



LAND ACQUISITION AND
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

FINAL REPORT
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
MEASURES SPECIFIED
IN THE LA&RAP

WORKS CONTRACT 1C.1/1C.2

*Flood Protection of Słubice city –
construction of flood embankments
and reconstruction of Czarny Kanał
and Racza Struga*

ODRA-VISTULA
FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT



LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN -----

FOR CONTRACT 1C.2



FINAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES SET OUT IN THE LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN IS DEVELOPED FOR THE CONTRACT IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE WATER HOLDING POLISH WATERS - REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN WROCŁAW

SUBCOMPONENT 1C: FLOOD PROTECTION OF SŁUBICE CITY

CONTRACT 1C.1/1C.2: Flood protection of Słubice city – construction of flood embankments and reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga

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ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

1C.2	Identifier of Contract 1C.1/1C.2: Flood protection of Słubice city – construction of flood embankments and reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga
World Bank (WB)	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
PCU	Odra Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit
CEB	Council of Europe Development Bank (PL: Bank Rozwoju Rady Europy (BRRE))
Investment/Project	Construction of flood embankments and reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga
PIO	Project Implementation Office – a separate organizational unit within the PIU responsible for the implementation of the Project
PIU/ Employer/Investor	Project Implementation Unit State Water Holding Polish Waters Regional Water Management Authority in Wrocław 34 Norwida Street 50-950 Wrocław Formerly, i.e. until December 31, 2017: The Lubuskie Board of Amelioration and Hydraulic Structures in Zielona Góra 2B Ptasia Street 65-001 Zielona Góra
Engineer – Consultant	Sweco Polska Sp. z o.o. 22 Franklina Roosevelta Street 60-829 Poznań
CC	The Act of 23 April 1964 - Civil Code
Contract/ Task/ Investment	Contract 1C.2 (formerly 1C.1) [<i>a detailed description of the change in the designation number of the Contract is described in Section 2 Introduction</i>]
Structure	The functionally separated material scope, which is part of Task 1C.2 (formerly 1C.1) [<i>a detailed description of the change in the designation number of the Contract is described in Section 2 Introduction</i>]
OP 4.12	Designation of the document – Operational Policy 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement, containing the principles for carrying out involuntary resettlement, required for financing the Task from a World Bank loan.
PAP	<i>Project Affected Person(s)</i>

LA&RAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
Project/OVFMP	Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project
PGW WP	State Water Holding Polish Waters
CL	Act of July 24, 1994 - Construction Law
IPIP	The investment project implementation permit decision, issued pursuant to the Act of 8 July 2010 on special principles for preparing for the implementation of investments in the field of flood protection structures
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
SPECIAL-PURPOSE FLOOD ACT	Act of 8 July 2010 on special principles for preparing for the implementation of investments in the field of flood protection structures
TO	Permanent restrictions on the use of the property [PL: Trwałe Ograniczenia - TO]
RPM Law	Act of 21 August 1997 on Real Property Management
Contractor	Budimex S.A. 9 Siedmiogrodzka Street 01-204 Warsaw

1. SUMMARY

Subject of the Task:	<p>There was a change in the designation number of the subject Task from 1C.1 to 1C.2. This was dictated by the termination of the Contract 1C.1 with the Works Contractor due to the bankruptcy declared by it. The subsequent Contractor selected in a bidding procedure continued the works under Contract 1C.2.</p> <p>The Task 1C.1/1C.2 included reconstruction of the existing Odra River flood embankment, construction of a new ring embankment, and river regulation works of the Racza Struga and Czarny Kanał canals.</p>
Investment implementation completion date (completion of works):	December 7, 2022
Date of obtaining "NO" for the LA&RAP:	April 6, 2017
Number and category of PAP:	39 PAPs – owners/co-owners of expropriated land (including joint marital ownership)
Total compensation paid to PAPs:	<p>PLN 8 712 677.00 – monetary compensation in the amount of the replacement value of assets lost by PAPs.</p> <p>PLN 336 997.00 – payment of compensation for temporary occupation of properties.</p>
Number of plots subject to permanent acquisition	68 – properties taken over under the Investment.
Number of plots subject to temporary acquisition/restriction	103 – properties temporarily occupied under the Investment.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	11 grievances, 7 related to a dispute over compensation and 4 related to construction works.
Number of investment properties:	<p>36 properties expropriated were public property (34 - the State Treasury, 2 - the Słubice Municipality).</p> <p>32 expropriated properties were private properties.</p>
Key issues:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – expropriation of real properties and determining the amount of indemnification and compensation at the same time, – handling complaints submitted by PAPs
Key achievements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – payment of compensation to persons affected by the investment, – amicable resolution of complaints submitted by PAPs,
Meeting the objectives of OP 4.12:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the investment implementation did not force the necessity to carry out physical displacement (resettlement); – in each of the cases, PAP received the due compensation; – no particularly vulnerable persons and groups have been identified;

-
- 100% of the objectives of the OP 4.12 Policy have been achieved. A series of activities were carried out both before the commencement of the investment (including public consultations) and during its implementation. A significant part of the local community has noticed an improvement in living conditions since the completion of the Investment (*detailed description in Section 3.8 Investment evaluation by PAPs, and Section 6 Summary*)
-

Unresolved issues and negative effects of the Task:

None

1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been developed in accordance with the requirements set out in the Project Operations Manual and the *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework*¹ to document the land acquisition process, and to assess whether it has met the requirements and guidelines contained in the World Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.12.

In accordance with the objectives adopted in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan, an ex-post evaluation was carried out after the completion of the works under the Task, which confirmed that its objectives were met and properly documented.

It is affirmed that all the measures described in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LA&RAP) have been implemented, and that each entity affected by the project (families, individual persons, public entities) has received compensation (redress), and their standard of living has improved or at least been restored.

On June 12, 2017, the Investor signed an agreement for the implementation of construction works under Contract 1C.1 "Flood protection of Słubice city – construction of flood embankments and reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga" with the Contractor (ENERGOPOL-SZCZECIN S.A).

Considering the announcement of the company's bankruptcy by the Contractor on March 9, 2020, and the resulting suspension of the works, the Investor was forced to terminate the concluded contract. In connection with the initiation of a new bidding procedure, the selection of a new Contractor, i.e. Budimex S.A., the identification number of the Contract changed from 1C.1 to 1C.2.

This Report presents a record of the implementation of measures planned in the LA&RAP for Contract 1C.2 (formerly 1C.1) "Flood protection of Słubice city – construction of flood embankments and reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga".

This task included the construction of flood embankments and the reconstruction of canals: Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga.

