INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET
APRAISAL STAGE

I. Basic Information
Date prepared/updated: 06/14/2011 Report No.: AC5712

1. Basic Project Data

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country: China</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Name: Sichuan Wudu Irrigated Agriculture Development Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader: Liping Jiang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated Appraisal Date: January 24, 2011</td>
<td>Estimated Board Date: September 15, 2011</td>
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2. Project Objectives
The Project Development Objectives (PDOs) are to: (a) increase irrigation coverage to increase agricultural production in the project area; (b) provide water supply in bulk to rural and small urban communities and industries in Mianyang City, several counties, and other small towns; and (c) introduce a participatory approach for water management in the demonstration areas to ensure the sustainable development of irrigated agriculture in the project area.

The above PDOs would be achieved through (a) the construction of new water supply and main irrigation systems (main canal, sub-main canal and branch canals) and new on-farm works (lateral canals, sub-lateral canals and farm ditches); (b) the provision of a complementary package of integrated agricultural inputs and support services to assist farmers in increasing agricultural yields; (c) the establishment of Water User Associations (WUAs) based on a Community Driven Development (CDD) approach; and (d) provision of intensive training and technical assistance for project staff and farmers on water management and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the main and on-farm irrigation systems.
3. Project Description
The Sichuan Wudu Irrigated Agriculture Development Project (WIADP) consists of the following three components:

Component 1: Construction of main irrigation systems

The total cost for Component 1 was estimated as US$648.74 million including Bank financing US$97.29 million. This component includes:

(a) Construction of Xizi main canal with a total length of 108 km;
(b) Construction of Jinfeng Reservoir with a total storage capacity of 98 million cubic meters; and
(c) Construction of Jinlong sub-main canal (24 km) and 16 branch canals (325 km in total).

The irrigation systems developed under this component would cover an irrigated area of 70,200 hectares and provide a domestic water supply in bulk to about 1.7 million rural people and industries in the project area from outlets on the system. Note that the Bank would finance the first section (23 km) of Xizi main canal, the entire Jinlong sub-main canal (24 km), and 10 branch canals (228 km). The rest of the main systems will be fully financed by the government.

Component 2: Development of CDD-based on-farm demonstration areas in each of the three project counties

The total cost for Component 2 was estimated as US$4.49 million including Bank financing US$1.02 million. This component includes:

(a) Construction of on-farm irrigation works including 1 lateral canal and 3 sub-lateral canals with a total length of about 48 km in the demonstration areas;
(b) Establishment of 3 CDD-based WUAs in the demonstration areas; and
(c) Provision of agricultural inputs and supporting services in the demonstration areas.

The demonstration areas would cover 1,340 hectares in total and the agricultural supporting services and institutional mechanisms set up as part of this component are designed to help maximize and sustain the benefits of having water delivered to the demonstration areas through the main irrigation systems constructed under the project.

Component 3: Institutional capacity building and project management support

The total cost Component 3 was estimated as US$1.44 million including Bank financing US$1.44 million. This component includes:

(a) Capacity building, including study tours and training; and
(b) Project management support, including consulting services, work vehicles and office equipment.

This component aims to strengthen the managerial capacity of project staff and the three WUAs established in the demonstration areas.

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

The WIADP Project is located in Mianyang Prefecture in eastern Sichuan Province, China, in an area between the Fujiang River in the west and Jialingjiang River in the east. The region is characterized by rolling hills, and while the area upstream can be classified as a mountainous zone, the middle and downstream areas are a hilly and a flat zone. The project area is at the junction of Sichuan's western, middle, and northern structural belts of the Neocathaysian tectonic system. At the project area's northwest corner is the Mt. Longmen structural belt and at its southwest corner the Mianyang loop structure of a rotational shear structural system. The southeast zone of the project area is a combination of the southeast tectonic belt and hilly loop structure and the northeast zone is the northeast tectonic belt. Groundwater in the project area can be classified as pore water in loose accumulative stratum and bedrock crevice water under quaternary system.

