INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRaisal STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA8733

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 06-May-2014
Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 03-Jan-2014, 25-May-2014

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Project ID:</th>
<th>P129791</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name:</td>
<td>Fujian Fishing Ports Project (P129791)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader:</td>
<td>Shunong Hu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated Appraisal Date:</td>
<td>23-Dec-2013</td>
<td>Estimated Board Date:</td>
<td>03-Jun-2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Managing Unit:</td>
<td>EASCS</td>
<td>Lending Instrument:</td>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
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<td>Sector(s):</td>
<td>Flood protection (70%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (10%), Ports, waterways and shipping (20%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Theme(s):</td>
<td>Natural disaster management (90%), Education for all (10%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)? No

Financing (In USD Million)

| Total Project Cost: | 103.47 |
| Total Bank Financing: | 60.00 |
| Financing Gap: | 0.00 |
| Financing Source Amount | |
| Borrower | 43.47 |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | 60.00 |
| Total | 103.47 |

Environmental Category: A - Full Assessment

Is this a Repeater project? No

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce the vulnerability of fishing communities to extreme weather events in selected counties in Fujian Province.

3. Project Description

The proposed project is designed in line with “Site Selection and Construction Plan of Fishing Ports
along Fujian Coast (2009 to 2018)”, prepared by Fujian Department of Ocean and Fisheries (FDOF) and in line with the 12th FYP of Fujian Province. The Plan identified suitable locations for the construction of fishing ports. The Project has been divided into the following four components: (1) Construction and Upgrading of Fishing Port Facilities; (2) Improvement of Early Warning and Emergency Response System; (3) Training and Capacity Building; and (4) Technical Support. The different components of the project will foster and integrated and sustainable approach for port management and operations, combining structural measures (such as investments in port facilities and associated infrastructure) with non-structural measures (such as the development of an early warning and emergency preparedness plan, the upgrading of systems for data collection the provision of training to build capacity, etc.). A detailed description of each component follows below.

Component 1. Construction and Upgrading of Fishing Port Facilities (US$85.68 million). This component focuses on building the infrastructure to provide shelters to protect fishing vessels from being lost or damaged during typhoons and seasonal storms. Under this component, breakwaters, berthing facilities, embankments, land formation, trestle bridges, anchorages, accesses and port cottages are to be built or upgraded in six fishing ports located in Beishuang, Dajing, Fenghuo, Lu’xia, Sansha, and Wen’ao of Xia’pu County in Fujian Province. Breakwaters, anchorages and embankments are built to provide greater shelter areas, which allow more vessels, as well as some critical port equipment and local communities, to be protected. Berthing facilities, access roads and trestle bridges are built to provide accesses not only for evacuation, but also for production. This component also provides emergency shelters and port management cottages ashore for fishermen displaced by storms and accommodation for port management teams. This will also allow the port operation teams to coordinate the emergency response.

Component 2. Improvement of the Early Warning and Response System (US$2.14 million). To ensure the effectiveness of an integrated emergency preparedness and response system, this component seeks to improve the early warning system and includes two sub-components. Sub-component 2.1 aims at developing an Early Warning and Emergency Response Plan (ERP), which will generate comprehensive lists of actions to be carried out at different typhoon warning states and by both the government and fishery communities. The ERP will also identify those individuals, communities and institutions responsible for the execution of these actions, and the tools they need to carry out the ERP. Sub-component 2.2 focuses on the equipment necessary to aid officers the Emergency Response and Command Center of Xia’pu County (ERCC) in the decision making process during an emergency and to take the necessary actions. The sub-component will therefore focus on the identification of suitable hardware, software and communications systems to supplement or replace the current installed in the ERCC. In addition this component will determine the basic specifications for communications required by each fisherman’s vessel to receive warnings and position of storm and its track. Under this sub-component, a rescue vessel and a rescue vehicle will also be provided for emergency rescue operations. The assessment to identify the necessary hardware and software will take place during the preparation of ERP.

