

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA16117

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 29-Nov-2015

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	China	Project ID:	P148523
Project Name:	Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation Project (P148523)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Yan F. Zhang, Ji You		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	05-Oct-2015	Estimated Board Date:	19-Jan-2016
Managing Unit:	GSU08	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Urban Transport (50%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (50%)		
Theme(s):	Cultural Heritage (60%), Other urban development (40%)		
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:	170.51	Total Bank Financing:	100.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			70.51
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			100.00
Total			170.51
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

To conserve cultural heritage and improve water quality and tourism services in selected areas in Jingzhou Municipality.

3. Project Description

The project includes four components: Component A: Cultural heritage conservation and tourism

services improvement; Component B: Water environment improvement; Component C: Transport improvement; and Component D: Assistance to project management and capacity building. This package of interventions offers an integrated approach to achieve the PDO. Project investments are prioritized according to their potential contribution to the conservation of cultural heritage sites and tourism development. Heritage sites chosen are those with the most historical value, among the top tourist destinations (the ancient City Wall and the Jingzhou Museum), and with the greatest potential to become anchor tourism destinations (Xiongjiazhong Archaeological Park and the City Moat). Improvement in accessibility to these cultural heritage sites and water quality will help achieve the synergies necessary sustainably to contribute to the twin goals.

Component A: Cultural Heritage Conservation and Tourism Services Improvement (Total Cost US \$83.27 million, IBRD US\$45.58 million). This component comprises six sub-components.

- (a) Sub-component A1: Carrying out of conservation and restoration activities over selected segments of Jingzhou's Historic City Wall, including the construction of a retaining wall, landscaping and vegetation improvements.
- (b) Sub-component A2: Carrying out of conservation activities in the Kaiyuan Taoism Temple including, inter alia, (i) improvements to basic infrastructure, and (ii) preservation and restoration of cultural heritage assets, including stone tablets, inscriptions and other archaeological artifacts.
- (c) Sub-component A3: Upgrading of the Jingzhou Museum, including comprehensive rehabilitation of the treasure halls, redesign of the exhibition schemes, and procurement of protective display equipment.
- (d) Sub-component A4: Carrying out of piloting interventions for the conservation and regeneration of selected historical buildings along Dongti and Nanmen streets in Jingzhou's Historic Town, and the conversion of a vacant lot into a tourism services facility.
- (e) Sub-component A5: Provision of support to the Xiongjiazhong Archaeological Park, including, inter alia, the construction of an exhibition center, display buildings and archaeological park management facilities, as well as installation of lighting and interpretation in the exhibition halls, associated park signage, website development and tour guide systems.
- (f) Sub-component A6: Construction of a tourist information center alongside Jingzhou's Historic Town, creation and/or improvement of green areas, and development of tourist signage and tour navigation systems in selected areas.

Component B: Water Environment Improvement (Total Cost US\$55.10 million, IBRD US\$37.08 million). This component aims to systematically improve the water ecosystem in the moat, lakes, and ponds through the following sub-components:

- (a) Sub-component B1: Dredging of the moat and lakes within and immediately around Jingzhou's Historic Town, including the removal and safe disposal of inorganic and organic deposits.
- (b) Sub-component B2: Carrying out of infrastructure improvements of Jingzhou's Historic Town internal drainage and sewer network, including interceptor sewers along the Town's moat.
- (c) Sub-component B3: Creation of wetlands along Jingzhou's Historic Town moat and lakes, including the construction of an ecology embankment.
- (d) Sub-component B4: Carrying out of activities aimed at enhancing Jingzhou's Historic Town water bodies, including flow augmentation, construction and provision of culverts, conveyance pipes, rubber dams, pump stations, and ancillary facilities.