The irrigation districts covered by the Wudu Water Diversion and Irrigation Scheme involve many river systems. The Fujiang river system is the most dominant one, and also the primary tributary on the right bank of the Jialingjiang River. The Fujiang River originates from the east side of Mt. Mingshan and is 675 km long with a catchment area of 36272km². The irrigation return flow from the WIADP-covered area would discharge into Mijiang River, Zitongjiang River, the main course of the Fujiang River, and finally into Fujiang River. According to the statistics, in a dry year, only the main streams of Fujiang River and Tongkou River will have some flow; other rivers all have recorded non-flow. There is no big reservoir to regulate flow on the upstream parts of the Fujiang river system and in summer heavy rainfall leads to flash floods, causing large variations in the water surface area, water table, and flow of Fujiang River. As a result, water resource development and utilization of the Fujiang river system is rather low.

The project area is in the western part of China's monsoon region and south of the Qingling mountain chain. Affected by a southeastern and southwestern warm and wet flow of air, the area belongs to the sub-tropical monsoon climate. It is rather dry during spring and early summer. Precipitation is concentrated during summer and autumn. Average annual precipitation ranges from 860.9 to 1089.6 mm and two-thirds of it falls in July, August and September.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists
   Mr Zong-Cheng Lin (EASCS)
   Mr Ximing Zhang (EASCS)
   Mr Yiren Feng (EASCS)
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:

Environment Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)

The Project is classified as a #Category A# project based on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale, as well as the nature and magnitude of the potential environmental impacts of the Wudu Second-phase Water Diversion and Xizi Irrigation Scheme and the Wudu Reservoir. Environment Assessment (EA) reports were prepared in accordance with national requirements and the Bank’s OP 4.01. The reports include an (a) EA summary, (b) EA, and (c) Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The EA Report has been prepared incorporating the Bank’s comments, and found to be satisfactory.

The EA covers baseline information on environmental and socio-economic conditions. The EA identified and assessed the Project’s benefits and impacts to the natural and social environment. The EA report did not identify serious adverse or irreversible environmental impacts, and it concluded that the Project will (i) bring significant positive impacts to the natural and socio-economic environments, (ii) provide reliable, equitable and stable water supply for the irrigation areas of 1.053 million mu (70235.1 hectares), (iii) increase agricultural yields, improve the livelihood of the farmers in the irrigated areas, and promote benign circulation for economic, social and ecological environment and sustainable development for the region. However, some negative impacts may arise during project implementation, such as limited negative impacts on soil, air, water, acoustic environments, and solid wastes mainly during construction, and potential increased use of pesticides, fertilizers during operation. The key beneficiaries of the project are about 1.35 million poor farmers (397,000 households) who will be able to receive a reliable irrigation water supply and change from mainly dry farming to irrigated agriculture and thus boost their agricultural production. The project implementation will substantially relieve the contradiction between severe water demand and water supply because of the long draughts. During project operation, the positive social benefits, such as increased agricultural products values, improved rural water supply safety health conditions, and an increased use of land resources, will be larger than the negative
impacts. All Project investments have been designed to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts to acceptable levels on the physical environment. Preventive measures during the design, construction and operation phases were prepared to minimize or even eliminate the negative impacts, and are noted in the EMP. The main environmental issues of the project are the soil erosion caused by the construction activities during the construction phase and potential pesticides issues (if not well managed) during the operational phase.

Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)

There are no any critical natural habitats, natural reserves, protected areas, endangered Species within the project influence areas. It is concluded that activities financed by the IBRD loan will not have adverse impacts on natural habitats. However, Wudu dam, which is under construction by the government, will have impacts on the fish species in the Fujiang River. Current water regime of Fujiang River at Wudu Reservoir section has been changed to some extent after Wudu Reservoir is built. The physical and chemical characteristics of water are being changed gradually. The Wudu dam separates continuous ecology of Fujiang River into discontinuous environment units and blocks the natural passway of fish from short distance communication at this section. Composition of fish at upstream of the dam tends to be simpler.