Component 3. Training and Capacity Building (US$8.43 million). To further ensure the effectiveness of emergency preparedness system and awareness of fishermen’s skills to respond to the emergencies, this component will focus on (i) broadening access to training for fisherman and improving the quality of its delivery, (ii) facilitating the sector’s transformation from coastal to marine fishing through the provision of the required additional skills, (iii) increasing the understanding and compliance with safety and emergency procedures, and training fishermen of required checklist of emergency preparedness actions to be followed in event of an impending storm, and (iv) facilitating the safe production and sustainable development of the fishing industry. To
achieve this, the component will have three sub-components as follows: 3.1 Capacity Building for Administrators and Teachers, 3.2 Developing and Updating of Curricula, Textbooks and Delivering of Training and 3.3 Upgrading of Facilities and Equipment. The achievement of these aims will contribute to the overall PDO of this project as better trained fishermen will contribute to the better functioning of the sector, and the implementation of an early warning and emergency preparedness system.

Component 4. Technical Support and Project Management (US$2.22 million). This component, delivered largely through the provision of technical assistance to the County, is designed to ensure the quality project implementation through enhancing both project management skills and the day-to-day management capacity of PMOs and implementation agencies at all levels. Four sub-components are designed to be implemented under this component: 4.1) Project Management Consultancy Services to assist the PMOs and PIUs in project implementation through the services of reviewing designs and procurement documents, and preparing semi-annual progress reports; 4.2) Domestic and Overseas Study Tours to build up the capacity of staff of PMOs and PIUs; 4.3) Port Management Consultancy Services to develop a port management manual to enhance routine fishing ports management capacity, as well as to help in the successful implementation of Component 2, Improvement of the Early Warning and Response System; and 4.4) Independent External Monitoring (funded by domestic funds) to monitor the implementation of RAP and EMP. This component will ensure that all the project components are successfully delivered.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will support the construction and upgrading of six fishing ports located in Xiapu County, the northeast of Fujian Province. Xiapu County has a total area of 1,716 km² and a population of more than 530,000 people. The climate along the coastal area of the province is semitropical—hot in summer but cool in winter. Summer is dominated by a monsoonal (rain-bearing) tropical airflow from the sea. Rainfall increases from the coast to the western mountains and averages between 50 and 80 inches (1,270 and 2,030 mm) a year. There is some precipitation in winter, which occasionally falls as snow in the northwest. The coast is subject to typhoons during late summer and early autumn.

The six fishing ports are natural shelter waters developed over a long history with fishing villages nearby. Four are located on the continental coastline, while two are on small islands. Depending on the scale, each port serves one or more villages.

The project will also support the building of a training center for the Fujian Ocean Technical School in Minhou County, a suburb of Fuzhou City.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Songling Yao (EASCS)
Peishen Wang (EASIN)
Ning Yang (EASCS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>This is a Category A and a full environmental assessment was conducted. An EIA and EMP were prepared for Component 1, and an ECOP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
was prepared for physical activities under Component 3. All EA instruments were disclosed and public consultations were conducted according to OP4.01 requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Triggered</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The project financed fishing ports are located along the coastal area, while one port (Wen’ao) is in a reserve. The potential impacts on marine ecology and natural habitats were analyzed. Mitigation and compensation measures were identified and included in EMP, and designs were adapted to prevent and minimize the conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project will not cause negative impacts on the quality of any forests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project will not involve the procurement and use of pesticides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A tomb and a temple were identified in the vicinity of construction site in Dajing Fishing Port. Precautionary measures have been taken to avoid and mitigate potential impacts. PCR precautionary measures and chance-find procedures are included in the EMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Based on available information, no ethnic minority villages are found present in the project areas. The social team also conducted a detailed screening that confirmed there are no ethnic minority villages present. Therefore, OP 4.10 is not triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The project will require acquisition of land and area in the relocation of aquaculture activities, as well as resettlement in six villagers in Xiapu County and use of land allocated by local government for a Training Center. Land acquisition is mostly related to access roads, which will also serve as emergency evacuation routes, borrow areas and the training center. In total, the resettlement includes acquisition of 207 mu of land and the relocation of an area of 276 mu used for aquaculture, as well as relocation of four small enterprises. So the OP 4.12 is triggered. The PMO, with assistance from Hohai University, prepared a Resettlement Plan, including RPF, and reviewed the procedures followed for the land acquired before preparation started.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management  

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

This is a Category A project. A full Environmental Assessment (EA) was carried out during project preparation. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) were prepared for Component 1, and Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOPs) were prepared for physical activities under Component 3. A social assessment and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) were prepared for the project. The World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines were incorporated into the EA and EMP.

