

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

**I. Basic Information**

Date prepared/updated: 01/05/2010

Report No.: AC4704

**1. Basic Project Data**

Country: China	Project ID: P086446	
Project Name: Chongqing Urban-Rural Integration Project		
Task Team Leader: Paul Kriss		
Estimated Appraisal Date: November 2, 2009	Estimated Board Date: April 27, 2010	
Managing Unit: EASCS	Lending Instrument: Specific Investment Loan	
Sector: Roads and highways (58%);Health (24%);General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (10%);Vocational training (8%)		
Theme: Water resource management (50%);Rural services and infrastructure (25%);Other rural development (25%)		
IBRD Amount (US\$m.):	84.00	
IDA Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
GEF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
PCF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
Other financing amounts by source:		
<u>Borrower</u>		<u>107.85</u>
		107.85
Environmental Category: B - Partial Assessment		
Simplified Processing	Simple <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Repeater <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**2. Project Objectives**

The project development objective is to increase access of residents in participating counties and districts to improved public services including roads, water supply, employment training, and primary health care.

**3. Project Description**

**Component 1 - Roads and Water Supply**

- (i) Banan District Huiyi Road Expansion
- (ii) Xiushan County Mie#ao to Liangti Road - Phase 1
- (iii) Tongliang County Townships Municipal Roads
- (iv) Yongchuan District Banqiao Town Roads
- (v) Fengjie County Zhuyi Town Water Supply
- (vi) Shizhu County Huangshui Town Water Supply
- (vii) Xiushan County 3 Towns Water Supply

**Component 2 - Township and Village Infrastructure Improvement**

- (i) Qijiang County Basic Services Improvement
- (ii) Wutu Village, Dazhou Town of Wanzhou District Basic Services Improvement
- (iii) Chengkou County Basic Services Improvement

#### Component 3 - Migrant Workers# Training for Transfer and Employment

- (i) Yubei District Employment Transfer Training Base
- (ii) Wushan County Employment Training Base
- (iii) Shizhu County Vocational Training Base
- (iv) Chongqing Technology and Business University

#### Component 4 - Community Health Care Services

- (i) Construction and Equipment of Yubei District Hospital
- (ii) Equipment of 576 Village Clinics and 40 Urban Community Health Care Centers
- (iii) Capacity Building and Training for Village Clinics and Urban Community Health Care Centers
- (iv) Other Consultants

#### Component 5 - Project Management Strengthening

- (i) Project Management and Capacity Building for PMOs and PIUs Project management
- (ii) Other consultancy

### **4. Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis**

Chongqing is located in the southwest of China, on the upper reaches of Yangtze River, bordering Hubei and Hunan Provinces in the east, Guizhou Province in the south, Sichuan Province in the west and Shaanxi Province in the north, with total areas of 82,400km<sup>2</sup>, including 647.78km<sup>2</sup> of urban areas. Chongqing is surrounded respectively by Daba Mountain, Wushan Mountain, Wuling Mountain and Dalou Mountain in the north, east and south, where hills and mountains are the dominating geomorphic plus large areas of hillside fields. The rivers running through Chongqing include the Yangtze River, Jialing River, Wujiang River, Fujiang River, Qijiang River and Daning River etc.

Though great achievements were obtained in the socioeconomic development, Chongqing still faces enormous challenges. There are still 16 million people living in rural areas. Problems, such as lack of clean drinking water, adequate accessibility to road and transportation for production, and sound health care and educational services, still exist.

### **5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

- Ms Chongwu Sun (EASCS)
- Mr Zong-Cheng Lin (EASCS)
- Mr Ximing Zhang (EASCS)

<b>6. Safeguard Policies Triggered</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Forests (OP/BP 4.36)</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Pest Management (OP 4.09)</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)</b>		<b>X</b>

## **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: Environmental Assessment: The Bank policy OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment is triggered and the project has been classified as Category B. 15 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) documents were prepared for the proposed project components. For each EIA document, an associated Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed. Based on each EIA document, an English language Consolidated Environment Assessment (CEA) Summary Report has been compiled to present the key issues of the sub-project EIA documents. All documents have been prepared on the basis of Chinese legal and policy framework for environmental protection, master plans and environmental plans, as well as applicable Bank safeguard policies.