Two species of fishes protected at provincial level are distributed in the upper and middle reaches of Fujiang River, i.e. Schizothorax (Racoma) davidi and Euchiloglanis davidi. These two species of fish are mainly distributed at the upper reaches of Fujiang River upstream of Wudu Reservoir and scarcely distributed at the middle reaches of Fujiang River. Schizothorax davidi and Euchiloglanis davidi are benthic fish species, and usually inhabit in torrental river sections with many gravel at river bed. Construction and operation of Wudu Reservoir will force these two types of fish to move towards upstream gradually.

There are nine local indigenous fish species in Fujiang River, include paracobitis potanini, hemiculter nigromarginis, xenophys Euchiloglanis kishinouyei Kimura bio boulengeri tchang, sinilabeo rendahli, schizothorax davidi, jinshaia abbreviate, and euchiloglanis kishinouyei kimura. Schizothorax davidi and euchiloglanis kishinouyei kimura are benthic fish species and usually inhabit in torrent sections while other species in sluggish flow area near the river bank or spaces among the gravels in torrent area. None of these species has long distance migration. Construction and operation of Wudu Reservoir will not have significant impact to fish species at downstream of the dam. The impact to fish species at upstream of the dam is obvious. The downstream fishes cannot swim to upstream due to the blockage of dam. The fish species in upper reaches tend to be reduced and become more simplex. Fish resources at river sections downstream of Wudu dam tend to be reduced.

To compensate the loss of fishery resource of Fujiang River due to Wudu dam, appropriate mitigation measures were incorporated into the EMP including ecological
flow, monitoring of native fish species, and implementation of fishery development plan during the operation phase of the Wudu dam.

Pest Management (OP4.09)

The project will improve on-going integrated pest management in the Mianyang Municipality. Specifically, it will: (a) disseminate the application of high efficiency, low toxic, low residual effect chemicals and biological pesticides; (b) prohibit the use of high toxic, high residual effect pesticides; (c) reduce the reliance on chemical pesticides and chemical fertilizers; and (d) promote the use of non-chemical technologies for insect and pest control. A Pest Management Plan (PMP) was prepared for the project.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)

Resettlement: the Bank supported Wudu Irrigated Agricultural Development Project will be undertaken in three counties of Mianyang Municipality. It includes construction of a segment of the Xizi main canal (23.19 km of 108.18 km in total) and 11 branch canals (231.15 km) that will require about 4,245 mu (283 hectares) of village land in 136 villages; the 2, 318 mu (155 hectares) of the affected village land are farmland. About 3,848 farmers in 1,063 households will be affected, but only 990 people in 264 households will lose their houses. In addition, there will be 3,257 mu (217 hectares) of land to be temporarily occupied for civil work of canal construction among these rural villages.

In a broader sense, the Bank supported project of canal construction is a small part of the government financed Wude Water Diversion Phase II. The overall Wudu Phase II also contains construction of Jinfeng reservoir (capacity of 98 million cubic meters), Xizi main canal (108 km long) and six other branch canals. Beside the Bank financed canal construction, the domestic financed part of the Wudu Phase II will require 10,037 mu (669 hectares) of land and remove 185,309 m² of structures that will relocate 3,523 people. Another 3228 mu (215 hectares) of land will be also temporarily occupied. As affected by land loss, a total of 4,716 people will have to be entirely resettled in new production arrangement.

In the meantime, there is a newly constructed Wudu reservoir (capacity of 572 million cubic meters) designed to be the water resources of the Wudu Phase II irrigation district, and hence linked to this Bank supported project. The Wudu reservoir affected 14,400 mu of village land from 18 villages in two townships, and relocated 6,163 people. The reservoir resettlement started in 2001 and was basically completed 2010. According to the relevant national policy and the Resettlement Plan for this reservoir resettlement, the reservoir resettlement post-support subsidies have been already allocated to each of the resettlers (¥600/person per year), beside other compensations as paid before resettlement.
2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
The key beneficiaries of the project are about 1.35 million poor farmers (397,000 households) who will be able to receive reliable irrigation water and, as a result, change from mainly dry farming to irrigated agriculture, thus boosting their agriculture production. The other key beneficiaries are about 1.7 million poor people in rural and small urban communities, in addition to the industries in Mianyang Prefecture who will also be provided a steady water supply, in bulk, from the irrigation infrastructure for drinking and industrial purposes.