Component C: Transport Improvement (Total Cost US\$21.35 million, IBRD US\$13.14 million). This component aims to facilitate access to the cultural heritage sites for residents and tourists alike by improving NMT and public transport options. It will also help improve movement of tourists by

upgrading signage. It will include the following sub-components:

- (a) Sub-component C1: Improvement of urban roads, including the rehabilitation of Jingzhou's Historic Town inner ring road and optimization of key road junctions.
- (b) Sub-component C2: Carrying out of activities aimed at improving non-motorized transportation (NMT) including, inter alia, the establishment of color-paved bicycle lanes and rehabilitation of protected road spaces, pedestrian crossings, and facilities to enhance pedestrian safety.
- (c) Sub-component C3: Improvement of public transportation through, inter alia, (i) upgrading the mini-bus tourism system, (ii) establishment of new tourism bus lines, improvement of bus stops, and procurement of new hybrid buses.
- (d) Sub-component C4: Installation and upgrade of signage systems, including the provision of static and variable message signs at key locations in Jingzhou's Historic Town, as well as provision of real-time parking guidance signage.

Component D: Assistance to Project Management and Capacity Building (Total cost US\$5.15 million, IBRD US\$3.95 million). This component aims to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the Project Management Office (PMO) and the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs):

- (a) Sub-component D1: Provision of support for project management, monitoring, and supervision and independent monitoring of environmental and social safeguards, including the provision of office equipment and supplies.
- (b) Sub-component D2: Carrying out of capacity building activities, including training, organization of workshops and study tours for relevant staff and key stakeholders.
- (c) Sub-component D3: Provision of technical assistance, including the realization of studies on conservation and restoration of historic sites and neighborhoods, as well as on traffic management for Jingzhou's Historic Town.

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

Jingzhou is one of the municipalities in the Hubei Province of China, with history of more than 2600 years. Total population is about 6.3 million in which about 1.56 million in urban areas. It is densely covered by a network of waterways, as well as lakes. Jingzhou is located on the middle reaches of Yangzi River (Chang Jiang) in the Jiangnan Plain. To its east -- downstream -- lies Wuhan, the provincial capital; to its west -- upstream -- Yichang Municipality, where the Three Gorges dam is located. Jingmen City, another city in Hubei, lies to the north; and to its south are Yueyang and Changde, two municipalities in Hunan province.

As one of the famous historic towns in China, Jingzhou has more than 590 PCRs that are at different levels for conservation. It has a long and fabled past in Chinese history and in the imagination of the people, as many of the well-known episodes in the Three Kingdoms, an ancient novel and a part of the national literary canon read by all school children, take place there. Because of these reasons, Jingzhou was among the first set of cities to be listed as a national historic city in 1982. Jingzhou Historic Town (JHT) is surrounded by a 12-km City Wall, one of the best preserved and complete City Walls in China and is of immense cultural and historical value. Recognized as a National Cultural Heritage asset since 1996, it is now on the tentative list, along with other walled cities in China, for nomination to be submitted to UNESCO as a World Heritage site. Its abundant historic and cultural resources lie not only in its complete and unique ancient walls in South China, well-known stories about the Three Kingdoms and Guan Yu relics, but also in cultural-center position of Hubei Province embodying splendid Chinese civilization. With rich cultural history, Jingzhou Historic Town owns a great many historic sites in and surrounding the City, such as Xirang in Dayu

flood control, the former capital of ancient Chu State, relics of the Three Kingdoms period, traces of celebrities in all ages and other numerous sites. The cultural sites involved in the proposed project are: Jingzhou historic town wall, Kaiyuan Taoist Temple, Xiongjiayong Graveyard, and historical buildings along historic streets.

There are about 1,700 ethnic minorities identified as Chinese ethnic minorities by the Chinese Government, scattered across 1.56 million populations in Jingzhou Municipality. It accounts for 1.35% of the total population, including 614 of Tujia, 436 of Manchu, 260 of Hui, 167 Mongolian, 58 of Miao, 36 of Zhuang, 23 of Uygur, 23 of Dong, 12 of Tibetan, 11 of Bouyei, 11 of Li as well as Yi, Yao and so on. There are no living quarters of these ethnic minorities and the implementation of the project will not have any special impact on their daily life.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Chongwu Sun (GENDR)

