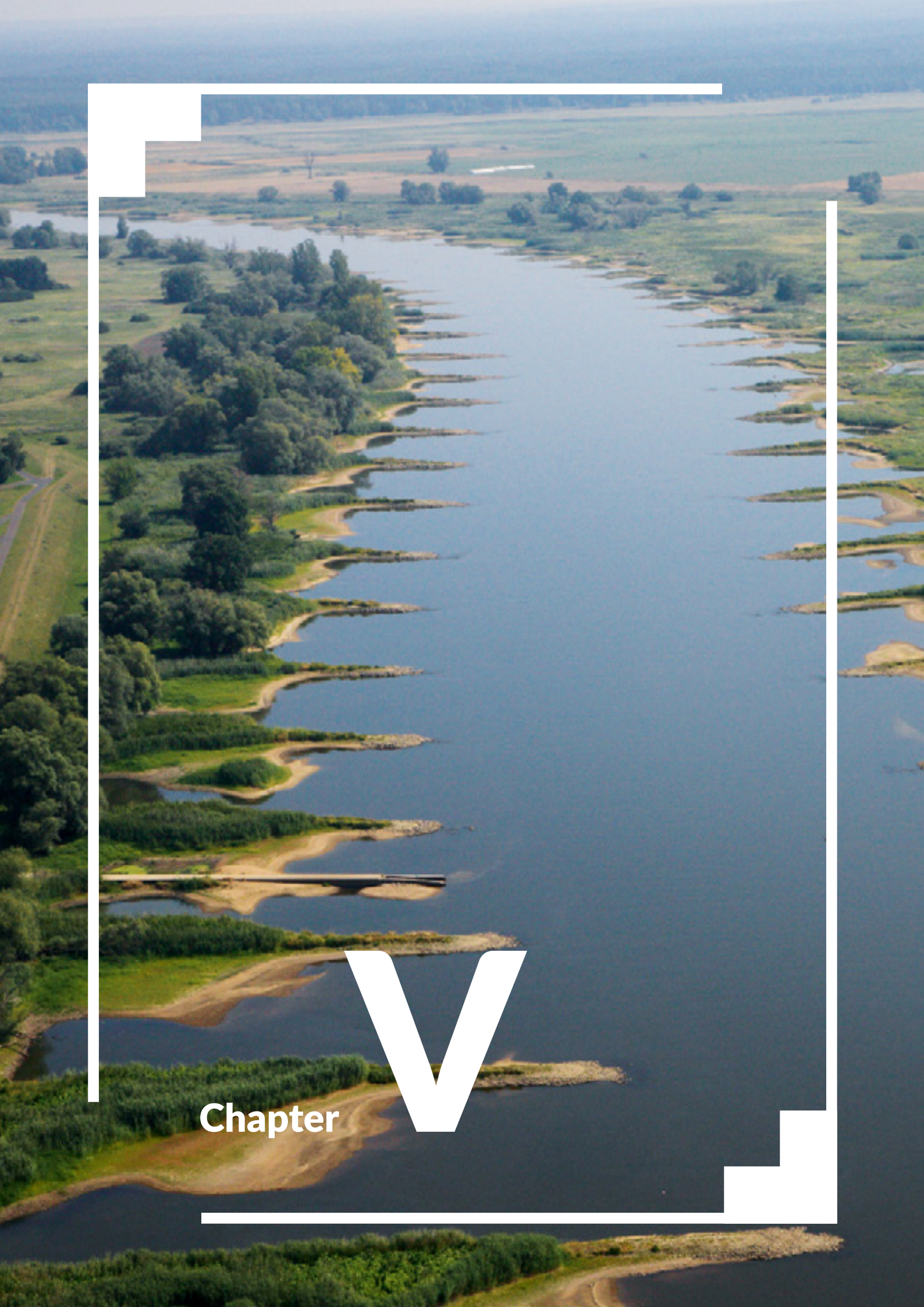
By complying with the EU Water Framework Directive, the requirements on environmental protection may often exceed the Bank's own safeguard policies. Thus, from a project implementation perspective, a high level

of environmental protection is being applied (e.g. exclusion of activities within designated Natura 2000 sites, environmental compensation measures). This applies to all the 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 the 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 a 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. Nonetheless, 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). The Project ensures 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 according to OP4.1, 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. Following their public disclosure and approval by the World Bank, these EMPs will become essential components to the bidding documents and subsequent construction contracts.



Chapter



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# PROCEDURES FOR SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND FRAMEWORK LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT RULES

## 5.1. Land acquisition and resettlement

### 5.1.1. Land acquisition and resettlement

The Project may have some adverse social impacts relating to land acquisition that could lead to physical or economic 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, may cause economic displacement (e.g. from agricultural lands) and physical resettlement

(from residences occupied by people). 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 investments; 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 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Actions Plans (in short LA&RAPs or RAPs). The key objective of the RPF developed for the OVFMP was 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 Project, due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of population that could not be avoided.

A site-specific Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each investment will be prepared. RAPs will be based on the RPF and will provide detailed information about the land, properties and people affected by each intervention and define time-bound mitigation measures.

The RPF developed for the needs of the Project 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 the WB’s OP 4.12, the most stringent and/or beneficial to project affected persons (PAPs) will prevail.

### 5.1.2. Basic principles of RPF

Unless appropriate mitigating and preventive measures are planned in advance, land acquisition may create and strengthen inequalities, cause social exclusion, and result in permanent environmental damage. Therefore, 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 permanent land acquisition is unavoidable, the procedures and requirements outlined in the RPF will be followed to prepare RAPs which relate to mitigation of land acquisition impacts on interested parties.
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 as well as will have an opportunity to actively and effectively participate in the process of development of the Project and access to grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations should consider all social issues (also gender related) 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 before an independent authority or court without intentional delay, if enforced.
5. All cases of land acquisition and resettlement, either permanent or temporary, will undergo procedures based on local regulations and the WB's OP 4.12 in accordance with the RPF and will be detailed for each site in the respective RAP. RAPs must be consistent with the RPF.
6. A RAP relates to permanent land acquisition or temporary land use as well as to permanent or temporary restrictions on the use of a property, in particular resulting in the loss of business income (permanent or temporary) or worse standards of living.
7. The implementation of a RAP will be monitored and documented, whereas after the completion of its implementation a report will be prepared.
8. The process of social participation and protective and mitigation measures 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 plans and land acquisition are designed and implemented as an integral part of the Project. All costs associated with the need to plan and implement compensatory measures will be included in the budget and the Project's benefits.
10. Compensation for economically affected people due to the Project, in particular expropriated persons, should be paid prior to starting construction works on any expropriated property. Any deviations from the World Bank's policy must be detailed and approved in the site-specific 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 "land for land" compensation in the form of allocation of alternative land of equivalent productive potential, if the investor is able to provide such land.
13. Cash compensation will be used in cases where land acquisition has no impact on the possibility of using land for its former purposes as well as in cases where an affected person expresses their will to receive cash compensation.
14. As a general rule, a contractor will be responsible for obtaining the right to temporary land use. However, in exceptional situations (e.g. a property is the only way of access to the construction site) the PIU may indicate such restrictions in a construction permit application relating to a flood protection investment. In case of temporarily used properties, after the completion of works they will be restored to their original pre-construction condition to enable their owners or users to use these properties in the way as they used them before the implementation of the Project.
15. All PAPs, without regard to the legal status of a property, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix included in the RPF. Lack of legal title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation. Detailed procedures of land acquisition, social participation and protective, preventive, compensatory and mitigation measures will be established in the RAP.

The RPF and RAP, as per the WB's OP 4.12, apply to "involuntary resettlement" of PAPs who do not have the right to refuse to hand over their properties/land or to accept restrictions on land use imposed by the Project, which results in their physical or economic displacement to other areas. This occurs in cases of (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use and (ii) negotiated settlements in which

the PIU (Government) or the Contractor can apply resettlement 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 may be acquired by expropriation.

## 5.2. Legal framework

### 5.2.1. OP 4.12 Resettlement – requirements, rights and obligations

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is applied whenever the implementation of the Project 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 resettlement in order to improve their economic status, income and livelihood, or at least restore their status;
- Before resettlement (or before the contractor uses a property), the resettled should receive full compensation at replacement value, assistance in relocation, and support in the transition period;
- Lack of legal title to the land 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 Project begin;<sup>21</sup>
- Monitoring of resettlement and evaluation of its efficiency should be conducted;
- As regards rural or farming lands, even when it is possible to apply financial compensation, land-for-land compensation is recommended, if economically feasible. Any 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 the provisions of applicable laws, among which the most important are the following:

- 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 Dz. U. (*Journal of Laws*) of 2020, item 283 as amended, hereinafter the EIA Law);
- the Law of 8 July 2010 on special rules for the preparation and implementation of investments related to flood control structures (consolidated text Dz. U. (*Journal of Laws*) of 2019 item 933, as amended, hereinafter the Special Flood Act) ; and
- the Law of 21 August 1997 on real property management (consolidated text Dz. U. (*Journal of Laws*) of 2020, item 65, hereinafter the RPM Law).

In accordance with the EIA Law, one of the criteria considered by the authority assessing if an environmental impact assessment (EIA) is required for a project is the area of the project and the number of people affected by its impacts, along with the population density. Moreover, during the EIA it is necessary to carry out an assessment of its impact on the people and physical assets as well as to conduct an analysis of social conflicts. The EIA Law also imposes an obligation to carry out a public consultation during the EIA process and obliges to refer

21 To enable the commencement of the implementation of OVFMP sub-projects/investments (if the Investor does not reach agreement on the amount of compensation with a property owner), and at the same time to reduce as far as possible any inconvenience that can be caused for the relevant PAP by long-lasting waiting for the administrative ruling of the competent Voivode as regards the amount of compensation, it is accepted (as per OP 4.12) that regardless of the pending administrative proceedings, Polish Waters will pay to the PAP the undisputed part of compensation for the plot acquired before the final administrative decision has been issued in the relevant case. This will be a payment of 70% of the property value determined in the property valuation commissioned by Polish Waters and presented to the PAP. Its acceptance will not mean the PAP's acceptance of the amount of compensation determined in this property valuation and will have no impact on the proceedings to determine compensation for the expropriated property conducted by the Voivode. The remaining portion of compensation will be settled and paid to the PAP (if its value exceeds the amount of compensation proposed by the Investor) after the final compensation decision has been obtained, up to the amount determined in such decision.

in detail to the comments and suggestions submitted during the consultation. The EIA is carried out during the first stage of issuing approval to the implementation of the investment (as a part of the environmental permit procedure), which allows for early assessment of social impacts associated with the implementation of flood investments and appropriate mitigation and prevention measures to be proposed.

The mechanisms directly associated with the loss or limitation of the ownership right and other property rights to real estate as well as with the loss or limitation of rights resulting from rental and lease agreements are provided in the provisions of the Law of 8 July 2010 on special rules for the preparation and implementation of investments related to flood control structures and the Law of 21 August 1997 on real property management. Expropriation of a property or its part as well as permanent or some temporary restrictions on the use of a property or its part are effected based on a construction permit issued by the competent Voivode. Expropriation occurs when the construction permit becomes final.

Prior to issuing the construction permit, a party may demand from the investor that the expropriation application covers the property owned by the relevant party or its part which will no longer be fit for its current use after implementation of the project. If the investor does not consider expropriation of such additional part to be necessary, the party may file a claim for purchase of such land to an independent common court.

In consideration of transfer of the ownership of a property to the State Treasury, its owner or the holder of usufruct rights (i.e. the legal right of using state land under 99-year lease) is entitled to cash or land-for-land compensation. The Special Flood Act does not indicate any preference for land-for-land compensation; cash compensation is rather assumed which should allow a similar property to be purchased at a market price.

The amount of compensation is determined separately for each property through individual negotiations of the investor with its former owner or the holder of the usufruct right. The negotiations are based on an independent and objective valuation prepared by a licensed appraiser.

The amount of compensation is determined according to the condition of the property as of the date of issuance of the construction permit, but in reference to the value of the property 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, which determines the amount of compensation and the time and manner of its payment. However, if agreement cannot be reached within 2 months from the date of issuance of the final construction permit, the amount of compensation is determined by the Voivode by issuing a compensation decision. Before issuing such a decision, the Voivode appoints an independent property appraiser. The affected party is also entitled to present an opinion of his/her own certified property appraiser. In such case, the Voivode has to refer to the opinion presented by the affected party when issuing the decision determining the amount of compensation. If the affected party files comments and motions in the course of the proceedings, the Voivode has to substantively refer to them during the proceedings and subsequently in the compensation decision issued. The decision issued by the Voivode may be appealed against by the relevant party. It is also possible to propose to the PAP to enter into a settlement agreement before the Voivode or the second

instance authority. Such settlement agreement requires approval by the public administration authority before which it is made.

### 5.2.3. Public consultations

Procedures regarding public consultations are provided for in the EIA Law. According to this law, consultations are carried out under an EIA. The EIA is conducted as part of the environmental permit procedure, but if the investor has made changes in the design relative to the one based on which the environmental permit was issued, an EIA will also be carried out under the construction permit procedure.

Additionally, in accordance with the Law of 14 June 1960 – Code of Administrative Procedure (consolidated text Dz. U. (*Journal of Laws*) of 2018, item 2096, as amended, hereinafter CAP), at all stages of the investment process project affected persons (PAPs) are individually informed on any activity undertaken by the authorities issuing the permit and about all documents filed by the investor.

PAPs are entitled to actively participate in the proceedings at any stage, file comments, motions, documents, their own opinions, expert opinions, etc. All case files concerning the proceedings are open to such persons and have to be made available to them on request. The authority is obliged to refer to all comments, motions, letters, etc., filed by the party. It is also possible to hold an administrative hearing, open to PAPs (parties), in particular if there are disputes concerning any aspect of the case.

In connection with obtaining a loan from the World Bank and the need to implement resettlement rules arising from the requirements of the Bank's policy OP 4.12, the Investors have an obligation to take actions designed to involve the general public in the development and implementation of RAPs. Involvement of the general public is treated as a continuous process spread over time, whose proper implementation should allow risks associated with a potential social conflict related to particular investments to be minimized. A detailed description of such consultations is contained in section 5.6.5.

### 5.2.4. Appeal procedures

**Amount of Compensation:** In accordance with the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedure (CAP), each administrative decision, including a construction permit and the Voivode's decision determining the amount of compensation for expropriation, may be appealed by the affected party by filing an appeal to the higher instance authority (the minister competent for construction). The CAP obliges administration authorities to attach to any administrative decision instructions which indicate the time limit for filing an appeal, the authority to which the appeal should be filed, and the manner of filing an appeal. Filing an appeal is free of charge.

Where an expropriated party files an appeal against a decision determining the amount of compensation, the party may file a request to pay compensation at the amount specified in the appealed decision. In such case,

compensation is paid at the amount determined in the compensation decision, which does not affect the appeal proceedings.

A decision issued in the appeal proceedings may be further appealed against to the Regional Administrative Court (RAC) within 30 days from the date of delivery of the judgment to the appellant. In turn, a cassation appeal against the judgment of the Regional Administrative Court may be filed to the Supreme Administrative Court within 30 days from service of a copy of the judgment, including its justification, to the relevant party.

**Appeal against a construction permit:** If a construction permit is appealed against, all activities (property valuation and communications with the PAP) should continue and the payment of compensation will be made after the construction permit has become final. In such case, given the recommendations specified in OP 0.12, no construction work may be carried out until compensation has been paid. An exception can be the solution that involves the payment of 70% of the value of compensation, which is described in detail in section 5.2.1.

If an entitled person refuses to accept compensation or the payment of compensation meets obstacles that are difficult to overcome, or compensation for expropriation relates to a property with an uncertain legal status, compensation will be placed in a court escrow account.

### 5.3. Analysis of coherence between Polish law and OP 4.12 as well as corrective instruments

OP 4.12	Polish law	Corrective instruments
The WB policy requires compensation for the loss of income (e.g. from business or agricultural activity, etc.) due to the taking of land for the purpose of implementation of a planned investment.	Provisions of Polish law do not provide for compensation for the loss of income resulting from the implementation of an investment.	Persons who lost income or employment will receive support (health insurance, professional trainings, etc.) from the employment offices.  In case of entrepreneurs, it is possible to apply general mechanisms provided for in the Civil Code (covering loss suffered and lost profits).
Particular attention should be paid to especially vulnerable social groups, in particular the poor, the elderly, single mothers, children, ethnic minorities.	Polish law does not require planning specific measures aimed at additionally assisting especially vulnerable social groups (the elderly, the handicapped, the poor, and other groups with special needs).	The Project will grant to the affected people help in obtaining assistance from the relevant offices and institutions.  Additional measures will be implemented as needed to ensure that the objectives of OP 4.12 are met.

OP 4.12	Polish law	Corrective instruments
<p>The payment of compensation should be made prior to physical occupation of the land for the purpose of implementation of an investment.</p>	<p>The Special Flood Act allows taking the land and commencing works before 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 about the commencement of works, compensation has been paid, and permission has been obtained to enter the land. It is also permissible to pay 70% of the undisputed value of compensation.</p> <p>The only exceptions are cases where the appeal procedure has been initiated because negotiations have failed, the absence of the owners or in the event that the owners cannot be established.</p> <p>The only exceptions are as follows; negotiations with a PAP have failed and the case is pending before court, an inheritance case is in court, the owner of the property cannot be established or where the State Treasury is the owner. In these cases, as per Polish law, the compensation amount will be put into an escrow account and the money will be available to the relevant PAP once the court has issued a ruling or the owner is located.</p> <p>To minimize the risk of starting works before compensating for losses, land acquisition should be planned and conducted well in advance before the commencement of works.</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 it should be sufficient to effectively replace any assets lost (replacement value).</p>	<p>Applied methods of valuation can result in underestimating the value of a property compared to prices of similar properties in the local market.</p>	<p>Valuation of a property will be conducted by an independent and experienced property appraiser. The appraiser's opinion should be verified by the PIU. The expropriated party should be granted sufficient time to familiarize himself/herself with the appraiser's opinion. Should there be any doubts regarding the sufficiency of the due amount of compensation, valuation of the property should be conducted by an independent appraiser under the proceedings before the Voivode.</p> <p>In all cases, an effective replacement value must be achieved.</p>
<p>The WB's policy requires additional compensation for expenditures associated with physical relocation which have been incurred by PAPs (e.g. transportation of materials) and providing assistance in resettlement.</p>	<p>No assistance is provided for to cover resettlement costs and other similar costs arising from the need to relocate to a new place of residence by PAPs and enterprises.</p>	<p>In order to cover relocation costs and other similar costs, it is possible to apply the general mechanisms provided for in the Civil Code in order to achieve the goals specified in OP 4.12.</p>
<p>It is required to prepare a socio-economic baseline and a Resettlement Action Plan, and to monitor compensation measures, resettlement and livelihood restoration measures as well as to evaluate all the a.m. measures.</p>	<p>Provisions of Polish law do not provide for an obligation to prepare a socio-economic baseline and prepare a Resettlement Action Plan as well as there is no obligation to monitor or evaluate their implementation.</p>	<p>Socio-economic baselines and Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared in accordance with the RPF, OP 4.12, and good practices.</p>

## 5.4. Valuation methods

### 5.4.1. Valuation principles

The owner or the perpetual usufruct holder of a property or its part on which a flood management investment is carried out is entitled to compensation for the transfer of the ownership of the property to the State Treasury or a local government.

In all cases, compensation must correspond to the replacement value of a property, which means the market value of the property and related assets (e.g. plantings) plus any transactions costs required to replace it, such as taxes and registration fees. Compensation is determined on the basis of a valuation made by a licensed property appraiser (referred to in the RPM Law, Section V Chapter 1), and if necessary, by a team of certified property appraisers (which includes, e.g., a certified property appraiser in the area of agriculture, forestry, etc.). Issues concerning property valuation, including the determination of the property value, are governed in Polish law by the provisions of the RPM Law, Section IV, and the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of September 21, 2004 on the valuation of a real estate property and the preparation of a property valuation report (Dz. U. (Journal of Laws) of No. 207, item 2109, as amended).

According to 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 livelihood and standards of living, etc.

Compensation is paid by, respectively, the State Treasury or the relevant local government at an amount agreed between the investor and the former owner, the holder of perpetual usufruct or any person that has a limited property right to the property. In all cases, such compensation should be, at least, at replacement value of the property.

If a construction permit relates to family allotment gardens established pursuant to legislation governing family allotment gardens, the entity in whose interest a family allotment garden complex or its part will be removed is obliged to:

- pay allotment garden holders compensation for plants, assets and structures belonging to the allotment holders and located in affected allotments;
- pay the respective association of allotment gardeners compensation for assets, buildings and structures located in the family allotment garden complex which are designated for shared use by the allotment users and serve the proper functioning of the allotment garden complex;
- secure, if possible, replacement land for the purpose of restoration of the family allotment garden complex.

In the case of flood protection projects, the amount of compensation is determined according to the condition of a property as of the date of issuance of a construction permit by the first instance authority and according to the property's value as of the date on which the amount of compensation is determined. Compensation is subject to indexation as of the date of payment according to the rules applicable in the case of return of expropriated property. Compensation is determined based on a valuation made by a professional property appraiser.

#### 5.4.2. Real property valuation

The amount of compensation is determined on the basis of the market value of a property. In determining the market value of a property, the following factors in particular are taken into consideration: its type, location, use and zoning, existing technical infrastructure, the overall condition of the property, and current market prices. The market value of a property is determined according to its current use if the property's intended use, according to the purpose of the investment, does not increase its value. If the data from the local or regional real property market allow the market value of the property to be determined, the property appraiser should determine this value by applying one of the market approaches, i.e. the sales comparison approach, income capitalization approach, or mixed approach. If the property's intended use, according to the purpose of the investment, increases the property's value, its market value is determined according to the alternative use resulting from the new zoning of the property. If the data from the local or regional real property market are not sufficient to determine the market value of the property, the property appraiser determines the replacement value of the property on the basis of the cost approach.

If the former owner or perpetual usufruct holder of a property included in a construction permit surrenders this property or surrenders this property and vacates the dwelling and other premises, respectively, not later than within 30 days, the amount of compensation is increased by 5% of the value of the property or 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 use in the new location and/or b) a PAP will no longer use them as a result of resettlement (e.g. moving from a rural to urban dwelling).

The property appraiser determines the value of movable assets (e.g. machines and equipment) 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 asset.

The book value of such movable assets may increase or decrease in the process of valuation. Reasons for the decrease can in particular be of technical (wear and tear), functional (modifications in terms of material or construction) or economic nature (lack of particular raw materials or workforce, changes in legislation, decreased demand). In valuation of assets, the valuer will apply the cost approach or the sales comparison approach.

#### 5.4.4. Valuation of plants and crops

In valuation of a forest stand or a tree stand, if the tree stand includes usable materials, the value of timber in the tree stand is estimated. If the tree stand includes no usable materials or if the value of timber that can be obtained is lower than the costs of reforestation and maintenance of the tree stand, the costs of reforestation and maintenance of the tree stand until the day of expropriation are estimated.

In valuation of plantations with long-term cultures, costs of establishing the plantation and its maintenance until the first harvest as well as the value of lost profits in the period from the date of expropriation until the date of completion of the full harvest are estimated. 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 use of the plantation from the first year of yield until the day of expropriation. Valuation of sown and standing crops, and other annual crop harvests involves the valuation of the expected yield according to current market prices, less the value of necessary expenditures related to harvest of such crops.

#### 5.4.5. Valuation of other assets

Other assets related to real property are civil benefits, that is, income derived from a property on the basis of a legal relationship. When valuing obligation rights (including the rights of tenancy, lease, lending and life annuity) and their impact on the property, the property valuer may in particular consider the following elements:

- type, nature, scope and duration of the contract;
- relevant provisions of law;
- form of payment;
- type and amount of other considerations;
- method and dates of payment of rent and other considerations;
- rights and obligations arising from the obligation rights and contracts concluded;
- the parties' claims related to the settlement of expenditures made with respect to the property; and
- available information concerning the property being valued and the specific type and section of the market involving obligation rights.



## 5.5. Eligibility criteria and catalogue of entitled persons

### 5.5.1. Eligibility

Each Project Implementation Unit (PIU) must determine and disclose the eligibility criteria according to which PAPs will be considered to be eligible for compensation and other assistance in connection with expropriations. This procedure must contain provisions concerning consultations with individual PAPs, households, local community leaders, local authorities, and, where appropriate, also NGOs.

According to the World Bank's policy OP 4.12, the following people or 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. persons that have formal legal rights to land or other assets affected by the Project's impacts (including customary and traditional rights);
- b. persons that have no formal legal title to land at the time the census begins, but who have a claim to such land or assets based on national legislation or become identified during work on the Resettlement Action Plan; and
- c. persons that have no recognizable legal title or claim to the property they are occupying.

Persons under paragraphs (a) or (b) above should receive compensation for the lost land and other assistance. Persons under paragraph (c) should be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land occupied and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12, if they occupied the project area prior to the 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) should receive compensation for the loss of assets other than land.

Thus, the lack of a legal title to land as such should not preclude receiving compensation or other assistance offered in connection involuntary land acquisition.

It should be stressed that persons who have no title to land are few. Moreover, persons using a property without a legal 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 without financial compensation.

The following sections determine the categories of impacts on PAPs, the categories of PAPs, and the eligibility criteria for each category. The rights of each category of PAPs are also specified. An assumption is made that the primary criterion of PAPs' eligibility is the location of their properties or other assets within the Project area prior to the cut-off date, which is determined following the completion of the census and inventory.

Properties directly affected by the planned investment should be included in the planned investment area. Particular attention ought to be paid to verification of those 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 should be consulted.

Eligible for compensation are persons present in the project implementation area before the cut-off date, unless it is proven that the owners of properties located in the area designated for the implementation of the Project or the farmers who have crops in this area have already received adequate compensation in connection with the implementation of the Project.

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 perpetual usufruct holders of properties (including properties with buildings), independent possessors or persons who have disposal of properties like owners, perpetual usufruct holders or independent possessors, but without a legal title;
- b. tenants, lessees, life annuitants and other dependent possessors of real property and persons who hold a property like a dependent possessor, but without a legal title;
- c. persons who have a limited property right to a property, such as easement, mortgage, pledge, usufruct and a cooperative member's ownership right to a residential dwelling as well as persons who exercise such rights with respect to a property without a legal title;
- d. owners of crops, plants, buildings and other structures attached to the land;
- e. PAPs who lose their income, workplace or wages, or cannot carry out business activity as a result of the implementation of the Project.

In terms of time limit, eligibility for compensation will be limited by the cut-off date determined for each project activity separately and approved by the World Bank. The cut-off date will be set as the date of commencement of the census of properties and of the socio-economic survey and it will be publicly announced. When determining the cut-off date, however, it should be taken into consideration that under Polish law PAPs who have legal titles to properties expropriated for the purpose of implementation of a project are entitled to cash compensation or land-for-land compensation under the condition that they held such legal titles on the date on which the investor submitted the construction permit application.