Key dates of Contract 1C.1 implementation:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Date of signing the 1C.1 contract agreement: | June 12, 2017; |
| 2. Date of handing over the 1C.1 construction site: | September 20, 2017; |
| 3. Date of commencement of works: | November 10, 2017; |
| 4. Date of termination of the Contract: | August 28, 2019; |

Key dates of Contract 1C.2 implementation:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Date of signing the 1C.2 contract agreement: | July 21, 2020; |
| 2. Date of handing over the 1C.2 construction site: | September 9, 2020; |
| 3. Date of commencement of works: | September 29, 2020; |
| 4. Works completion date: | December 7, 2022; |
| 5. Quality Guarantee and Warranty Period end date: | December 8, 2023; |

The termination of the agreement with the Contractor performing works under Contract 1C.2 did not result in the necessity for changes in the acquisition of land, both permanent and temporary. The plots

¹ <https://odrapcu.pl/en/project-ovfmp/documents-ovfmp/>

of land taken over as part of expropriations remained unchanged, and they did not require additional measures in this regard.

Within the scope of the Investment, in the part consisting in the construction of embankments, the existing embankment along the Odra River was strengthened and extended over the length of 6.70 km and 185 m of the existing side embankment. In addition, a new ring embankment was built on the northern side of the city of Słubice, with a length of 5.896 km (the map of the Task location is included in Appendix 2).

In the part concerning the reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga, the investment was aimed at dewatering the areas adjacent to the ring embankment and discharging the surface waters. To execute the plan, the Racza Struga bed was reconstructed over a length of 2.00 km and the Black Canal bed over a length of 4.065 km (the map of the location of the Task is included in Appendix 3).

The material scope of the Investment has not changed in relation to its characteristics specified in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan. Also, the scope of impacts did not change in relation to the scope assumed in the LA&RAP, i.e. the impacts concerned the same entities to the same extent. In accordance with the original concept of the Contract, the Investment was to be implemented on 208 plots. 68 real properties were subject to permanent acquisition, of which 32 were private property. The remaining 140 real properties were subject to temporary occupation only. In accordance with the guidelines contained in the *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework Document*, an analysis of temporary occupation of real properties was carried out. As a result of the analysis, the Contractor partially limited the number of temporarily occupied plots. The key element that allowed to reduce the number of temporarily occupied plots was a change in the method of reconstructing the slopes of the canals. The Contractor carried out the works in a manner allowing for reconstruction of both slopes from one side of the canal. Due to this, there was no need to occupy plots on the opposite side of the canal, which allowed to avoid additional restrictions for the owners of these lands. Thus, the Contractor temporarily occupied 103 properties, of which 51 were subject to the payment of compensation to PAP (measures related to the occupation of real properties are described in section 3.7 "*Redress and compensations*"). Implementation of a Task of a linear character required the purchase of real properties, but did not result in the physical or economic resettlement of households. All impacts were minor. In no case were major impacts found in the scope of, i.a., loss of sources of income, jobs, or moderate impacts in the scope of access to infrastructure, loss of access to natural values/access to parks, reserves, access to educational institutions, cultural institutions, etc. In principle, the local community was very receptive about the project, as the extension of the embankments secured their lives and property against possible floods in the future.

During the Investment implementation, 11 grievances were received (7 regarding the appeal against the determined amount of compensation, 4 regarding the Contractor traversing the boundaries of temporarily occupied real properties). All of them were subject to analysis, and in each case PAP obtained information about the measures taken and compensation for any damage suffered (the measures carried out are described in section 4.2 "*Summary of complaints*").

Information on the implementation of the Investment and the development of the LA&RAP was published on the following websites:

- www.gazetalubuska.pl;
- www.odrapcu.pl;
- www.melioracja.lubuskie.pl (currently inactive due to the liquidation of the entity);

- www.powiatlubicki.pl.
- <https://wroclaw.wody.gov.pl>

The paper version of the LA&RAP was also available at the registered offices of:

- The Lubuskie Board of Amelioration and Hydraulic Structures in Zielona Góra;
- District Starosty in Słubice.

2. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PROJECT

3.1. Project goal overview

The main goal of the OVFMP is protection of people living in floodplains, in the selected areas of river basins of two largest rivers in Poland - the Vistula and the Odra - against serious floods. This Task was carried out as part of one of the sub-components of the Project, aimed at flood protection of the city of Słubice, i.e. the area most at risk of flooding.

3.2. Preparing and adopting the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan for implementation

For the subject Task, the Investor prepared the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LA&RAP), which obtained the preliminary approval of the World Bank on 21 December 2016.

The procedure of making the document public was initiated, during which the paper and electronic version of the LA&RAP was made available to people affected by the Investment to enable them to get acquainted with it. This document was subject to public consultations, which are described in more detail in section 3.6. "*Public consultations*". After the conclusion of the period of publicity, a public debate on the draft LA&RAP was organized in Słubice (on February 20, 2017), during which the public could submit verbal and written comments on the document. As part of the public consultations, no motions or comments were submitted, and thus the LA&RAP was not supplemented. The final LA&RAP document, after obtaining the "No Objection" of the World Bank on April 6, 2017, was posted on the websites of the PIO and the Odra Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit. The provisions of the LA&RAP were implemented both before the commencement and throughout the entire period of construction works.

3.3. Legal changes to the Investor's status

On January 1, 2018 the Act on Water Law of July 20, 2017 – that modified the previous structure of units and water management rules – was enacted. The new regulations were passed mainly to fully implement the Water Framework Directive into the Polish legal order. In place of the previous governmental administration structure - the National Water Management Authority and subordinated regional water management authorities remaining local units, as well as Provincial Boards of Amelioration and Hydraulic Structures placed within the structure of local authorities, the State Water Holding Polish Waters was established, whose task is to manage all broadly understood issues related to water management in Poland, including investments. The Polish Waters are a state legal person according to Art. 9 (14) of the Act of August 27, 2009 on Public Finance. The Polish Waters comprise the following organizational units: National Water Management Authority with its seat in Warsaw, regional water management authorities, catchments boards, and water inspectorates. A detailed catalogue of liabilities and rights, including a breakdown of competences between particular units, has been determined under Article 240 of the Water Law Act.