Zhefu Liu (GSURR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Bank policy OP 4.01. Environmental Assessment is triggered and the project has been classified as Category A. The project aims to have significant benefits in terms of providing improved water environment, transport services and tourism promotion in Jingzhou historic town. The proposed project components would include civil works for water, drainage, transport facilities, etc., which may bring negative environmental and social impacts during construction and operation. Potential negative environmental and social impacts would mainly occur in the construction phase, and they would include soil erosion, noise, dust, traffic interruption and shipping and disposal of dredged materials and construction waste, etc.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Based on the information provided, there are no significant natural habitats located in the proposed project areas. However, since the project components are located in various water bodies, this policy is triggered.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Not applicable
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Not applicable
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	One of the key objectives of the project is to protect the cultural heritage and the policy is triggered. Component 1 addresses crucial issues to preserve valuable cultural heritage in the city. In the EA process, related information has been checked and assessed, and an appropriate mitigation and management plan has been proposed as part of the EA. In the process, the Culture authority participated and provided all required information and the guidance.

Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	There are about 1,700 ethnic minorities identified as Chinese ethnic minorities by the Chinese government, scattered across 1.56 million populations in Jingzhou Municipality. It accounts for 1.35% of the total population, including 614 of Tujia, 436 of Manchu, 260 of Hui, 167 Mongolian, 58 of Miao, 36 of Zhuang, 23 of Uygur, 23 of Dong, 12 of Tibetan, 11 of Bouyei, 11 of Li as well as Yi, Yao and so on. There are no living quarters of these ethnic minorities. The project areas are predominantly Han Chinese and there is no ethnic minority groups as defined by OP 4.10, present in, or have collective attachment to the project area. The Bank Indigenous Peoples Policy OP 4.10 is not triggered and the Indigenous People Development Plan was not requested.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Involuntary Resettlement is triggered due to the requirements for land acquisition and relocation and also the linked project as Xiongjiashong Archaeological Park in Jingzhou.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Not applicable
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Not applicable
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Not applicable

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 Safeguards:

Through preparation of safeguard documentation, it is found that there would be some negative impacts during project construction, such as air-borne dust; noise from equipment and construction during nighttime; wastewater generated from sediment dredging, grouting and washing equipment; soil erosion during construction stage, and social impacts, such as traffic blocking and interruption, business impact to small shops along the streets, permanent and temporary land occupation during construction, etc. As a project activity, sediment dredging would be carried out with estimated total volume of 301,900 m³. The sampling and test were conducted and the results indicated that the quality of the sediments is within the applicable standard, and thus can be classified as non-toxic material.

From proposed components, following environmental and social benefits are expected: The project is aiming to comprehensively improve the environment on the existing rivers and lakes and embankment with multiple means such as sediment dredging and ecological remediation (including the construction of artificial wetland). After this project is implemented, the water

system of the ancient city of Jingzhou will become mutually connected as natural water bodies, which will bring great ecological significance to the water system. About 301,900m³ sediments in the water system of the ancient city will be dredged and totally 193.22t of TP and TN will be taken away, which can effectively reduce the endogenous pollution of water system in the ancient city. According to estimation, 470.54t of COD, 41.34t of NH₄-N, 84.15t of TN and 5.88t of TP that would be reduced through wastewater collection and interception, and being treated in wastewater treatment plants. After the sewer collection pipes in operation inside the city, the sewage collection rate in the ancient city will be increased to 90%. The west city wall protection and city wall vegetation upgrading will greatly improve the city wall landscape and ecological environment, and also create conditions for surrounding residents to enjoy the city or and its water environment landscape closely.