In turn, persons who possess a property within the project implementation area, yet whose current place of residence or abode cannot be established still remain eligible for compensation. Therefore, all possible and legally permissible steps will be taken in order to establish their location and transfer compensation to them. In the event that their place of abode cannot be established, compensation will be placed in an escrow account, whence it can be retrieved by the entitled person at any time.

### 5.5.2. Entitlements

Eligibility for compensation and assistance will be determined according to the following principles:

- PAPs legally possessing properties in the project area will receive full compensation, applying the land for land principle on a priority basis;
- PAPs being lessees, tenants, life annuitants and other dependent possessors of a property in the project area will receive full compensation for the loss of such rights;
- PAPs being holders of limited property rights to properties will receive full compensation for the loss of such rights;
- owners of crops, plants, buildings and other structures attached to the land will receive compensation for such crops, plants, buildings and structures;
- residents of houses and flats subject to resettlement will receive, apart from compensation according to the rules specified above, resettlement assistance, adequate access to social infrastructure and, if necessary, a package of individually selected protective measures;
- PAPs who lose their income, wages or the possibility to conduct business activity in connection with the implementation of the Project will receive adequate compensation and, if necessary, a package of individually selected protective measures;
- PAPs illegally possessing properties in the project's area who have no legal title and no expectant right to obtain a legal title will receive no compensation for expropriation from the property since it is not possible under Polish law. However, such persons will receive compensation for plants and structures owned by them and, if necessary, a package of specially selected protective measures required to restore or improve their quality of life.

PAPs will be entitled to receive compensation for the following categories of impacts/losses:

- **Permanent loss of land** used agriculturally and non-agriculturally: – Where possible and where a PAP expresses such a will, the loss will be compensated in the form of “land for land” by allocating a property of similar value, location and functions as the expropriated property. If it is not possible to find a property that meets the criteria of adequate compensation, a PAP will not express the will to receive compensation in the form “land for land”, or if only a small part of the plot is subject to acquisition, compensation will be paid in cash and will correspond to the market value of the expropriated property or any part thereof. In addition, for immediate surrender of a property it will be possible to increase the compensation by an amount corresponding to 5% of the value of the expropriated property according to the rules provided for in the Special Flood Act. In turn, PAPs not being owners or perpetual usufruct holders, but holding a legal title to the property (e.g. tenants, lessees) will receive compensation corresponding to the value of their expropriated rights. At a PAP's request, the investor will take over the property in whole and compensate for the acquisition of this property according to the aforementioned principles. Any transaction costs, including taxes related to the granting of compensation for expropriation, will be covered by the investor. PAPs who possess properties in the project's area without any legal title (illegally) will not be granted any compensation for the expropriation of the property. However, they will receive compensation for plants, plantings, and structures belonging to them and, if necessary, a package of protective measures required to restore or improve their quality of life.

- **Permanent restrictions** on the former use of a property will be compensated in cash, as a rule, taking into account the loss in the market value of the property. Depending on the case, specially selected protective measures will also be offered. At a PAP's request, however, a property subject to permanent restriction on its former use will be expropriated and the PAP will receive compensation according to the rules applicable to permanent loss of land;
- **Residential buildings** – Compensation will be awarded according to the same rules as for permanent loss of land. Moreover, relocated PAPs will receive an additional payment at an amount of PLN 10 000. Depending on the case, such people can opt to receive replacement residential accommodation from the investor. As for squatters, they are not entitled to compensation, but in certain cases the investor is obliged to grant them replacement accommodation. Such persons will also be offered a package of protective measures, including assistance in finding a place of residence, and if they are unemployed or addicted, they will be offered measures supporting their position in the labor market and they will receive a proposal of appropriate treatment;
- **Buildings and non-residential structures** (stables, fences, technical infrastructure, etc.) – As a rule, owners and users of such buildings and structures are compensated as for permanent loss of land. As part of protective measures, the investor will propose the reconstruction of infrastructure systems, and where appropriate, of structures and buildings at the investor's expense. In addition, in the case of local governments which constructed or are constructing affected buildings or structures using funds from the budget of the European Union or other foreign sources, cash compensation will be increased by the amount of returnable funds from the co-financing, together with accrued interest;
- **Loss of plantings** will be compensated in cash to legal possessors of properties, taking into account the costs of establishment and maintenance of plantings as well as the value of lost benefits in the period from the date of expropriation until the completion of the full harvest;
- **Loss of tree stands** will be compensated in the same way as in the case of the loss of plantings. Depending on the case, compensation may also be made according to the estimated value of timber that could be obtained;
- **Impact on entrepreneurs** will be compensated in cash by compensation for losses actually incurred by entrepreneurs and profits lost as a result of the implementation of the Project. Accounting and financial records or corporate income tax returns should be the basis for determining such values. Should employees lose their jobs, they will receive unemployment benefits. In case of the loss of earning opportunities, both employees and people performing work under civil law contracts will receive free-of-charge health insurance, assistance in finding a job and help in the form of vocational retraining aimed at finding new employment;
- **Loss or limitation in access to social infrastructure** (e.g. parks) will be compensated as much as possible by restoring such infrastructure in a new appropriately located site. If it is not possible or necessary to restore such infrastructure in a new site, PAPs will receive access to existing social infrastructure;
- **Household relocation costs** – PAPs will receive an amount of PLN 10 000 to cover household relocation costs. They will also be offered a special package of protective measures, if necessary including assistance in finding a transport company and in covering transport costs exceeding an amount of PLN 10 000;
- **Especially vulnerable groups** will receive, as part of compensation, a package of protective measures specially tailored to their needs (the schedule of implementation of such measures will be determined individually). As far as school children and young people are concerned, assistance will consist in finding a new location that will enable them to continue education received in the former school; the same rule applies

to children attending nurseries and kindergartens. The elderly will be relocated to places devoid of architectural barriers which hinder movement, which provide 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 central and local government agencies as well as from non-governmental organizations relevant to their problems;

- **Temporary land use** which is specified in a construction permit will be compensated in cash through the investor's payment, on a monthly basis, of amounts corresponding to market prices of rental or lease of properties. Moreover, in the case where due to temporary land use a PAP incurs a loss, it will be compensated separately according to the aforementioned principles. After the completion of construction activities, all properties will be restored to their original state. Other temporary land use, not specified in the construction permit but (if the contractor deems so) necessary for the contractor to implement the technological process, will be secured by the contractor at its cost based on a civil law contract agreed with the person making such land available and according to the terms and conditions provided for in such contract;
- **Damage to houses, buildings and structures** due to construction works (e.g. vibration, accidents, etc.) will be compensated depending on its nature in such a way so that it is possible to fully restore the substance of the affected structure or to purchase a new one. Depending on the situation, appropriate compensation payment rules will be applied to the a.m. impacts.

### 5.5.3. Matrix of compensation measures

Impact / losses	Eligibility	Compensation / Solution
Permanent loss of land	Property owners, perpetual usufruct holders, independent possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ "Land for land" compensation;</li> <li>■ If "land for land" compensation is not feasible or not wanted, then cash compensation;</li> <li>■ Coverage of all transaction costs.</li> </ul>
	Property users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for the loss of the right to the property;</li> <li>■ Assistance in securing use of a similar property.</li> </ul>
	Tenants, leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for losses incurred due to the termination of the agreement;</li> <li>■ Coverage of transaction costs.</li> </ul>
	Holders of easement, mortgage, lien on properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for lost rights;</li> <li>■ For land easement holders – assistance in finding a solution allowing them to use the property belonging to them (being the dominant tenement in relation to the expropriated property), for example in establishing another right of way necessary to access the property;</li> <li>■ Coverage of transaction costs.</li> </ul>
	Illegal easement holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For illegal easement holders – assistance in finding a solution allowing them to use the property belonging to them (being the dominant tenement in relation to the expropriated property).</li> </ul>

Impact / losses	Eligibility	Compensation / Solution
Permanent restriction on land use	Property owners, perpetual usufruct holders, independent possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for losses related to the restriction on land use;</li> <li>■ Coverage of transaction costs;</li> <li>■ Proposing institutional support and advice regarding the possibility of another use of the property.</li> </ul>
	Property users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for the loss of the right due to the restriction.</li> </ul>
	Illegal property possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proposing institutional support and advice regarding the possibility of another use of the property.</li> </ul>
	Tenants, leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for the loss of the right due to the restriction,</li> <li>■ Coverage of transaction costs;</li> <li>■ Proposing institutional support and advice regarding the possibility of another use of the property.</li> </ul>
Permanent restriction on land use	Easement holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Assistance in finding a solution allowing them to use the property belonging to them (being the dominant tenement in relation to the expropriated property);</li> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for losses due to the restriction on the use of easement;</li> <li>■ Coverage of transaction costs.</li> </ul>
	Illegal easement holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For illegal easement holders – assistance in finding a solution allowing them to use the property belonging to them (being the dominant tenement in relation to the expropriated property).</li> </ul>
Residential buildings	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ “Land for land” compensation;</li> <li>■ If “land for land” compensation is not feasible or not wanted, then cash compensation for the lost property;</li> <li>■ Coverage of all transaction costs;</li> <li>■ Coverage of resettlement costs;</li> <li>■ Support in finding a new residence or providing a residential dwelling by the investor;</li> <li>■ Institutional and social support for resettled people.</li> </ul>
	Illegal possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support in legalizing possession of the property in order to compensate as owners and legal possessors are compensated,</li> <li>■ Coverage of resettlement costs;</li> <li>■ Support in finding a new residence or providing a residential dwelling by the investor;</li> <li>■ Institutional and social support for resettled people.</li> </ul>

Impact / losses	Eligibility	Compensation / Solution
Residential buildings cd.	Leaseholders, tenants, users of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for losses incurred due to the termination of the agreement;</li> <li>■ Coverage of transaction costs;</li> <li>■ Coverage of resettlement costs;</li> <li>■ Support in finding a new residence or providing a residential dwelling by the investor;</li> <li>■ Institutional and social support for resettled people.</li> </ul>
	Illegal squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support in legalizing possession of the property in order to compensate as owners and legal possessors are compensated</li> <li>■ Coverage of resettlement costs;</li> <li>■ Support in finding a new residence or providing a residential dwelling by the investor;</li> <li>■ Institutional and social support for resettled people.</li> </ul>
Residential buildings	Holders of easement, mortgage, lien on properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for the lost right;</li> <li>■ Coverage of transaction costs;</li> <li>■ For easement holders – residential dwellings;</li> <li>■ Coverage of resettlement costs;</li> <li>■ Support in finding a new residence or providing a residential dwelling by the investor;</li> <li>■ Institutional and social support for resettled people.</li> </ul>
Non-residential buildings and structures (stables, fences, technical infrastructure, etc.)	Owners, perpetual usufruct holders, independent possessors of buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) at replacement value for lost assets;</li> <li>■ Relocation or reconstruction of lost assets.</li> </ul>
	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) at replacement value for lost assets;</li> <li>■ Relocation or reconstruction of lost assets.</li> </ul>
	Illegal possessors of buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) at replacement value for lost assets;</li> <li>■ Relocation or reconstruction of lost assets.</li> </ul>
Loss of plantings	Leaseholders, tenants of buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) at replacement value for lost assets;</li> <li>■ Relocation or reconstruction of lost assets.</li> </ul>
	Owners, perpetual usufruct holders, independent possessors of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person), including costs of establishment and maintenance of plantings and for lost crops;</li> <li>■ Allowing crops to be harvested.</li> </ul>
	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person), including costs of establishment and maintenance of plantings and for lost crops;</li> <li>■ Allowing crops to be harvested.</li> </ul>

Impact / losses	Eligibility	Compensation / Solution
Loss of plantings cd.	Leaseholders, tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person), including costs of establishment and maintenance of plantings and for lost crops;</li> <li>■ Allowing crops to be harvested.</li> </ul>
	Illegal possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Allowing crops to be harvested.</li> </ul>
Loss of trees	Owners, perpetual usufruct holders, independent possessors of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person), if necessary including costs of establishment and maintenance of trees and for lost crops.</li> </ul>
	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person), if necessary including costs of establishment and maintenance of trees and for lost crops.</li> </ul>
	Leaseholders, tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person), if necessary including costs of establishment and maintenance of trees and for lost crops</li> </ul>
	Illegal possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Allowing crops to be harvested.</li> </ul>
Impact on entrepreneurs and employment due to land acquisition	Sole traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) for lost income during the period of land use;</li> <li>■ Institutional support for people closing their business;</li> <li>■ “Land for land” compensation under conditions allowing for continuing agricultural / horticultural activities or cash compensation;</li> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) allowing agricultural / horticultural activities to be undertaken in a new property.</li> </ul>
	Non-governmental organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ “Land for land” compensation or cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person);</li> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) allowing business activities to be undertaken in a new property.</li> </ul>
	Micro – enterprise (employing up to 10 employees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ “Land for land” compensation under conditions allowing business activities to be continued or cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person);</li> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) allowing business activities to be undertaken in a new property.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person);</li> <li>■ Institutional support for people closing their business.</li> <li>■ “Land for land” compensation under conditions allowing agricultural / horticultural activities to be continued or cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person);</li> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person) allowing agricultural / horticultural activities to be undertaken in a new property.</li> </ul>



Impact / losses	Eligibility	Compensation / Solution
Impact on entrepreneurs and employment due to land acquisition cd.	Small enterprises (employing from 10 to 50 employees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person).</li> </ul>
	People working under civil-law contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Awarding entrepreneurs with compensation allowing the highest possible number of jobs to be maintained;</li> <li>■ Institutional and social support for unemployed people.</li> </ul>
	People working under employment contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Awarding entrepreneurs with compensation allowing the highest possible number of jobs to be maintained;</li> <li>■ Institutional and social support for unemployed people.</li> </ul>
Loss of or limited access to social infrastructure	All PAPs living in the project affected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reconstruction of social infrastructure in another area;</li> <li>■ If reconstruction of social infrastructure in another area is not feasible or is unjustified, provision of access to existing social infrastructure.</li> <li>■ Temporary provision of recreational sites.</li> </ul>
Temporary land use	Owners, perpetual usufruct holders, independent possessors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person);</li> <li>■ Restoration of the property to its original condition.</li> </ul>
	Illegal possessors of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Restoration of the property to its original condition.</li> </ul>
	Leaseholders, users of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash compensation (or in another form agreed with the entitled person);</li> <li>■ Restoration of the property to its original condition.</li> </ul>

## 5.6. Development of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)

### 5.6.1. Institutional structure and RAP implementation team

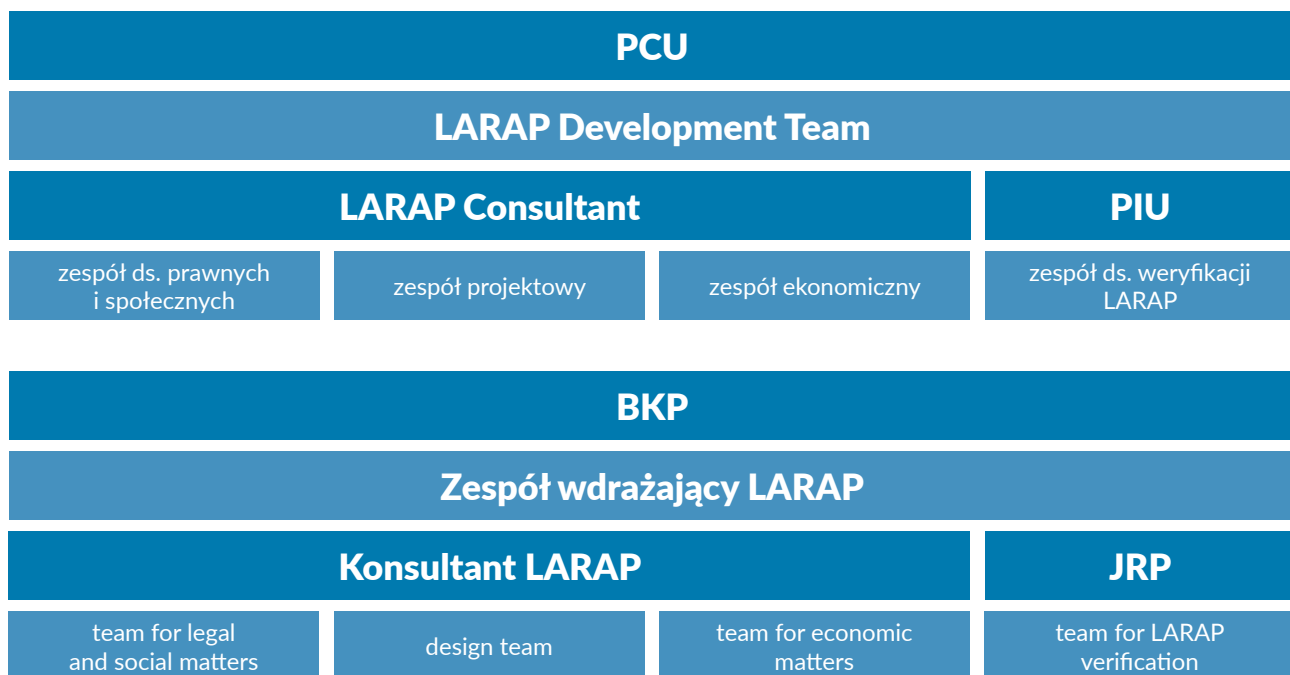
The PCU, which operates within the structure of the National Water Management Authority (KZGW), will manage the implementation of project activities carried out by the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and the Implementing Agencies (IAs). It will also provide to the PIUs technical assistance, support and conduct some preparation activities (including with regard to the preparation of new activities associated with the country-level flood protection strategy resulting from the implementation of the Project) as well as supervise works carried out under the Project and evaluate their progress. But it is the PIUs (established at the respective RZGWs by the Polish Waters President for the purpose of implementation of OVFMP activities) which will be responsible for the performance of tasks specified in a decision/order establishing the respective PIU, in particular for the preparation of the entire investment process, including a RAP and formal and legal documents associated with the implementation of investments (and obtaining necessary administrative approvals and permits), preparation and tendering for works and services, entering into contracts for works and services, monitoring progress in their implementation, financial management and accounting, preparation of necessary reports for the purpose of monitoring the implementation, and coordination of work of all parties involved in the preparation

of a specific investment for implementation and its final implementation, financial settlement, and commissioning. The PCU's task will be to provide technical support and coordinate the above-mentioned activities carried out by the PIUs.

In order to effectively prepare and implement RAPs, dedicated teams will be set up within the PIU to handle RAP review, and then to implement and carry out the RAP. In the process of RAP development and implementation, the PIU will be supported by a Consultant selected according to the relevant procedure of the World Bank.

The Consultant will support the PIU at all stages of RAP-related work – from its preparation to the completion of its implementation and final settlement. In order to effectively support the PIU, it will be necessary to establish a design team within the Consultant's structure along with a team for legal and social matters and a team handling economic matters.

A schematic diagram of the institutional structure for RAP implementation is presented in the graph below. It takes into account the PCU's role as an entity coordinating the preparation of RAP documents and their implementation as well as their submission to the World Bank.



### 5.6.2. The process of RAP development and approval

DEVELOPMENT OF RAP			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
1	Preliminary assessment of social impacts	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
2	Determination of the final scope of expropriation and preparation of a construction design	RAP Consultant – design team	
3	Preparation of a socio-economic survey	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	
4	Determination of the coordination framework for RAP implementation with relevant government administration bodies		PIU – team for RAP verification
5	Collection of written and graphic extracts from the register of land and buildings and from local land use plans	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
6	Assessment of the investment's social impacts	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters	
7	Estimation of losses and damage as well as their replacement value in compliance with 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
9	Preparation of a draft RAP and obtaining the WB's OK to public consultation	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification, PCU, WB
10	Public consultation on RAP	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
11	Making changes in the construction design as a result of the public consultation	RAP Consultant – design team	PIU – team for RAP verification
12	Review and update of collected materials, impact analyses and economic analyses in order to incorporate comments and suggestions concerning the draft RAP	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP verification
13	Making changes in the RAP in order to incorporate comments and suggestions concerning the draft 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; coordination by PCU	PCU

DEVELOPMENT OF RAP		
Steps	Action	Responsibility
15	World Bank's no-objection	WB
16	Public disclosure of RAP (the RAP will also be disclosed on 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 construction permit applications	RAP Consultant – design team PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
3	Informing PAPs about the possibility of compensation and purchase of properties which are not planned to be acquired for the investment	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
4	Consideration of requests to purchase properties not included in the construction permit and, accordingly, update of the construction permit and update of the RAP – Art. 23 para. 2 of the Special Flood Act	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 properties that will be transferred as replacement properties – Art. 23 para. 1 of the Special Flood Act	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
6	Obtaining a construction permit	RAP Consultant – design team PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
7	Informing PAPs about obtaining the construction permit, its effects and the investor's further planned actions	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
8	Valuation of properties by independent and objective property appraisers, in compliance with applicable law, and valuation verification	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
9	Delivery of property valuation reports prepared by property appraisers to expropriated persons and conducting negotiations	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
10	Should negotiations fail – obtaining a compensation decision from the Voivode	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation

RAP IMPLEMENTATION			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
11	Payment of compensation or handover of replacement properties, commencement of other compensation and protective measures provided for in RAP	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation	
12	Giving possession of expropriated properties to the contractor and commencement of civil works	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation	
13	Evaluation of RAP implementation	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters, team for economic matters	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
14	Evaluation of RAP	Independent auditor	
CYCLICAL TASKS			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
1	Continuous internal monitoring of RAP implementation	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation, PCU
2	Reporting to the World Bank	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation, PCU
3	Continuous coordination with central and local government administration bodies	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation	PCU
4	Continuous communication with PAPs	RAP Consultant – team for legal and social matters	PIU – team for RAP monitoring and implementation
POST-IMPLEMENTATION TASKS			
Steps	Action	Responsibility	
1	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Independent external auditor	

### 5.6.3. Criteria and process of conducting a property inventory

An inventory will be made of properties located in the project implementation area and of properties whose owners have submitted applications to purchase them due to the loss of the possibility to use their properties as previously in connection with the implementation of the Project. Properties intended for permanent acquisition and for temporary land use will be inventoried as well as those that will be subject to permanent restrictions on land use.

Before starting an inventory of properties, data on properties will be obtained from Land Registry title deeds and the property cadaster (the register of land and buildings). A Land Registry title deed is maintained separately for each property, while the basis for designation of a property is the data in the cadaster. The data from the register of land and buildings include the following information:

1. land – its location, boundaries, area, types of land use and soil classes, designations in the Land Registry title deeds or collections of documents, if they are maintained for the property comprising the land in question;
2. buildings – their location, intended use, use functions, and general technical data;
3. premises – their location, use functions, and floor space.

The register of land and buildings also shows the owner (including the owner's place of residence). Information about entering properties in the register of monuments is also included. The property value is not shown. Having obtained the data from Land Registry title deeds and from the register of land and buildings as well as from the construction permit, a survey of the actual condition of a property will be conducted. The property's condition will be assessed based on its development, legal status, technical and functional condition, and technical infrastructure. The former zoning of the property will be determined on the basis of the provisions of the local land use 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 the zoning permit, if issued. If there is no study or permit, the actual use the property will be taken into account. Moreover, the condition of the property's surroundings will be taken into consideration, including the size, character and degree of urbanization of the town where the property is located. Such a survey will be required to determine the property's value by a property appraiser.

On the basis of the appraiser's opinion the amount of compensation will be determined, which should correspond to the property's market value, i.e. the value that can be obtained in the market. If the data from the local and regional market are insufficient to determine the property's market value, then this value is determined using the cost approach, i.e. based on the costs of its replacement less the value of wear and tear of the property.

#### 5.6.4. Criteria and process of census and socio-economic surveys for the purpose of the RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be based on up-to-date information about the anticipated scale and type of the Project's impacts on the community affected by the implementation of the Project, in particular the population subject to expropriation. Therefore, to accurately predict such impacts as well as to determine adequate and effective compensation, protective and – where applicable – preventive measures (as regards the impact on the affected community), it will be necessary to carry out socio-economic surveys. These surveys should allow characterization of the standard features of households to be resettled. In addition, such surveys are to provide the following information:

- exact magnitude of resettlement;
- full information about the resource base of the population affected by the Project's impacts, including their sources of income derived from agricultural and non-agricultural activity;

- determination which groups within the population will be affected by complete or partial loss of assets;
- indication which public and social infrastructure will be affected by the effects of the implementation of the Project;
- determination of formal and informal organizations (such as local organizations, religious associations, etc.) that may be involved in designing and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans;
- attitude of PAPs to proposed resettlement options.

Therefore, the socio-economic survey will be divided into two parts. The first part is designed to identify in detail the economic and social situation of project affected persons (PAPs). It will cover PAPs, i.e. people residing or owning land, or enterprises located within the investment area or in its vicinity, who will voluntarily participate in questionnaire surveys. The questionnaire comprising parts I, II, and III will be carried out by pollsters, during direct interviews with household members.

The second part of the survey will cover local communities, from which households will be randomly chosen; parts II and III of the questionnaire will be sent to such households, together 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. Public consultations

It is obligatory to conduct a public consultation for the purpose of preparing and implementing a RAP. It is the investor's obligation to conduct a public consultation in the case of investments resulting in physical or economic resettlement. An effective RAP provides for conducting regular consultations with a widely defined group of stakeholders. Consultations held at the earliest possible stage will help determine the expectations related to the Project's implementation and benefits arising from it. Consultations also offer the opportunity to negotiate the content of compensation packages, eligibility criteria for awarding compensation, and the extent of assistance during resettlements, as well as to determine time for carrying out the resettlement process.

Due to this, during the period preceding public disclosure of a RAP, as part of involvement of the general public in the process of RAP preparation, investors will conduct consultation meetings during which a specific local community will be informed about details such as:

- requirements arising from the World Bank's policies;
- detailed information about the planned scope of a specific investment;
- the planned sequence of the Investor's activities;
- the mechanism for submitting complaints and comments;
- rules of compensation under the RAP.

In the course of work on RAP preparation, the Investors will also conduct individual consultation meetings with residents. During such individual consultations, residents will be presented with the social safeguards arising from the policy OP 4.12., persons responsible for the implementation of the Project as well as for the preparation

and implementation of the RAP, the planned sequence of PIU's activities, and the compensation rules provided for in the RAP. Issues regarding, among others, scheduling of works and the possibility of leasing land within the dry polders' area and obtaining replacement land will be discussed. The Investor will remain in regular contact with PAPs in order to achieve the assumed objectives of public participation in the RAP preparation process, i.e. an appropriate level of information provision and feedback that must be included in the process of proper RAP preparation.