Based on the EIA analysis, there is no expected potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts. The following benefits are expected from the project: the water investments will provide reliable potable water supply to more than 109,000 people in 3 counties who currently suffer water shortage and poor water quality. The road components will improve the transportation and connectivity of about 473,000 people in 4 counties, providing improved access to the local public and thus promoting economic growth. The training component is not expected to have direct significant environmental impacts while about 507,000 people would improve employment skills, and the health component will improve access to basic health services throughout the villages in Yubei District of Chongqing Municipality for more than 420,000 local people.

In the PCN stage ISDS, safeguard policies of OP4.04 Natural Habitats and OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources were indicated as TBD. During project preparation, it was confirmed that there are no significant natural habitats and cultural relics in the proposed project areas. However, since there would be a large number of villages involved in the Component 2 of the project, the EA consultant was required to collect the necessary information in the EA to allow Bank staff to determine whether the policy to be triggered. It is confirmed that by the EIA documents that these two policies are not triggered because of no significant natural habitats and cultural relics found in the project areas. In

case any relics are to be found during construction, "Chance-Find" procedure and relevant clauses described in the EIA documents should be included in the contracts.

### Resettlement Impact

Six sub-projects of the project would require land acquisition and population relocation in five counties/districts due to infrastructure construction for roads and buildings. They include construction of two roads in Xiushan and Tongliang counties, establishment of two wastewater treatment plants in Xiushan and Shizhu counties, and construction of one hospital in Yubei district. Impact surveys show that a total of 1008.7 mu (equal to 57.25 ha.) of rural land would be requisitioned of which 679.07 mu ( 45.50 ha .) are farmland. The land acquisition would affect 2397 people of 617 households in 36 villages, while house demolition will cause relocation of 418 people in 101 households (of whom 260 people in 64 households would also loss some of their land). In addition, temporary land occupation would further impact on 213.95 mu (14.26 ha.) of land (including 103.05 mu [6.87 ha.] of farmland) and 515 people in 166 households.

### Note on Non-Applicability of OP4.10 Indigenous Peoples

The Bank task team conducted careful screening and confirmed the presence of some ethnic minority groups. The screening found that the Tujias and Miaos formed the major local ethnic minority groups while they were intermingling with other local Han Chinese communities one another, sharing the same kind of local culture. There were in fact no socio-economic differentiations between the ethnic groups but a high level of acculturation among local populations -- all of them spoke Mandarin Chinese only, observed the same cultural ceremonies and social organization, and there were no distinctions of livelihoods, education levels, or civil official appointments for the sake of ethnic difference. The social screening hence concluded that there were no ethnic minority groups as defined under OP4.10 Indigenous Peoples present in the project areas of influence; and the Policy was not applicable to this project.

### Safety of Dams

The Dam Safety Safeguard Policy (OP 4.37) is triggered by the Project because water supply systems to be constructed by the Project would draw directly from a number of reservoirs controlled by existing dams; also, the project sites are located downstream from a number of existing dams, and the failure of the upstream dams could cause extensive damage to or failure of some or all the structure constructed under the Project. The task team has reviewed the materials provided for these dams by the Borrower. A total of 9 dams trigger the policy, 7 of them are classified as operationally safe, and 2 are being remedied, in accordance to plans acceptable to the Bank.

Translation Waiver: in accordance with the revised guidelines on English translation waiver (March 2008), it was agreed by the EAP Safeguards Secretariat in PCN stage ISDS review meeting dated February 9, 2009 that the translation waiver would be granted to the both environmental and social safeguards documents. The Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) prepared for each project component, an associated environmental management plan (EMP) developed for each project component, and the RAP for each of the project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement should be prepared in Chinese. And for Bank's review and information disclosure, a Consolidated Environment Assessment (CEA) Report and a Consolidated RAP should be translated into English. By September 8, 2009, the draft English language CEA report and the draft English RAP were submitted and they were found satisfactory. At the same time, the English language CEA and the RAP were disclosed at the Bank's InfoShop.