Induced impact of the project was analyzed from perspectives of tourism activities, increased visitors to local traffic, commercial and economic development, crime and additional pressure on environmental and sanitation facilities, etc. After the project is completed, it is estimated the tourist visit will increase to 4.01 million/year (or 11,000 per day) by 2020 and the increased volume of tourists will pose pressure on existing infrastructures. It was realized that through reviewing the tourism development plan of the city that there are already sufficient accommodation capacity in hotels and sanitation service in place for the increased tourists, as well as for wastewater treatment and solid waste management and disposal, based on existing facilities. To address the increased demand for transport due to the tourism development, the project will upgrade the inner ring road through structural interventions and upgrade the traffic management through a combination of structural and non-structural interventions without expanding the existing roads. In addition, the project will finance public transportation to connect the ancient city with the Xiongjiazhong Area to handle the tourist flow between the two attractions. After the project implementation, a comprehensive traffic management system including the road network, slow traffic management, parking, public transportation, and traffic signage subsystems will be developed.

Due diligence for associated facilities: due diligence was carried out for associated projects/ activities, including operation of existing wastewater treatment plants that will treat sewers collected by the sewer pipes installed under the project; operation of existing solid waste incineration plant that will receive the domestic solid waste collected under the project; water transfer project from Changjiang to Hanjiang, that is in trial operation stage and from which 10m³/second out of 350-500 m³/s water flow is allocated to Jingzhou Municipality. The detail results of the due diligence are in the ESIA with following summary: All above mentioned facilities are in operation and comply with national and local environmental policies and requirements. The EIA reports were prepared in accordance with national and local regulations and local environmental protection bureau (EPB) conducts monitoring to get the data for management.

As an important element, cumulative impact assessment was considered along with ESIA preparation. The methodology for the cumulative impact assessment defined in the Good Practice Handbook-Cumulative Impact Assessment of IFC has been adopted. During the assessment, various VECs were considered based on the nature, location, scale and magnitude of the proposed project. Through the consultation with relevant groups and experts, the VECs selected for further cumulative assessment is the water quality in the city in terms of COD and NH₃-N. The relevant projects in the past, present and future have been identified through review of the water pollution load reduction plans for the 11th five-year and 12th five-year plan respectively, and the implementation reports issued by government on the 11th five-year and the progress reports for

the 12th year. Thus a matrix method is used to assess the cumulative impacts of these project and the proposed project. The result of the cumulative impact show that this project is an important part of the overall water pollution control effort in the city and the combined reduction of the water pollution loads from the projects exceed the target set by the government.

OP OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources (PCR): Based on detailed screenings and the survey conducted during ESIA process and consultation with local culture authorities, a chapter on PCR was developed. As a cultural heritage conservation project, the investment in cultural relic conservation and tourism development has surpassed 50% of the total investment in this proposed project and constituted the most important part of this project. This project involves many national, provincial and municipal cultural relic conservation units, so the protection of cultural relics is particularly important during the project construction process. The identification of cultural relics, status quo of cultural relic's damage, preservation and restoration and other information related to cultural relics involved in this project are provided by local cultural and tourism authorities and be included in the ESIA. As part of the EMP, mitigation measures were developed and included, including chance-find procedures.

Social Safeguards:

The project has significant social benefits as it supports the improvement to conservation of cultural heritage, promotion to tourism development and improvement to water environment quality in Jingzhou Municipality. A social assessment covering various social aspects was carried out for each of the proposed components. The project triggers OP 4.12 due to the resettlement requirements in historic town of Jingzhou. The project will require 8,180 square meters of structures, including 3,600 square meters of concrete and brick structures of private owned buildings, 4,580 square meters of concrete and brick structures of enterprises buildings. The project will impact 38 families with 125 persons due to housing demolition and two shops owned by two enterprises will be relocated. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared including details on resettlement policy procedures and requirements that will be followed during project implementation, and compensation rates, mitigation measures to restore livelihoods, and institutional and monitoring arrangements. A resettlement policy framework was prepared to guide any project modifications that might cause any resettlement and land acquisitions, and local funded projects that will be linked to the Bank supported project prior to the Close of the Bank loan.