Information materials will also be prepared and they will describe, in a way understandable to the local community, the purpose and extent of the investment, the process of land acquisition and compensation payment, and the process of acquisition of the so-called remaining land (in accordance with Art. 23 para. 2 of the Special Flood Law).

Following the completion of work on the draft RAP and after obtaining the WB's OK (tentative approval), open meetings and a public discussion on the draft RAP will be held for all interested parties.

After public disclosure of the draft RAP and the announcement of the date of a public debate on it and also about the possibility of submitting comments and suggestions regarding the RAP document, the general public will be informed through the following, among others:

- putting up information on the public consultation on the notice board at the Investor's/RZGW's office;
- putting up information on the public consultation on the website and notice board of the Municipality within whose area the investment will be carried out;
- putting up information on the public consultation on the OVFMP website;
- advertisements in the local press;
- putting up information on the public consultation on municipal notice boards of the municipalities within whose area the investment will be carried out;
- individual invitations sent to persons whose properties will be subject to physical or economic expropriation;
- social media /Facebook, Twitter/.

The public consultation will last at least 21 days. During this period of time, each interested person will have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the draft RAP and submit their findings/observations/comments. It will be possible to submit comments and suggestions on the draft RAP in writing either directly or by post to the address of the Regional Water Management Authority (RZGW) in Wrocław or its relevant Inspectorate, or by electronic mail to the addresses given during the consultation. During a public debate, the general public will have an opportunity to express their opinions on the draft RAP either orally or in writing. After conducting the public debate, comments submitted by the general public during the public consultation will be incorporated into the RAP, where justified and possible.

A report on the public debate with anonymized personal data will be attached to the RAP.

The RAP revised based on the results of the public consultation on the RAP, including a chapter that sums up the main topics addressed during the consultation and answers, will be sent through the PCU to the World Bank for its no-objection to public disclosure of this document in Poland and on the World Bank's website



in Polish and English language versions. Having obtained the World Bank's no-objection to the final RAP document, it will be made available to interested parties until the completion of the implementation of the Project. Making available and public disclosure of the RAP, particularly the results of socio-economic surveys, must be done in compliance with the provisions of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

#### 5.6.6. Stakeholders

The flow of information between the investor and stakeholders is the basis for ensuring effective consultation and community involvement in the Project, and thus it is essential for achieving the objectives of the RAP. For this reason, the investor should take steps to identify stakeholders (see above) and then develop the process of informing them according to the following principles:

- Informing the local authorities, community leaders, and local community organizations about the planned project as early as possible, with a request to further disseminate this information;
- Presentation of all project managers and people who will be in constant contact with the local community being within the expected impact of the investment as well as presentation of mitigation measures;
- Development of an illustrated newsletter with information about the resettlement, containing details on eligibility criteria, rates of compensation, and other entitlements as well as presenting the time frame for implementation of the plan and the relevant procedures;
- Development and regular publication of information concerning resettlement.

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

#### 5.6.7. Public participation in the preparation and implementation of the Project

It is the investor's obligation to initiate a series of consultations with stakeholders and continue these efforts throughout the entire time of development and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. The purpose of the consultation is to provide stakeholders with information about the Project and its effects as well as with an opportunity to express their concerns related to the Project and propose alternative solutions which are beneficial from their point of view.

Consultations should involve persons representing the investor, project managers, competent authorities, representatives of NGOs, and members of both resettled and hosting communities. Talks should concentrate on the Project's effects and on measures to mitigate them. The focus should be on the community's concerns related to the implementation of the Project, with particular emphasis placed on vulnerable groups, and such

concerns should be addressed in the RAP. The aim of consultations should be to provide opportunities for participation of all PAPs, particularly with regard to the following areas:

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

Regular consultations with stakeholders will allow monitoring the effectiveness of implementation of the compensation package under the RAP as well as of the efforts made to restore sources of livelihood, etc. Depending on the investment's size and scope, the investor may appoint the so-called community liaison officer and allocate to him/her a budget to manage the public consultation process. An alternative solution is to engage a recognized NGO to perform this function. In each case, the investor must make sure that the community within the project's impact area 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 public consultation activities. The documentation should allow one to identify consultees, the subject matter of the talks, and their outcome. Thus, it is essential that a report on conducted consultations should contain the following data and materials, among others:

- A list of institutions and environmental and social NGOs that have been notified of the consultation and invited to meetings.
- The content of advertisements informing about the consultation which were published on the Polish Waters websites, notice boards, and websites of the respective City, County, Municipality Offices, etc.
- The content of posters (sample posters) that were distributed in specific localities on advertising columns and notice boards.
- The content of press information /messages/ that were sent to the media.
- Photos from meetings.
- Attendance lists.
- Materials /maps, photos, presentations/ that were presented at meetings.
- Information /leaflets/ that were distributed during meetings with residents.
- A media report (an excerpt from monitoring of traditional media as well as the Internet and social media/ – press information that was published in the media on the public consultation conducted.

#### 5.6.8. Grievance redress mechanism

Objections and comments to the Resettlement Action Plan and any reservations with respect to the implementation of resettlement in accordance with Polish law are classified as complaints and requests. They are considered

using a formal procedure provided for in the Code of Administrative Procedure (CAP). The CAP has been in force in Poland, with some modifications, since 1960. Therefore, citizens and businesses expect from administration bodies and other agencies obliged to apply the provisions of the CAP that they will examine their comments and requests and provide a response in accordance with the CAP provisions. In order to supplement the regulatory framework, it is planned that within the respective PIU a person will be appointed in the RAP implementation and monitoring team who will be responsible for handling public consultations, resolving disputes, and communicating information.

Everyone has the right to file a complaint or request. Filing complaints or requests is not subject to fees. Furthermore, in accordance with the regulations, a person filing a complaint or request may not be exposed to any damage or allegation on account of such submission. Complaints and requests may be filed in writing, in an electronic form, or orally. They may be filed at the investor's registered office or at the office of the administration authority conducting the respective case, or sent by mail. If a complaint or request is filed with a wrong authority, such an authority is obliged to send the complaint or request to the competent agency for its consideration.

Depending on the type of an investment and the expected extent of expropriation, a consultation point will also be established at the place of implementation of the investment. There, PAPs can obtain information about the Project and its implementation. It will also be possible to submit complaints and requests there, too.

Complaints and requests will be archived in a separate register, with the dates of their submission, dates of providing answers, and the method of resolving a given case.

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

A complaint or request will be dealt with immediately, which entails the obligation to send to the submitting party, without undue delay, an official notice on how the complaint or request has been dealt with. Such a notice should include the designation of the agency that sent it, an indication of how the complaint was handled, and a signature with the name and official position of the person authorized to deal with the complaint or request. A notice of refusal to settle a complaint or request must exhaustively explain the applicable rules and the facts based which refusal was given.

In particularly complex cases as well as in cases where the examination of the complaint or request requires changing the RAP, the time limit for answering the complaint or request will be extended to 30 days. If the time limit is too short, the party will be notified of the reason why he/she did not receiving a reply to his/her complaint or request within the prescribed time limit, also indicating the date when such an answer will be given.

Comments and requests submitted by the parties during the RAP public consultation will be processed in accordance with the procedure described in section 5.6.5.

Objections submitted by the parties at the stage of negotiations on the amount of compensation conducted after a construction permit has been issued will be archived in minutes of negotiation meetings. Minutes

and other documents sent to one another by the parties during the negotiations, if no agreement on compensation is reached, will be submitted to the competent Voivode. Apart from the property appraisal, these documents will be supporting materials for the Voivode in the process of issuing a compensation decision.

Should the parties be dissatisfied with the decision issued by the Voivode, 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 competent for construction will need to be taken into account when issuing the decision on compensation.

If the parties are dissatisfied with the minister's decision, they will have the right to appeal to the Regional Administrative Court (RAC) in Warsaw. The RAC will examine whether the Voivode and the minister conducted the proceedings in an appropriate and fair manner, also with respect to taking into consideration the comments, motions and evidence submitted by the parties to the proceedings. In case the ruling issued by the RAC in Warsaw is unsatisfactory to the party, he/she will be entitled to file a cassation appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court (SAC). The SAC will examine not only the correctness and legality of the proceedings conducted by the Voivode and the minister, but also the judgement issued by the RAC.

#### **5.6.9. Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation**

The primary objective of a RAP is to ensure that the social and financial situation of PAPs is improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. A properly implemented RAP should ensure that this objective will be achieved. Therefore, it is necessary to design a RAP monitoring system, taking into account specific social impacts of the planned investment and the effectiveness of compensatory and protective measures applied. The RAP requires cooperation between the Consultant and the PIU. Hence, PIUs should also be closely involved in the RAP monitoring process.

Monitoring is a continuous process of data collection, which should then be analyzed in order to provide a basis for assessing the level of RAP implementation. The purpose of RAP monitoring is not only to acquire knowledge with regard to its actual implementation. Up-to-date knowledge on RAP implementation allows relevant information to be provided to PAPs, which contributes to reducing their uncertainty and allows them to plan their life activities. It also allows for early identification of risks and implementation of actions that allow such risks to be eliminated or at least mitigated.

As part of monitoring, the progress in acquiring properties for the purpose of implementation of the Project and in payment of compensation will be assessed.

Monitoring will be conducted by the PIU with the Consultant's support on the basis of indicators regarding the number of acquired properties and the amount and type of compensation provided. The following parameters will be closely monitored:

- a.** number of properties for expropriation and expropriated;
- b.** number of people requiring resettlement and resettled;
- c.** number of properties to be temporarily used (planned and actual);

- d. amount of all resettlement-related expenditures (planned and actual);
- e. compensation paid for the loss of the legal title to a property;
- f. compensation paid for the loss of a source of income;
- g. replacement properties acquired and allocated;
- h. extent and status of implementation of protective measures;
- i. number of complaints.

At the level of the Project's impacts on individual families that additionally lose agriculturally used land, the following indicators will be monitored and evaluated ex-post in order to show that the key objectives of restoration/improvement of living conditions have been achieved:

- a. value of assets lost vs compensation received;
- b. pre - and post-displacement income;
- c. cropped area before and after the investment;
- d. agricultural production before and after the investment;
- e. access to health and education services as well as to public transportation.

The parameters will be monitored on the basis of information gathered by the Consultant, information held by the PIU, and based on interviews with PAPs, submitted complaints and requests, the activities of a consultation point, and consulting meetings with members of the community concerned.

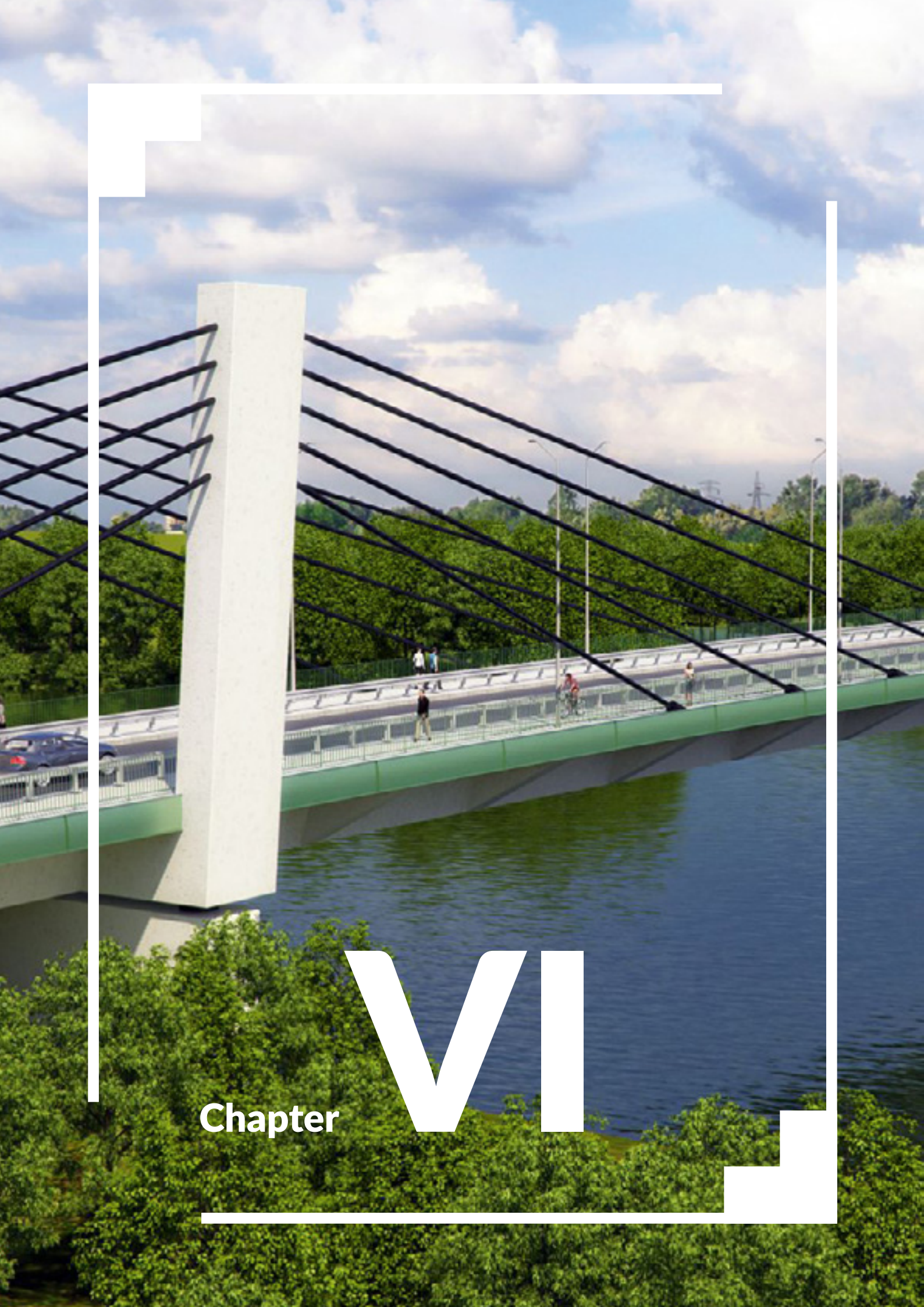
Monitoring results will be presented in monthly and quarterly reports. A quarterly report will be submitted to the PCU, which will be responsible for coordinating and submitting reports to the World Bank.

Some sample monitoring tables, i.e. for permanent land acquisition and temporary land use, the RAP implementation table, and the grievance table, presented in formats agreed with the WB, are shown in Annex 5.1. These tables are obligatory elements of systematic monitoring of RAP implementation.

Ex-post evaluation will be conducted six months after the RAP was fully implemented and its objectives will be evaluated and documented in order to demonstrate that all activities provided for in the RAP have been implemented and that each affected unit (e.g. a family, an individual, a business) has received compensation and that their living conditions have improved, or at least have been restored.

## 5.7. RAP implementation budget and financing

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



Chapter

VI



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## OTHER POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE BANK

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

### 6.1. OP / BP 4.37 Safety of Dams

According to the World Bank operational policy 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 independent, experienced and competent professionals. Moreover, the Borrower should adopt and implement certain dam safety procedures that will be followed at the stage of bid tendering, construction, operation, and maintenance of the dam and associated works. The Bank distinguishes between requirements for 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):

- review by an independent panel of experts (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 tendering; and
- periodic safety inspections of the dam after completion.

Under Component 2, the construction of dry polders will be carried out. Therefore, the Project retained the independent Panel of Dam Experts that already exists for the on-going Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project. Its terms of reference will be expanded to include tasks associated with the implementation of the OVFMP. The Panel of Experts will be responsible, among others, for review of feasibility studies (if prepared), design documentation, and other available documents. The Panel will continue working on the Project for its full duration. The design of all dry polders to be constructed or upgraded under the Project will be prepared in compliance with the Safety of Dams policy (OP 4.37).

## 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 (flowing through sparsely populated areas of the Lower Odra valley) which is the border between Poland and Germany. The Odra River basin measures 122,000 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 90 percent lies in the Polish territory, whereas the remaining 5 percent in Germany and the other 5% in the Czech Republic. On the other hand, as much as 95% of the Vistula River basin is located within the Polish territory, while only minor portions of the upper watersheds are situated in the riparian countries of Slovakia, Ukraine and Belarus; thus, there are no downstream externalities. The Bank's operational policy on international waterways (OP7.50) requires the neighboring countries to be informed about impacts of the Odra and Vistula rivers. The Polish-German Government Commission for Cross-Border Cooperation is active at the ministerial level, with involvement of the relevant Voivodes, on the Polish side, while on the German side, the *Länder* representatives. In parallel, the trilateral Odra River Commission addresses the technical aspects of the river-related issues of common interest.

In accordance with the Bank's requirement, the Polish government initiated in September 2014 the procedure of notification of the riparians to inform them of the preparation of the Project. By January 31, 2015,



the stated deadline for responses, Germany, the Czech Republic, Belarus and Ukraine did not submit 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 are 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 subcomponent level, the location and design of the investments will also be subject to public information and consultation through the corresponding municipalities. Additionally, the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Resettlement Policy Framework, developed during the preparation of the Project and the Loan Agreement, were subjected to public disclosure and consultations. The resulting EMPs and RAPs will also be subjected to more in-depth consultation processes and RAP documentation will include a grievance redress mechanism. Both types of documents (EMPs and RAPs) will be disclosed before, during and after public discussion. More detailed information is included in chapters 4, 5.6.5, 5.6.6, and 5.6.7. Moreover, RAPs prepared will include robust grievance redress mechanisms. Project impact monitoring will include surveys for disaggregated analysis (by gender, age, income, etc.) of flood impacts and flood protection impacts, also including citizen engagement.



Chapter

# VII



## PROCUREMENT

Procurement activities under the Project are carried out by the Project Coordination Unit and the Implementing Agencies (RZGWs as well as IMGW-PIB) in accordance with the following 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, referred to as the World Bank's Procurement Guidelines;
- *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, referred to as the World Bank's Consultant Guidelines; and
- the provisions stipulated in the Loan Agreement.

For contracts co-financed from European Union funds, procurement procedures are used in accordance with the World Bank's Procurement Guidelines, in accordance with the exclusions from application of Polish Public Procurement Law, which are referred to in this Law [Art. 4(1)(a) of the Act of 29 January 2004 – Public Procurement Law (consolidated text *Dz. U. (Journal of Laws)* of 2019 item 1843, as amended) and Art. 9(1)(a) of the Act of 29 January 2004 – Public Procurement Law (consolidated text *Dz. U. (Journal of Laws)* of 2019 item 2019, as amended)].

There is a potential risk of delays in the implementation of the procurement procedures, especially for large civil works contracts that require a prequalification procedure to be conducted before inviting bids from pre-qualified applicants. In addition, in civil works contracts there is a risk of cost overruns due to claims submitted by the contractor during the implementation.

**To mitigate the procurement risks, the Project Coordination Unit, the Implementing Agencies, and the Project implementation Units implement the following measures agreed with the Bank:**

- i** initiation of prequalification procedures as early as possible and preparation of bidding documents in advance during the implementation of the Project;
- ii** conducting business outreach organized by the PCU/PIUs/IAs among business entities on future business opportunities under the Project;
- iii** hiring of consultants, experienced in using the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC) type of contracts, who support the PIUs/IAs in the preparation and/or supervision of large civil works contracts.

The World Bank closely supervises the Project and reviews the implementation of procurements by the PIUs/ IAs, including contract packaging, the use of applicable procedures, procurement methods, and the scheduling of procurement processes for their conformity with the Loan Agreement, the proposed implementation program, and the disbursement schedule. The World Bank's prior review thresholds are provided in the Procurement Plan agreed with the Bank. The remaining procurement procedures are subject, on a random basis, to the Bank's post review. One in ten contracts under the Project is subject to such post review.

In accordance with the World Bank's 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 thresholds

**Table 7.1.** Goods, Works, and Non-Consultant Services

No	Procurement Method	Method Threshold (gross cost)	Comments
1	ICB (Goods, IT Systems, and Non-Consultant Services (NCS))	> €1,500,000	
2	NCB (Goods, IT Systems, and Non-Consultant Services (NCS))	< €1,500,000	
3	ICB (Works, Turnkey, S&I of Plant & Equipment an PPP)	> €15,400,000	

No	Procurement Method	Method Threshold (gross cost)	Comments
4	NCB (Works, Turnkey, S&I of Plant & Equipment an PPP)	< €15,400,000	
5	Shopping (S)	Goods, NCS < €80,000 Works < €150,000	
6	Direct Contracting (DC)	NA	Each DC contract shall meet the requirement of the World Bank's Procurement Guidelines

## 7.2. Procurement procedures

### 7.2.1. Procurement of works

The Project will 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 polders, etc.): (i) the Middle and Lower Odra; (ii) the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley; and (iii) the Upper Vistula.

The rehabilitation, reconstruction, and other large civil works are or will be procured through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedure, following prequalification (unless agreed otherwise with the World Bank). The Bank's most recent Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) for procurement of works are used, i.e. Standard Bidding Documents, Procurement of Works & User's Guide, published by the World Bank at the Bank's external website.

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 – in accordance with Polish Procurement Law and the open tender procedure, taking into account the conditions referred to in the Loan Agreement with the World Bank. However, based on previous experience gained during the implementation of the Project, some IAs choose to follow the ICB procedure for contracts below €15.4 million. Nonetheless, if the NCB procedure is used (and the open tender procedure based on Polish Public Procurement Law), the Bank reviews and agrees on SBDs appropriate for the procedure. 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-consultant services

The Project will strengthen the national flood forecasting and operational capability of south Poland, through advanced equipment and mathematical simulation models. The most recent version of the Bank's SBDs for goods should 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 (RFP); (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** should be procured as non-consulting services.

### 7.2.3. Consulting services

The Implementing Agencies/Project Implementation Units are supported by dedicated Technical Assistance (TA) teams. The consultant services under the Project include, among other things: technical assistance, 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 carrying out land acquisition and environmental studies, preparation of FM documentation, and all reporting.

Procurement activities are 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 in July 2014, and in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Loan Agreement. For assignments estimated to cost €380,000 equivalent per contract or less, the short list may comprise entirely national consultants in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.7 of the World Bank's Consultant Guidelines.

## 7.3. Review by the World Bank

The World Bank reviews the procurement processes conducted 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 post review in accordance with the procedures set forth in Appendix 1 of the World Bank's Procurement and Consultant Guidelines, respectively. One in ten contracts under the Project will be subject to the Bank's post review. 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 will 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, will 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 will 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 will be modified and submitted to the Bank for review and no-objection.

### 7.3.1. Goods, Works, and Non-Consultant Services. Prior and post review thresholds

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.

**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, IT Systems, and Non-Consultant Services (NCS))	> €3,100,000	
2	NCB (Goods, IT Systems, and Non-Consultant Services (NCS))	< €3,100,000	First contract
3	ICB (Works, Turnkey, S&I of Plant & Equipment an PPP)	> €15,400,000	
4	NCB (Works, Turnkey, S&I of Plant & Equipment an PPP)	< €15,400,000	First contract
5	Shopping (S)	-	All Shopping post review
6	Direct Contracting (DC)	-	Prior review will apply depending on the procurement method.

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

Stages of procurement that require the Bank's prior review or acceptance of procurement-related documents are described in Table 7.3.

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

Selection Steps	Review by the Bank	
	Other actions	Bank's no-objection
Draft PQD (Prequalification Document)/ Addendum, invitation to prequalify		No-objection is required
PQER (Prequalification Evaluation Report)		No-objection is required
Draft BD (Bidding Documents), IFB (Invitation for Bid)/Addendum		No-objection is required
Pre-bid Minutes	Copy submitted to the Bank for information purposes.	
BER (Bid Evaluation Report) with recommendation for award		No-objection is required
Request for extension of the validity of the bids		First request for extension, more than 4 (four) weeks, needs no-objection. All subsequent requests for extension, irrespective of the period, need no-objection.
Complaints from bidders	World Bank's review and comments on the complaint and the proposed response are required	
Signed contract	One conformed copy of the contract, advanced payment security and performance security (if requested) will be furnished to the Bank promptly after its signing.	



## 7.3.2. Consulting services

### 7.3.2.3. Thresholds

Consultant selection decisions subject to prior review by the Bank in accordance with Appendix I to the Consultant Guidelines.

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

No	Procurement Method	Prior review threshold (gross value)	Comments
1	Consultant (Firms) (CS)	≥ €1,500,000	
2	Consultant (Individuals) (IC)	≥ €300,000	All Individual Consultants contracts will be subject to the Bank's post-review. Prior review only under exceptional circumstances (e.g., key positions, long term consultants.)
3	Single Source Selection of Consultants (SSS)	-	Prior review will apply based on type of procurement. Each SSS contract must meet the requirements of the World Bank's Consultant Guidelines

### 7.3.2.4. Prior review by the Bank at procurement stages

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

Selection Steps	Review by the Bank	
	Other actions	Bank's no-objection
REOI (Request for Expression of Interest)	World Bank specialist's opinion	
RfP (Request for Proposal) Addendum to RfP		No-objection is required
Minutes (e.g. pre-proposal minutes)	Minutes are to be kept on file by IAs for post review.	
Shortlist		No-objection is required
Technical Evaluation (Report), including the consultant selection recommendation		No-objection is required
Final (combined) Evaluation Report, including the consultant selection recommendation	Submitted to the Bank.	
First request for extension of proposal validity		No-objection for is required

Selection Steps	Review by the Bank	
	Other actions	Bank's no-objection
Negotiated Initialed Contract along with Minutes of Negotiations		No-objection for is required
Complaints from Consultants	World Bank's review and comments on the complaint and the proposed response are required	
Signed contract	One conformed copy of the contract, an advance payment guarantee, and a performance security (if requested) need to be provided to the Bank promptly after contract signing	

## 7.4. Procurement Plan

The Procurement Plan and its successive updates are submitted to the World Bank for its approval. The Procurement Plan indicates, among others, which contracts are subject to the prequalification procedure in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2.9 and 2.10 of the relevant World Bank's Guideline.

The updated Procurement Plan for the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project dated July 24, 2020 obtained the World Bank's no-objection on August 11, 2020.

Each subsequent update of the Procurement Plan is also published on the World Bank's website.

## 7.5. General rules for carrying out procurement by the Implementing Agencies

### 7.5.1. Procurement Plan

The Project Implementation Units (PIUs/IAs) responsible for contracts are obliged to submit proposed updates of the Procurement Plan at least once a year. The PCU is responsible for coordinating the update of the Procurement Plans. In the case of any change in the Procurement Plan, the Implementing Agency/Project Implementation Unit 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.

In the case of exclusion or inclusion of contracts from/into the OVFMP, the procedure for excluding project activities and including new activities in the OVFMP, adopted by the Working Committee in July

2018 and updated in December 2019, is applicable, including any of its subsequent updates adopted by the Steering Committee.