In Article 536 of the Water Law Act of July 20, 2017, the legislator regulated issues related to the transfer of rights and obligations under contracts (including contracts financed or co-financed from funds from foreign sources) and decisions regarding investment projects in public waters owned by the State Treasury and basic land drainage facilities - that had previously been implemented by

regional water management authorities, provinces, province marshals, or relevant provincial organizational units – to the Polish Waters. It shall be pointed out that all the receivables, liabilities, rights, and obligations of the former National Water Management Authority and regional water management authorities became receivables, liabilities, rights, and obligations of the Polish Waters. Therefore, there was a statutory general succession from the former regional authorities to the Polish Waters. The task described in this Report was implemented by the Marshal, on behalf of whom the Lubuskie Board of Amelioration and Hydraulic Structures acted, until December 31, 2017. From January 1, 2018, it was carried out by the State Water Holding Polish Waters, which, as indicated above, has legal personality and exercises ownership rights on behalf of and for the State Treasury. The Regional Water Management Authority in Wrocław is an internal organizational unit of the Polish Waters who acted on behalf of and for PGW WP as the Project Implementation Unit in the execution of this Task. The legal changes described above have not affected the provisions referring to the purchase of properties, determination of the form and amount of compensation, or payment of compensations. The acquisition of real properties was carried out pursuant to the provisions of the Special Flood Act and the Real Property Management Act. In the implementation of this Task, the Project Implementation Unit applied all the rules resulting from the OP 4.12 operational policy of the World Bank, as well as the procedures set out in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework Document and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan.

3.4. Information on the administrative activities of the Investor and the civil and legal actions of the Contractor, the decisions obtained and the state of their implementation

For the subject Task, the Investor obtained the following decisions in the field of environmental protection and water management:

1. On October 28, 2011, the decision on environmental conditions (ref. no. WOŚ-II.4233.12.2011.AN) for the Investment entitled "Flood protection of Słubice city".
2. On April 16, 2015, the decision on environmental conditions (ref. no. WI.6220.1.2015.AK) for the project entitled "Reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga" as part of the investment entitled "Flood protection of Słubice city".
3. On November 10, 2017, the decision on the permit required under the Water Law Act (ref. no. DR-IV.7322.32.2017) for the task entitled "Flood protection of Słubice city".
4. On October 30, 2015, the decision on the permit required under the Water Law Act (ref. no. OŚ.6341.43.2015) for the project entitled "Reconstruction of Czarny Kanał" under the investment entitled "Flood protection of Słubice city".
5. On November 17, 2015, the decision on the permit required under the Water Law Act (ref. no. OŚ.6341.58.2015) for the project entitled "Reconstruction of Racza Struga" under the investment entitled "Flood protection of Słubice city".

For the subject Task, the Investor obtained the following decisions on issues related to approvals for the implementation of works and real property matters:

1. On January 17, 2014, the decision on the permit for the implementation of the investment in the field of flood protection structures No. 150/13 (IPIP) (reference number IB-II.7840.150.2013.JMud) issued by the Lubuskie Voivode for the project entitled "Flood protection of Słubice city, Słubice commune - extension of the existing embankment of the Odra River from km 26 +000 to km 32 +700, extension of a 185 m long side embankment and construction of a new 5.90 km long ring embankment". In this decision, it was indicated that the Lubuskie Voivodeship became the owner of the properties subject to occupation. This occurred due to the fact that when this decision was issued, the State Water Holding Polish Waters did not yet exist, and the competences of the State Treasury in the field of public water management were entrusted to local voivodship governments. When issuing this decision, the Lubuskie Voivode decided that since the investor was the Lubuskie Voivodeship, in accordance with the then applicable provisions of the Water Law and in accordance with the Special Flood Act, the properties should become the property of the investor.
2. On December 30, 2016, amendment No. 16/16 to the decision on the implementation permit for the investment in the field of flood protection structures No. 150/13 for the project entitled "Flood protection of Słubice city, Słubice commune - extension of the existing embankment of the Odra River from km 26 +000 to km 32 +700, extension of a 185 m long side embankment and construction of a new 5.90 km long ring embankment".
3. On February 8, 2016, the decision on the building permit No. 285/2015 (reference number IB-II.7840.285.2015.JMud) issued by the Lubuskie Voivode for the project entitled "Reconstruction of Racza Struga consisting in strengthening the watercourse bed from km 27+158 to km 29+158 and its tributaries over the length of up to 5 m into the bed in the following localities: Słubice, Drzecin, Nowy Lubusz".
4. On February 3, 2016, the decision on the building permit No. 257/15 (reference number IB-II.7840.257.2015.JMud) issued by the Lubuskie Voivode for the project entitled "Reconstruction of Racza Struga consisting in strengthening the watercourse bed from km 27+158 to km 29+158 and its tributaries over the length of up to 5 m into the bed in the following localities: Słubice and Nowy Lubusz".

3.5. Procedures adopted for acquiring real properties

Compensations for permanent occupations were paid in most cases before the LA&RAP was developed. Prior to the approval of the LA&RAP, activities were verified in terms of their compliance with the World Bank's policies at the stage of preparing the LA&RAP and obtaining the No Objection clause for LA&RAP. In the remaining cases, compensations were paid after the LA&RAP was developed, due to ongoing appeal procedures. Nevertheless, in all cases, all procedures adopted and described in the LA&RAP related to the acquisition of real properties and payment of compensation to PAP were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the document. The funds for the payment of compensation before the No Objection for the LA&RAP were obtained from the Cohesion Fund as co-financing from the State Budget, , whereas after the approval for the LA&RAP, the funds were obtained from a loan from the World Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank and the State Budget.

During the implementation of the LA&RAP, the Investor monitored any potential change in the factual and legal circumstances in relation to those identified in the LA&RAP, such as the possible division and sale of plots subject to temporary acquisition by PAPs. None of the above circumstances induced the obligation to develop an update of the baseline Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan.

To acquire a land, the Investor each time conducted negotiations regarding the amount of compensation for expropriation with property owners. PAPs were informed about their rights during the negotiations.

Real properties owned by the State Treasury under the subject Investment were expropriated for the benefit of the Lubuskie Voivodeship (this issue was discussed in more detail in section 3.7.), which involved the requirement to pay compensation to entities holding the property of the State Treasury, i.e. the State Forests or the Agricultural Property Agency (currently the National Support Centre for Agriculture). Currently, efforts are being made to ensure that all expropriated properties are transferred to the State Treasury, as determined by the competent public entity obliged to manage flood protection infrastructure. After the reform of the water law, these tasks are carried out by the State Water Holding Polish Waters, which manages this property on behalf of the State Treasury. This matter is settled only between public entities, and is pending at the Ministry of Infrastructure.

During the implementation of the works, all regulations resulting from Polish law, the OP 4.12 policy of the World Bank, and the LA&RAP itself were observed. This concerned both the acquisition of properties necessary for the implementation of the Contract and the manner of carrying out the works. The guiding principle of the conducted activities was to achieve effective improvement (or at least restoration) of living conditions of PAPs, as well as ensuring long-term, sustainable use of environmental resources in this area.