The project will bring significant positive impacts to the natural and socio-economic environments. However, as discussed above, some negative short-term impacts during construction (including limited negative impacts on soil, air, water, and acoustic environments and solid waste) and long-term operational impacts (such as potentially increased use of pesticides and fertilizers) may result from project implementation. These impacts will be temporary and localized.

In addition, proper mitigation measures during the construction and operation period can minimize or eliminate these negative impacts, which has been noted in the EMP.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
In order to prevent potential adverse environmental impacts, the project has been subjected to an intense analysis of alternative options during the design stage, including the use of with and without-project scenarios and various options for the Jinfeng reservoir site, canal alignments, the arrangement of borrow pits, and access roads for construction. Optimal alternatives were selected based on the avoidance of or possibility to mitigate adverse social and environment impacts, as well as other economic, technical, and financial considerations for the least-cost solutions.

During the design phase the EA teams worked closely with project planners/owners and the feasibility study teams to compare and evaluate alternatives; this was done quantitatively to the extent possible. The EA identified, evaluated and compared various options for Jinfeng dam sites. Detailed comparative analyses were made between the two sites at Wangjiagou stream in terms of topography, engineering geology, construction conditions, quantities of earth and stone works, land occupation, inundation damages, people to be affected, impact on rare and endangered species, aquatic biology, other key environmental concerns, and total investments. The dam site at the lower reach was recommended as the optimal site because of its sound topographic, geologic and construction conditions, fewer disturbances of topsoil, and smaller impact on water, air, and the acoustic environment during construction, as well as lower investment costs.

A #no project# scenario was also considered as an alternative. The with-and-without-project analysis was conducted based on socio-economic benefits and potential positive and negative environmental impacts. Under the #without-project# scenario, the low agricultural water utilization and unsustainable water resources utilization would
continue and further deteriorate the local rural ecology. The conflict between water demand and water supply would therefore not be solved. On the other hand, the #with-project# scenario will generate long-lasting social and economic benefits, while the environmental impacts, mainly during the construction period and thus temporary, can be avoided or mitigated by using well known environmental protection measures. In summary, it was established that environmental benefits clearly outweigh the environmental impacts.

In addition, in-depth analyses were carried out for canal routes, access roads, and other construction arrangements. As a result, the routes of the canals, access roads and other construction arrangements were optimized by significantly shortening their length, reducing the areas to be excavated and spoils to be disposed, reducing the land acquisition, decreasing the number of people to be resettled, and reducing the overall costs.

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. 

Environment Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)

An EMP was developed as a separate and stand-alone document. It addresses policy bases, applicable environmental standards, the environmental management system, mitigation measures, monitoring plans, institutional arrangements, capacity building, estimated costs for the mitigation measures, and monitoring programs during the construction and operation phases. The EMP mitigation measures and environmental monitoring plan (including the monitoring for water and soil conservation works) aim to reduce negative impacts to acceptable levels during the construction and operation phase for both Bank and Government financed projects. Generic measures for environmental management of construction were also designed as technical specifications to be included in contracts.

Construction phase: Some project components will have short-term impacts, such as water pollution, noise, dust, increased traffic, soil erosion, solid waste, and worker safety and public health issues. These concerns are relatively minor, localized and temporary, and measures to reduce them to acceptable levels, as well as to monitor these measures' effective implementation, have been discussed and detailed in the EA and EMP. In addition, all mitigation measures related to contractors, including Chance Finding Procedures for PCRs, will be included in the bidding documents and contracts.

Operations phase: Appropriate mitigation measures have been designed including minimum ecological flow management, water quality management and monitoring, installation of a wastewater treatment facility for the dam's administrative building, and the establishment of an emergency preparedness plan. These measures are detailed in the EMP.