The first PP and its subsequent updates are published on the World Bank's external website. The Procurement Plan of July 30, 2015 was accepted by the World Bank on August 18, 2015 and 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 Project Implementation Unit/Implementing Agency, should be submitted to the Project Coordination Unit in order to review BDs and then furnish them to the World Bank for its review and no-objection or for its comments and proposals of changes. The content of bidding documents 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. If there is no agreement, documentation is subject to review by the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation.**

**Samples of Standard Bidding Documents that the Employer is required to apply are as follows:**

- are posted 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 documents 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;
  - ◆ Contract award notice.

This documentation is provided by the PCU to the PIUs that implement contracts using the NCB method.

### 7.5.3. Procurement processes

The Project Implementation Units/Implementing Agencies are responsible for preparing and conducting procurement processes and for appropriate selection of the most advantageous bid. The Project Coordination Unit exercises supervision over the PIUs and the IAs with regard to these activities.

**1. The Project Implementation Units/Implementing Agencies are responsible for the following, in particular:**

- a. Development, update and agreeing changes in the Procurement Plan with the PCU;
- b. Preparing properly and conducting procurement processes as well as ensuring that all the requirements and standards are met;
- c. Selection of an adequate procurement method;
- d. Preparing and agreeing bidding documents with the PCU and through the PCU also with the World Bank, where required;
- e. Selection of a technical assistance consultant and a works contractors following the relevant procedures, including bid evaluation and contract award;
- f. Contract management.

**2. The Project Coordination Unit is responsible for, among others:**

- a. Monitoring and preparing consolidated updates of the Procurement Plan;
- b. Coordination of procurements carried out by PIUs and the PCU;
- c. Preparing a GPN and its publication in relevant publications. Monitoring of expressions of interest from firms and sending replies;
- d. Evaluation, review and analysis of bidding documents provided by PIUs for compliance with the World Bank procedures;
- e. Advice and support for PIUs/IAs concerning the use of procurement methods according to the World Bank standards;
- f. Requesting for the World Bank's no-objection for bidding documents prepared by PIUs, where required;
- g. Reporting on the implementation of procurements.
- h. Providing to KZGW's Public Procurement Department information from the PCU and supervised PIUs necessary for planning, aggregation and reporting, as required by the provisions of Public Procurement Law, and ensuring compliance with internal regulations of Polish Waters with regard to public procurement and Public Procurement Law, if applicable;
- i. Supervision over compliance of internal regulations applicable at Polish Waters with regard to procurements conducted under the Project;
- j. Ongoing cooperation with relevant KZGW's departments.

#### **7.5.4. Procurement notification and advertising**

Project Implementation Units are required to prepare notifications and specific procurement notices for their contracts. PIUs should publish such notices in at least one newspaper of national circulation in Poland, or in the relevant official gazette, or on a widely used website or electronic portal with free national and international access, in English and in Polish.

Specific procurement notices for contracts to be tendered under the World Bank's international competitive bidding (ICB) procedures and for contracts for consultancy services will be advertised in UN Development

Business, the World Bank's external website as well as in the Polish Public Procurement Bulletin and the Official Journal of the EU.

Project Implementation Units/IAs cooperate with the PCU for the purpose of publishing procurement notices in UN Development Business and on the World Bank's external website (by sending them to the World Bank). Project Implementation Units publish notices in other publications.

**Migration to the STEP system.** In May 2019, at the World Bank's request, the migration of procurement management under the OVFMP to the STEP system was effected. In connection with this, the previous form of sending requests to the World Bank for a no-objection to bidding documents, etc., has changed to sending such documents via the STEP IT platform. The sending of a communication to the World Bank by this system will be confirmed by sending a copy of such information to all designated participants of this process.

### 7.5.5. Contract changes

Changes in the contracts concluded should be made only in justified cases. The rules for making significant amendments to 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 have been made in the contract, and information what amount of the contract value has already 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 a 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 a procurement process conducted according to the World Bank procedures are ultimately examined by the World Bank. Protests and complaints received during a procurement process conducted in accordance with the NCB (*National Competitive Bidding*) procedure are an exception and they are considered in accordance with the appeal procedures described in Polish Public Procurement Law, which is indicated in the Loan Agreement.

Due to the different nature of complaints or protests and different procedures for submitting them, mechanisms for handling complaints or protests can be different.

The mechanism for handling complaints/protests depending on the entity which received a complaint/protest from a Bidder:

**(i) Complaints received from a Bidder by the PIU:**

A complaint/protest received from a Bidder by the PIU, including the PIU's comments and proposed actions, should be promptly forwarded to the PCU. Further actions will be taken according to the stage of the tendering process at which such a protest was submitted.

The PCU promptly informs the World Bank about the submission of a complaint/protest.

**(ii) Complaints received from a Bidder by the PCU:**

A complaint/protest in the case of a tender organized by the PCU will be complemented with comments and actions will be taken according to the stage of the tendering process at which such a protest was submitted. The PCU promptly informs the World Bank about the submission of a complaint/protest.

A complaint/protest received in the case of a tender organized by the PIU will be promptly forwarded to the respective PIU to obtain its comments and proposed actions. Further actions will be taken according to the stage of the tendering process at which such a protest was submitted. The PCU also promptly informs the World Bank about the submission of a complaint/protest.

**(iii) Complaints received from a Bidder by the World Bank:**

A complaint/protest received from a Bidder, addressed directly to the WB, will be forwarded to the PCU and to the PIU for clarification, except for the case where the PCU is the organizer of the tender. Further actions will be taken according to the stage of the tendering process at which such a protest was submitted.

**(iv) Complaints received from a Bidder by other institutions involved in the implementation of the Project:**

A complaint/protest will be forwarded to the PCU and the PIU/IA for clarification. Further actions will be taken according to the stage of the tendering process at which such a protest was submitted. The PIU informs the PCU about the complaint, while the PCU promptly informs the World Bank about the submission of a complaint/protest.

The mechanism for handling complaints/protests depending on the stage at which they were submitted.

**(i) If a protest or complaint is received prior to the deadline for submission of bids**, where appropriate, the Bank's comments and recommendations for specific actions or responses to the complaint will be sent to the PCU and subsequently to the PIU/IA;

**(ii) If a protest or complaint is received after the opening of the bids**, the communication will be handled as follows: (1) In the case of contracts not subject to prior review by the Bank, the communication or its relevant extracts, as deemed appropriate by the Bank, will be sent by the Bank to the PCU and concurrently to the IA/PIU for due consideration and taking appropriate actions. The IA will 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 applies due care and discretion in sharing with the Borrower information deemed appropriate. (2) In the case 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 IA. If additional information or clarification is required from the bidder, the Bank will ask the PIU (through the 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 a protest or complaint is received prior to award of the contract**, the complaint will be taken into account while considering the award of the contract;
- (iv) **If a 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 draft response will 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 aiming for a continuous improvement in performance over the life of the contract.



Chapter

# VIII





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## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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 used under this Project:

1. Proceeds of a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
2. Proceeds of a loan from the Council of Europe Development Bank;
3. Funding from the European Union Cohesion Fund;
4. Funding from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW);
5. State budget funding.

Funds from the WB's loan and from the CEB's loan, granted to the Government of the Republic of Poland, are transferred to Polish Waters in the form of a subsidy (funds from the state budget special purpose reserve for natural disaster management and recovery, Part 83 item 4). In 2020, in accordance with the Budget Execution Act, the funds from the a.m. Banks were transferred as a sub-loan granted by the Ministry of Finance, representing the State Treasury, to Polish Waters. This form was used on a one-off basis in 2020, while in 2021 a decision was made to return to the transfer of the loan proceeds through the state budget special purpose reserve and it is assumed that such flow of funds will be applicable until the completion of the Project.

The state budget funding is included in the state budget special purpose reserve for natural disaster management and recovery, Part 83 item 4.

The proceeds of the loans from the IBRD and the CEB as well as from the state budget funding allocated for the implementation of OVFMP activities by the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW) are still released from the state budget special purpose reserve for natural disaster management and recovery, Part 83 item 4.

At the same time, national laws apply to all the above-mentioned financing sources.

Funds from the World Bank's loan are used in accordance with the provisions of the Loan Agreement and the general conditions relating to the World Bank's disbursement rules and financial management procedures. Moreover, according to national legislation, including the Public Finance Act dated August 27, 2009 (*Dz. U. (Journal of Laws) of 2017 item 2077, as amended*), the loan proceeds are treated as public funds and the rules provided for in such provisions apply to them, including those concerning internal control and reporting. The planned contributions to Project financing from the individual sources are shown in Table 8.1.

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

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

These assumptions are in line with the 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 the funding among the Project components is as follows:

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

A certain contingency has been planned in the allocation of funding to the individual subcomponents. Moreover, the above financing plan may change during the implementation of the Project.

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

Funds for the implementation of the Project are obtained, on behalf of the Borrower, from the loans of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the Council of Europe Development Bank by the Minister of Finance after obtaining the Project Working Committee's positive opinion on a draft withdrawal application and at the request of the Director of the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project. Applications for withdrawal of proceeds from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Loan No. 8524 are submitted to the IBRD based on quarterly reports.

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 (WB)

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 KZGW at Polish Waters and to IMGW. This account will be replenished from the loan proceeds based on quarterly FMR reports, to be prepared by the PCU.

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 the agreed Project components for the defined Project Implementation Units/PIUs and the PCU being with the Polish Waters structure, included in the Procurement Plan and 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 (Resettlement Policy Framework) and the pertinent RAP (Resettlement Action Plan).

**“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 the 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 under the existing procedure by permission of the Task Team Leader and the Steering Committee. 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 are defined in the Loan Agreement. Subsequent loan tranches will be released to the state budget as an advance – and if deemed appropriate – depending on the projected progress of works over the forthcoming months, and subsequently transferred to Polish Waters KZGW.

### 8.2.3. Cohesion Fund

Cohesion Fund resources can be allocated to eligible project activities in accordance with the requirements of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program for 2014–2020, Priority Axis II – Environment, including adaptation to climate change, Priority Axis III – Development of road network TEN-T and multi-modal transport, and Priority Axis V – Development of railway transport in Poland or other actions agreed during the implementation of the Project. Rules of applying for funding and accounting for them are determined by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW), the Centre for EU Transport Projects, and the Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy.

### 8.2.4. NFOŚiGW funds

NFOŚiGW funds can be allocated to eligible project activities in accordance with the agreements concluded with 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 submit requests for disbursement of funds (WB funds, CEB funds, state budget counterpart funds, and other) for the implementation of the Project's investments in accordance with the Annual Work Program (AWP) accepted by the Project Steering Committee. The Implementing Agencies prepare financial plans for project activities implemented by them with a breakdown by year and financing source (loan funds, including state budget counterpart funds, and other funds) and submit these plans to the PCU.

Based on the plans provided by the Implementing Agencies, after their technical review, the PCU prepares the overall AWP and submits it for acceptance to the Director of the Economic Department. The Director of the PCU – State Water Holding Polish Waters, in agreement with the Director of the Economic Department at the State Water Holding Polish Waters, submits the overall AWP to the Project Working Committee for its recommendation and subsequently to the Project Steering Committee.

The financial limits provided for in the state budget special purpose reserve for natural disaster management and recovery, part 83 item 4 (state budget counterpart funds) are updated by the Minister of Finance based on an application of the Ministry of Interior and Administration prepared on the basis of a financing request prepared by the PCU in agreement with the Implementing Agencies and accepted by the Director of the Economic Department at Polish Waters.

In 2020 funds from the sources specified in 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 for the implementation of the Project were released by the Polish Waters President in accordance with the Sub-loan Agreement that was entered into between Polish Waters and the MoF on June 23, 2020. In the next years of implementation of the Project, it is not planned to take out another sub-loan.

Funds from the source specified in 8.2.5 for the implementation of the Project are released by the Minister of Finance based on an application submitted by the Minister of Infrastructure, after the Minister of Interior and Administration has given opinion on it.

Withdrawal applications are prepared by the PCU, after receiving disbursement requests from the individual Implementing Agencies. The flow of disbursement requests is shown in Figs 8.5 and 8.6 (historically, the procedure for submitting disbursement requests and the flow of funds are shown in Figs 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4).

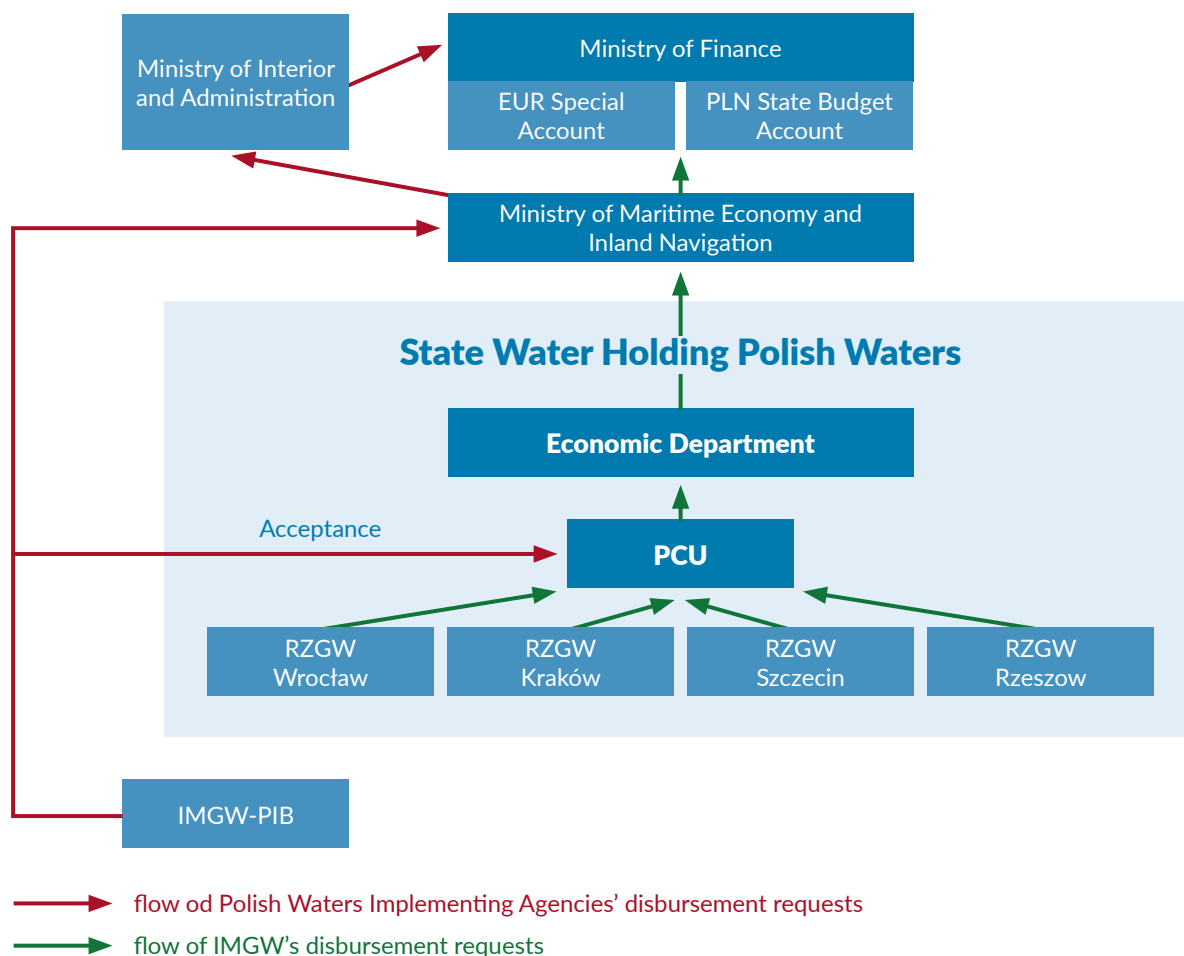
The proceeds from the IBRD loan and the CEB loan may only be used to finance eligible expenditures. Expenditures made during the execution of contracts entered into in accordance with IBRD procurement procedures are considered to be eligible. Pursuant to the Loan Agreement with the IBRD, the following 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.

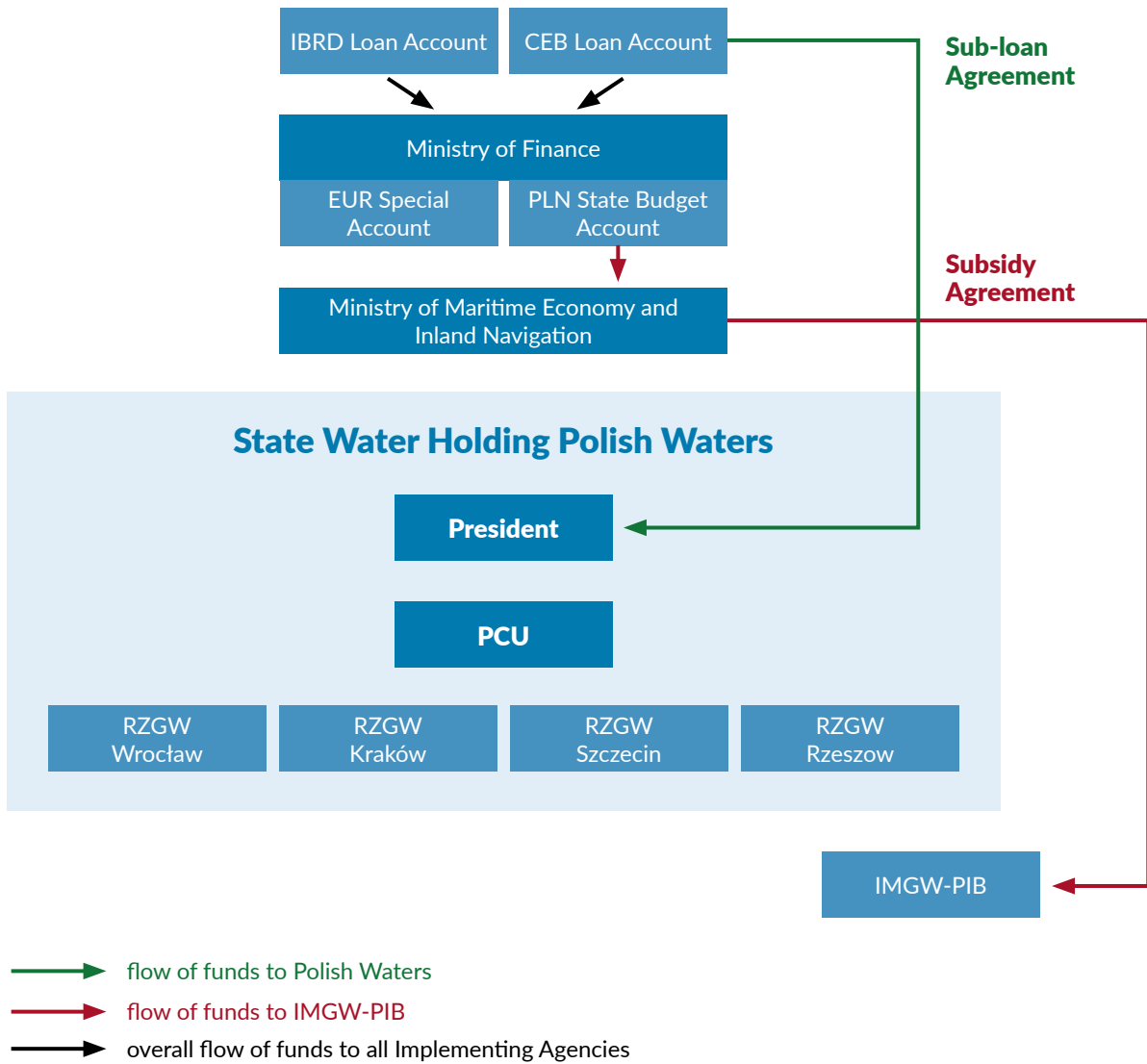
Planning and spending of funds by the Implementing Agencies must be carried out in a justified, effective, economic, and timely manner.

In 2020 the procedure for submitting disbursement requests also included the above referred Sub-loan Agreement that was entered into between Polish Waters and the MoF on June 23, 2020. The flow of disbursement requests and funds according to this Agreement is shown in Figs 8.1 and 8.2. The Sub-loan Agreement of June 23, 2020 was completed and accounted for. The flow of state budget counterpart funds has not changed. The current flow of loan funds and state budget counterpart funds is shown in Figs 8.5 and 8.6.

**Fig. 8.1.** Procedure for submitting requests for disbursement of loan funds by the Implementing Agencies that applied in 2020 according to the Sub-loan Agreement of June 23, 2020