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

N/A

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

Alternative analysis was carried out for proposed components as part of feasibility study, such as for road alignment and route, location of proposed water works, and treatment technologies, etc. In the EIA Summary report, this work has been described according to the relevant information from sub-EIA documents.

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.  
Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures: During the construction phase, adverse impacts may include wastewater discharge from construction camps, airborne dust, noise, traffic disruption and disposal of spoiled materials. In the EMPs, contractors are required to water construction sites during dry and windy seasons, develop careful plans to mitigate noisy construction activities and avoid/ban night time construction, maintain equipment in good operating conditions, develop temporary traffic plans to detour traffic around construction sites, etc. Key mitigation measures during construction and in operation have been proposed as follows:

- # On site material as well as for transportation will be managed properly, i.e., full material covering, sedimentation basin for wastewater, etc., to against and reduce rain and surface runoff and air dust pollution;

- # Adequate management of construction implementation schedule will be made to ensure the civil work for the road component and water supply pipeline to be carefully managed in the rain seasons, or avoided in rain seasons.

- # The mixing station will be located downwind side of the predominant wind direction and the distance of more than 100 meters to the sensitive sites;

- # Duly watering of construction sites, such as for road construction, the temporary roads and the access roads will be arranged to reduce the dust pollution.

- # 50-meter Buffer zone will be set up to prevent potential odor problem from water works to the surrounding residents.

- # Routes for transportation of construction materials will be carefully selected to avoid passing through the densely populated areas and villages. Warning signs should be given properly or pedestrian's passages where the construction vehicles appear frequently should be made to ensure safety.

# Construction at night time will be restricted. As to the construction of the road sections adjacent to the schools, hospitals and other identified environmentally sensitive receptors, high noise level machinery or equipment will not be allowed.

# Optimization of the route selection, road slopes and road surface design during the engineering design should be considered, as well as for the greenbelts along two sides of the roads.

# Speed restriction signs and horn-prohibition signs in the road sections where the sensitive sites are located should be installed.

# It is recommended that the road surface near a town or the environmental sensitive sites should be made into asphalt concrete surface.

# Double-glazed windows and sunlight screening windows in the student dormitory buildings (detail locations were given in the EIA summary report) will be installed.

Upon completion, the proposed components will have many positive effects, most notably: (i) improve current water supply and to meet future water demand and safeguard rural water supply and its quality to improve health of rural people; (ii) improve sanitary conditions and public health to the residents in the project areas; (iii) better structured and equipped health care system in rural area to provide adequate service to local residents; and (iv) improved road network for better accessibility to assist economic development.

#### Resettlement Instrument

In order to mitigate and minimize resettlement impact, RAPs (or Abbreviated RAPs) have been developed for the six sub-projects entailing land acquisition and resettlement. The expert team from the Chongqing Industrial and Commercial University was invited to guide and help the RAP preparation, and eventually combine them into a Consolidated RAP. Based on detailed socio-economic surveys, impact assessment, as well as extensive consultation with villages and households to be affected, these RAPs set forth series of measures for impact compensation and livelihood rehabilitation. All these measures, such as land-for-land reallocation, cash compensation and training programs, and social security programs, aimed to ensure proper relocation and rehabilitation of the affected households, so that they would be adequately compensated for their losses, and their incomes and living standards would be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels in a sustainable manner. Besides, affected public facilities would also be compensated or restored to their former levels, or improved better. In addition, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed in order to guide other project components in the events in which land acquisition takes place unexpectedly or land use changes happen on the ground. All the six RAPs (including the abbreviated RAPs) were prepared in Chinese language, while the Consolidated RAP was developed in both Chinese and English.

On the whole, based on the relevant national laws and municipal regulations, as well as in conformity with the Bank OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, the RAPs# compensation and rehabilitation measures were commonly satisfactory to the people to be affected by the project resettlement. The project entities and the project practitioners on the county level have been trained by PMO, Resettlement experts and the Bank team safeguard

specialists, and will be continuously guided and monitored on resettlement implementation.