Environmental Monitoring: The contractors are fully responsible for complying with the mitigation measures stipulated in their contracts and detailed in the EMP. An
environmental monitoring program for the construction and operation phases is designed in the EA as a component of the EMP. The monitoring program covers, among others, air, construction and domestic wastewater, surface water quality, ground water quality, noise levels, human health, the ecological environment, and water and soil conservation monitoring. The program specifies parameters, frequencies, times, locations, responsible agencies, and estimated costs of monitoring. Both environmental monitoring and water and soil conservation monitoring will provide key and timely information, especially on environmental impacts and mitigation, to the borrower and the Bank, which can be used to evaluate the success of the environmental management. This monitoring process will verify compliance with the EMP and determine further mitigation measures if the EMP is not properly implemented.

Environmental Protection Budget: The costs associated with the EMP measures have been budgeted as indicated in the project cost estimates and the component-specific costs are detailed in the EMP. The environmental monitoring and water and soil conservation monitoring will be conducted by external monitoring institutes, and monitoring activities will be financed by counterpart funds. During the operation phase, costs related to mitigation and monitoring will be borne by the implementing agencies.

The total environmental protection investment, including environmental management and mitigation measures is estimated at about RMB 42.77 million (6.43 million US$).

Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)

To compensate for the loss of fishery resources in Fujiang River as a result of the construction of Wudu dam, appropriate mitigation measures have been incorporated into the EMP, including minimum ecological flow management, monitoring of native fish species, and implementation of a fishery development plan during the operation phase of the Wudu dam.

Pest Management (OP 4.09)

A Pest Management Plan (PMP) was prepared for the project. The PMP includes an introduction and covers major pest issues, current pesticides management methods, pesticides management organizations and their respective responsibilities in Mianyang Prefecture, environmental, occupational and safety risk assessments, monitoring and evaluation activities, and capacity building.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)

The resettlement component of the entire Wudu Water Conversion Phase II project includes land acquisition and relocation for Xizi main canal, 17 branch canals, and Jinfeng reservoir, which needs to be fully compliant with the Bank’s safeguards policies and requirements. The works which the Bank financed include a part of Xizi main canal and 11 branch canals, for the resettlement of which the Bank has requested the project entity to prepare a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The Bank team has also reviewed the existing domestic full Resettlement Plan (RP) for the entire Wudu Phase II
project, which has now been revised to be in compliance with the Bank requirements and hence has been found to be satisfactory by the Bank team. The domestic RP was thus included as one section in the RAP.

The resettlement preparations have proceeded as follows:

In late 2008, the Wudu Water Diversion Bureau (the owner of the Wudu Phase II Project) invited the Sichuan Provincial Water Resources and Hydraulic Design Institute and the Mianyang Municipal Institute, along with the relevant county government line agencies and with local village communities’ participation, to carry out census and socio-economic surveys and impact investigations. In the first half of 2010, a Resettlement Plan (RP) for the overall Wudu Phase II resettlement was prepared and reviewed as part of all the domestic verification procedures, and finally approved by the Sichuan Provincial Resettlement Bureau and Ministry of Water Resources.

Against this background, in April 2010, the Bank supported canal construction PMO invited a resettlement expert team from Southwest Communication University to prepare a RAP for the Bank financed project. After additional rounds of surveys and consultations among the 136 villages and households to be affected, the team developed a RAP with a detailed impact inventory and socio-economic analysis, which sets forth a series of measures to mitigate and compensate the impacts, as well as to rehabilitate people’s livelihoods. The resettlement investment for this compensation and rehabilitation was budgeted at RMB 236.84 million. In addition, special grievance redressing mechanism and resettlement monitoring and evaluation systems were also established.

Because the Bank-supported canal systems are only one part of the Wudu Phase II Project, the RAP also contained a section to address the resettlement related to the other part of the Project that is purely domestically financed. This RAP section included all necessary mitigation and compensation elements compliant with the national laws, regulations and the Bank policy requirements. The section described and evaluated the Wudu Phase II RP and determined it had the same level of detail as the RAP for the Bank-supported canal systems on the impact surveys, compensation measures, and rehabilitation approaches, and was also based on broad consultation with the project affected people. The section also included a due diligence report of the Wudu Reservoir resettlement, which was being completed in the end of 2010, because the Wudu Reservoir was viewed as a linked project. Internal and external Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms for the project resettlement were established. During implementation, as the RAP indicates, progress status, outstanding issues, and proposed actions related to the project RAP would all be closely overseen and included in the semi-annual monitoring reports. The RAP was prepared under Bank mission oversight, and the project entity and local resettlement authorities, as assisted by the resettlement experts, assumed the responsibility for the RAP implementation.

Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)
The Project triggers Dam Safety Safeguard Policy (OP 4.37) because the project sites are located downstream of an existing dam (Heping dam), a dam under construction (Wudu dam) and another dam (Jinfeng dam) to be constructed. Failure of these upstream dams could cause extensive damage to or failure of some or all of the investments under the Project. Furthermore, reservoirs formed by the Wudu and Jinfeng dams are supposed to provide water to the water users in the project area.

The government, as the owner of these dams, has (a) strengthened the existing Heping dam with remedial works completed by the end of 2010; (b) prepared an Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Plan (OMS) and Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) for the Wudu dam under construction, and also (c) prepared draft OMS and EPP outlines for the Jinfeng dam to be constructed. All three dams were or will be fully financed by the government. The operators of these dams are or will be the state-owned institutions or bureaus entrusted by the government.

The guidelines and regulations on dam safety management issued by the government include: (a) dam safety management regulations; (b) regulations on dam safety review; (c) guidelines on dam safety review; (d) guidelines for an emergency preparedness plan; and (e) guidelines for the operation, maintenance and surveillance of dams. During project implementation, the Bank will, together with the Dam Safety Panel employed by the PMO, supervise the implementation of the dam design and construction, and also review the safety status and operation and maintenance of these dams to ensure that the Project complies with the Bank’s Safeguard Policy on Safety of Dams OP 4.37.

Assessment of Borrower Capacity

Although the project entities were involved in a Bank-financed project ten years ago, most current staff of the project entities has had no previous experience in the preparation and implementation of Bank projects. The unfamiliarity with the World Bank safeguard policies of the PMO staff and implementing agencies could mean delays in project preparation and implementation.

To address this issue, the Mianyang PMO took several actions. The PMO first designated staff to coordinate the preparation of safeguard documents, and also contracted Chengdu Investigation, Design & Research Institute (CIDRI) of China Hydropower Consulting Group (CHCG), a Class A EA Institute with experience with Bank-financed projects, to prepare the EA Report for this project. The PMO also hired an EA consultant with extensive experience preparing EAs for Bank-financed projects for additional assistance in the process. In addition, the PMO contracted experienced consultants from Southwest Communication University, to form a resettlement team to guide and help with the early resettlement work and RAP/RP preparation under the guidance provided by the Bank team, and also established a Dam Safety Panel (DSP) from the national-level Nanjing Dam Safety Institute under MWR for a review of dam-safety related issues.
Project Implementing Agencies: Management of the project will be the responsibility of the Mianyang Prefecture Project Management Office (PMO) under the Wudu Water Diversion Management Bureau and supported by a Project Leading Group (PLG) under the Prefecture Government. The PLG and PMO at Mianyang Prefecture level had been officially established, and they played important roles in project preparation. The PLGs and PMO were also established at the county level. Also, Expert Groups were established at both prefecture and county levels to provide technical support to the PMO.

The Borrower’s technical and institutional capacity for implementing Bank’s safeguard policies and procurement and financial guidelines should be further strengthened with assistance from the Bank team and experienced experts. Trainings and workshops have been planned and financed or will be financed with domestic funds before project implementation when the consulting work with Bank financing starts. Plans have also been made for the establishment of related environmental, social, and dam safety panels or groups. The Bank task team will continuously help to build up the project entity’s capacity during the preparation and implementation of the project.

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

Environment Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)

Two-stage public consultations including expert consultations, questionnaires, symposia, and interviews, have been conducted with those affected by the proposed project and included persons from different gender, socioeconomic and educational backgrounds, groups, and occupations. The primary objective of the first round was to survey the public’s opinion about the project, while for the second round it was to communicate the EA findings, discuss intended mitigation measures, and confirm public acceptance and satisfaction. In addition, there have been several rounds of consultations with government agencies, local governments, experts, and other stakeholders to discuss site location, scope, and potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the proposed project. The majority of those consulted expressed strong support for the project, and acceptance of short-term inconveniences, such as noise and dust during the construction phase.