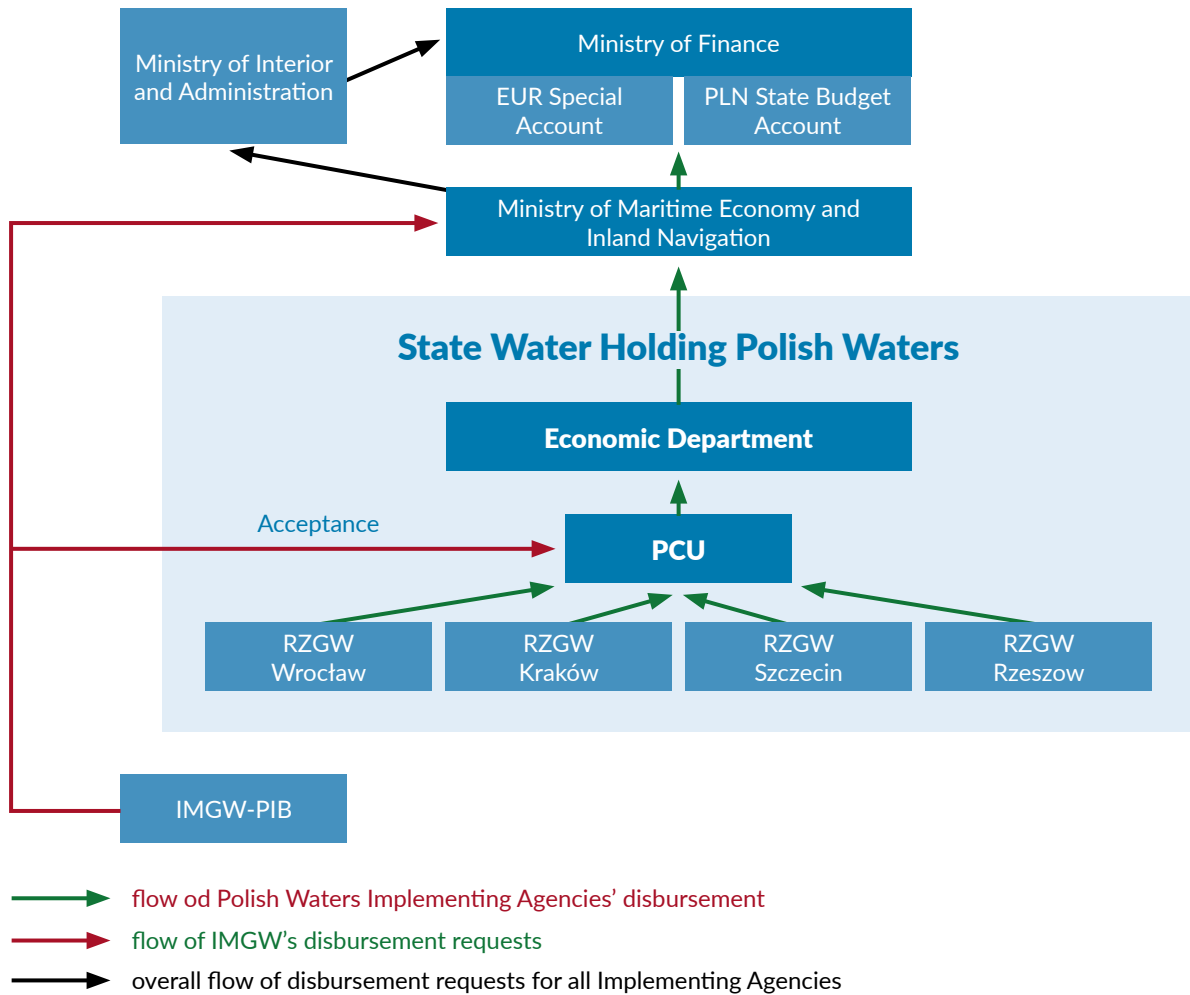


**Fig. 8.2.** Flow of loan funds that applied in 2020 according to the Sub-loan Agreement of June 23, 2020

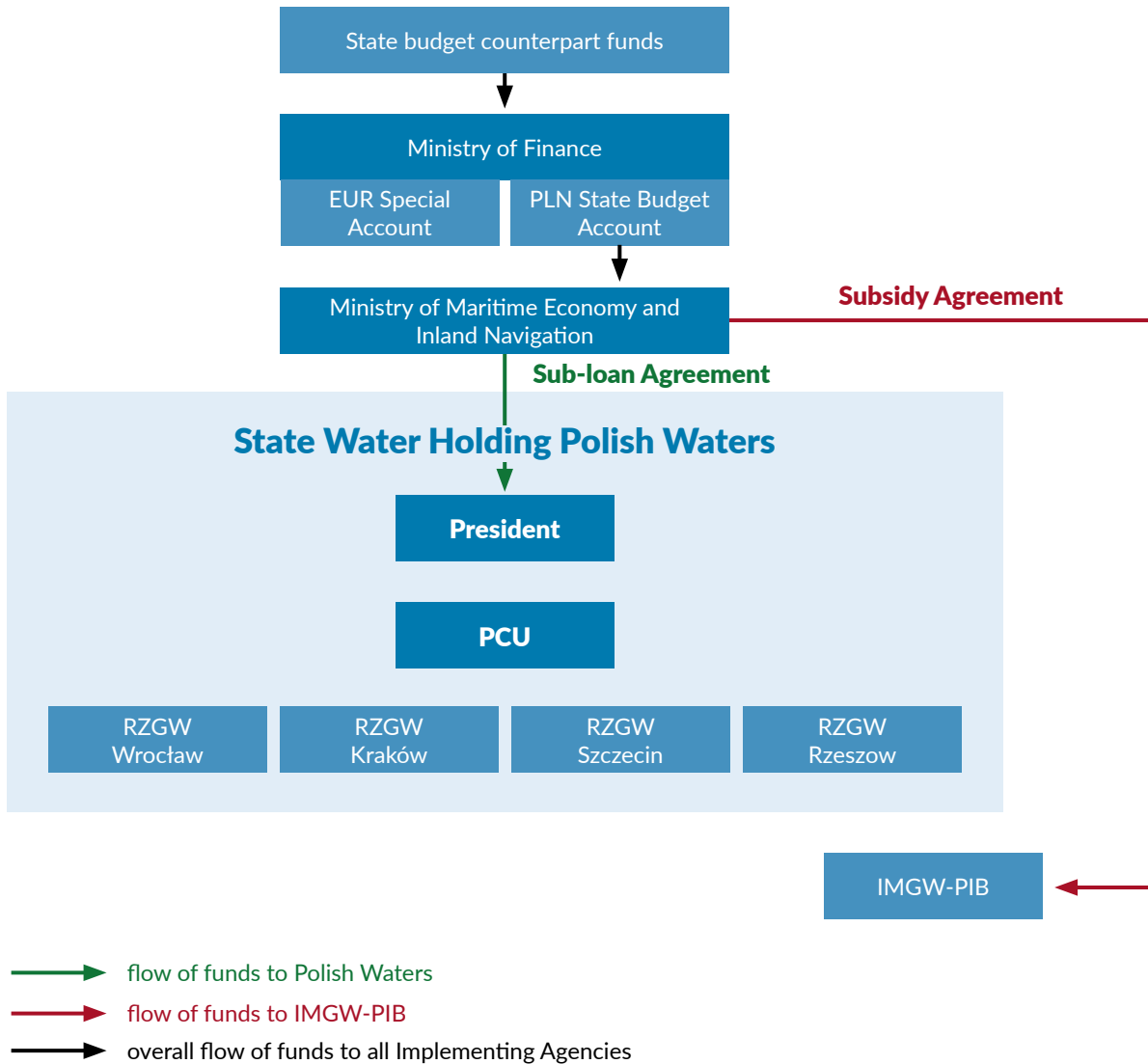




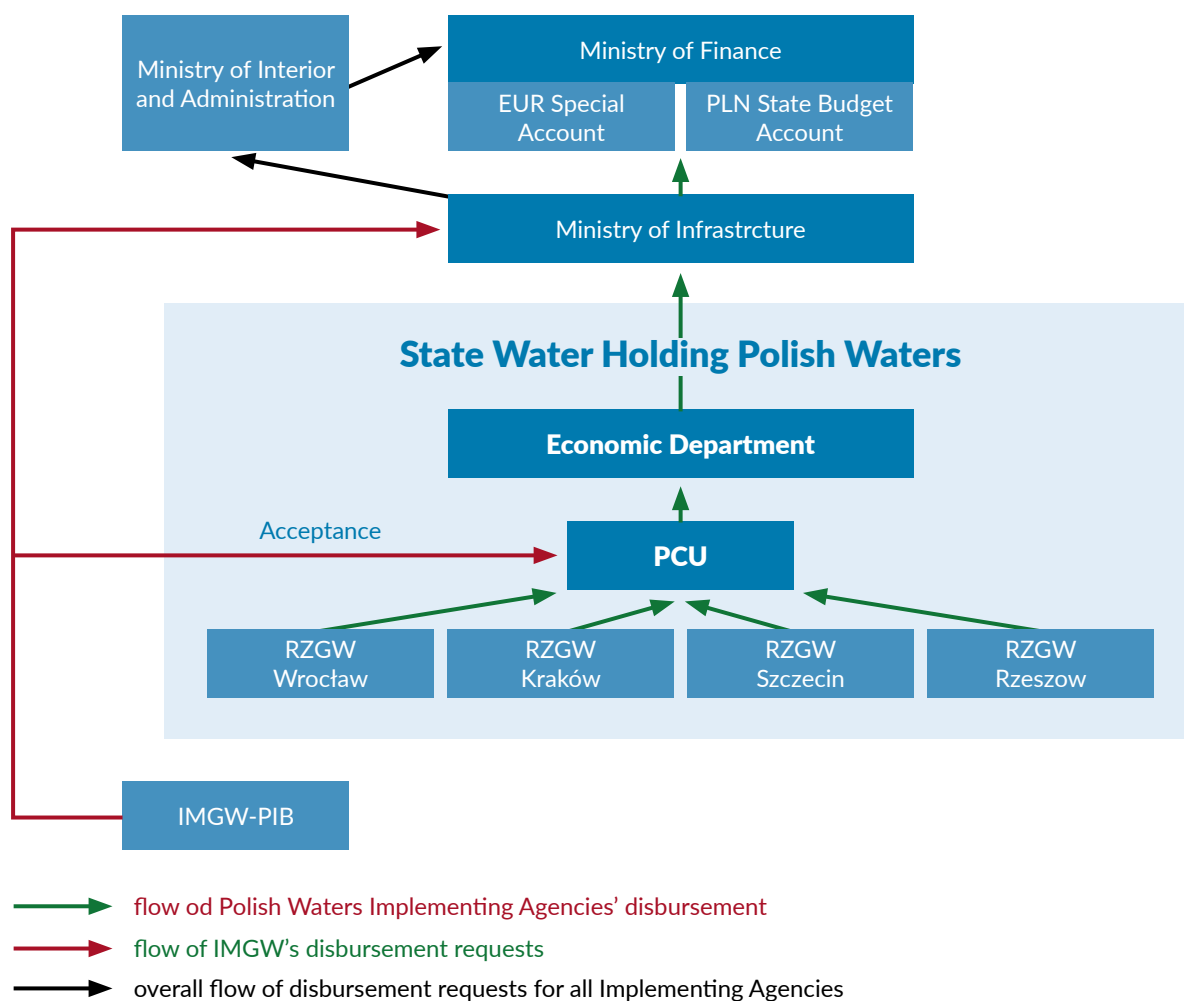
**Fig. 8.3.** Procedure for submitting requests for disbursement of state budget counterpart funds by the Implementing Agencies that applied in 2020 according to the Sub-loan Agreement of June 23, 2020



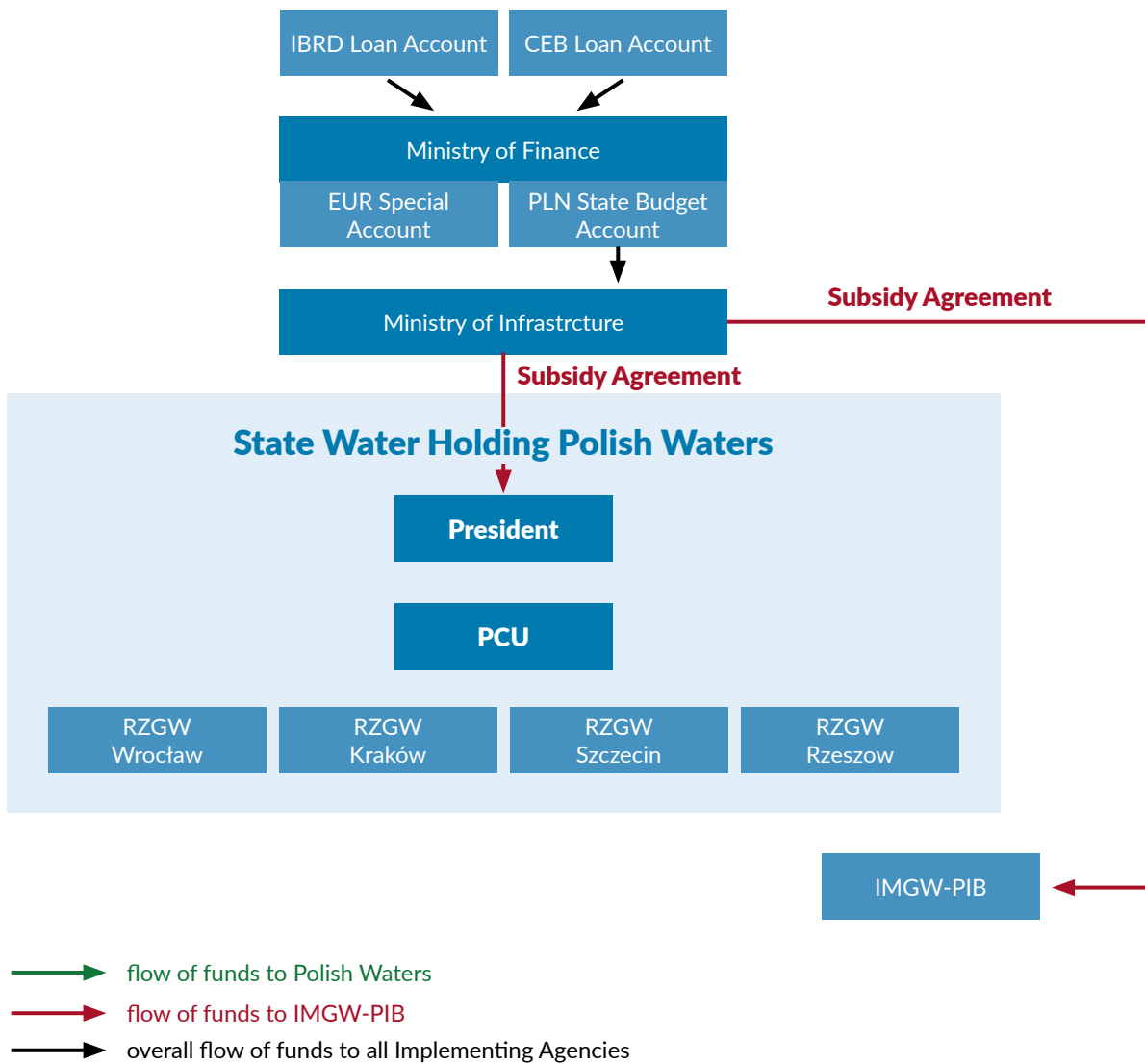
**Fig. 8.4.** Flow of state budget counterpart funds that applied in 2020 according to the Sub-loan Agreement of June 23, 2020



**Fig. 8.5.** Procedure for submitting requests for disbursement of loan funds and state budget counterpart funds by the Implementing Agencies that has applied since January 1, 2021



**Fig. 8.6.** Flow of loan funds and state budget counterpart funds that has applied since January 1, 2021



## 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 by the PCU on a cash basis and in accordance with the table 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 appropriate records of contracts and disbursements containing all data by using data recording software provided by the PCU. Their activities in this regard will be conducted in accordance with the user guide for such system and the source documentation held by the PIUs.

The Implementing Agencies are obliged to promptly submit to the PCU reports on disbursements in electronic form and in the form of tabulated statements of expenditure prepared on a monthly basis. Such reports will be delivered not later than 10 days after the end of each month. MIS-based tabulated statements must be consistent with the source documentation for expenditures made. Where they are prepared using software other than the MIS, they must be in full compliance with the data entered into the system.

The Implementing Agencies 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 are signed by the manager of the Implementing Agency and a person authorized by the Polish Waters Chief Accountant. Persons designated at each PIU to enter data into the MIS are responsible for the correctness and reliability of this information.

Based on information received from the Implementing Agencies, the PCU prepares consolidated financial statements and quarterly Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IFRs) using the online MIS within 45 calendar days of from the end of a quarter. IFR reporting format is presented in **Annex 8.3**.

Annual financial statements are the basis for auditing the Project.

## 8.5. Internal control

The 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 agency's manager (PIU/IA). 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.

## 8.6. Contract monitoring

Apart from the financial and accounting system, a contract monitoring system is applied in the implementation of the Project, which allows for, among others, a greater level of detail than in the financial and accounting system, the possibility of work group (also for the PIUs), reporting compliant with the WB's requirements, and greater control of data correctness due to the specific nature of the Project.

Apart from project accounting and reporting modules, the MIS also comprises basic contract monitoring tools, including the total value of a given contract and paid amounts. More complex contracts require additional contract monitoring by the IAs (e.g. in Excel or other IT tool). Such monitoring should include, among others, contract deliverables, the unit and total price of components (if applicable), total amount of the contract, invoiced and paid amounts, and liabilities. Contract monitoring can be performed by the technical department and/or by the financial staff in the PIUs.

## 8.7. External audit

The project financial statements, including project expenditures from all financing sources, will be subject to an external audit conducted by NIK (Supreme Audit Office).

According to the provisions of the Loan Agreement of September 10, 2015 with the World Bank, Schedule 2, Section II.B.3: "The Borrower, through the PCU, shall have its Financial Statements audited in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.09(b) of the General Conditions. Each audit of the Financial Statements shall cover the period of one fiscal year of the Borrower. The audited Financial Statements for each such period shall be furnished to the Bank not later than six months after the end of such period".

At the same time, at its meeting held on January 5, 2016 the Project Steering Committee appointed NIK as the Project's auditor, following the World Bank's recommendation.

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 competent Minister or designated entity, will publicly 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 also has the right to request information and documents in relation to project expenditures co-financed from the World Bank loan proceeds.

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



Chapter

# IX





## IMPLEMENTATION AND PROCEDURES

The Project requires close coordination of 3 ministries: the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation (MMEIN) for the implementation of the Project, the Ministry of Interior and Administration (MIA) for the flood protection budget, and the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Other key national-level agencies involved in the Project are: Polish Waters, within whose structures the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) operates, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW-PIB), the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW), other Implementing Authorities and Intermediary Bodies involved in the flow of EU funds, and the National Agriculture Support Center (NASC) (formerly the Agricultural Real Property Agency (ARPA)). Apart from them, several local government entities, the Voivodes and Marshals of the involved Voivodeships, the County Starostas (Chief Executive Officers) as well as the relevant City and Municipality Mayors are also involved. These government officers and agencies decide on environmental issues, water use, and construction permits, manage land acquisition processes, and issue permits, for example for the use of roads for truck transport. Moreover, the persons in charge of these institutions and public officers can also significantly facilitate contacts with local communities.

The overall strategic coordination, guidance, and quality control is delivered by the Inter-Ministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC), co-chaired by the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Ministry of Interior and Administration,

in which the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy also participate. Operational work of the PSC is also supported by the Project Working Committee.

At the operational and day-to-day level, the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in Wrocław, together with its Kraków branch, is responsible for consolidation of reports as well as for financial coordination and control of quality of Project implementation reports (prepared on a quarterly and annual basis, whose sample form is included in Annex 8.3 to the POM). The Project Director is responsible for approval, acceptance, and submission of relevant requests as well as for supervision over all activities carried out under the entire Project. He reports to the Project Steering Committee.

The Project Director manages the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit and represents the OVFMP externally – the Project Director carries out his/her activities assisted by the Deputy Project Director and four Component Managers. The PCU operates within the structures of PGW WP KZGW (National Water Management Authority at Polish Waters), in accordance with the Polish Waters Rules and Regulations. The PCU comprises the Procurement Team, the Environmental Team, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Team, the Technical Team, the Financial Control Team, and the Administration and Operations Team.

The PCU is responsible for gathering and consolidating financial data for the entire Project through the online reporting system (MIS), preparation of disbursement documentation (withdrawal applications, SOE documentation), reporting (periodical and annual), financial planning and monitoring, supervision of flow of funds as well as supervision over the implementation of EMPs and RAPs. Taking into account the area of Poland where the Project's investments are carried out, the PCU also employs local specialists operating directly in Kraków in order to provide direct assistance and support to the PIUs/IAs 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 cooperates with the Implementing Agencies which appoint their PIUs. Each PIU is responsible for the implementation of the assigned project subcomponents/activities. All PIUs carry out procurement, provide supervision/monitoring of contracts, maintain effective internal control procedures, account for expenditures within their existing budgetary accounting systems, receive funds, make payments, and provide to the PCU documentation and information related to the use of the loan proceeds, SOE documentation associated with eligible expenditures as well as reporting and supervision documentation. Under the authorization granted, the Project Director may issue official orders to the Managers and staff of the PIUs.

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

Component	IA / PIU Until December 31, 2017	From January 1, 2018		Status as of March 2020	
		IA	PIU	IA	PIU
1. Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra River	RZGW Wrocław (PIU I)	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	PIU I	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Wrocław
	Lubuski ZMiUW (PIU II)		PIU II		
	RZGW Szczecin (PIU)	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	PIU	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Szczecin
	Zachodniopomorski ZMiUW (PIU)	PGW WP ZZ Szczecin	PIU		
2. Flood Protection of the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley	RZGW Wrocław (PIU I)	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	PIU I	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Wrocław
3. Flood Protection of the Upper Vistula	Małopolski ZMiUW (PIU I)	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	PIU I	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Kraków
	Świętokrzyski ZMiUW (PIU II)		PIU II		
	Podkarpacki ZMiUW (PIU)	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	PIU	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów
4. Institutional Strengthening and Enhanced Forecasting	IMGW-PIB – no change		PIU	IMGW-PIB	PIU at IMGW-PIB
	RZGW Wrocław (PIU I)	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	PIU I	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Wrocław
	PCU (Wrocław, al. Jaworowa 9, and local consultants operating in Kraków) – no change			PGW WP (POLISH WATERS) KZGW PCU	

Component	IA / PIU	From January 1, 2018		Status as of March 2020	
	Until December 31, 2017	IA	PIU	IA	PIU
	PCU (Wrocław, al. Jaworowa 9, and local consultants operating in Kraków) – no change			PGW WP KZGW PCU	
	IMGW-PIB – no change		PIU	IMGW-PIB	PIU at IMGW-PIB
	RZGW Wrocław (PIU I)	PGW WP	PIU I	PGW WP	PIU at PGW WP
	Lubuski ZMiUW (PIU II)	RZGW Wrocław	PIU II	RZGW Wrocław	RZGW Wrocław
5. Project Management and Studies	RZGW Szczecin (PIU)	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	PIU	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Szczecin
	Zachodniopomorski ZMiUW (PIU)	PGW WP ZZ Szczecin	PIU		
	Małopolski ZMiUW (PIU I)	PGW WP	PIU I	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Kraków
	Świętokrzyski ZMiUW (PIU II)	RZGW Kraków	PIU II		
	Podkarpacki ZMiUW (PIU)	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	PIU	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	PIU at PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów

## 9.1. Implementation structure

### 9.1.1. Project Steering Committee

The role of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) is to provide guidance and advice as well as to coordinate the Project's 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 includes: the Minister of Interior and Administration (Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee), the Minister of Infrastructure (Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee), the Minister of Finance, Development Funds and Regional Policy, the Minister of Climate and Environment, the Polish Waters President, the Project Director (PCU), the Voivodes of the voivodeships where the Project is implemented, and the Director of the Department of Civil Protection and Crisis Management at the MIA as the PSC Secretary. The Committee holds meetings, while in urgent cases it makes decisions outside meetings (by correspondence). The procedure for making decisions outside meetings is managed by the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee – Minister of Interior and Administration. The Project Steering Committee will organize its meetings depending on needs, but at least once every half a year. The Steering Committee's activities are managed by the Presidium, whose decisions are binding for the implementation of the Project.

### 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 a representative of the Ministry of Infrastructure, a representative of the Ministry of Finance, a representative of Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy, a representative of Ministry of Climate and Environment, the Polish Waters President, the Project Director (PCU), representatives of NFOŚiGW and CEUTP, and the Director of the Department of Civil Protection and Crisis Management at the MIA as the Chairman of the Committee.

The Project Working Committee is an advisory body to the Project Steering Committee. It prepares opinions and recommendations submitted to the Project Steering Committee. The Project Working Committee will organize its meetings at least once a quarter.

### 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.

According to Order No. 34 of the Minister of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation dated December 20, 2019, as of January 1, 2020 the State Water Holding Polish Waters took over the tasks of a state budget entity – The Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit – and established within its structure, specifically at KZGW's Flood and Drought Protection Division, an organizational unit with the same name. The PCU office is located in Wrocław.

In connection with the above, on January 1, 2020 the Minister of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation put in liquidation a state budget entity – The Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit (Order No. 35 of the Minister of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation dated December 31, 2019 regarding the liquidation of a state budget entity – The Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit).

Currently, the PCU operates based on the following documents, among others:

- The Loan Agreement, dated May 11, 2007 between the Republic of Poland and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (No. 7436 POL) to co-finance the Odra River Basin Flood Protection Project;
- The Loan Agreement dated September 10, 2015 between the Republic of Poland and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (No. 8524 – PL) to co-finance the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project;
- Order No. 34 of the Minister of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation dated December 20, 2019 regarding taking over the implementation of the tasks of a state budget entity – The Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit, by the State Water Holding Polish Waters;

- Order No. 35 of the Minister of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation dated December 31, 2019 regarding the liquidation of a state budget entity – The Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit;
- The Water Law Act of July 20, 2017 (consolidated text *Dz. U. (Journal of Laws)* of 2020 item 310, as amended);
- The Regulation of the Minister of Environment of December 28, 2017 on the grant of a charter to the State Water Holding Polish Waters (*Dz. U. (Journal of Laws)* of 2017, item 2506);
- The Rules and Regulations of the State Water Holding Polish Waters, Order No. 80/2019 of the President of the State Water Holding Polish Waters of December 31, 2019 regarding the establishment of the Rules and Regulations of the State Water Holding Polish Waters.

The Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit is managed by the Project Director assisted by the Deputy Project Director and the Component Managers. From the establishment of the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project, the PCU has been responsible both for the coordination of the previous project, the ORFPP, and the OVFMP. Appointment and dismissal of the Project Director must be preceded by sending relevant information to the World Bank in order to obtain the Bank's no-objection to it.

The World Bank must be informed about the intention to appoint the Project Director. The Project Director is appointed by the Polish Waters President, in agreement with the MI, after asking opinion from the PSC and obtaining acceptance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The PCU's specific structure, including its tasks, is contained in the Rules and Regulations of the State Water Holding Polish Waters and relevant orders of the Polish Waters President. This structure includes project coordination and management areas as well as the following areas, among others: environmental and social safeguards, land acquisition, hydraulic and civil engineering, procurement, IMGW's weather hazard monitoring system, operational centers, monitoring and reporting for the Lenders and the Government Administration, implementation of project activities by the individual, IAs, studies, introducing new project activities, and project evaluation as well as the operation of the PCU as organizational unit, in organizational, technical and financial terms.

The scope of activities of the Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project includes the following, in particular:

- To carry out the activities specified in the Loan Agreement, in accordance with orders, decisions, and guidelines of the Project Steering Committee, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), and the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB);
- To manage contracts entered into for the purpose of the implementation of the Projects;
- To perform supervision over the Project Implementation Units and the Implementing Agencies (hereinafter jointly "Project Implementation Units") with respect to the implementation of the activities included the Projects;
- To provide technical assistance and support to the Project Implementation Units in the implementation of the Project's activities, including with respect to the application of the World Bank procedures relating to procurement, environmental safeguards, and social safeguards;
- To organize for the Project Implementation Units training on issues related to the implementation of the Projects;

- To prepare Annual Work Programs under the Projects and assess the progress in their implementation;
- To supervise project works and assess their progress;
- To provide day-to-day coordination and monitoring of funds allocated for the implementation of the Projects and to co-participate in the management of project funds;
- To provide reporting, including the preparation of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Project and their submission to the World Bank, the CEB, and the Steering Committee;
- To support the PIUs, the Polish Waters Economic Department (and other departments, depending on the procedure for the flow of funds that will be defined in the sub-loan agreement), the MoF, the MMEIN, and the MIA (with respect to state budget counterpart funds). To support these institutions also in the process of withdrawal of funds under the Loan Agreements;
- To support or carry out activities related to the preparation of new sub-projects associated with the flood protection strategy and resulting from the implementation of the Projects;
- To cooperate on a regular basis with the World Bank and the CEB, including among others conducting Project-related correspondence, organizing visits of representatives of the World Bank and the CEB as well as implementation support missions, and participating in such visits and missions;
- To perform any other tasks set out in the Loan Agreement and any other tasks commissioned by the Polish Waters President associated with the implementation of the Projects;
- To coordinate and supervise information and promotion activities relating to the Projects which are undertaken by Polish Waters agencies and organizational units, including the following in particular:
  - a. To agree editing information relating to the Projects and its publication on Polish Waters' websites;
  - b. To agree Project promotion and popularization materials;
  - c. To coordinate and supervise public consultations at individual stages of the Projects during their implementation;
- To cooperate on an ongoing basis with KZGW.

To ensure the effectiveness of activities of the IAs/PIUs, a high level of competence of their staff is required, which 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. Information regarding conducted training will be provided to the organizational unit responsible for human resources management at PGW WP KZGW.

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

The Implementing Agencies (IAs/PIUs) are agencies of the State Water Holding Polish Waters (PGW WP RZGWs / PGW WP ZZ), IMGW-PIB, and the PCU, which implement the individual parts of the Project's scope (a Component, Subcomponent or their part) as part of their statutory tasks or under agreements concluded.

To carry out the tasks associated with this, each of the IAs should set up a separate organizational unit directly reporting to the respective RZGW Director, whereas in the case of IMGW to the IMGW Director. This unit will be termed the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU established at Polish Waters should be appointed by the Polish Waters President at the respective RZGW Director's request, which is approved by the Polish Waters President, according to the rules in effect at Polish Waters which apply to such establishment in the respective agencies in accordance with their organizational rules and regulations. Moreover, the PIU's organizational rules and regulations are approved by the Polish Waters President at the request of the IA's Director.

The PIU's tasks should relate exclusively to the Project.

The Project Implementation Unit is managed by the PIU Manager. The PIU organizational structure should include specialists that will guarantee a proper implementation of the Project in terms of, among others, finance, investment and construction process management, procurement, land acquisition for construction purposes, social and environmental safeguards, and technical matters.

Furthermore, personnel should also be employed for administration support, legal support, financial settlements, etc. The number of staff employed should guarantee an effective and efficient implementation of the Project and be adequate to the number, distance, location, scope and value of investments for which the PIU will be responsible. It is advisable that the personnel of the PIU should use English communicatively.

Due to the different nature of Component 4, such a structure of the PIU does not apply to IMGW-PIB, where the PIU structure will be adapted to the project activities for which this IA is responsible.

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

The PIU's activities will be supported by a Technical Assistance Consultant selected following a selection process.

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. **The Implementing Agencies communicate with the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank through the Project Coordination Unit, except for special cases, whereas the PCU's correspondence with the Bank on behalf of these agencies is always cc'ed to the interested agencies.**

The PIUs support the PCU in organization of meetings and site visits with the participation of representatives of the World Bank, the Council of Europe Development Bank, and other financiers of the Project. The PIUs have



the possibility of consulting with the PCU topics to be covered during Missions of the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank.

### 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 primarily to oversee the maintenance of the following at the expected level:

- effectiveness of the implementation of the Project to ensure that results comply with its objectives;
- physical and financial progress under the Project to determine whether the Project is able to achieve the targets envisaged;
- Project quality; and
- overall impact of the Project.

To this end, beyond the collection and exchange information by correspondence (including primarily e-mail) between the PIUs, the PCU and the institutions involved in the implementation of the Project, a dedicated Internet platform is planned to be created as a tool supporting the Project monitoring system, among other things, with respect to the key indicators of the progress of preparation, implementation and completion activities and mitigation measures. The platform also allows the impact of the Project to be better analyzed and enables better targeting of future investments and planned measures.

The Internet-based platform is intended to store information and monitoring data essential to the effective planning, organizing, directing and supervising the Project implementation. It is designed to provide an adequate level in the flow of information on the status of the Project. All stakeholders will have access to monitoring data collected as needed.

The platform is based on a set of indicators, whose final list will be determined and agreed depending on the needs associated with the implementation of the Project. The final list of indicators will be based on the *Results Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation* being an element of the Project Appraisal Document. It is presented in Annex 9.3.