The Xiongjiazhong Archaeological Park was identified as a linked project prior to the project pre-appraisal follow-up mission. This national archaeological park was approved by the Chinese central government in 2008 and the civil works of the project was completed in 2013. This park was opened to public in 2014. About 59 hectares of collective land were required and 17 rural families with 3,736 square meters of their housing were relocated in their original village. Due diligence review of this locally funded project was undertaken and found in compliance with Chinese land law, and Hubei provincial land management regulation and local regulation have been followed and the affected people received their compensation. Most of the people received about RMB 500,000, with RMB1 million as the highest. They joined in Chinese pension system as social insurance and medical insurance. 8 of them were employed in the park. Among those 8 persons, 6 are female. The village committee will help those displaced families to receive their housing certifications before December 31, 2015. The due diligence review for Xiongjiazhong Archaeological Park also found that resettlement was undertaken in consistence with OP 4.12 objectives.

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

As designed, the proposed project will 1) conserve Jingzhou's key cultural heritage assets and to also foster tourism development; 2) systematically improve the water ecosystem in the moat, lakes and ponds; and 3) facilitate access to the cultural heritage sites for residents and tourists alike by introducing multimodal transport options. Therefore, there was no any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible environmental impacts to be found. There would be some negative impacts during project construction as described in the above section.

The resettlement impacts as potential resettlement impacts that might be caused by the project component named as rehabilitation and utilization of historical buildings were not included in the RAP since whether those about 28 families who would be relocated or stay in their original apartments were not determined. The RPF will guide this activity through citizen's engagement.

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

Alternatives were considered for different project components during the project feasibility study and ESIA preparation from following four aspects: 1) with/without project: it can be seen that while the project will generate some environmental impacts during construction and operation, these impacts can be prevented and minimized through good on-site management and timely supervision. In the long-term, the objective of the project is to improve the sustainable tourism, increase the residents' quality of life. The residents are also supportive that are known through interview and consultation; 2) comparison of dredging scenario: the comparison was conducted from following aspects: dredging method, de-watering method, final disposal of dredged materials. It was recommended that hydraulic dredging (wet dredging) with combined dewatering and solidification will be used, in order to have less environmental impact with less land occupation; 3) alternative of water system connection schemes: based on two schemes proposed in FSR, it was recommended to consider using scheme two because of larger environmental benefit; and 4) alternative of artificial wetland system schemes: three schemes were proposed based on different possible types of wetlands. In order to minimize pollution load and enhance self-cleaning capacity of the water body, it was recommended to use scheme two three. Details are in the Chapter 4 of the ESIA report.

Prior to the project pre-appraisal follow-up mission, resettlement impact analysis and optimization to the project design contributed significantly to reducing the resettlement impacts, such as the project scoping and location selections of the tourism centers.

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.

Environmental:

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) were carried out to determine the key environmental and social impacts, the mitigation measures and environmental monitoring program and necessary institutional arrangement as well as capacity building development. The 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 and Bank group's Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines.

The ESIA report, prepared by the client and their consultants, thoroughly addressed the potential environmental and social impacts envisaged for the project, and developed adequate measures in the ESMP to avoid, minimize, mitigate and compensate the potential adverse impacts. As a Category A Project, an ESIA Summary has been prepared for distribution to Bank's Board for review. The preparation of environmental safeguards documents followed the relevant national laws/regulations and guidelines, as well as Bank's safeguards policies and environmental health and safety (EHS) guidelines.

The major negative environmental impacts are expected short term mainly during project construction phase, including dust, noise, traffic interruption, sediment dredging, etc. A stand-alone ESMP has been prepared based on the findings of the ESIA report. The ESMP summarized the key environmental impacts and detailed the environmental management and supervision organizations/institutional arrangement and responsibilities, mitigation measures, training plan, monitoring plan, and budget estimates of ESMP implementation. It includes sets of Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOPs) for contractors, which will be incorporated into bidding documents and contracts to ensure effective implementation. The ESMP also included the mitigation measures to reduce and eliminate the impacts to natural habitats, e.g., wetland. In addition, chance-find procedures have been included in the ESMP.

The contractors are requested to send the dredged sediments to the designated sites, such as landfill, for disposal. The PMO will carry out supervision and monitoring in implementation. The contractor is also requested to rehabilitate the land that is temporarily occupied for construction activities.