All the principles applied in the process of land acquisition and resettlement were in accordance with the intents set out in the OVFMP program document, the so-called *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework* (LA&RPF). This document is available at:

<https://odrapcu.pl/en/dokumenty/resettlement-policy-framework/>.

In connection with the implementation of the Contract, it was necessary for the Contractor to temporarily occupy additional properties to the extent deemed necessary by the Contractor (occupation for the construction site facilities and storage of soil masses and other construction materials). Thus, the Contractor, through its own efforts, acquired 4 properties with a total area of 5.92 ha for temporary occupation. Each time, the scope of temporary occupations was minimized, and their location was selected so that it was not burdensome for the local community (the inconvenience associated with the delivery of materials and transport of equipment was minimized). All temporary occupations of the Contractor were carried out by way of a voluntary agreement between the property Owner and the Contractor (the owner could refuse to make the property available at any time during the contract). Temporary occupation was possible only with the written consent of the property owner and on the terms set out in the LA&RAP. The Agreements were made available to the Contract Engineer and the Investor for inspection. After completing the works, the Contractor restored the properties to the state from before the Investment or to the state agreed upon by the parties in the statement granting consent for temporary occupation, and returned them to the legitimate Owners. PAP expressed its acceptance of the state of the returned plot in the property handover report. The Contractor has also settled issues related to the payment of dues for occupation. The entire process was monitored by the Engineer and the Employer.

Table 1. List of properties acquired by the Contractor, subject to temporary occupation.

Temporary occupation of property						
No. of the plot	Owner of the plot	Surface area of the occupation [ha]	Agreement (Y/N)	Dates of temporary occupation		Completion and clean-up (Y/N)
				Date of commencement	Date of completion	
180/2 Nowy Lubusz	Natural person	2.5	Y	September 22, 2020	November 22, 2022	Y
76/29 Precinct No. 3 Słubice	Natural person	0.5	Y	November 30, 2020	October 31, 2021	Y
195 Precinct No. 5 Drzecin	Natural person	1.5	Y	December 14, 2020	December 31, 2021	Y
135/1 Precinct No. 1 Słubice	Natural person	1.42	Y	October 1, 2020	October 1, 2022	Y

3.6. Public consultations

The process of informing the public about the Project was carried out throughout the entire period of preparation for the implementation of the Contract, beginning from the moment of applying for a decision on environmental conditions. This was done by means of announcements published on the websites of bodies conducting proceedings (Regional Director for Environmental Protection in Gorzów Wielkopolski, Regional Water Management Authority in Wrocław, Lubuskie Voivode and City Hall in Słubice) and in a customary manner, i.e. on publicly available notice boards in locations where the Contract was implemented. The local community was informed both about the submission of appropriate applications by the PIU and about the issuance of individual decisions listed in Section 3.4. Every effort has been made to provide the Parties with the opportunity to comment on any matters related to the planned Contract. After the above-mentioned decisions were issued, the Parties were also informed by the issuing authorities about the possibilities of lodging appeals against them. No appeals were filed. PAP owning properties in the area of the Contract implementation were notified by letter about the procedure related to the takeover of the properties for the purposes of Investment implementation.

In addition, public consultations in connection with the development of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan were conducted. The purpose of these consultations was to enable natural persons, institutions and all the interested parties to become familiar with the content of this document and to provide the possibility to submit any comments, questions and conclusions to its content.

In accordance with the operational policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank, the publication of the Draft LA&RAP document commenced on January 26, 2017. Information on the possibility of getting acquainted with the content of the document and submitting motions and comments, together with

contact details of the contact person (e-mail address, address of the location where the paper version of the document could be read, office hours, telephone number) was published in the local press. The announcement was published on January 26, 2017 in the local supplement to "Gazeta Wyborcza", it was also announced by notices posted on the boards at the Investor's registered office, at the District Starosty in Słubice, as well as on the websites of these institutions.

The published Announcement also included information about the consultation meeting planned as part of the public consultations of the LA&RAP project (together with the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting). Individual invitations were sent to the Marshal of the Lubuskie Voivodeship, the Governor of the Lubuskie Voivodeship, the Staroste of the Słubice District, the Mayor of Słubice, the Słubice District Board, the Chairman of the Słubice District Council, to Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Ziemi Słubickiej [Association of Słubice Land Enthusiasts], and the administrator of Drzecin village.

After expiry of the 21 calendar days period of the draft LA&RAP publicity, an open meeting was held for all interested parties. The meeting was organized on February 20, 2017 at the District Starosty in Słubice. A total of 18 people participated in the meeting. During the meeting, the local community had the opportunity to ask questions and raise any comments or doubts regarding the document subject to public consultation. During this debate, the participants asked a number of questions to which the Investor and the Consultant answered directly during the meeting. Regarding RAP, the participants asked, among others, for the following:

- *clarification of the task to be performed by the ring embankment;*
 - In response, the Consultant's representative explained that the task of the ring embankment was to protect the areas of the city of Słubice in the event of a breach of the Odra River flood embankments below the city.
- *clarification on whether the value of properties after the construction of the ring embankment would decrease, whether it would be possible to insure the properties and possibly obtain compensation;*
 - In response, the Consultant's representative informed that the designed ring embankment does not affect the safety of the areas located north of it. The task of the ring embankment is to protect the lands of the city of Słubice, so it will not affect the value of properties located north of it. It was also indicated that due to the construction of the ring embankment, the areas north of it will not change their status and will not become floodplains.
- *clarification on whether additional service roads would be constructed to prevent damaging the existing roads by the Contractor, and information on who is responsible for the potential road damage;*
 - The Consultant's Representative informed that the manner of using the roads by the Contractor was clearly specified in the Bidding Documents.
The EMP document contains a provision stipulating that the Contractor must prepare photographic documentation of the site of works, especially of the roads and buildings located near the material transport routes. In addition, before the commencement of works, the Contractor must carry out a site visit with the Road Manager and prepare a road condition report. On this basis, the Contractor will restore the technical condition of the roads.
The bidding documents contain a provision that the Contractor is responsible for any damage to the infrastructure caused by it or its Subcontractors during the works. If such circumstances occur, the Contractor is obliged to immediately repair the damage at its own expense and perform other works instructed by the Engineer.
- *specification of the nature of the published LA&RAP document and the given presentation.*

- In response, the Consultant's representative informed that this was an instruction on how to acquire real properties in accordance with the provisions of the law, and explaining what are the rights of the Project Affected Persons.