The PCU and the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and, if necessary, their TA Consultants as well as other Project stakeholders will enter monitoring data into the M&E system and update them.

### 9.2.2. Reporting

The Project reporting system is based on quarterly reports prepared by the PCU and sent to the members of the Project Steering Committee as well as to the World Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank. Financial reports are prepared by the PCU based on the MIS. Quarterly financial reports (IFRs), prepared based on information provided by the IAs and using the online MIS, will be prepared within 45 days of the end of the quarter they relate to and sent to the WB in the Client Connection system through the Ministry of Finance. Annual financial reports will be subject to external audit of the Project.

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

In order to properly supervise and manage project activities, each PIU should maintain a monthly project reporting system based on monthly reports submitted to the PIUs by contractors for works or other activities and TA Consultants' monthly reports. TA Consultants' monthly reports will be submitted directly to the PIUs. Monthly reports on the implementation of EMPs and RAPs (to be submitted by contractors and TA consultants) will also be prepared as part of monthly reporting or as a separate document. The TA Consultant will also be responsible for the preparation of monthly reports on RAP implementation, containing among others tables whose sample forms are included in Annex 5.1. On this basis, aggregated (quarterly) reports will also be prepared.

The Implementing Agencies are obliged to enter appropriate information into the MIS on a regular basis and in a timely and precise manner. The PIUs will submit quarterly reports 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 on the Project by the PCU. Moreover, especially in case of problems with the implementation of tasks or subcomponents, the PCU will expect from the PIU to provide statements and data on a monthly basis.

In accordance with the requirements of the Loan Agreement, the PCU is obliged to prepare a report on the mid-term review of the Project (Mid-Term Report) and the Implementation Completion Report (ICR). The mid-term review of the Project (mid-term evaluation) was carried out in 2020. The ICR will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank not later than six months after the date of completion of the Project.



**Annexes**

**Annex 1.1.** Project Components (EN / PL)

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

**Annex 5.1.** The LA&RAP implementation monitoring tables

Table 5.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition for OVFMP

Permanent Land Acquisition for OVFMP – as of .....													
Task/ PIU	Hectares			Plots					Land Owners			Other	
	Total ha required	Ha acquired	Total number of private hectares	Total plots required	Plots acquired	Total number of private plots	# of plots paid	% plots paid	Total # owners	# paid	% paid	Issues	# of appeals to Voivode or Ministry
1A.1 / ZZ SZCZECIN													
1A.2 / ZZ SZCZECIN													
1A.3 / ZZ SZCZECIN													
1B.1/1 (a)/ RZGW WROCŁAW													
1B.1/1 (b)/ RZGW WROCŁAW													
1B.2 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.3/1 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.3/2 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.4/1 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.4/2 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.5/1 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.5/2 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.5/3 / RZGW SZCZECIN													
1B.6 / RZGW WROCŁAW													
1B.7 / RZGW WROCŁAW													
1C.1 / RZGW WROCŁAW													
2A.1/1 RZGW WROCŁAW													

Permanent Land Acquisition for OVFMP – as of .....													
Task/ PIU	Hectares			Plots					Land Owners			Other	
	Total ha required	Ha acquired	Total number of private hectares	Total plots required	Plots acquired	Total number of private plots	# of plots paid	% plots paid	Total # owners	# paid	% paid	Issues	# of appeals to Voivode or Ministry
2A.1/2 – RZGW WROCŁAW													
2A.2/1 – RZGW WROCŁAW													
2A.2/2 – RZGW WROCŁAW													
2B.1/1 / RZGW WROCŁAW													
2B.1/2 / RZGW WROCŁAW													
2B.2/1 / RZGW WROCŁAW													
2B.2/2 / RZGW WROCŁAW													
3A.1 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3A.2 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3A.3 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3A.4 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3A.5 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3A.6 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3B.1 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3B.2 / RZGW RZESZÓW													
3B.3 / RZGW RZESZÓW													
3D.1 / RZGW RZESZÓW													
3D.2/1 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
3D.2/2 / RZGW KRAKÓW													
CURRENT TOTAL													

Table 5.1.2 Temporary Land Use for OVFMP

Temporary Land Use for Odra-Vistula							
PIU/Task No.	List of plots/ plot #.	Plot Owner	Plot area ha	Use Agreement (Y/N)	Dates of the temporary use		Close (Y/N)
					Start date (M / Y)	End date (M/Y)	



Table 5.1.3 Tracking table for implementation of RAP's

	Physical Relocate # Land Owners	Physical Relocate: # Renter HH	Physical Relocate: # Informal HH	Land Acquisition: # HH with Title	Land Acquisition: # HH without Title	Land Acquisition: # HH losing > 20% of land	Land Acquisition: # HH losing < 20% of land	Non-land Economic Displacement: # HH	Non-land Economic Displacement: # individuals	Total # Unique PAPs	Total # Unique HH	Comments
Subproject 1												
Contract/task												
Subproject 2												
Contract/task												
Subproject 3												
Contract/task												
CURRENT TOTAL												

# = number

HH = HouseHold

PAP = Project Affected Person

NDA = No data available at current stage

red = possible impacts, number subject to change based on IPIP/RAP

Table 5.1.4 List of outstanding grievances

OVFMP – PIU: ..... As of .....								
Number of outstanding grievances: .....								
Wykaz skarg								
No	Complainant	Date of receipt	Sub-project/ contract no.	Nature of grievance	Entity addressing grievance	Expected date of grievance resolution	Status of grievance	
							Actions taken	Final outcome

Table 5.1.5 Status of Safeguards (częściowo, dla przykładu, wypełniona)

Status of Safeguards: Nov 2019 Mission report

(Blue = RAP or EMP has received final No Obj from WB)

Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments	
<b>COMPONENT 1</b>								
<b>Subproject 1A</b>								
PIU: PGW WP ZZ Szczecin								
Social: Tomasz xxxxxx								
<b>1A.1: Chlewice-Porzecze Odra at Mysla River and Marwicki polder stage 1 &amp; 2</b>	RAP	2016 July 20 – Aug 9	2016 Aug 10 2016 Aug 11	PIU: 2016 Aug 20 PCU: 2016 Aug 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2016 July 7: Submit draft RAP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2016 July 14: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclosure draft RAP</li> <li>■ 2016 Aug 26: Submit final RAP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	2016 Aug 30	24 private owners – 100% paid	No physical resettlement No economic displacement
	EMP	2016 May 24 – June 8	2016 June 9: Namyslin 2016 June 10: Gryfino	2016 April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2016 April 25: draft EMP submitted to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2016 May 17: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft EMP</li> <li>■ 2016 July 5: final EMP submitted to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	2016 July 7		

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	Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/ GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
1A.1: Chlewice-Porzecze Odra at Mysla River and Marwicki polder stage 1 & 2 cd.	Contract terminated						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contract date: 2017 May 15</li> <li>■ Works Start: 2017 May 30/31</li> <li>■ Completion of works: original date 2019 May 23; extended to: 2020 May 31</li> <li>■ WB 'No Obj' to withdraw: 2019 Sept 10</li> <li>■ Date of Withdrawal from Contract - by fault of the contractor: 2019 Sept 17</li> </ul> Plan: Site take-over from contractor planned: 2019 Nov 20-22	

	Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
1A.2: Ognica, Radziszewo and Daleszewo villages on Odra	RAP 1A.2						2019 Nov: RAP – Under preparation	
	RAP – Ognica	Plan: 2020 Feb	Plan: 2020 Feb	Plan: Dec 2019: Submit draft RAP to PCU	Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2020 Jan: Submit draft RAP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2020 Jan: WB grant 'ok' for public disclosure of draft RAP</li> <li>■ 2020 March: Submit final RAP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	Plan: 2020 March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Plan: 2019 Dec – preparing technical solutions</li> <li>■ Plan: 2020 Jan – Construction Design</li> <li>■ Plan: 2020 Nov – works commence</li> </ul>	
	EMP – Ognica	Plan: 2020 May – June: public disclosure after WB 'ok' on draft EMP		Plan: 2020 April: Submit draft EMP to PCU	Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2020 April: Submit draft EMP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2020 May: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclosure draft EMP</li> <li>■ 2020 June: Submit final EMP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	Plan: 2020 June	Plan: 2020 Nov – works commence	
	RAP – Piasek					Plan: 2020 March	Plan: 2020 Nov – works commence	
	EMP – Piaske					Plan: 2020 June	Plan: 2020 Nov – works commence	
	RAP – Krajnik pump station					Plan: 2020 March	Plan: 2020 Nov – works commence	

	Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
1A.2: Ognica, Radziszewo and Daleszewo villages on Odra cd.	EMP – Krajnik pump station					Plan: 2020 June	Plan: 2020 Nov – works commence	
	EMP	Plan: 2020 April-May		Plan: 2020 Feb: Submit draft EMP to PCU	Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2020 March: Submit draft EMP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2020 April: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft EMP</li> <li>■ 2020 June: Submit final EMP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	Plan: 2020 July	2019 Nov: draft EMP under preparation	Risk: NGOs protests
	Contract Signing					Plan: 2021 April		

Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/ GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
<b>Subproject 1B.3: Construct docking – mooring infrastructure</b> <b>Social:</b> Monika, Real Estate and Resettlement Specialist <b>Environment:</b> Elwira xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxSr. Environmental Specialist Anna xxxxxxxxxxxxx, Environmental Specialist Emilia xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, Environmental Specialist							
1B.3/1: stage 1 – Mooring base for icebreakers	Environment Decision			2018 Feb 9: Notification from Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Szczecin about No Objection to the reported works		2017 Dec 18	
	EMP	2019 Aug 7 – Sept 30	2019 Aug 30: Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture of the West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin (al. Piastów 50, 71-899 Szczecin). 7 people attended	2019 May: Draft EMP submitted to PCU	Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2019 May 22: Submit draft EMP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2019 July 31: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft EMP</li> <li>■ 2019 Oct 3: Submit final EMP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	2019 Nov 11	EMP Under preparation

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Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/ GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
1B.3/1: stage 1 – Mooring base for icebreakers cd.	RAP	<p>2019 Feb and 2019 Sept: Meetings with 16 former tenants</p> <p>2019: meetings with persons (4) occupying the real estate without legal title</p> <p>Plan: 2020 Jan</p>	<p>2019 April: draft RAP submitted to PCU</p> <p>2019 Nov 11: RAP submitted (again) for verification to the PCU before obtaining initial approval of the WB.</p> <p>Currently the document is translated into English</p>	<p>Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Nov: Submit Draft RAP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>2019 Dec: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft RAP</li> <li>2020 Feb: Submit Final RAP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	<p>Plan: 2020 March</p>	<p>RAP Under preparation</p> <p>Project required modification due to disclose of another non-contractual user. There was a need to carry out individual meetings with former real estate leaseholders due to the need to reconstruct the way the property was used.</p> <p>Work was also carried out on searching for possible locations to be relocated for PAP and the infrastructure.</p> <p>The mode of purchasing real estate from the Szczecin was improved due to the Minister's interpretation of the Act.</p>	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedural problems related to obtaining real estate from the city of Szczecin and conclusion of a property exchange agreement.</li> <li>Protests by former tenants and contractors without compensation regarding the amount of compensation.</li> <li>Protests of residents in connection with the restriction of access to the Odra River.</li> </ul>
	Contract Signing:					<p>Plan: 2020 Sept</p>	



Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
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COMPONENT 2

PIU: PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw

Social:

Agnieszka xxxxxx, Team Manager

Marek xxxxxxx, Sr. Specialist

Bogdan xxxx, Sr. Specialist

Jacek xxxxxx, Sr. Specialist

Izabela xxxxxx, Sr. Specialist

Environment:

Agnieszka xxxxxx, Team Manager

Katarzyna xxxxx, Chief Specialist (1/2)

Marta xxxxxxx, Sr. Specialist

Subproject 2A.1

2A.1/1: Boboszew – dry reservoir on Nysa Klodzka River	EMP	2016 Nov 28 – Dec 9	2016 Dec 13: Miedzylesie town		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2016 Nov 21: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft EMP</li> <li>■ 2017 Jan 29: submit final EMP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	2017 March 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ EMP Anx. 1 – Construction of alternative access road to construction site: Report on Public consultations sent to WB on 2011 Nov 4 to obtain WB 'No Obj'</li> <li>■ EMP Anx 2 – Closure of municipal road No. 119952D for general traffic: in progress</li> </ul>	
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	Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
2A.1/1: Boboszew – dry reservoir on Nysa Klodzka River cd.	RAP	2016 Sept 23 – Oct 14	2016 Oct 18	2016 Nov 30: PIU 2016 Dec 1: PCU 2017 April 3: PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2016 Sept 7: Submit draft RAP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2016 Sept 8: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft RAP</li> <li>■ 2016 Dec 1: Submit final RAP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> <li>■ 2017 April 3: Submit (again) final RAP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	2017 April 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 56 Land Owners (reservoir)</li> <li>■ 96.4% compensation paid for reservoir</li> <li>■ 24 Land Owners (road)</li> <li>■ 75% compensation paid for road</li> <li>■ 1 real property still inhabited by former owners</li> <li>■ Appeals made by PAPs in relation to 2 plots are being re-considered by the Lower Silesia Governor (1-IPIP, 1-ZRID: decision on permission for the implementation of a road investment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GRM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1 reservoir compensation appeal awaiting Voivode decision</li> <li>■ 1 road compensation appeal awaiting Voivode decision</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Risks: Former owners, and a herd of horses, still dwell on 1 property. A memorandum of understanding is being proceeded, the real property will be left on 31 Dec 2019. PIU concerned HH will not move as there is not yet a signed agreement. May need to initiate eviction procedures based on PL legislation.</p>
	Contract signing					2017 Dec 6	2018 Jan 25: Commencement of works	

Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
<b>Subproject 3A: Flood Protection of Upper Vistula towns and Krakow</b>							
<b>Subprojects 3A.1 – 3A.3</b>							
PIU: PGW WP RZGW Krakow							
<b>Social:</b>							
Rafal xxxxxx Resettlement Specialist							
Ewa xxxxxxx, Resettlement Specialist							
<b>Environment:</b>							
Monika xxxxxxx, Environment Specialist							
Malgorzata xxxxxxx, Environment Specialist							
<b>3A.1: Vistula embankments in Krakow</b>	RAP	2019 Oct. 1 – 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2019 Sept – Oct</li> <li>■ 2019 Oct 22: Centrum Hotel, Krakow, 18 persons.</li> <li>■ 2019 Oct 23: Podgorza Center of Culture, Krakow, 25 persons.</li> </ul>	2019 Nov 18: PIU 2019 Nov 18: PCU  2018 June 29: Draft RAP submitted to PCU  2019 Aug 9: Draft RAP submitted to PCU (after amendments and comments WB and PCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2019 Aug 9: Submit draft RAP submitted to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2019 Sept 23: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft RAP</li> <li>■ 2019 Nov 18: Final RAP submitted to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	Plan: 2019 Nov	
	EMP		Plan: 2019 Nov	2019 July 29: Draft EMP submitted to PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2019 Aug 14: draft EMP submitted to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> </ul> Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2019 Nov: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft EMP</li> </ul>	Plan: 2019 Dec (*likely delayed*)	Currently with WB for 'OK' to publicly disclose draft EMP
	Contract signing					Plan: 2020 May	

	Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
3A.1/1: Vistula River embankments in Krakow – section 1 & 2  Vistula embankments in Cracow – Section 1&2	RAP	2019 Oct. 1 – 21	2019 Oct 22 2019 Oct 23		2019 Nov 18: RAP was sent to WB for 'No Obj'		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>416 land owners</li> <li>0% compensation paid</li> </ul>	
	EMP						Work delayed due to need to update EMP due to changes in design	
	Contract Signing					Plan: 2020 May		
3A.1/2: Vistula River embankments in Krakow – section 3  Vistula embankments in Cracow – Section 3	RAP	2019 Oct. 1 – 21	2019 Oct 22 2019 Oct 23		2019 Nov 18: RAP was sent to WB for 'No Obj'		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>660 land owners</li> <li>0% compensation paid</li> </ul>	
	EMP						Work delayed due to need to update EMP due to changes in design	
	Contract Signing							

Component 4

Subproject 4B: Operational Center Wroclaw and Krakow  
 PIU: \*\*\*  
 Social:

4B.1/1: Modernize and implement IT systems	EMP					Not Applicable (N/A)		
	RAP					OP4.12 not triggered		
	Contract Signing							

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	Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations ** see consultation matrix for details	PIU/PCU/ GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
4B.1/2: Modernize and implement hydrologic, control, and technical measurements systems on hydraulic engineering structures	EMP	Plan: 2020 March		Plan: 2020 Feb: Submit draft EMP to PCU	Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2020 Feb: Submit draft EMP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2020 March: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft EMP</li> <li>■ 2020 April: Submit final EMP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	Plan: 2020 April		
	RAP					OP4.12 not triggered		
	Contract Signing							
4B.1/3: Construct telecommunication connections for hydrotechnical structures	EMP	Plan: 2020 Jan - Feb		Plan: 2019 Dec: Submit draft EMP to PCU	Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2020 Jan: Submit draft EMP to WB for 'ok' to publicly disclose</li> <li>■ 2020 Jan: WB grants 'ok' to publicly disclose draft EMP</li> <li>■ 2020 Feb: Submit final EMP to WB for 'No Obj'</li> </ul>	Plan: 2020 Feb		
	RAP					OP4.12 not triggered		
	Contract Signing							
4B.1/4: Building enhanced digital access communication system for hydrotechnical structures	EMP					N/A		
	RAP					OP4.12 not triggered		
	Contract Signing							

Document	Public Disclosure Date	Public Consultations <small>** see consultation matrix for details</small>	PIU/PCU/GoPL approval process	WB Approval Process	Final No Objection	Status	Comments
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**Component 5: Project Management and Studies**

5.2: Design & construction supervision	Contract Signing					2017 July 19	
	EMP						
	RAP						

## Procurement Plan dated on July 24, 2020 ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT

### I. General

**1. Data of General Project information:**

- 2. Borrower:** REPUBLIC OF POLAND
- 3. Project Name:** ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
- 4. Loan No.:** IBRD 8524-PL POL, Project ID: P147460
- 5. Coordination Agency:** Project Coordination Unit Wroclaw
- 6. Project Implementing Unit:** PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw, PGW WP RZGW Szczecin, PGW WP RZGW Rzeszow, PGW WP RZGW Krakow, IMGW-PIB and PGW WP KZGW PCU.

**7. Bank's approval Date of the Procurement Plan**

May 07, 2015 – initial approval, August 18,2015; October 27, 2015

February 23, 2016; August 18, 2016

February 27,2017; August 28, 2017

April 24, 2018

March 29, 2019; November 16, 2019

August 11, 2020

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

**Period covered by this procurement plan:** 2015-2023

**Exchange rate: 1,3 USD = 1 EURO = 4,16 PLN**

## II. Procurement Method Thresholds

### 1. Goods and Works and non-consulting services

	Procurement Method	Method Threshold	Comments
1.	ICB (Open International) <i>Goods, IT and Non-Consultant Services (NCS)</i>	≥ € 1,500,000	
2.	NCB (Open National) <i>Goods, IT and Non-Consultant Services (NCS)</i>	< € 1,500,000	
3.	ICB ( <i>Works, Turnkey, S&amp;I of Plant &amp; Equipment and PPP</i> )	≥ €15,400,000	
4.	NCB ( <i>Works, Turnkey, S&amp;I of Plant &amp; Equipment and PPP</i> )	< €15,400,000	
5.	Shopping (S)	Goods, NCS ≤ €80,000 Works ≤ € 150,000	
6.	Direct Contracting (DC)	NA	Each DC contract shall meet the requirement of the World Bank's Procurement Guidelines



### III. Prior Review Threshold

#### 1. Goods and Works and non-consulting services

	Procurement Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comments
1.	ICB (Open International) Goods, IT and Non-Consultant Services (NCS)	≥ € 3,100,000	
2.	NCB (Open National) Goods, IT and Non-Consultant Services (NCS)		First contract prior review
3.	ICB (Works, Turnkey, S&I of Plant & Equipment and PPP)	≥ €15 400,000	
4.	NCB (Works, Turnkey, S&I of Plant & Equipment and PPP)		First contract prior review
5.	Shopping (S)	NA	All shopping post review
6.	Direct Contracting (DC)	NA	Prior review will apply based on type of procurement

#### 2. Consulting services

	Selection Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comments
1.	Consultant (Firms) (CS)	≥ €1,500,000	
2.	Consultant (Individuals) (IC)	≥ € 300,000	All Individual Consultants contracts shall be subject to the Bank's post-review. Prior review only under exceptional circumstances (e.g., key positions, long term consultants.)
3.	Single Source Selection of Consultants (SSS)	NA	Prior review will apply based on type of procurement Each SSS contract shall meet the requirement of the World Bank's Consultants Guidelines

**Short list comprising entirely of national consultants:** Short list of consultants for services, estimated to cost less than 380 000 EUR 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)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
									TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP 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 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	7,26	2,98	CW	1	NCB*	No	Post*	Planned	September 2015	November 2015	November 2015	December 2015	January 2016	February 2018	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	<p><b>CONTRACT TERMINATED (notice September 17, 2019)</b>            Energopol Szczecin S.A.            Date of contract signing: May 15, 2017</p> <p>Amount of signed contract:            9 776 109,74 PLN (2,35 M EUR)            Changes of the contract amount:            Am no 3: PLN 9,854,795.30 (signed on December 5, 2018            Am no 4: PLN 10,070,350.96 (signed on December 5, 2018)            Am no 5: PLN 12 386 248,84            Final contract amount will be verified after contract inventory.            Time for completion:            Contract: May, 2019            Am o. 5: till May 30, 2020            * The first NCB contract will be subject to the Bank's prior review.</p>
									Revised	August 2016	September 2016	November 2016	April 2017	May 2017	October 2019		
									Actual	August 12, 2016	September 7, 2016	November 14, 2016	April 6, 2017	May 15, 2017	September 17, 2019		
1A.2	Flood protection of Gryfino, Ognica and Piasek village on Odra River. Modernization of Marwicki polder stage III – pump station Krajnik	5,70		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	March 2017	April 2017	June 2017	August 2017	September 2017	December 2019	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
									Revised	August 2020	August 2020	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2022		
									Actual								
1A.4	Implementation of works involving the completion of flood embankment Chlewice, Marwice – Krajnik, Mniszki – Gryfino.	4,17		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	November 2019	November 2019	January 2020	March 2020	March 2020	May 2021	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
									Revised	February 2020	March 2020	May 2020	August 2020	August 2020	October 2021		
									Actual	March 18, 2020	March 30, 2020	May 15, 2020					

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Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)		ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
1A.5	Chlewice-Porzecze – backwater embankment of the Odra River and Myśla River	0,00		CW	1	DC	No	Post		Planned	November 2019	November 2019	December 2019	December 2019	January 2020	October 2020	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	Implement jointly with 1A.4
										Revised	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										Actual	November 2019	November 10, 2019	December 19, 2019	-	-	-		
1A.6	Security services for Construction Site	0,054	0,05	NCS	1	S	No	Post		Planned	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	March 2020	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	<p><b>On going</b></p> <p>Impel Defender Sp. z o.o. Date of contract signing: January 20, 2020</p> <p>Amount of signed contract: 95.940,00 PLN</p> <p>Changes of the contract amount: Am no 1: PLN 152 304,75 (signed on May 21, 2020)</p> <p>Changes the time for completion: Am no 1: July 31, 2020</p>
										Revised	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										Actual	November 2019	November 15, 2019	November 22, 2019	-	January 20, 2020	July 31, 2020		
1A.7	Construction Site Insurance	0,00		NCS	1	DC	No	Post		Planned	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	March 2020	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	Resignation
										Revised	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										Actual	November 2019	December 5, 2019	December 12, 2019	-	-	-		
1A.8	Safety measures for the work	0,00		CW	1	DC	No	Post		Planned	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	November 2019	March 2020	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	Resignation
										Revised	-	-	-	-	-	-		
										Actual	November 2019	December 10, 2019	-	-	-	-		

Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
									TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
<b>1B Protection of the Middle and Lower Odra</b>																	
1B.1/1 (a)	Reconstruction of the Odra River control infrastructure – adjusting to the III class of waterway, on the section from the village of Ścinawa to the estuary of the Nysa łużycka River – Stage II	30,67	26,22	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	November 2017	January 2018	April 2018	June 2018	July 2018	July 2021	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	<i>on-going:</i> BUDIMEX S.A. Address: ul. Siedmiogrodzka 9, 01 – 204 Warszawa, Polska  Amount of signed contract: 109 067 377,54 PLN  Date of contract signing: 19th of November 2019
									Revised	February 2019	June 2019	August 2019	October 2019	November 2019	March 2023		
									Actual	February 7, 2019	April 26, 2019	August 28, 2019	October 15, 2019	November 19, 2019			
1B.1/1 (b)	Reconstruction of the road bridge in Krosno Odrzańskie with access road	15,13		CW	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	June 2016	July 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2016	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	
									Revised	July 2020	August 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	May 2023		
									Actual	July 3, 2020							
1B.2	Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage I to provide Good Condition for Ice – breaking; Lot 1	49,38*		CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	September 2016	November 2016	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
									Revised	June 2020	August 2020	October 2020	December 2020	February 2021	March 2023		
									Actual	June 23, 2020							
	Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage I to provide Good Condition for Ice – breaking; Lot 2	34,67*															
	Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage I to provide Good Condition for Ice – breaking; Lot 3	39,81*															

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										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
1B.3/1	Stage I – Mooring base for icebreakers	6,75		CW	1	NCB	No	Post		Planned	December 2018	January 2019	March 2019	May 2019	June 2019	January 2022	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
										Revised	June 2020	August 2020	August 2020	October 2020	November 2020	June 2022		
										Actual	June 30, 2020							
1B.3/2	Stage II – The construction of docking-mooring infrastructure on Lower Odra River and on boundary sections of Odra River as well as new aids to navigation	5,14		CW	1	NCB	No	Post		Planned	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	October 2019	November 2019	January 2022	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
										Revised	August 2020	August 2020	September 2020	November 2020	December 2020	March 2022		
										Actual								
1B.4/2	Dredging of Klucz-Ustowo ditch	2,54	1,68	CW	1	NCB	No	Post		Planned	October 2018	November 2018	January 2019	March 2019	April 2019	June 2021	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>On going</i></p> wwHegemann GmbH Arberger Hafendamm 1628309 Bremen  Amount of signed contract: 6.970.181,22 zł  Date of contract signing: 16th of July 2020
										Revised	January 2020	February 2020	April 2020	June 2020	July 2020	December 2021		
										Actual	January 27, 2020	February 28, 2020	April 28, 2020	June 27, 2020	July 16, 2020			
1B.5/1	Reconstruction of bridge to ensure a minimum clearance – Railway bridge km 733,7 Regalica River in Szczecin	87,75 (from OVE/MP 54,13)		CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior		Planned	April 2019	May 2019	July 2019	September 2019	October 2019	January 2022	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
										Revised	September 2020	September 2020	November 2020	January 2021	March 2021	April 2023		
										Actual								
1B.5/2	Reconstruction of bridge to ensure a minimum clearance – Road bridge km 2,45 Warta River, Kostrzyn n/Odra	25,99		CW	1	ICB	No	Prior		Planned	June 2019	July 2019	September 2019	November 2019	January 2020	January 2022	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
										Revised	July 2020	August 2020	October 2020	December 2020	February 2021	December 2022		
										Actual	June 30, 2020							