The ESMP also includes environmental monitoring programs for both construction and operation phases. The parameters to be monitored include noise, dust, and water quality. To ensure the strict and efficient implementation of the mitigation measures proposed, including environmental obligations during construction, a program of monitoring activities has been developed as part of the ESMP. The project progress reports furnished by the PMO will include a section for ESMP implementation and related environmental monitoring reports.

Institutional arrangement also was determined in the ESIA and ESMP. Jingzhou PMO will take overall responsibility to coordinate and oversee the ESMP implementation, including management and supervision, training, and preparation of project progress report based on the reports and monitoring information from each project implementation unit (PIU), etc. Each PIU will take respective responsibility for ESMP implementation, including hiring qualified environmental expertise for environmental monitoring, supervising contractor to implement the mitigation measures, promoting good practice of environmental protection measures and technologies. With related mitigation measures and clauses to be incorporated in the bidding documents and contracts, contractors will have obligations and mandates to implement the ESMP.

The mitigation measures were proposed in the ESIA and specifically detailed in the ESMP to tackle and reduce the environmental issues. The relevant clauses would be included in the bidding documents and the contracts to ensure implementation and enforcement.

Social:

Citizen's engagements were led by Wuhan University, an experienced national consulting team, which contributed significantly to the preparation of the RAP and project scoping as well the location selections of tourism center. Affected persons and enterprises were consulted and encouraged to participate in the resettlement planning process and the preparation of the project.

Their feedback was incorporated in the project design and RAP. Mitigation measures were undertaken properly to minimize the resettlement negative impacts.

The social assessment was undertaken covering various social aspects for each of the proposed components. Local people's concerns were incorporated into the project design and mitigation measures were appropriately undertaken to reduce the negative impacts caused by land acquisition and resettlement relocation. The affected people considered that the project would provide opportunities to develop their family business and to improve their living standards. The people in the project area also considered that the poor infrastructure was the main reason that slowed down local economic development. It constrained their family economic development, attraction to investment projects, and poor business and tourism development. They desire to improve their living and to increase their family income through the project development.

A disaggregated gender analysis in the affected community was undertaken by Wuhan University with support from local agencies, listening to women's expectations, and collecting ideas and recommendations that were incorporated in the designs of subprojects. Gender disaggregated information were also collected and used in the RAP to ensure that women's interests could be safeguarded during any resettlement implementation. Women will play an increasingly important role in the project implementation. They could participate in the project implementation and in training courses for family business development and decision-making. The team will continue to monitor gender impact during project implementation.

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

Three rounds of public consultations were carried out during the ESIA process. The technique used for the public consultations include surveys using public opinion questionnaires, focused group discussions, public meetings with key stakeholders and interviews with some project affected persons. The issues raised during these consultations have been incorporated in the ESIA and ESMP. Furthermore, feedbacks to the concerns and issues collected in public consultation have been provided to the concerned groups and documented in the ESIA. The ESIA and ESMP documents and other project related documents have been fully disclosed locally through websites and local newspaper since October 2014 and a notice was made on Jingzhou Daily on March 26, 2015, the most popular local newspaper, as required by national and Bank's policies. The English language ESIA and ESMP have been disclosed through Bank's InfoShop on June 14, 2015.

The RAP and other project related documents have been disclosed locally through Jingzhou Daily by May 15, 2015. A resettlement information booklet providing details regarding compensation rates and other entitlement policies and grievance procedures will be distributed to the displaced people prior to the resettlement implementation. The RAP was disclosed through Bank's InfoShop on June 14, 2015.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	13-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	14-Jun-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	12-Oct-2015

"In country" Disclosure	
China	26-Mar-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	13-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	14-Jun-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
China	15-May-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
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 [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Yan F. Zhang, Ji You	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Surhid P. Gautam (SA)	Date: 09-Dec-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Abhas Kumar Jha (PMGR)	Date: 09-Dec-2015