OP4.01 Environmental Assessment
Scoping of environmental and social issues was carried out through detailed analysis of project activities, baselines studies and alternative analysis. The nature and scale of proposed activities in each fishing port was analyzed based on existing natural and social conditions and needs.

The EA baseline study covers about 2,000 km² of marine and land area, including proposed port infrastructure construction sites and ancillary facilities such as borrow pits, access roads and disposal sites. Social assessment analyzed the socio-economic impacts of the project and, in particularly impacts on the livelihood of fisherman and cultural resources. A special study was conducted for the Fuying Island Ecosystem Protection Area where the Wen’ao Class 2 fishing port is located. Fishery is the main economic activity in the area, but with declining fish stock, catching has been restricted over the past decades and aquaculture has gradually increased. There are some villages located within the protection area, and marine and coastal habitats have been impacted by intensive human activities over a long history. Nutrients levels in the sea are slightly higher than the required quality standards for fishery water, which is common along Fujian’s coastal area, The sediment, however, does not present hazardous characteristics.

The project is expected to have significant positive social-economic benefits by providing sheltered area for the fishing boats and reducing vulnerability of fishing communities. Potential environmental and social impacts related to the construction of infrastructure and operation of ports, including: 1) impacts on marine hydrodynamics, siltation and erosion processes; 2) impacts on marine and terrestrial habitats and water quality; 3) increasing disposal of waste from boats, ports and other sources; and 4) disturbance of aquaculture and fisherman livelihoods, labor influx into the project area, navigation safety, noises, etc.

While infrastructure investments are limited compared to commercial port, the project area is considered ecologically sensitive as it involves fishery waters, marine ecosystems, natural habitats, and protection and scenic areas. The EA have addressed these environmental and social issues.
thoroughly, with particular attention being given to the impacts of Sansha Central Fishing Port and Wen’ao Class 2 Fishing Port. In the case of Sansha Central Fishing Port, the EA also considered indirect and cumulative impacts associated with fishing sector and linkages with the development of Sansha Township. The spoil from constructing the breakwater foundation in Sansha, about 1.6 million m³, will be used for 34ha of land reclamation adjacent to the project activities. Lvxia Class 2 Fishing Port will dredge about 13,000m³ of materials from the dock foundation that will be used for 7.5ha of land reclamation. The remaining four Class 2 fishing ports are only used for offloading and transfer of fish and do not require dredging nor spoil disposal.

Hydrodynamic models were used to configure the layout of breakwaters and docks and help minimize impacts on sedimentation and erosion pattern, and ensure navigation safety. The existing borrow pits and access roads will be used where possible, to minimize impacts on terrestrial ecology and local communities. The impacts on water quality and benthic organisms in both inter- and sub-tidal zones are limited, and mitigation measures can bring them to acceptable levels. Social impacts and mitigation measures were developed through careful assessment and consultation with potentially affected fishermen, aquaculture owners and relevant institutions.

For Component 3 the building of a training center, anticipated environmental impacts are mostly associated with construction activities, such as soil erosion, nose and dust. The impacts are assessed and considered limited. ECOPs were prepared with adequate measures to mitigate the impacts.

OP4.04 Natural Habitats
The proposed physical activities will affect inter- and sub-tidal zone. In total, the project, including port infrastructures and the land reclamation will permanently take 72 hectare inter- and sub-tidal zone, which potentially will result in loss of about 18 ton of benthic organisms. Construction activities that result in sediments suspension and explosion (which is only used in Lvxia Fishing Port) will potentially cause temporary loss of indicator species, i.e. 4.84*10⁷ fish eggs, 4.88*10⁷ juvenile fishes and 16.19 ton fish and shrimps. This temporary loss can be recovered naturally within 1-2 years.

Of particular concern is the Fuying Island Ecosystem Protection Area where the Wen’ao Class 2 Fishing Port is located by a village which has a population of some 700 people. The reserve has a total area of 8,702 ha (including Fuying Island, 4 small Islands and adjacent marine area). It was officially established in 2005 with an aim to protect the island’s ecosystem, and, especially, the gooseneck barnacle, Pollicipes, locally called Turtle Foot. The gooseneck barnacles are common along the East and South China Sea, living in rock crevices in inter-tidal zone. It is not included in national or international lists of endangered or rare species by, such as the IUCN Red List. However, it is considered high quality seafood and collected regularly by villagers. Infrastructure investments in Wen’ao only include the construction of 445m of breakwater that will affect a 3.1 ha of inter- and sub-tidal zone and result in an estimated loss of 1.6 kg barnacles. This is minimal loss of habitat and species if compared to the estimated 20tons of barnacles in the Protection Area.