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										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
1B.5/3	Reconstruction of bridge to ensure a minimum clearance (Railway bridge at km 615.1 of the Odra River in Kostrzyn nad Odra)	6,20		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	February 2017	March 2017	June 2017	July 2017	December 2017	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Szczecin	
									Revised	September 2020	October 2020	December 2020	February 2021	February 2021	December 2022		
									Actual								
1B.6	Flood protection of Nowa Sol and Below Krosno Odrzańskie	28,85	34,66	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	Planned	August 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017	February 2017	September 2020	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	<p><b>on-going</b></p> <p>1B.6/1 Name: SINOHYDRO Corporation Limited Address: Building 23, No. 17 Xicui Road, Haidian District, Beijing. 100036 P.R. China Contract Price (in evaluation currency): 144 189 680.20 PLN Contract signing date: 20th of September 2019</p> <p>1B.6/2 Name: SINOHYDRO Corporation Limited Address: Building 23, No. 17 Xicui Road, Haidian District, Beijing. 100036 P.R. China Contract Price (in evaluation currency): 99 599 823.52 PLN Contract signing date: 20th of September 2019</p>
									Revised	December 2017	October 2018	February 2019	June 2019	September 2019	May 2023		
		Actual	December 18, 2017	October 8, 2018	February 14, 2019	June 21, 2019	September 20, 2019										
1B.7	WFS Widawa – the rebuilding of the flood management system of the communes and municipalities Czernica, Długoteka, Wisznia Mała and Wrocław	23,93	22,11	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	March 2019	May 2019	July 2019	September 2019	October 2019	August 2021	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	<p><b>on going</b></p> <p>SKANSKA S.A. Address: al. Solidarności 173 00-877 Warszawa, Polska</p> <p>Date of contract signing: March 19, 2020</p> <p>Amount of signed contract: 91.962.672,07 PLN</p>
									Revised	March 2019	May 2019	September 2019	November 2019	March 2020	March 2022		
									Actual	March 29, 2019	May 31, 2019	September 26, 2019	November 28, 2019	March 19, 2020			

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									TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
1B.8	Flood protection of Krosno Odrzańskie	21,03		CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	June 2020	July 2020	September 2020	November 2020	December 2020	December 2022	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	
									Revised	-							
									Actual	May 28, 2020	June 24, 2020						
<b>1C – Flood protection of Stubice City</b>																	
1C.1	Extension and construction of flood embankments and Reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga	50,95	27,19	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	June 2015	August 2015	September 2015	January 2016	February 2016	December 2019	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	<b>CONTRACT TERMINATED (notice August 13, 2019)</b>  Energopol Szczecin S.A.  Date of contract signing: June 12, 2017  Amount of signed contract: 113 098 500,00 PLN
									Revised	July 2016	August 2016	February 2017	April 2017	June 2017	September 2019		
									Actual	June 15, 2016	August 18, 2016	February 3, 2017	April 24, 2017	June 12, 2017	August 28, 2019		
1C.2	Extension and construction of flood embankments and Reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga	35,72	30,19	CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	December 2019	January 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	October 2022	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	<b>on going</b>  BUDIMEX S.A. Adres: ul. Siedmiogrodzka 9 01-204 Warszawa, Polska  Date of contract signing: July 21, 2020  Amount of signed contract: 125 580 000,00 PLN
									Revised	December 2019	February 2020	May 2020	June 2020	July 2020	January 2023		
									Actual	December 20, 2019	February 11, 2020	May 18, 2020	June 10, 2020	July 21, 2020			

Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES					PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
									TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date		

## COMPONENT 2 – FLOOD PROTECTION OF THE NYSA KŁODZKA VALLEY

2A – Active protection																	
Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	Planned	April 2016	May 2016	August 2016	September 2016	November 2016	June 2019	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	<p><b>on-going</b></p> <p>Joint Venture of firms:            – Przedsiębiorstwo Robót Wodnych i Ekologicznych „EKO-WOD” Sp. z o. o. – Leader JV,            – Przedsiębiorstwo Wielobranżowe „Fransław” Piotr Kalemba – Partner JV            Address:            L: ul. Towarowa 12-14,            58-100 Świdnica, Poland            P: Zdrój 6, 62-065 Grodzisk Wielkopolski, Poland</p> <p>Date of contract signing: 06th of December 2017</p> <p>Amount of signed contract:            PLN 121,829,862.90</p> <p><u>Changes of the contract amount:</u>            Am no 1: PLN 166 859 887,76 (signed on April 16, 2019)</p> <p><u>Changes the time for completion:</u>            Am no 1: February 27, 2022</p>
									Revised	March 2017	April 2017	August 2017	October 2017	December 2017	February 2022		
2A.1	2A.1/1 Construction of „Boboszków” – a dry flood control reservoir on Nysa Kłodzka River	17,32	40,11	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	Actual	April 4, 2017	April 28, 2017	August 17, 2017	October 19, 2017	December 6, 2017			



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Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)		ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES						PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
2A.1 cd.	2A.1/2 Construction of "Roztoki Bystrzyckie" – a dry flood control reservoir on Goworowka stream	25,54	47,05	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	Planned	April 2016	May 2016	August 2016	September 2016	November 2016	June 2016	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	<p><b>on-going</b></p> <p>Joint Venture of firms: - PORR S.A. – Leader JV, - PORR Bau GmbH – Partner JV Address: L: ul. Hołubcowa 123, 02-854 Warszawa, Poland P: Absberggasse 47, 1100 Wiedeń, Austria Date of contract signing: 4th of December 2017 Amount of signed contract: PLN 174,851,740.02</p> <p>Changes of the contract amount: Am no 2: PLN 195 723 985,29 (signed on November 21, 2019) Changes the time for completion: Am no 2: August 25, 2021</p>
									Revised	March 2017	April 2017	August 2017	October 2017	December 2017	August 2021		
									Actual	April 4, 2017	April 28, 2017	August 17, 2017	October 19, 2017	December 4, 2017			
2A.2	2A.2/1 Construction of „Szalejów Górny” – A dry flood control reservoir on Bystrzyca Dusznicka River	39,21	35,61	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	Planned	March 2016	May 2016	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2019	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	<p><b>on going</b></p> <p>Power Construction Corporation of China, Limited Al. Jerozolimskie 176, Budynek C 02-486 Warszawa, Polska</p> <p>Date of contract signing: April 16, 2018</p> <p>Amount of signed contract: PLN 148,120,087.01</p>
									Revised	August 2017	September 2017	December 2017	February 2018	April 2018	November 2022		
									Actual	August 29, 2017	September 22, 2017	December 22, 2017	February 14, 2018	April 16, 2018			
	2A.2/2 Construction of „Krosnowice” – a dry flood control reservoir on Duna stream	25,48	19,61	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	Planned	March 2016	May 2016	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2019	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	<p><b>on going</b></p> <p>Power Construction Corporation of China, Limited Al. Jerozolimskie 176, Budynek C 02-486 Warszawa, Polska</p> <p>Date of contract signing: April 16, 2018</p> <p>Amount of signed contract: PLN 81,590,555.27 PLN</p>
									Revised	August 2017	September 2017	December 2017	February 2018	April 2018	November 2022		
									Actual	August 29, 2017	September 22, 2017	December 22, 2017	February 14, 2018	April 16, 2018			

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Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
									TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
<b>2B - Passive protection</b>																	
2B.1/1	Flood protection of cities along Nysa Kłodzka river: Kłodzko, Bystrzyca Kłodzka, Długopole Zdrój, Międzylesie	21,00		CW	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	February 2018	March 2018	June 2018	August 2018	November 2018	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	
									Revised	April 2021	May 2021	July 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2022		
									Actual								
2B.2/1	Flood protection of cities along Biała Łądecka river: Stronie Śląskie, Łądek Zdrój	11,00		CW	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	February 2018	March 2018	June 2018	August 2018	November 2018	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	
									Revised	April 2021	May 2021	July 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2022		
									Actual								
2B.2/2	Flood protection of cities along Bystrzyca Dusznicka river: Polanica Zdrój, Szczytna, Duszniki Zdrój.	12,00		CW	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	February 2018	March 2018	June 2018	August 2018	November 2018	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	
									Revised	April 2021	May 2021	July 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2022		
									Actual								
<b>COMPONENT 3 FLOOD PROTECTION OF THE UPPER VISTULA</b>																	
<b>3A. Protection of Upper Vistula Towns and Cracow</b>																	
3A.1	3A.1/1 Modernization of Vistula embankments in Cracow – Section 1, Section 2	17,19		CW	2	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	June 2017	July 2017	September 2017	October 2017	December 2017	December 2019	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
									Revised	November 2019	March 2020	August 2020	September 2020	December 2020	June 2022		
	3A.1/2 Modernization of Vistula embankments in Cracow – Section 3	18,76							Actual	November 20, 2019	April 3, 2020						

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										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
3A.2	3A.2/1 Flood protection in Serafa Valley – Malinówka 1 reservoir	5,79		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	June 2016	July 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2016	December 2018	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
	Revised	August 2020							September 2020	November 2020	February 2021	April 2021	June 2022				
	Actual																
3A.2/3	Flood protection in Serafa Valley – Malinówka 3 reservoir	2,55		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	June 2016	July 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2016	December 2018	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
	Revised	September 2020							October 2020	February 2021	April 2021	September 2021	June 2022				
	Actual																
3A.2/4	Flood protection in Serafa Valley – Serafa 2 reservoir.	1,83		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	June 2016	July 2016	September 2016	October 2016	December 2016	December 2018	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
	Revised	September 2020							October 2020	February 2021	April 2021	July 2021	June 2022				
	Actual																
3A.3	Section 4 – The right embankment of the Vistula River from the estuary of Skawinka to the Kościuszkó barrage	6,68	4,63	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	May 2019	July 2019	August 2019	October 2019	November 2019	March 2022	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>on going</b></p> <p>KELLER-POLSKA Sp. Z o.o. Ul. Poznańska 172 05-850 Ożarów Mazowiecki Polska</p> <p>Date of contract signing: January 21, 2020</p> <p>Amount of signed contract: PLN 19 279 346,00 PLN</p>
	Revised	May 2019	July 2019	August 2019	November 2019	November 2019	May 2022										
	Actual	June 14, 2019	July 12, 2019	September 9, 2019	November 6, 2019	January 21, 2019											

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										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
3A.4	Extension of a section of the right embankment downstream of the Dąbie Barrage, including development of a flood gate in the area of a repair yard	6,39		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	March 2020	March 2020	May 2020	June 2020	August 2020	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
									Revised	September 2020	September 2020	November 2020	January 2021	March 2021	June 2022		
									Actual								
3A.5	Development of a flood gate at the left flood embankment in the area of water intakes for the Sendzimira Steel Mill in Cracow	4,83		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	July 2020	August 2020	August 2020	September 2020	November 2020	February 2022	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
									Revised	September 2020	September 2020	November 2020	January 2021	March 2021	May 2022		
									Actual								
3A.6	Construction of a pumping station for mobile pumps to drain the Lesisko complex	1,08		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	August 2020	October 2020	October 2020	November 2020	January 2021	February 2022	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
									Revised	September 2020	September 2020	October 2020	December 2020	January 2021	February 2022		
									Actual								
<b>3B. Protection of Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg</b>																	
3B.1	Flood protection Sandomierz	68,72	20,06	CW	1	ICB	Yes	Prior	Planned	November 2015	December 2015	March 2016	April 2016	May 2016	March 2020	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	PARTIAL TERMINATION OF CONTRACT (NOTICE ISSUED ON OCTOBER 31, 2019)  on going  JV: MELBUD S.A. Energopol Szczecin S.A.  Date of contract signing: August 8, 2017  Amount of signed contract: 176 507 973,37 PLN (ca. Euro 42,43 M
									Revised	September 2016	November 2016	April 2017	July 2017	August 2017	December 2020		
									Actual	September 19, 2016	November 23, 2016	April 6, 2017	July 10, 2017	August 8, 2017			

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									TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
3B.1/1	Flood protection Sandomierz – completion of tasks 3 and 4	26,92	26,76	CW	1	DC	No	Prior	Planned	December 2019	December 2019	December 2019	December 2019	January 2020	August 2021	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	<p><b>on going</b></p> <p>Melbud S.A. with its registered office in Grudziądz, 4. Składowa Street, 86–300 Grudziądz,</p> <p>Date of contract signing: January 29, 2020 Contract amount: 111.325.018.02 PLN</p> <p>Contract completion date: Until August 31, 2021</p>
									Revised	-	-	-	-	-	-		
									Actual	October 31, 2019	November 14, 2019	December 11, 2019	December 31, 2019	January 29, 2020			
3B.2	Flood protection Tarnobrzeg	15,40	18,00	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	January 2017	March 2017	March 2017	April 2017	May 2017	May 2020	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	<p><b>on going</b></p> <p>Joint Venture of</p> <p>1) Lider: EKOMEL Sp. z o.o., ul. Wojska Polskiego 21, 23 – 300 Janów Lubelski</p> <p>2) Partner: Zakład Usług Wodno – Melioracyjnych i Rekultywacji Sp. J. Mieczysław Siemaszek, Antoni Gancarz, ul. Portowa 14, 27 – 600 Sandomierz</p> <p>3) Partner: DABI SM BUDNY Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością Spółka komandytowa, ul. Włościańska 32, 43 – 518 Ligota</p> <p>Date of contract signing: March 22, 2019</p> <p>Amount of signed contract: 74,845,459.90 PLN (ca. Euro 17,99 M)</p> <p>Amount after Appendix no 1,3: 73 619 034,16 PLN (ca. Euro 17,69)</p>
									Revised	April 2018	May 2018	August 2018	February 2019	March 2019	December 2020		
									Actual	April 4, 2018	May 23, 2018	August 24, 2018	February 13, 2019	March 22, 2019			

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Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)	ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
									Planned	TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
3B.3	Flood protection Tarnobrzeg – stage 1 (Wisła 1)	10,06	7,24	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	December 2015	January 2016	March 2016	April 2016	May 2016	December 2017	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	<p><b>Completed</b></p> <p>Consortium of:                      1. Leader: Zakład Usług Wodno-Melioracyjnych i Rekultywacji Sp.j. Mieczysław Siemaszek i Antoni Gancarz, ul. Portowa 14, 27–600 Sandomierz,                      2. Partner: DABI SM Budny Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością Sp.k., ul. Włościańska 32, 43–518 Ligota,                      3. Partner: Zakład Zadrzewień Zieleni i Rekultywacji Sp. z o.o., ul. Fabryczna 8, 39–400 Tarnobrzeg</p> <p>Date of contract signing: December 29, 2016                      Amount of signed contract: PLN 31,483,559.56 PLN                      Amount after final settlement: 30,118,394.37 PLN</p>
									Revised	August 2016	September 2016	November 2016	December 2016	December 2016	May 2018		
									Actual	August 26, 2016	September 2, 2016	November 16, 2016	December 14, 2016	December 29, 2016	May 30, 2018		
3C Passive and Active Protection in Raba Sub-basin																	
3D Passive and Active Protection in San basin																	
3D.1	San Programme. Passive Protection in San basin.	6,34	6,01	CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	April 2020	May 2020	July 2020	September 2020	November 2020	December 2021	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	<p><b>on-going:</b></p> <p>Transpol Lider Sp. z o.o. Sp. K. Łojewo 70, 88–101 Inowrocław, Poland</p> <p>Amount of signed contract: 25 006 500,58 PLN</p> <p>Date of contract signing: December 31, 2019</p>
									Revised	May 2019	July 2019	September 2019	November 2019	November 2019	November 2020		
									Actual	May 16, 2019	July 9, 2019	September 30, 2019	December 17, 2019	December 31, 2019			

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										TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
3D.2/1	Construction of the right embankment of the Biala River in the City of Tarnów.	1,52		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	April 2020	May 2020	July 2020	August 2020	September 2020	June 2022	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
									Revised	November 2019	February 2020	May 2020	July 2020	August 2020	April 2021		
									Actual	November 6, 2019	February 27, 2020	May 20, 2020	July 15, 2020				
3D.2/2	Expansion of the left and right embankment of the Biala River in the Tarnow Municipality and the City of Tarnow.	21,72		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	April 2020	May 2020	July 2020	August 2020	September 2020	June 2022	PGW WP RZGW Kraków	
									Revised	July 2020	August 2020	November 2020	January 2021	March 2021	June 2022		
									Actual								
3D.3	Łęg IV - extension of the left river embankment at chainage km 0+082-5+030 within the Commune of Gorzyce, and of the right embankment at chainage km 0+000-5+236 within the Commune of Gorzyce	18,44		CW	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	June 2020	August 2020	September 2020	November 2020	December 2020	December 2022	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
									Revised								
									Actual	June 5, 2020							

Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)		ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES						PIU responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		

## COMPONENT 4 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND ENHANCED FORECASTING

4A Early warning systems for southern Poland																
4A.1.1	Modernization and extension of the Telemetry System for hydrological modeling and forecasting, including radiative data and connection provision	38,19	G	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	January 2020	February 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020	December 2022	IMGW-PIB	
								Revised	May 2020	June 2020	September 2020	December 2020	January 2021	September 2022		
								Actual	May 29, 2020	June 22, 2020						
4A.1.2	Provision of personal protective equipment and maintenance tools, for maintenance and measurement teams	0,60	G	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	November 2019	December 2019	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	October 2020	IMGW-PIB	
								Revised	September 2021	October 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	August 2022		
								Actual								
4A.1.3	Provision of land means of transport for measurement and maintenance teams	1,57	G	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	November 2019	December 2019	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	December 2020	IMGW-PIB	
								Revised	September 2021	October 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	September 2022		
								Actual								
4A.1.4	Provision of hydrometric measurements equipment	2,2	G	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	October 2019	November 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	August 2020	IMGW-PIB	
								Revised	September 2021	October 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	July 2022		
								Actual								



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										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
4A.1.5	Provision of water transport means for river measurements	0,50		G	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	January 2020	March 2020	May 2020	July 2020	September 2020	May 2022	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	January 2021	March 2021	May 2021	July 2021	September 2021	September 2022		
									Actual								
4A.1.6	Provision of land surveying equipment	0,40		G	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	November 2019	December 2019	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	October 2020	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	September 2021	October 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	August 2022		
									Actual								
4A.1.8	Modernization of uninterrupted power supply systems at the hydrometeorological stations, the weather radars and the Central Laboratory of IMGW-PIB for Measuring Instruments	0,50		G	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	May 2020	July 2020	October 2020	December 2020	February 2021	February 2022	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	May 2021	July 2021	October 2021	December 2021	February 2022	February 2023		
									Actual								
4A.1.9	Modernization of the Aerological Measurement Stations	3,70		S&I	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	January 2020	March 2020	May 2020	July 2020	September 2020	May 2022	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	May 2020	June 2020	August 2020	November 2020	January 2021	October 2022		
									Actual	25 May, 2020	June 29, 2020						
4A.1.10a	New workstations for checking/ calibration of sensors and modernization of the current equipment of CLAP IMGW-PIB-PIB	0,50		G	1	NCB	No	Post	Planned	July 2020	September 2020	November 2020	January 2021	March 2021	February 2022	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	July 2020	September 2020	January 2021	March 2021	April 2021	December 2022		
									Actual								

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										TOR / REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
4A.2	Modernization and expansion of the monitoring and forecasting system to enhance the hydro meteorological flood protection of the coastal areas	2,10		G	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	November 2019	December 2019	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	December 2021	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	November 2020	December 2020	April 2021	July 2021	August 2021	December 2022		
									Actual								
4A.3.1	POLRAD Weather Radar Modernization	21,5		S & I	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	December 2019	January 2020	March 2020	May 2020	June 2020	November 2022	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	August 2019	October 2019	March 2020	July 2020	August 2020	July 2023		
									Actual	October 3, 2019	October 28, 2019	April 30, 2020					
4A.3.2	Modernization of the lightning detection network (PERUN)	1,34		G	1	DC	No	Post	Planned	December 2019	January 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	November 2022	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	March 2020	August 2020	September 2020	September 2020	October 2020	September 2022		
									Actual	January 23, 2020							
4A.4.1	High Performance Computer	14,90		IT	1	ICB	No	Prior	Planned	April 2020	June 2020	August 2020	November 2020	December 2020	November 2021	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	December 2021	January 2022	November 2022		
									Actual								
4A.4.2	Modernization of ICT Infrastructure	3,05		S&I	1	ICB	No	Post	Planned	November 2019	December 2019	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	September 2020	IMGW-PIB	
									Revised	August 2020	August 2020	September 2020	December 2020	December 2020	September 2021		
									Actual								

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										TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
4A.4.3a	Personal Productivity and Office Equipment - Part 1	2,5		G	1	ICB	No	Post		Planned	November 2019	December 2019	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	September 2020	IMGW-PIB	
										Revised	February 2020	March 2020	June 2020	September 2020	October 2020	July 2021		
										Actual	February 26, 2020	March 31, 2020	June 19, 2020					
4A.4.3b	Personal Productivity and Office Equipment - Part 2	0,5		G	1	ICB	No	Post		Planned	June 2021	July 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	June 2022	IMGW-PIB	
										Revised	July 2020	August 2020	August 2020	November 2020	December 2020	October 2021		
										Actual	July 14, 2020							
<b>4B Operational centers</b>																		
4B.1/1	Modernisation and implementation of IT systems supporting the operational work of the Operational Centers in Krakow and Wroclaw together with supplies of necessary hardware and software.	15,42		G/S&I of IS	1	ICB	No	Prior		Planned	August 2019	September 2019	November 2019	January 2020	February 2020	December 2022	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	
										Revised	November 2019	April 2020	August 2020	September 2020	October 2020	December 2022		
										Actual	November 7, 2019	April 8, 2020						
4B.1/2	Modernisation and implementation of hydrological, control and teletechnical measurement systems at hydrotechnical facilities of RZGW Krakow and RZGW Wroclaw.	33,65		G/S&I of IS	1	ICB	No	Prior		Planned	August 2019	September 2019	November 2019	January 2020	February 2020	December 2022	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	
										Revised	August 2020	August 2020	October 2020	December 2020	January 2021	December 2022		
										Actual								

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										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
4B.1/3	Operational Centers in Krakow and Wroclaw – Telecommunication connections to hydrotechnical facilities	3,66		S & I+NCS	1	ICB	No	Prior		Planned	August 2019	September 2019	November 2019	January 2020	February 2020	December 2022	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	
										Revised	June 2020	July 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	March 2022		
										Actual	June 26, 2020	June 30, 2020						
4B.1/4	Operational Centers in Krakow and Wroclaw – Digital dispatching communication system for hydrotechnical facilities	0,54		S & I + NCS	1	ICB	No	Post		Planned	August 2019	September 2019	November 2019	January 2020	February 2020	December 2022	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	
										Revised	May 2020	May 2020	July 2020	September 2020	October 2020	April 2022		
										Actual	May 18, 2020	May 21, 2020						
<b>COMPONENT 5 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STUDIES</b>																		
5.1	PCU Monitoring and evaluation of project impact Supervision of EMP, RAP and Procurement	27,10		CS	47	IC / CQS/ SSS	No	Prior/ Post		Planned	March 2015	May 2015	July 2015	July 2015	August 2015	December 2023	PGW WP KZGW PCU	
										Revised								
										Actual								

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									TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
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.	20,63	14,77	CS	3	QCBS	No	Prior	Planned	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	June 2022	PGW WP RZGW Kraków RZGW Kraków PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	<p><b>On going</b></p> <p>AECOM Polska Sp. z o.o.</p> <p><b>PGW WP RZGW Kraków (formerly SZMIUW):</b> Date of contract signing: July 19, 2017 Amount of signed contract: 19 786 518,00 PLN</p> <p><b>PGW WP RZGW Kraków (formerly MZMIUW):</b> Date of contract signing: July 20, 2017 Amount of signed contract: 25 968 744,00 PLN</p> <p><b>PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów (formerly PZMIUW):</b> Date of contract signing: July 20, 2017 Amount of signed contract: 15 696 903,30 PLN</p>
									Revised	May 2016	June 2016	November 2016	May 2017	July 2017	July 2023		
									Actual	May 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	November 3, 2016	May 12, 2017	July 19, 2017 July 20, 2017	July 2023		

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									TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
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.	6,38	7,06	CS	2	QCBS	No	Prior	Planned	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	June 2022	<b>PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw PGW WP ZZ RZGW Szczecin</b>  <i>JV of SWECO Consulting sp. z o.o. - Leader of JV, ranklina Roosevelta 22 St., 60-829 Poznań, Poland                      SWECO Nederland B.V. - Partner of JV De Bilt, De Holle Bilt 22                      Sweco Engineering Sp. z o.o. - Sub-consultant of JV, 30 Wielicka street, 30-552 Krakow                      Ekocentrum - Wroclawski Ośrodek Usług Ekologicznych                      Sp. z o.o. - Sub-consultant of JV 35/1 Budziszyska street, 54-434 Wroclaw</i>  <b>PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw (formerly LZMiUW):</b> Date of contract signing: 20.03.2017 Amount of signed contract: 15.721.791,74 PLN  <b>PGW WP ZZ RZGW Szczecin (formerly ZZMiUW):</b> Date of contract signing: 16.03.2017 Amount of signed contract: 13.658.557,14 PLN	
									Revised	August 2015	April 2016	July 2016	January 2017	March 2017	August 2023		
									Actual	August 25, 2015	March 26, 2016	July 15, 2016	January 5, 2017	March 16, 2017 March 20, 2017	August 2023		
5.3(a)	Author's supervision for the Contract 1C.1	0,059	0,068	CS	1	SSS	No	Post	Planned	-	-	-	-	April 2019	July 2021	<b>PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw</b>  <i>DHV Hydroprojekt sp. z o.o. 60 Dzielna St., 01-092 Warsaw</i>  Date of contract signing: 24.04.2019  Amount of signed contract: 284 314.50 PLN	
									Revised								
									Actual	-	-	-	-	April 24, 2019			