During the consultations, no comments or motions requiring amending the provisions of the draft LA&RAP were received.

A report from the meeting was developed and sent to the World Bank. Also the final LA&RAP document was prepared, which obtained the "No Objection" clause of the World Bank. PAPs could contact the Investor and the Consultant constantly throughout the Contract implementation period (for details, see Chapter 4). Depending on the reported needs, meetings with representatives of the local community were organized. None of the reported issues remained unaddressed by the Investor and the Consultant.

3.7 Redress and compensations

The process of acquiring real properties, with particular emphasis on the payment of compensations, was monitored from the moment of issuing the IPIP decision until the completion of the works and the return of the properties to their owners.

The main source of information regarding the development and use of the occupied properties was the analysis of geographic information system (GIS) data, excerpts from the land register, and verification conducted directly at the location of the Task implementation. The status of ownership of the occupied properties was determined on the basis of the land register and the land and mortgage register. The presence of infrastructure was determined on the basis of the analysis of GIS data, excerpts from the land register, design documentation (including building permit designs) and verification carried out at the location of the Task implementation.

In the field of social impact, the basic source of information was data obtained on the basis of available registers (e.g. business register, National Court Register), as well as data obtained on the basis of visits to the location of the Task implementation. In addition, statistical data of the Central Statistical Office were also used. The information collected allowed for social profiling, i.e. categorizing PAP into a particular group of entitled persons due to the expropriation of real property.

In order to verify this information, local community leaders who stay in direct contact with PAP were consulted. Existing data and reports have been analyzed to ensure that all relevant information has been included. The collected materials confirmed that it was not necessary to conduct a detailed socio-economic study using individual questionnaires intended for particular persons. The preliminary study revealed that due to the nature and location of the planned Task, as well as due to the planned scope of real property occupations, there would be no major impacts. The Consultant's representative was continuously present in the Task execution area throughout the entire period of the LA&RAP implementation, and they did not find the presence of persons classified as belonging to vulnerable groups due to ethnicity or disability.

The task was carried out partly in rural areas, and partly in urban areas. In rural areas, most of the land expropriated under the Task was used for agriculture (including as pastures). Therefore, for some residents who run farms, the loss of 10% (and more) of the farm's production area could result in a certain reduction of income obtained from agricultural crops. However, no significant impact of the

Investment on the economic profitability of farms was found due to the fact that either the expropriated plots constituted only a minor part of the entire farm of a PAP, or were not the sole source of income for their owners.

In the area of the Investment implementation, no presence of residential buildings or other buildings within the meaning of the Building Law Act of July 7, 1994 was found. However, there were elements of infrastructure, such as sections of roads (entrances, exits) and power networks.

The expropriation covered wastelands, agricultural land, pastures and parts of real properties constituting other grassland (used for recreational purposes).

The analysis showed that the expropriated real properties, owned by natural persons or commercial law companies, were used as follows:

- 22 properties were classified as arable land, with additional ditches or meadows on some plots. The total area of occupation of this type of properties was 18.21 ha,
- 7 properties were classified as meadows, pastures or wastelands. The total area of occupation of this type of properties was 2.14 ha,
- 1 property was wooded land. The total area of occupation of this type of property was 0.22 ha,
- 2 properties were classified as other undeveloped land. The total area of occupation of this type of properties was 0.01 ha.

In the Task area, no cultural assets and monuments, water intakes or other elements of technical and social infrastructure that might require additional compensation were found.

Within the scope of acquisition of real properties for Investment purposes, the phenomenon of physical or economic resettlement did not occur. Therefore, it was assumed that monetary compensation would be a sufficient form of compensation.

Appendix 1 to this report presents the list of plots expropriated under the Investment, owners of the plots (personal data were anonymized), and the amount of compensation paid to PAPs. The source of financing for the costs indicated in the Appendix were funds from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank and the State Budget.

During the implementation of the project related to the reconstruction of the canals, the Contractor took effective measures to minimize the impact of the works on private plots. Initially, 140 plots were planned to be temporarily occupied, but due to the application of an innovative approach to the implementation of works, this limit was successfully reduced to 103 plots, of which 51 were private property. The key element that contributed to such a significant reduction was the change in the method of reconstructing the slopes of the canals. The Contractor carried out the works in a manner enabling the reconstruction of both slopes from one side of the canal. Thanks to this procedure, it was not necessary to occupy plots located on the opposite side of the canal, which in turn allowed to avoid additional restrictions for the owners of these lands. The PAPs to whom compensation for the temporary occupation of properties was paid, are listed in Appendix 2.

The source of financing for the costs of implementing LA&RAP indicated in Table 2 were funds from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank and the State Budget. The funds for the payment of compensation before the No Objection for the LA&RAP were obtained from the Cohesion Fund as co-financing from the State Budget. Compensation was paid by the Investor by bank transfer to the account indicated by PAP or by post to the address of PAP's residence.

Table 2. Summary of LA&RAP implementation costs

Item	Area (ha)	Amount
Compensation for permanent occupations, including plantings and infrastructure elements	49.616 ha	PLN 8 712 677.00
Compensation for temporary occupation	12 3556 ha <u>9 396 ha (area of occupation for which compensation was paid)</u>	PLN 336 997.00
Compensation packages	N/A	-
Court costs	N/A	-
Other costs of implementing the LA&RAP	N/A	-
IN TOTAL		PLN 9 049 674.00

Part of the compensation was paid by the Investor on the basis of agreements with PAPs drawn up on the basis of appraisal reports made by a property appraiser. In the remaining cases, in accordance with the adopted procedures, the amount of compensation was determined by the Lubuskie Voivode in administrative decisions. This measure was implemented in situations where reaching an agreement with PAP at the first stage was impossible.

In seven cases, indicated in Table 3, PAPs questioned the amount of compensation ruled by the Lubuskie Voivode. The owners of the property exercised their rights and appealed to the authority of the second instance, which was the Minister of Investment and Economic Development at the time. After examining the appeals, the authority of the second instance annulled the contested decisions in their entirety and referred the cases for reconsideration to the first-instance authority, i.e. the Lubuskie Voivode. As a result of reconsideration of the case, the Lubuskie Voivode determined the amount of compensation based on new valuations performed by an authorized appraiser. In most cases, the amount of compensation was not questioned by PAPs, therefore the Investor paid the compensation. In one case (Farm No. 1), after the decision of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction, who repealed the decision of the Voivode and referred the case for reconsideration, the PAP filed a complaint with the Provincial Administrative Court in Warsaw. The PAP made an allegation that the determined compensation was undervalued. The Court found those pleas unfounded and dismissed the action. The PAP filed a cassation appeal against that judgment with the Supreme Administrative Court, which was also dismissed. As a result, the Lubuskie Voivode reconsidered the matter of determining the amount of compensation by issuing a decision in this regard, in which the indicated amount of compensation for the expropriated land was accepted by PAP.