The Sansha Central and Fenghuo Class 2 Fishing Port will use existing quarries, while the remaining three fishing ports of Lvxia, Wen’ao and Beishuang will need new quarries. These quarries were carefully selected, taking into account environmental, social and economic impacts at the sites and along the transport routes. A water and soil conservation plan has been developed and included in the EMP to rehabilitate these sites upon project completion.
On the Dongchong Peninsula Scenic Area, two stretches of sand beaches near the construction sites of Dajing and Luxia Fishing Ports were identified as scenic spots. The project will not directly impact the beaches and tourism activities. Consultation with responsible authorities and local communities were conducted to discuss the use of above-mentioned marine area, Fuying Island Ecosystem Protection Area and terrestrial areas during EA preparation and approvals were obtained from authorities and communities.

To address residual impacts on natural habitats, the project includes an ecological compensation program which consists of the creation of a 40 ha artificial reef near the Dajing Fishing Port, to serve as a new habitat for marine life. It is noted that the project sea areas are traditionally and legally designated as fishery waters. The artificial reef will well serve the objective of restoring and augmenting the ecological service functions that may be lost due to the loss of inter-tidal zone caused by the project. According to the plan, this reef will have an estimated volume of 16,000m³ and increase fish harvesting by 160 tons, significantly outweighing the losses of habitat as a result of the project. This compensation plan has been budgeted and included in the EMP. Xiapu has gained experience implementing similar ecological compensation measures since 2011.

Due to the limited scale of infrastructure investments, the area of influence of the project is limited. The project will not impact any known breeding, wintering, feeding, spawning ground or migratory channel of marine species and birds. The construction activities in the Fuying Island Reserve will not result in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. With the ecological compensation plan properly implemented, the residual impacts on natural habitats can be adequately offset.

OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources
During EA preparation, a cultural relics survey was conducted. No Cultural Relics Protection Unit, as defined by the Chinese law, was identified in the project area. Through further assessment and consultations with local communities, a single tomb and a temple were found in the vicinity of construction sites of Dajing Fishing Port. The tomb was built in the 1940’s and belongs to the Liu Family. The temple was used by local fisherman regularly to pray for safety on sea. Based on the consultations, it was agreed to shift the alignment of seawall to avoid impacts on the tomb and temple. Precautionary mitigation measures during construction have been agreed on with the local communities and included in the EMP. Chance-find procedures have been included in the EMP.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement
The project will require acquisition of land and relocation of aquaculture activities, as well as resettlement activities in six villages in Xiapu County. An RAP with a RPF was prepared to address the resettlement impacts, with technical assistance from Hohai University, an experienced consultant on involuntary resettlement in China. The resettlement impacts are limited, not requiring the relocation of any household and only the acquisition of 207 mu of land, and an area of 276 mu used for aquaculture, and relocation of four small enterprises. A total of 274 people will be directly affected by the project in six villages. The RP provided details on resettlement policies, procedures and reporting requirements that have to be followed during project implementation. Main restoration measures cover cash compensation, relocation of aquaculture activities, and social assurance program. A due diligence review of land acquisition in Phase I of Sansha Port and Provincial Training Center was conducted. Sixty five mu of collective land and area of 12 mu used for aquaculture were affected by Phase I of Sansha Port expansion, and three mu of collective land for the training center were acquired. The review concluded that affected people were fully compensated and restored, and there are no any pending issues.
The training center in Minhou County will be built on public land allocated by the local government, and there are no unresolved resettlement issues based on the result of a due diligence review.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

At a large scale, the six fishing ports are dispersed in Xiapu sea areas and far from each other, the construction and operation of these ports will unlikely cause overlapping or cumulative impacts. This is evident from the mathematical modeling of pollution dispersion scope.

At individual fishing port level, the EA assessed the cumulative impacts with considerations of other major development activities nearby that are implemented or being planned to be implemented in the foreseeable future, as well as indirect impact potentially induced by the project.