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										TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date			Planned	Revised	Actual
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.	42,14	37,25	CS	2	QCBS	No	Prior								<p style="text-align: center;"><b>On going</b></p> <p><i>JV of SWECO Consulting sp. z o.o. - Leader of JV, ranklina Roosevelta 22 St., 60-829 Poznań, Poland</i>  <i>SWECO Nederland B.V. - Partner of JV De Bilt, De Holle Bilt 22</i>  <i>Sweco Engineering Sp. z o.o. - Sub-consultant of JV, 30 Wielicka street, 30-552 Krakow</i>  <i>Ekocentrum - Wrocławski Ośrodek Usług Ekologicznych</i>  <i>Sp. z o.o. - Sub-consultant of JV 35/1 Budziszynska street, 54-434 Wrocław</i></p> <p><b>PGW WP RZGW Wrocław, PGW WP RZGW Szczecin</b></p> <p><b>PGW WP RZGW Wrocław:</b>  <i>Date of contract signing: November 9, 2016</i>  <i>Amount of signed contract: 87 529 752,00 PLN</i>  <i>Changes of the contract amount: Am no 12: PL PLN 98,711,386.80 (signed on (August 28,2019)</i></p> <p><b>PGW WP RZGW Szczecin:</b>  <i>Date of contract signing: November 10, 2016</i>  <i>Amount of signed contract: 56 244 173,10 PLN</i></p>				
									Planned	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	June 2022					
									Revised	October 2015	April 2016	June 2016	October 2016	November 2016	May 2023					
									Actual	October 13, 2015	April 1, 2016	June 3, 2016	October 4, 2016	November 9, 2016 November 10, 2016	May 2023					

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										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB / BD / ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening / Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
5.6	The Master Plan for the Bóbr River catchment area – The concept of implementing the FRMP in the Bóbr River catchment area in terms of the identification of investment priorities in the water region of the Middle Odra River	4,02	1,06	CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior		Planned	July 2015	August 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	August 2017	PGW WP RZGW Wrocław	<p><b>On going</b></p> <p>Joint Venture of firms:                      - Multiconsult Norge AS – Leader                      - Multiconsult Polska Sp. z o. o. – Partner                      - G. Karavokyris &amp; Partners Consulting Engineers S.A. – Partner</p> <p>Signed on: December 7, 2018                      Contract amount: 4,425,275.55 PLN gross</p> <p>Change the date of Contract execution:                      Am 2: January 7, 2021 (signed September 9, 2019)</p>
										Revised	August 2017	December 2017	February 2018	May 2018	December 2018	January 2021		
										Actual	August 4, 2017	December 22, 2017	February 19, 2018	May 15, 2018	December 7, 2018			
5.7.1	A program of non-structural and flood storage measures being an element of flood risk management in the Little Vistula and Upper Vistula water regions (the sub-basin upstream of Kraków), including flood protection for the city of Kraków	4,02	2,87	CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior		Planned	November 2016	December 2016	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017	August 2022	PGW WP KZGW PCU	<p><b>On going</b></p> <p>Joint Venture firm:                      Sweco Consulting sp. z o.o. (JV Leader)                      Ul. Franklina Roosvelta 22, 60-829 Poznań                      DHI Polska Sp. z o.o. (JV Partner)                      Ul. Bagno 2/89, 00-112 Warszawa</p> <p>Signed on: March 25, 2019                      Contract amount: 11,943,828,90 PLN</p>
										Revised	June 2018	July 2018	November 2018	March 2019	April 2019	April 2021		
										Actual	June 29, 2018	July 17, 2018	November 30, 2018	March 11, 2019	April 25, 2019			
5.7.2	Other Documents	8,14		CS	1	QCBS	No	Prior		Planned	November 2016	December 2016	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017	August 2022	PGW WP KZGW PCU	
										Revised	November 2020	December 2020	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021	December 2022		
										Actual								



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										TOR/ REI/ ITQ/ BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ/ RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
5.8	Other Studies	21,34		CS	5		No	Prior		Planned	November 2016	December 2016	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017	August 2022	PGW WP KZGW PCU	
										Revised	November 2020	December 2020	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021	December 2022		
										Actual								
5.8.1	Kąty-Myscowa Update of the technical solutions concept for the construction of a reservoir, including e.g.: results of hydraulic modelling dated 2019, previously identified geological conditions, and their potential update.	1,00		CS	1	QCBS*	No	Post		Planned	August 2020	August 2020	August 2020	August 2020	September 2020	November 2020	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
										Revised								
										Actual								
5.8.2	Kąty-Myscowa Development of surface archaeological survey, including determination of a potential range of archaeological recovery excavations prior to implementation of the investment, along with sapper survey	0,29		CS	1	CQS*	No	Post		Planned	August 2020	August 2020	October 2020	December 2020	January 2021	June 2021	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
										Revised								
										Actual								

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Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)		ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES							PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date	Planned		
5.8.3	Kąty-Myscowa Development of local spatial development plans for the area covering the reservoir's bowl and areas needed for resettlements within the Commune of Nowy Żmigród and the Commune of Krempana, or of a decision on location of the public purpose investment, Study of Spatial Management Conditions And Directions	0,48		CS	1	CQS*	No	Post		Planned	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	December 2020	May 2022	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
										Revised								
										Actual								
5.8.4	Kąty-Myscowa Development of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan with estimated evaluation of land properties and vegetation, and with land replacement documentation	0,96		CS	1	LCS*	No	Post		Planned	January 2021	February 2021	June 2021	July 2021	July 2021	June 2022	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
										Revised								
										Actual								
5.8.5	Kąty-Myscowa Development of a cost and benefits analysis for implementation of the investment	0,36		CS	1	CQS*	No	Post		Planned	April 2022	May 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022	June 2023	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
										Revised								
										Actual								

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Ref. No.	Contract (Description)	Estimated Cost (million Euro)	Value of signed (and amended) contract / total gross costs (million Euro)	Category of expenditure	Number of Contracts	Procurement Method	Prequalification (Yes / No)	Review by Bank (Prior / Post)		ESTIMATED / ACTUAL DATES						PIU is responsible for the implementation of that particular contract.	COMMENTS
										TOR / REI / ITQ / BD Prepare & Submission	IFB/ BD/ ITQ / RFP Issue Date	Bid Opening/ Proposals submission Date	Bids Evaluation Report / Technical & Financial Evaluation Report & Award Recommendation	Contract Signing Date	Contract Completion Date		
5.8.6	Kąty-Myscowa Development of the Environmental Management Plan	0,36		CS	1	CQS*	No	Post	Planned	October 2021	November 2021	January 2022	January 2022	February 2022	February 2023	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
									Revised								
									Actual								
5.8.7	Kąty-Myscowa Development of a construction design and of a detailed design, including bills of quantities and estimates for the reservoir, along with: protection of landslips, design of a fish pass, access roads, design for demolition of 250 buildings, design for relocation of a church, and designs for demolition of technical facilities, including obtainment of administrative decisions	4,81		CS	1	QCBS*	No	Prior	Planned	November 2021	December 2021	April 2022	April 2022	May 2022	June 2023	PGW WP RZGW Rzeszów	
									Revised								
									Actual								
5.9	Communication consultant at PIU OVFP Wroclaw	0,12		CS	1	IC	No	Post	Planned	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	October 2019	December 2019	June 2023	PGW WP RZGW Wroclaw	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>On going</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Contract for the individual Consultant</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Signed on: December 2, 2019</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Contract amount: 472 800,00 PLN</i></p>
									Revised	-							
									Actual	August 7, 2019			October 31, 2019	December 2, 2019			

**Annex 8.1.** Table of Annual Expenditures Plan

PROJECT: Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project

Implementing Agency:

Date:

Planned Expenditures/ Planowane wydatki

For the next two quarters/ Na kolejne dwa kwartały

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

Planned expenditures/ Planowane Wydatki					
<b>TOTAL/ RAZEM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>

/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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## A. Narrative Progress Report

### 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

## Narrative Progress Report

POLAND ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT Summary of Project Status	
<b>Project Cost:</b>  <b>Borrower:</b>  <b>IBRD</b>  <b>CEB:</b>  <b>EC:</b>	<b>Development Objectives:</b>
<b>Effective Date:</b>  <b>Closing date:</b>  <b>Years Under Implementation:</b>	<b>Implementing Agency:</b>  <b>Project Components:</b>
<b>% Disbursed as of (date)</b>  <b>IBRD</b>  <b>CEB:</b>  <b>EC:</b>	<b>Disbursement History (end of period)</b>  <b>Actual</b>  <b>Projected</b>  <b>Attached Updated Disbursement information</b>
<b>Summary of Project Status:</b>  The status of implementation to date is as follows: <input type="checkbox"/> Progress Report by components:	
<b>Component</b>	
Component 1: Flood protection of Middle and Lower Odra	
Component 2: Flood protection of Nysa-Kłodzko Valley	

<b>POLAND</b> <b>ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT</b> Summary of Project Status	
Component 3: Flood protection of Upper Vistula	
Component 4: Institutional strengthening and enhanced forecasting	
Component 5: Project management and studies	
□ <b>Project Administration</b>	
□ <b>Project Cost and Financing</b>	
□ <b>Project Resettlement Costs</b>	
□ <b>Financial Project implementation activities during (period)</b>	
□ <b>Technical Project implementation activities during (period)</b>	
□ <b>Procurement activities during (period)</b>	
□ <b>Proposed procurement plan of activities</b>	
□ <b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	
□ <b>Project Specific Issues/Suggestions/Recommendations</b>	
<b>Project Director:</b>	<b>Project Coordination Unit Director</b>



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

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	Actual In PLN			Plan In PLN		Plan In PLN	Plan In EUR
	Current Quarter	Year-To Date	Cumulative To-Date /ii	Annual Budget Current fiscal year	Progress in % TDT/Annual budget	Life of Project /iv	Life of Project /iii
<b>Opening cash balances (in the budget system)</b>							
IBRD Funds							
CEB Funds							
Subtotal							
<b>Sources of Funds received</b>							
Government Funds							
IBRD Funds (withdrawn from DA into the budget)							
EU Cohesion Fund							
CEB Funds							
<b>Subtotal</b>							
<b>Foreign Exchange Difference</b>							
<b>Less:</b>							

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	Actual In PLN			Plan In PLN		Plan In PLN	Plan In EUR
	Current Quarter	Year-To Date	Cumulative To-Date /ii	Annual Budget Current fiscal year	Progress in % TDT/Annual budget	Life of Project /iv	Life of Project /iii
<b>Project Expenditures/vi</b>							
<b>1. Flood Protection of Lower and Middle Odra River</b>							
1.A Areas in Zachodniopomorskie Province							
1.B Middle and Lower Odra							
1.C Słubice City							
<b>Sub-Total A</b>							
<b>2. Flood Protection of Nysa Klodzka Valley</b>							
2.A Active protection							
2.B Passive protection							
<b>Subtotal 2</b>							
<b>Subtotal 1+2</b>							
<b>3. 3. Flood Protection of Upper Vistula</b>							
3.A Upper Vistula Towns and Cracow							
3.B Protection of Sandomierz and Tamobrzeg							
3.C Raba sub-basin							

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	Actual In PLN			Plan In PLN		Plan In PLN	Plan In EUR
	Current Quarter	Year-To Date	Cumulative To-Date /ii	Annual Budget Current fiscal year	Progress in % TDT/Annual budget	Life of Project /iv	Life of Project /iii
<b>3.D</b> San, Wisłoka and Dunajec sub-basins							
<b>Subtotal 3</b>							
<b>4. Institutional strengthening &amp; Enhanced Forecasting</b>							
<b>4.A</b> Enhanced Forecasting							
<b>4.B</b> Operational Centers							
<b>4.C</b> Institutional strengthening							
<b>Subtotal 4</b>							
<b>5. Project management and studies</b>							
<b>5.A</b> Project Management	-						
<b>5.B</b> Studies							
<b>Subtotal 5</b>							
<b>Total</b>							

	Actual In PLN			Plan In PLN		Plan In PLN	Plan In EUR
	Current Quarter	Year-To Date	Cumulative To-Date /ii	Annual Budget Current fiscal year	Progress in % TDT/Annual budget	Life of Project /iv	Life of Project /iii
Closing cash balances (in the budget system)							
IBRD Funds							
CEB Funds							
<b>Subtotal</b>							

Prepared by:                      Date:

#### NOTES

/ 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 środków kredytu wypłacone 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		-	
<b>Add:</b>			
2 World Bank advances into the DA during the period	-		
3 Interest earned (if credited into DA)		-	
Funds available during the period	-	-	
<b>Less:</b>			
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	-	-	
<b>Payments from the WB Designated Account</b>			
<b>for the project expenditures /v</b>			
Date (and description, if applicable)	EUR	Exchange rate/iv	Amount in PLN
	-		0
7 Total /v	-		0

Prepared by:                      Date:

**NOTES:** Enter the opening balance on the DA as shown on the DA Bank Statement.

/i: Same as the amount shown in line 7 as the EUR total.

/ii: Enter the closing balance on the DA as shown on the DA Bank Statement.

/iii: Real exchange rate should be applied

/iv Amount in EUR should equal the amount shown in line 4. Amount in local currency should be reconciled with the report 1.

/v Payments from Designated Account for the project expenditure is optional note, however it can be used as a tool for reconciliation with actual expenditures.

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

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	Original amount of Loan – Calkowita kwota pozyczki	Current Quarter Bieżący Kwartal	Year-To-Date Narastająco w ciągu roku	Cumulative – To – Date/ Narastająco od początku projektu	Undisbursed amount as at the end of the reporting period – Srodki nie wypłacone na koniec danego okresu
EUR					
	in EUR				
	Loan Allocation as per loan agreement Alokacja kredytu zgodnie z umową pożyczki	Current Quarter Bieżący Kwartal	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					
Category 1					

	Original amount of Loan – Calkowita kwota pozyczki	Current Quarter Bieżący Kwartal	Year-To-Date Narastająco w ciągu roku	Cumulative – To – Date/ Narastająco od początku projektu	Undisbursed amount as at the end of the reporting period – Srodki nie wypłacone na koniec danego okresu
Amount disbursed from loan not yet spent (DA balance) Kwota wypłacone z kredytu a nie wydatkowane dotychczas (saldo Konta Specjalnego)					
Amount disbursed from DA not yet spent Kwota wypłacone z Konta Specjalnego a nie wydatkowane dotychczas					

NOTES

Government of Poland

ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT

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

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By Implementing Agency	Cash required during the next quarter in PLN Wymagana gotowka na następny kwartał w PLN	Cash required during the 2 nd next quarter In PLN Wymagana gotowka 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 exchange 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	2	3	4 = 2+3	5	6	7	8=6/7
Planned expenditures/ Planowane Wydatki							
1. RZGW GL							
2. RZGW WL							
3. RZGW SZ							
TOTAL/ RAZEM	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**  
 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

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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					
RZWG WL					
RZWG					
RZWG					
RZWG					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

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					
Expenditures subject to prior review – part b					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

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

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Name & Address of Contractor Contract Reference/ 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)
			Subtotal by contract					
			Subtotal by contract					
			Subtotal by contract					
				<b>TOTAL</b>			0	

**LOANS MADE BY THE CEB**

**COUNTRY: POLAND**

**LOAN AUTHORISED: EUR**

**PROJECT: IBRD Loan no – Odra Vistula Flood Management Project**

**BY THE BANK:**

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N°	DATE OF PAYMENT	AMOUNT OF THE DISBURSED INSTALMENT	DATE OF TRANSFER TO ...*	SUM TRANSFERRED TO ...* (local currency)	Exchange rate at the date of payment	LOAN UTILISATION (%)	MODIFICATIONS COMMENTS

\* ..... = .....



Section for internal use by the CEB



Section to be filled in by the beneficiary

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

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

**Annex 9.1.** Table showing the project development objectives, including the indicators, baseline values, and current execution

Project Development Objectives	
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	Project implementation timeframe								Frequency	Data Source/ Method	Responsibility for Data Collection Proposed changes
				YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	YR5 2020	YR6 2021	YR7 and 8 2022 and 2023				
Total area in the 1% flood plain benefiting from enhanced protection and operational forecasts	Cumulative Target Values	ha	0 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	60 646	60 646	3 512 591	3 976 228	4 810 150 <sup>2</sup>	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIU, M&E Consultants	
	Execution	ha	0	0	0	4 846	4 846				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIU, M&E Consultants	
Total population benefiting from enhanced protection and operational forecasts	Cumulative Target Values	Number [million]	0 <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0,1	0,1	7,4	8,0	14,7 <sup>4</sup>	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIU, and M&E Consultants	
	Execution	Number [million]	0	0	0	0,0078	0,0078				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIU, and M&E Consultants	

- 1 The calculation method is based on the total area of the counties (powiats) where a flood protection investment has been implemented and also those counties where the completed investment will have an impact on enhanced flood protection. It is proposed to also include in this indicator the scope of the contracts 5.6 and 5.7.1 as well as the new contracts 5.8.1-5.8.7. Due to the category of expenditures planned under the contracts 4B, this indicator does not include the areas covered by the contracts 4B.1/1, 4B.1/2, 4B.1/3, and 4B.1/4. The exclusion of IMGW's contracts does not affect the Cumulative Target Values. IMGW has declared that it will ensure the implementation of these project activities based on its own capacity and scientific personnel as well as based on international cooperation.
- 2 Estimated for horizon to 2023.
- 3 The calculation method is based on the total area of the counties (powiats) where a flood protection investment has been implemented and also those counties where the completed investment will have an impact on enhanced flood protection. It is proposed to also include in this indicator the scope of the contracts 5.6 and 5.7.1 as well as the new contracts 5.8.1-5.8.7.
- 4 Estimated for horizon to 2023.

## Project Development Objectives

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	Project implementation timeframe								Frequency	Data Source/ Method	Responsibility for Data Collection Proposed changes
				YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	YR5 2020	YR6 2021	YR7 and 8 2022 and 2023				
Flood Operation Centers established and functional	Cumulative Target Values	Number	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIU, M&E Consultants	
	Execution	Number	0	0	0	0	0				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, PIU, M&E Consultants	
	Proposed change: -													

## Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Project implementation timeframe								Frequency	Data Source/ Method	Responsibility for Data Collection Proposed changes
				YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	YR5 2020	YR6 2021	YR7 and 8 2022 and 2023				
<i>Component 1A: Length of enhanced protection in the Zachodniopomorskie Province</i>	Cumulative Target Values	km	0	0	0	0	0	2,3	7,9	9,6	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Szczecin, M&E Consultants	
	Execution	km	0	0	0	0	0				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants	
<i>Component 1B: Modernizing and reconstructing the middle and lower Odra river systems to increase flood protection</i>	Cumulative Target Values	Yes/ No <sup>5</sup>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants	
	Execution	Yes/ No	No	No	No	No	No				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants	
<i>Component 1C: Extension and construction of flood embankments to protect Ślubice City</i>	Cumulative Target Values	km	0	0	0	0	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants	
	Execution	km	0	0	0	0	0				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants	

<sup>5</sup> This Component is a package of investments designed to reduce ice jams.

Project Development Objectives														
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												
Indicator Name		Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Project implementation timeframe						Frequency	Data Source/ Method	Responsibility for Data Collection Proposed changes	
					YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	YR5 2020	YR6 2021				YR7 and 8 2022 and 2023
Component 2A: Construction of dry polders in the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley	Cumulative Target Values		Number	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants
	Execution		Number	0	0	0	0	0				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants
Component 2B: Length of enhanced protection in the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley <sup>6</sup>	Cumulative Target Values		km	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants
	Execution		km	0	0	0	0	0				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants
Component 3A: Construction of dry polders to protect Upper Vistula towns and Kraków	Cumulative Target Values		Number	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants
	Execution		Number	0	0	0	0	0				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants
Component 3B: Length of enhanced protection for Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg	Cumulative Target Values		km	0	0	0	9,9	9,9	26,5	57,3	57,3	Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants
	Execution		km	0	0	0	9,87	9,87 <sup>7</sup>				Annual, after major floods	Satellite imagery, surveys	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Wrocław, M&E Consultants

6 Under Subcomponent 2B, it is planned to carry out only works associated with the restoration of the functionality of existing flood protection infrastructure in the following most urbanized areas:: Kłodzko, Bystrzyca Kłodzka, Długopole Zdrój, Międzyzlesie, Duszniki Zdrój, Szczytna, Polanica Zdrój, Stronie Śląskie, and Lądek Zdrój. Therefore, it is proposed to improve the methodology for calculating the value of this indicator by calculating this value as the length of sections where river training works will be carried out in the Nysa-Kłodzka Valley [km].

7 Data relate to the completed Contract 3B.3.

Project Development Objectives														
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												
Indicator Name		Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Ramy czasowe realizacji Projektu							Frequency	Data Source/ Method	Responsibility for Data Collection Proposed changes
					YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	YR5 2020	YR6 2021	YR7 and 8 2022 and 2023			
<i>Component 3D: Length of enhanced protection for the San sub-basin</i>	Cumulative Target Values		km	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,1	27,8	Annual, after major floods	Zdjęcia satelitarne, badania	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Rzeszów, RZGW Kraków, M&E Consultants
	Execution		km	0	0	0	0	0	0			Annual, after major floods	Zdjęcia satelitarne, badania	PCU, IMGW, KZGW, RZGW Kraków, M&E Consultants
<i>Component 4B: Flash flood systems for sub-basins operational</i>	Cumulative Target Values		Number	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	Annual, after major floods	Contracts Contractors	BKP, IMGW, RZGW Wrocław
	Execution		Number	0	0	0	0	0				Annual, after major floods	Contracts Contractors	BKP, IMGW, RZGW Wrocław
<i>Component 5: Development of prioritization plans, including the preparation of documentation related to social and environmental safeguards</i>	Cumulative Target Values		Number	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	Annual	Contracts Contractors	PCU, IMGW, RZGW Kraków
	Execution		Number	0	0	0	0	0				Annual	Contracts Contractors	PCU, IMGW, RZGW Kraków
% of project-supported RBMPs and investments informed by informed by citizen feedback through consultations disaggregated by gender)	Cumulative Target Values		%	0	0	0	10	30	50	75	100	Annual	Surveys	PCU
	Execution		%	0	14,3	22,6	29,8	42,9				Annual	Surveys	PCU



Annex 9.2. Consultations Subprojects Matrix

OVERALL PROJECT	DATE	PLACE	TOPIC/ TYPE of CONSULTATION	No. PEOPLE/ ORG**	KEY POINTS	RESPONSE TO and CHANGES MADE BASED ON FEEDBACK
	<p>Review and Comment: 2015 Feb 21 – March 6</p> <p>Public Consultation: 2015 March 9 and March 11</p>	<p>Public consultation: Seat of RWMB, Szczecin (13A Tama Pomorzańska st)</p> <p>And</p> <p>Lunuski Management of Drainage, Irrigation, and Infrastructure in Zielona Gora, Ptasia Street 2b</p>	<p>Land Acquisition &amp; Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)</p>	19	<p>Announcements, Notice Boards, Websites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PCU (odrapcu.pl)</li> <li>■ Regional Water Management Board (RWMB), Szczecin (rzgw.szczecin.gov.pl)</li> <li>■ Regional Water Management Board, Wroclaw (Wroclaw.rzgw.gov.pl)</li> <li>■ Lower Silesia Management of Drainage, Irrigation, and Infrastructure (LSMDII) (dzmiuw.wroc.pl)</li> <li>■ West Pomeranian Management of Drainage, Irrigation and Infrastructure (WPMDII), Szczecin (zzmiuw.pl)</li> <li>■ World Bank InfoShop</li> <li>■ Local press: Glos Dziennik Pomorza</li> </ul> <p>Hard Copy Available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Regional Water Management Board in Szczecin</li> <li>■ Project Management Office</li> </ul>	<p>Participants were given information on OP 4.12. and principles of preparing LARPF.</p> <p>See LA&amp;RPF Anx. 1</p>

SUBPROJECT 1A.1	DATE	PLACE	TOPIC/ TYPE of CONSULTATION	No. PEOPLE/ ORG**	KEY POINTS	RESPONSE TO and CHANGES MADE BASED ON FEEDBACK
1A.1: Chlewice- Porzece Odra at Mysla River and Marwicki polder stage 1 & 2	2015 April 1	Boleszkowice		Community Administrator	Implementation of Task 1A.1 Organizing public consultations During the meeting, all matters regarding compensation rules for the Expropriated properties and Task implementation were discussed. Individual consultations with persons subject to expropriation are also conducted. Individual consultations have been completed on 15 May 2015.	Participants were given information on OP 4.12. and principles of preparing LARPF.  See LA&RPF Anx. 1
	2015 Apr 22	Boleszkowice	LA&RAP			
	2015 April - May 15	Impact area	LA&RAP	individual consultations with persons subject to expropriation	all residents provided with the requirements resulting from the OP 4.12 policy, persons responsible for the Project implementation, elaboration and implementation of the RAP, planned sequence of PIU activities and compensation rules within the RAP.	Comments submitted did not result in making changes to the RAP See Anx 1 for report on public discussion.
	2016 Aug 10	Namyslin	LA&RAP		Announcements, Notice Boards and Websites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PIU website</li> <li>■ PCU</li> <li>■ Local Press: „Gazeta Wyborcza – szczeciński supplement”</li> <li>■ ZZMiUW in Szczecin</li> <li>■ local branches of ZZMiUW in Gryfino and Myślibórz</li> <li>■ Marshal Office of Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship</li> <li>■ Boleszkowice Commune Office</li> <li>■ Widuchowa Commune Office</li> <li>■ Gryfino Town and Commune Office</li> <li>■ area of planned civil works</li> </ul>	

SUBPROJECT 1A.1	DATE	PLACE	TOPIC/ TYPE of CONSULTATION	No. PEOPLE/ ORG**	KEY POINTS	RESPONSE TO and CHANGES MADE BASED ON FEEDBACK
1A.1: Chlewice- Porzecze Odra at Mysla River and Marwicki polder stage 1 & 2 cd.					Individual Invitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Marshal of Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship,</li> <li>■ Zachodniopomorskie Voivode,</li> <li>■ Starost of Myślibórz Powiat (County),</li> <li>■ Starost of Gryfino Powiat (County),</li> <li>■ Head of Widuchowa Commune,</li> <li>■ Mayor of Gryfino Town and Commune,</li> <li>■ Director of RZGW in Szczecin,</li> <li>■ County Starost Office in Myślibórz,</li> <li>■ Director of Property Management Department of Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship Office,</li> <li>■ Zachodniopomorski Inspector for Construction Supervision,</li> <li>■ Director of the Agricultural Real Property Agency Branch Office in Szczecin,</li> <li>■ Chief Forester of the Dębno Forest District</li> <li>■ people whose properties were subject to expropriation.</li> </ul>	
	2016 Aug 11	Gryfino	LA&RAP			

SUBPROJECT 1A.2	DATE	PLACE	TOPIC/ TYPE of CONSULTATION	No. PEOPLE/ ORG**	KEY POINTS	RESPONSE TO and CHANGES MADE BASED ON FEEDBACK
1A.2: Ognica, Radziszewo and Daleszewo villages on Odra						



Odra Vistula  
Flood Management  
Project