Table 3. Real properties for which an appeal has been lodged with the minister in charge of construction.

No.	Precinct No.	Plot no. after division	Owner	Permanent occupation area (N - not applicable)
1	3 Nowy Lubusz	180/1	Household No. 1	6.8238
		180/3		0,2114
2	3 Nowy Lubusz	186/1	Household No. 2	1.6078
3	5 Drzecin	133/1	Household No. 3	0.1085
4	5 Drzecin	146	Household No. 4	0.2500
5	5 Drzecin	147/2	Household No. 5	0.3000
6	5 Drzecin	148/1	Household No. 6	0.1431
		207/1		0.6539

7	5 Drzecin	206/3	Household No. 7	0.1387
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With regard to the temporary occupation of plots, the Investor signed an agreement on the payment of compensation with the property owners. None of these cases was referred by PAPs to the Lubuskie Voivode for decision. Thus, it should be considered that the compensation calculated by an authorized appraiser, proposed by the Investor, has been accepted by the property owners. The amounts determined in this way were paid to PAPs.

According to the data contained in Table 2, the total amount of compensation paid by the Investor to persons affected by the Investment implementation, both for expropriated and temporarily occupied plots of land, amounted to PLN 9 049 674.00. This leaves no doubt that the compensation paid has helped those affected by the Project restore and improve their standard of living. The correctness of the implementation of the action is also confirmed by the results of the surveys described in section 3.8. "*Investment evaluation by PAPs*".

Under the Investment, in the area of km 31+231 of the Odra River embankment, at the request of the Stubice Municipal and Communal Office, protective barriers were installed on the existing embankment crest, on the land side, on both sides of the existing stairs (descent to 1 Maja Street). In addition, on the water side, 2 benches with a backrest were placed. The activities carried out are an additional benefit for the local community, enabling recreational use of the area.

One of the PAPs, whose part of the plot was expropriated for the purpose of investment implementation, applied for the purchase of the remaining part of the property, i.e. the so-called remnant estate. The PAP evidenced that after the division of the property and the occupation of its part for the implementation of the Investment, the remaining part would not be suitable for use for the previous purposes (in accordance with Article 23 para. 2 of the Special Flood Act). After analyzing the application, the Investor consented to the purchase of the remaining part of the property by the PAP, and for this purpose commissioned an appraisal report aimed at determining its value to an independent appraiser. After obtaining the appraisal report, PGW Wody Polskie proposed a purchase price for the property, which the PAP did not accept, claiming it was too low. The Investor explained that it could propose only the amount resulting from the appraisal report prepared by the property appraiser. Due to the above, the purchase did not take place. In this situation, the PAP has the right to take legal action for the purchase of real property.

In the case of 3 PAPs, who received EU agricultural subsidies, there was no need to reimburse agri-environmental subsidies. Pursuant to the relevant provisions, expropriation of all or part of a property, preventing further fulfillment of the commitment, if such expropriation could not have been foreseen on the date of commencement of the agri-environmental commitment, constitutes force majeure, in the event of which reimbursement of agri-environmental subsidies is not required. Therefore, there are no liabilities in this respect to PAPs.

For the purpose of Investment implementation, in accordance with the provisions of the IPIP, the use of 9 properties was permanently restricted. All properties subject to permanent restrictions are owned by the State Treasury (roads and flowing water). Thus, there was no need to implement additional measures towards the property owner.

Considering the above provisions, it should be noted that all the procedures adopted in the LA&RAP for the payment of compensation to PAPs have been maintained.

3.8 Investment evaluation by PAPs

At the stage of consulting the draft LA&RAP, a survey regarding the planned implementation of Task 1C.2 and its impact on the PAPs' quality of life and economic situation was conducted. None of the respondents indicated that the implemented Contract could negatively affect their economic situation or reduce revenues.

In accordance with the requirements of the LA&RAP, the survey was again conducted among PAPs (in accordance with amendment 2 to the LARPF) after the completion of the Investment. To obtain data from the widest possible group of people, the Consultant, on behalf of the Investor, conducted field visits to the place of residence of individual PAPs. In cases where a PAP was not available at the address of residence, the Consultant sent them a written request to fill in the questionnaire. The letter to PAP indicated the possibility of returning the completed survey via e-mail. PAP could also contact the Consultant responsible for the survey directly.

The survey conducted among 18 PAPs showed that the implementation of the Investment was definitely positively received by the community, which reflects considerable satisfaction with the introduced changes and gaining a sense of security. Constant contact with the expropriated persons and efficient payment of compensation contributed to an increase in the confidence of the residents in the Investor.

As many as 90% of respondents expressed positive opinions about the impact of the Investment on their own lives and lives of their loved ones, and 89% perceive the impact on the community as definitely positive.

In terms of preserving the socio-economic situation, all respondents confirmed that their household and ownership did not deteriorate compared to the situation from before the commencement of the project. As for the impact of the Investment on sources of income, more than half of the respondents experienced an improvement in living conditions thanks to the implementation of the Investment, the remaining part of the respondents did not notice significant changes.

In terms of communication between the Investor and PAPs, 100% of the respondents considered that information on the impact of the Investment and compensatory measures was sufficient. Almost all PAPs indicated they had been knowledgeable of the procedures for obtaining funds described in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LA&RAP).

In addition, the respondents confirmed they had received compensation within the declared time limit, in accordance with the principles set out in the LA&RAP.

Residents showed high awareness of where to turn in the event of problems related to the Investment. The Investor's involvement was positively assessed by 100% of respondents. The template of the survey conducted among persons directly affected by the implementation of the Investment is Appendix No. 4 to this report.