In Sansha Township, the impacts of the project have been analyzed alongside the Sansha Central Port Phase I Project and urban development plans. The cumulative and induced impacts assessed include marine habitat loss, port siltation and water quality deterioration. The Sansha Central Port Phase I Project was approved in 2011 and has been partially implemented. The Bank financed activities in this port are considered an expansion of Phase I, but no further port expansion activities are envisaged in the future. Due diligence review of EA and resettlement aspect of the Phase I concluded the assessment and mitigation measures comply with national regulations. The Phase I project includes a 57.25 ha reclamation area, of which 33.8 ha will use the spoil from the breakwaters foundation and material from an existing commercial quarry. The reclaimed land will be used to expand port operation and management facilities, a fish processing plant, municipal infrastructure such as a wastewater treatment plant.

As a result of land reclamation, about 57.25 ha of inter-tidal and sub-tidal habitats will be lost and there will be an increase of wastewater discharge, and potential of accelerated siltation. To compensate for the loss of habitats, an ecological compensation plan has been prepared, which includes the creation of artificial reefs to create new habitats for marine life. The population of Sansha Township is expected to increase from 34,400 people to 100,000 in 2030, producing 120,000m³ per day. A modern wastewater treatment plant will be in place to treat the wastewater and ensure discharge compliance. In the short term, wastewater from port washing, fish processing and other activities will be collected and treated through wastewater facilities included in this Bank-financed project. Analysis of the combined discharge from the port’s and the township wastewater treatment plants, indicate that sea water quality in the area will comply with applicable standards. Siltation will stabilize in 10 to 15 years, by when the navigation depth will still be adequate for safe navigation, and not requiring any dredging. The EMP includes a stakeholder communication and engagement plan to ensure decision makers and communities are aware of the ongoing developments, environmental and social impacts, and management plans.

The EA examined potential impacts of increasing fish offloading and transportation, as well as processing waste on the surrounding environment, especially the ocean. Only Sansha Central Fishing Port has fish processing facilities, while the others only have very basic facilities to offload, temporary storage and transportation of fish. The EA includes an assessment of potential impacts associated with increased wastewater and basic water treatment facilities will be financed by the project. The conclusion is the impacts on ocean can be effectively mitigated.
Although the project is not supporting any economic or fishing activities directly, the EA included an assessment of potential impacts of increased fishing over time. The Chinese and Fujian province have enacted policies, established institutions and enforced measures to restrict fishing and help restore fishery resources. China has adopted a limit on the number and capacity of fishing vessels since 1987. The latest ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture indicates that during the 12th Five-Year Plan (2010-2015), the number and capacity of fishing boats in 2015 should not exceed the number and capacity in 2010. Fujian Province has made continuous efforts and enacted policies to restrict fishing, implement regular moratoriums on fishing, and promote public campaigns. In 2013, the Province has issued a plan to further strengthen its enforcement capacity and curb overfishing by 2020. Given the overall policy environment, existing enforcement capacity and the scope of investments of this project, the impacts on fishery resources are expected to be very limited.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Comprehensive alternative analysis was conducted during preparation of feasibility study and EA preparation, including without project scenario, port configuration and layout and construction techniques and materials.

The project is necessary in view of the fact that the project area is regularly affected by typhoons and other climate disasters. Economic losses and reconstruction costs are substantial. The project is expected to expand safer shelter areas for boats and reduce vulnerability of ports and communities.

Models were used to examine the impacts of port layouts on water flows, erosion, and sedimentation and navigation safety. For each port, three alternative layouts were analyzed. The study shows sedimentation within each fishing port will happen and stabilize over 10-15 years. Under all selected options, the navigation depths will continue to be adequate for safe berthing and navigation, so no need for maintenance dredging. Changes in tidal speed change won’t impact navigation safety.