Information about the project was disclosed in January 2010 and September 2010. Telephone hotlines were established. The availability of the EA reports, and how to access to them, was announced in the #Mianyang Daily# on Dec 2, 2010. The EA, EMP, EA Summary, Dam Safety Report, and PMP were disclosed on the websites of various government agencies and are available at each PMO and from the project owner. All the Environmental safeguard documents mentioned above were disclosed at the Bank’s Beijing Office website and at the InfoShop in Washington, D.C. on December 16, 2010.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)

The project affected people (PAP) include the farmers directly affected by the Bank financed Wudu Irrigated Agricultural Development Project, namely more than 3,800
people in 136 rural village affected by the land acquisition for branch canal construction. In addition, it includes those affected by the Wudu Water Diversion Project Phase II as a whole, namely, more than 6,680 people who will lose land and therefore will need to be reinstated in economic production. In view of the project resettlement impact, the project entity, the Wudu Water Diversion Management Bureau and PMO, cooperated with local authorities, conducted a broad project information dissemination campaign in Zitong, Jiangyou and Yanting counties, and also extensively consulted with rural village communities and farmers, who in return expressed both great interest and enthusiasm for the water diversion and delivery under the project, as well as provided concerns and suggestions to compensate for the land acquisition and handle the livelihood rehabilitation.

In late 2008, invited by the project entity, the Sichuan Provincial Water Resources and Hydraulic Design Institute and the Mianyang Municipal Water Resources and Hydraulic Design Institute conducted detailed resettlement impact investigation and local socio-economic surveys in the overall resettlement areas. During late 2008 and early 2009 and in cooperation with local county, township and community authorities, staff from the project entity and the design institutes also conducted consultations with villages and farmer representatives through meetings and household interviews on the mitigation of resettlement impacts and the rehabilitation of village livelihoods. An overall Resettlement Plan for the Wudu Water Diversion Project Phase II was developed by the institutes based on these investigations and consultations. In addition, a resettlement expert team from the Southwest Communication University was invited in May and June of 2010 to join in the RAP preparation specifically for the Bank financed Wudu Irrigated Agricultural Development Project as a part of the Wudu Phase II. The RAP expert team further conducted a sample socio-economic survey among 136 villages under the project, and conducted intensive household interviews and a questionnaire survey on PAP#s views of resettlement impacts and compensation/restoration measures among the villagers. All results were incorporated into the RAP, in which all the resettlement elements of the overall Wudu Phase II project were also included and described clearly.

The RAP was disclosed locally in November 2010 in the county level resettlement offices and libraries, as well as directly in the affected villages and on the project owner#s website and in a local newspaper. At the same time, the RAP was also made available in the InfoShop for broad public dissemination.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date

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<th>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date of receipt by the Bank</td>
<td>12/06/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of &quot;in-country&quot; disclosure</td>
<td>12/02/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of submission to InfoShop</td>
<td>12/16/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</td>
<td>12/31/2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal? Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank 12/06/2010
Date of "in-country" disclosure 12/02/2010
Date of submission to InfoShop 12/16/2010

Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework:
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?
Date of receipt by the Bank
Date of "in-country" disclosure
Date of submission to InfoShop

Pest Management Plan:
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal? Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank 11/07/2010
Date of "in-country" disclosure 12/02/2010
Date of submission to InfoShop 12/16/2010

* 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.

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

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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report? Yes
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? Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats? Yes
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

OP 4.09 - Pest Management
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues? Yes
Is a separate PMP required? Yes
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or SM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist? Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process Yes
framework (as appropriate) been prepared?  
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?  

**Yes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have dam safety plans been prepared?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank’s Infoshop?</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>All Safeguard Policies</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>D. Approvals</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signed and submitted by:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Specialist:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Development Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):</td>
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<th><strong>Approved by:</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Safeguards Coordinator:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments: As a delegated project to the WBOB Safeguards Focal Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Manager:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>