Safety of Dams: The Borrower has been remedying Class C dam and worked out a dam safety review plan; the Borrower has also issued guidelines and regulations for dam safety management, including (a) Reservoir Dam Safety Management regulations; (b) Regulations on Reservoir Dam Safety Review; (c) Guidelines for Dam Safety Review; (d) Guidelines for Emergency Preparedness Plan; and (e) Guidelines for Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance of Dams. During Project implementation, the Bank will, together with the Dam Safety Expert to be hired by the Borrower, supervise the implementation of the remedial work and the dam safety review plan, and monitor safety status of all the dams to ensure that the Project complies with the OP 4.37.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. In accordance with the World Bank policies, public consultation and the information disclosure have been conducted during preparation of the environmental assessment. Three major forms of public consultation have been done, including public consultation meeting, the interview with the project affected people, and the questionnaire survey. The subproject EIAs provide information on the public consultation activities, including a copy of the questionnaire and a summary of the results. The above mentioned activities were conducted from March to July 2009 in the project areas. Chinese language EIA documents have been displayed locally at project areas several times in April and May 2009 from through various means, such as internet WWW.CQMSY.COM, <http://www.ppeia.com>, information board in local communities, notice through villages, etc. The English language CEA summary report was disclosed through Bank's InfoShop on September 14, 2009.

#### Resettlement Component Related Consultation and Disclosure

Resettlement will take place mostly in rural areas where village communities and farm households would be the primary stakeholder to be affected by land acquisition and population relocation. Repeated rounds of surveys and consultation with local farmers have been conducted with the project information dissemination campaign in the affected areas. Each of the village communities and the families to be affected have been visited, consulted and measured; and RAPs for the sub-projects' land acquisition have been developed and finalized through the process of convocation of public opinions, solicitation of feedback from in-house interviews, as well as detailed site measuring and discussing to reach agreements on final calculations of property losses and compensations. In addition, a detailed sample socio-economic survey of 159 households (631 people), about 25% of the affected rural people, has been completed based on which local livelihood rehabilitation is assessed and planned.

The county level individual RAPs have been put in county PMUs and local libraries during middle September 2009 for disclosure to the public. According to the RAPs, six months prior to the project starts, resettlement announcement will be posted and

resettlement booklets will be sent to all the villages to be affected, and the project resettlement related information including policies, rights, compensation criteria, appeal procedures together with the RAPs themselves, will be publicized and disseminated through broad media channels. Three months before resettlement, village meetings will be held again for upfront mobilizing and organizing resettlement implementation. The Consolidated RAP has been available in the Bank InfoShop since middle September 2009.

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***B. Disclosure Requirements Date***

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**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:**

Was the document disclosed <b>prior to appraisal?</b>	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	09/08/2009
Date of "in-country" disclosure	05/12/2009
Date of submission to InfoShop	09/14/2009
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	

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**Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:**

Was the document disclosed <b>prior to appraisal?</b>	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	09/08/2009
Date of "in-country" disclosure	09/15/2009
Date of submission to InfoShop	09/18/2009

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**Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework:**

Was the document disclosed <b>prior to appraisal?</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	
Date of "in-country" disclosure	
Date of submission to InfoShop	

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**Pest Management Plan:**

Was the document disclosed <b>prior to appraisal?</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	
Date of "in-country" disclosure	
Date of submission to InfoShop	

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

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

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***C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)***

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

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes
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If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	No
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes
<b>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams</b>	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	No
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes
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?	Yes
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes

***D. Approvals***

<b><i>Signed and submitted by:</i></b>	<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>
Task Team Leader:	Mr Paul Kriss	12/08/2009
Environmental Specialist:	Ms Chongwu Sun	11/20/2009
Social Development Specialist	Mr Zong-Cheng Lin	11/12/2009
Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):	Mr Ximing Zhang	10/30/2009

  

<b><i>Approved by:</i></b>		
Sector Manager:	Mr Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez	01/06/2010
Comments: "No" to Category C-Env. Assessment item 3- this part will be covered by counterpart funds; "No" to Safety of Dams item 3- Borrower will hire dam safety expert when project implementation start.		