In terms of construction techniques and materials for breakwaters, the four Class 2 Fishing Ports and Luxia Class 1 Port will use packing sedimentation by throwing stones, while the Lvxia Class 1 will also use some blasting. Sansha Central Fishing Port will use excavation method. The methods were selected based on the depth of sediments, impacts on environment and people, and overall costs. The excavation option in Sansha was selected above blasting due to the nuisance for densely populated villages around the port.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The project owner engaged Fujian Provincial Environmental Science Institute (FESI), a Class A EIA institute accredited by Ministry of Environmental Protection to prepare the EA. The FESI prepared Bank-financed Fujian Meizhou Bay Channel Improvement Project during 2011-2012. A stand-alone EMP and ECOPs were prepared for Components 1 and 3 respectively. The EMP includes implementation arrangements detailing the responsibilities and roles of each agency and stakeholder, specific mitigation plans, ECOPs, monitoring plan, ecological compensation plan, public engagement plan, capacity building and EMP implementation budget. The project owner will engage an Environmental Management Consultant (EMC) to help manage the implementation of EMP during project implementation.
The RAP/RPF provided details on resettlement policy procedures and requirements that will have to be followed during project implementation, including compensation rates, mitigation measures to restore livelihoods, and institutional and monitoring arrangements. Main restoration measures cover cash compensation, relocation of aquaculture activities, and social assurance program. Due diligence review on previously completed land acquisition activities was conducted and found acceptable with no pending issues.

A commitment letter from Xiapu County government on fully financing and exactly implementing the prepared RAP/RPF was provided to the Bank on Sept 30, 2013 after local disclosure of the RAP/RPF, and further a resettlement information booklet will be distributed prior to the project implementation commencement.

A resettlement management system with proper staff and resources will be established prior to resettlement commencement according to the RAP/RPF, to internally monitor the resettlement progress and report semiannually to the Bank. A resettlement director will be appointed separately in the County PMO and Investment Company to be responsible for the resettlement related assignment. And an experienced external resettlement monitor will be engaged according to the RAP/RPF to ensure regularly monitoring and reporting. Further, the training program in the RAP/RPF will be conducted as early as possible to ensure capacity building.

Internal and external resettlement monitoring arrangements are in place and detailed in the RAP/RPF, which cover the monitoring indicators, monitoring frequency, qualification and role of independent monitoring consultant.

### 5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

During the project preparation, two rounds of public consultation were conducted. The project owner and EIA institute disclosed all information and organized public consultation activities such as: surveys, interviews and public meetings in project counties, townships and villages. People consulted included potentially affected villagers, local governments and agencies. Their comments and suggestions were incorporated into project design and the EA. Full draft EA was disclosed on the websites of FESI and Xiapu County and county governments disclosed hardcopies on September 30, 2013. Newspaper announcement of the disclosure was made in Mindong Daily. The English version EAs, including EIA, EMP, ECOPs and EA Summary, were disclosed at the World Bank InfoShop on November 11, 2013. Regarding the social safeguards, the RP describes in detail the extensive consultation activities during the preparation process, as well as a plan during implementations. Stakeholder concerns and needs were integrated in the project design and the resettlement plan.

A grievance redress mechanism was designed in the RAP/RPF, including a process and a grievance record table, in which grievances can be filed both orally and in writing. The process started from village and neighborhood committee level, can be elevated to county, city level if they are not satisfied with the resolution at the lower level. Complainer also could file their cases in court if not satisfied with the resolution by the project authority. All grievances and their resolution will be recorded. This mechanism has been disclosed to the local population and will be further disseminated through the Resettlement Information Booklet.

Relevant information on the project social aspects was distributed among the local communities.
during the SA and RAP/RPF preparation. The prepared SA and RAP/RPF were disclosed locally in Chinese on September 27, 2013 and the English versions of the documents were submitted to the World Bank’s InfoShop on November 11, 2013.

B. Disclosure Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of receipt by the Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of submission to InfoShop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"In country" Disclosure

| China | 30-Sep-2013 |

Comments:

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

| Date of receipt by the Bank | 07-Oct-2013 |
| Date of submission to InfoShop | 11-Nov-2013 |

"In country" Disclosure

| China | 27-Sep-2013 |

Comments:

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

| Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ] |

**OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats**

| Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ] |

**OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources**

<p>| Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ] |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?</th>
<th>Yes [x]</th>
<th>No [ ]</th>
<th>NA [ ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Safeguard Policies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?</td>
<td>Yes [x]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. APPROVALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Team Leader:</th>
<th>Name: Shunong Hu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Approved By</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Safeguards Advisor:</td>
<td>Name: Josefo Tuyor (RSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Manager:</td>
<td>Name: Abhas Kumar Jha (SM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>