3. FUNCTIONING OF THE GRM SYSTEM

4.1. System description

The mechanism for reporting grievances and requests regarding all matters related to the implementation of Contract 1C.2 was implemented in accordance with the assumptions set out in the LA&RAP at the beginning of the entire process, i.e. in 2017, and remained in force throughout the execution, operation and completion of the subject Contract. Each interested party was entitled to lodge a complaint or motion in one of the following three locations:

1. Directly in the main Project office, which served as a consultation point: Engineer's – Consultant's Office:

SWECO Polska Sp. z o.o.
Franklina Roosevelta 22, 60-829 Poznań

2. Directly at the headquarters of the Employer:

State Water Holding Polish Waters
Regional Water Management Authority in Wrocław
Project Implementation Office of the Odra - Vistula Flood Management project
Norwida 34, 50-950 Wrocław,

3. Directly in the office at the construction site.
4. In addition, complaints and requests could be submitted:

→ via mail to the above addresses

→ via e-mail at:

info.pl@sweco.pl

jrpwroclaw.opdow@wody.gov.pl

→ by phone at the following numbers:

PIO: +48 71 324 09 64,

Consultant: +48 61 864 93 00,

The following time limits for handling complaints and motions have also been set:

- written confirmation of receipt of a grievance: within **7 days of receipt of the complaint**;
- in particularly complex cases, and in cases where processing of a complaint or motion would require changes to the LA&RAP, the deadline for responding to the complaint or motion was extended to **30 days**.

Persons responsible for handling grievances and contacting the complainants were appointed in the organizational structures of PGW WP RZGW in Wrocław and the Consultant.

4.2 Summary of grievances

During the implementation of the Investment, a total of 11 grievances were received. The grievances were promptly processed, and measures were taken to minimize the impact. Details are presented in the table below.

Table 4. Summary of grievances submitted by PAP

Date of grievance	Complainant	Subject of the grievance	Solution
N/A	Natural persons – owner of the plot.	Appeal against the decision determining the amount of compensation for expropriation.	<p>In seven cases, PAPs appealed to a higher-level body against the Lubuskie Voivode's decision determining the amount of compensation.</p> <p>Minister as a superior authority examined these cases and referred them for reconsideration by the Voivode. In one case, PAP referred the claim to the Supreme Administrative Court, which dismissed it as unfounded.</p> <p>All proceedings have been concluded and compensation has been paid.</p>
October 14, 2021	Limited liability company	Storage of topsoil on a private plot	<p>The owner of the property notified the Investor of an unauthorized accumulation of topsoil kept by the Contractor on the plot owned by the company.</p> <p>The complaint was forwarded to the Contractor, who took appropriate steps to remedy the deficiency. All costs covered by the compensation towards the aggrieved persons were borne by the Contractor.</p>
January 19, 2022	Natural persons – owner of the plot.	During the inspection of the plot, PAP noticed litter left by the Contractor and ruts caused by construction machinery on the plot.	<p>A letter was submitted to the Contractor, obliging it to immediately contact PAP for the purpose of remedying the deficiency. All costs covered by the compensation were borne by the Contractor. PAP waived further claims.</p>
February 9, 2022	Natural persons – owner of the plot.	Traversing the area covered by temporary occupation by the Contractor	<p>A letter was submitted to the Contractor, obliging it to immediately contact PAP for the purpose of agreeing on compensation for losses. The compensation proposed by the Contractor included hardening a section of 40 m of the access road to the PAP's plot with crushed stone.</p>

			<p>Upon completion of the road, PAP waived their claims for traversing the area of temporary occupation.</p> <p>All costs covered by the compensation were borne by the Contractor.</p>
June 30, 2022	Natural persons – owner of the plot.	<p>During the inspection of the plot area, PAP noticed ruts caused by the movement of construction machinery.</p>	<p>The Contractor was requested to immediately remove the ruts. Upon completion of the works, PAP waived their claims.</p> <p>All costs covered by the compensation were borne by the Contractor.</p>

4.3. Conclusions

Due to the correct implementation of the LA&RAP, a quick and accurate identification of all property owners, limiting the number of temporarily occupied properties to the greatest possible extent, and staying in constant contact with the PAPs from the moment of obtaining information about the preparations for the completion of the Investment, as well as the continuous monitoring of the implementation of the LA&RAP, it was possible to get acquainted with the needs of the PAPs and effectively meet them.

In the course of the investment, only four grievances were received from PAPs, related to the manner of execution of works by the Contractor. The Investor took immediate action to clarify the grievances, which were finally concluded in accordance with PAP's expectations.

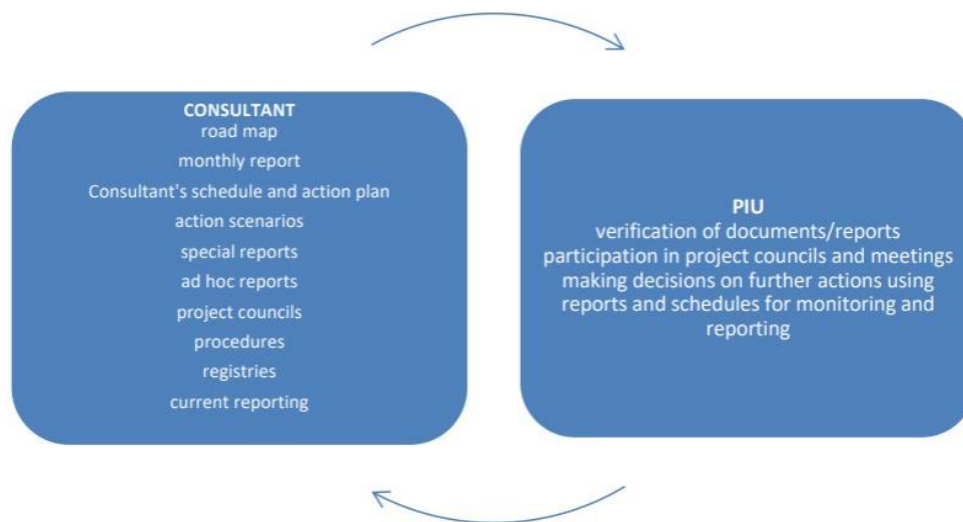
In addition, in seven cases, PAPs appealed against the decision determining the amount of compensation for expropriation. The appeals were examined by competent institutions. Ultimately, all PAPs received compensation in amounts satisfactory to them.

The reported problems were monitored until the completion of the Investment (including the Guarantee Period), i.e. until December 8, 2023. The grievances were not repeated, and the Investor did not notice any irregularities in the Contractor's activities.

4. MONITORING

5.1. Description of the methodology

Monitoring of the implementation of the LA&RAP is an integral part of the monitoring and management system of the Contract. For this reason, the tools applied to monitor the implementation of the Contract, the task of which is to report to the financing institutions and provide current information on problems, random events, irregularities, were used for the purposes of monitoring the implementation of the LA&RAP. LA&RAP is an integral part of the investment process allowing for an immediate response in the event of problems or irregularities. Ensuring appropriate cooperation between the Consultant, the PIU and the PCU is also crucial here. The information flow diagram as part of the monitoring is shown below. General monitoring and evaluation procedures are described in more detail in the document entitled Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LA&RPF), and specified under this Task in the LA&RAP.



It should be emphasized that during the implementation of the LA&RAP, telephone numbers and e - mail addresses of contact persons within the Consultant's structure were made available to PAPs. These people contacted PAP for all activities related to determining the amount of compensation and its payment. Before receiving monetary compensation, PAPs relatively often contacted the Consultant's representatives to obtain detailed information on determining the amount of compensation, payment dates or other activities directly affecting their lives. After the PAPs received compensation payments, they stopped contacting the Consultant or the Investor so intensively.

5.2 Summary of the monitored indicators

A table containing the key indicators that were to be monitored during the implementation of the Investment was developed in the LA&RAP. Below is a table containing a summary of monitoring indicators applied for Task 1C.2 implemented by PGW WP – RZGW in Wrocław

Table 5. Monitoring of the implementation of expropriations

Indicator	Source of information	Frequency of monitoring	Indicator of progress
Assumed parameters			
Number of properties subject to expropriation	IPIP Decision	One-off after the decision was issued	68
Number of properties subject to permanent restriction	IPIP Decision	One-off after the decision was issued	9
Number of Project Affected Persons (PAP)	Land and mortgage registers, excerpts from the land register, IPIP decision	Continuous update during the period of arrangements and payment of compensation	39
Total amount of all expenses for expropriation (planned)	Investor's/Consultant's registers	Monthly/Quarterly	PLN 8 010 820.00
Number of properties acquired	Investor's/Consultant's registers	Monthly/Quarterly	68
Parameters reached			
Total amount of all expropriation expenses (actual)	Investor's registers	Monthly/Quarterly	PLN 8 712 677.00
Number of acquired properties	Investor's/Consultant's registers	Monthly/Quarterly	68
Performance indicators			
Number of grievances	Investor's/Consultant's registers	Monthly/Quarterly	11
Number of resolved grievances	Investor's/Consultant's registers	Monthly/Quarterly	11
Paid compensations, other	Investor's registers	Monthly/Quarterly	PLN 8 712 677.00

Monitoring of the LA&RAP implementation under Task 1C.2 was carried out in accordance with the objectives set out in the LA&RAP. As part of monitoring, the Consultant prepared monthly and quarterly reports and supplemented registers and tables in the event of circumstances for which a given register or table was created.

As indicated in the LA&RAP, recording events and facts by the Consultant and the PIU played a fundamental role in the monitoring of the implementation of the LA&RAP, in particular through the register of correspondence, the register of grievances, the register of progress of obtaining rights to administer properties for construction purposes, and the register of progress of compensation payments. The data contained in these registers were taken into account when preparing a summary of data on the number of properties acquired, and the amount and type of compensation paid. Any changes were subject to recording in the registers. On the basis of the above-mentioned registers, the following parameters were monitored in detail:

- a) number of properties planned to be expropriated and expropriated,
- b) number of persons requiring resettlement and resettled,
- c) number of properties for temporary occupations (planned and achieved),
- d) the amount of all expenses for the resettlement process (planned and achieved),

- e) compensation paid for loss of legal title to real property,
- f) compensation paid for loss of sources of income,
- g) other compensation paid in connection with the investment,
- h) degree and status of implementation of protective measures,
- i) replacement properties acquired and granted,
- j) number of grievances.

Taking into account the objectives of monitoring, it was possible to develop the following tabulation important from the point of view of the LA&RAP:

Number of properties planned to be expropriated and expropriated	Number of persons requiring resettlement and resettled	Number of properties for temporary occupation (planned and achieved)	Compensation paid for loss of legal title to real property	Compensation paid for loss of sources of income
68/68	0/0	140/103	PLN 8 712 677.00	PLN 0

Other compensation paid in connection with the implementation of the investment	Degree and status of implementation of protective measures	Replacement properties acquired and granted	Number of grievances
PLN 336 997.00 (payment of compensation for temporary occupation of properties)	0/0	0/0	11 (4 processed and concluded by the Contractor, 7 processed and concluded before distinct State authorities)

5.3 Identified problems and their solutions

During the implementation of the Investment, no problems were identified that could jeopardize the implementation of the Investment or result in an increase in negative impacts on PAP and other people. No PAP was classified as belonging to a particularly vulnerable group.

6. Conclusions

The main, measurable effect of the implementation of Contract 1C.2 "Flood protection of Słubice city – construction of flood embankments and reconstruction of Czarny Kanał and Racza Struga" was to guarantee flood protection of Słubice city and adjacent areas against flooding. It eliminated, among others, the necessity of incurring financial expenses to remedy flood damage. In addition to the economic aspect, the immeasurable social aspect of the implementation of the subject Investment - securing the sense of safety of the local community living in the area where the Investment was implemented - is equally important. As indicated by the conducted survey, the local community was aware of the risks associated with flooding and the necessity to take specific measures to ensure flood safety.

Contract 1C.2 ultimately did not prompt any physical or economic resettlement. The Contract did not have a significantly negative impact on entrepreneurs or agricultural activity. There was also no impact in terms of loss of sources of income, jobs, access to infrastructure, loss of the possibility of conducting agricultural activities, loss of access to natural values/access to parks, access to educational institutions, cultural institutions and others. The compensation amounts and method of determining compensation for temporary and permanent occupations, including plantings and infrastructure elements, were eventually accepted by all PAPs.

Throughout the implementation of the Contract, the entities concerned had the opportunity to submit grievances and motions regarding the implementation of the Contract. During the Investment, several grievances were received and resolved positively.

During the preparation of the Contract for implementation, as well as after the preparation of the Draft LA&RAP, public consultations were carried out – this process was conducted in accordance with the requirements of law. Also during the execution of the works, the regulations resulting from Polish law, the OP 4.12 policy of the World Bank, and the LA&RAP were observed. This concerned both the acquisition of properties necessary for the implementation of the Contract and the manner of carrying out the works.

During the execution of construction works, there were no significant impacts on PAP. Due to the implementation of the recommendations indicated in the LA&RAP, the living conditions of PAPs have improved, and long-term, sustainable use of environmental resources in this area has been ensured. The PAPs are satisfied with the Investment, as the conducted surveys reveal.

The PAP's assessment confirms that the objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan have been achieved. Rights to real properties were obtained, and the persons affected by the Investment received fair compensation in the amount allowing for reimbursement of potential losses. What is more, these people very favorably assess the Investor's activities undertaken in the course of the project.

7. Appendices

1. Tabular list of compensations for expropriation.
2. Tabular list of compensations for temporary occupations.
3. Location of Task 1C.2
4. Template of the PAPs satisfaction survey conducted after the completion of Investment.
5. Photographic documentation