



**LAND ACQUISITION
AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

SUPPLEMENT

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

for

Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project

co-funded by:

the World Bank (WB), Loan Agreement no. IBRD 8524 PL

the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB),

Framework Loan Agreement no. LD 1866

State Budget

Subcomponent 1.B: Flood protection on Middle and
Lower Odra River

WORKS CONTRACT 1B.2

Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra
River, Stage I to provide Good Condition for Ice-
breaking

ODRA-VISTULA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT



SUPPLEMENT TO THE LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Issue 2

ODRA-VISTULA

FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE WORKS CONTRACT IMPLEMENTED BY STATE WATER MANAGEMENT POLISH WATERS – THE REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN SZCZECIN

SUBCOMPONENT 1B

FLOOD PROTECTION ON MIDDLE AND LOWER ODRA RIVER

CONTRACT 1B.2:

Modernization works on boundary sections of Odra River, Stage I to provide Good Condition for Ice-breaking.

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PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT:

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1. Summary

The Supplement to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LA&RAP) for Works Contract 1B.2 Modernisation works on the border Odra river to enable winter ice-breaking has been prepared due to changes that came to light during the course of the Investment Project. The changes are consequences of the decision updating the course of the riverbank described in section 3.2 of the Supplement and concern the number of properties to be taken permanently and temporarily as well as their area. **The detailed scope of the changes relating to PAPs is presented in Appendix 4, which includes a comparison of the data contained in the LA&RAP with the current data.** The resulting changes have not increased the number of entities impacted by the investment project.

The document has been prepared due to the need to get the facts as well as the taken and planned actions in order. However, the changes disclosed are not the result of a change in project activities or IPIP decisions issued but are solely a consequence of the changed course of the riverbank.

The compensation procedure and compensatory measures carried out under the Contract take into account the data (plot numbers and areas) in accordance with the current factual and legal situation, as described in this document. Separate correspondence was sent to each PAP informing them of the current geodetic data currently affected by the Investment Project, clearly detailing the changes from the original assumptions in the LA&RAP document. None of the changes increased the magnitude of the negative impacts and no objections were raised by PAPs. It should be noted that an intensive consultation procedure was carried out at the stage of the socio-economic research and the publication process. Each PAP was informed about the implementation of the investment project and was guaranteed the right to attend consultation meetings, during which detailed information was provided not only about the investment project but also about the extent of the impact on private property.

The insignificance of impacts on PAPs was confirmed during the visual inspection of the investment project properties. The impacted properties were inventoried and described, photographic documentation was prepared. The inventory failed to cover only a few properties, due to the lack of physical access to those properties. However, it was confirmed that the properties constitute land unsuited for cultivation, where there is a predominance of bushes, as evidenced by the photographs of the property found in section 2 of this document.

The subject matter of the Supplement does not alter the principles described in the LA&RAP, nor does it exclude or limit their application. All activities to date have been undertaken on the basis of the provisions of the LA&RAP accepted by the World Bank. The supplement does not repeat the content of the LA&RAP, which is still in force. However, the Supplement does contain up-to-date details of the properties and the entities affected by the Investment Project.

2. Implementation of the Investment Project

2.1. Contract implementation process

The Contract with the contractor for the execution of the works was concluded on 27 September 2021. The handover of the construction site by the Investor to the contractor took place in three parts, on the basis of three site handover reports on 20 October 2021 (Sections 1-3 were handed over), 4 November 2021 (Section 4 was handed over), and 4 November 2021 (Section 5 was handed over).

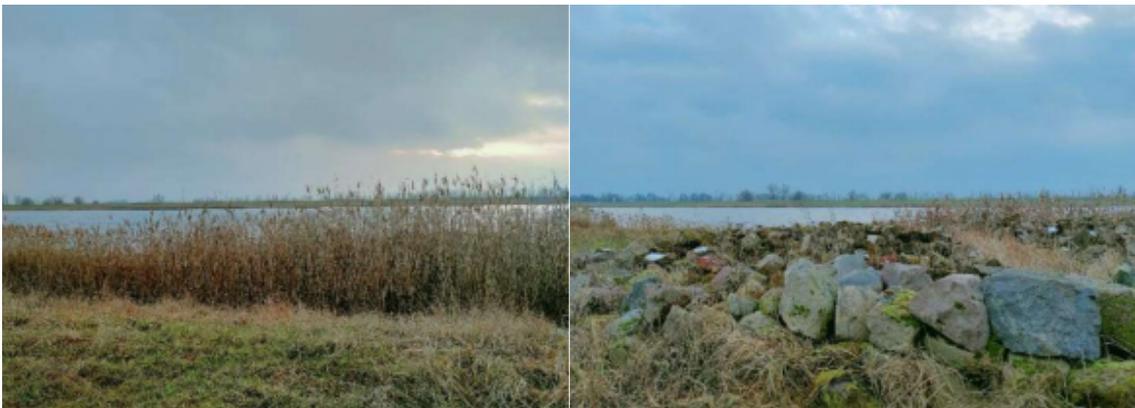
During task implementation, all PAPs who should be entitled to compensation for the loss of their property rights were identified, and compensation was paid to some of them. A special procedure was also introduced as to the payment of 70% of compensation in the event that the PAP does not accept the compensation determined by the Investor, as described in the Framework Document on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan currently in force, as well as in the Project Operations Manual.

In section 9 of the LA&RAP *Summary – actions requiring the application of OP 4.12*, six entities were identified that qualified for compensation due to permanent take. This supplement will specifically address the situation of these PAPs. Compared to the summary presented there, in the course of the activities carried out, the impact on two plots owned by public entities – the Lubuskie Voivodeship (plot number 43/2, precinct 0001) and the Cedynia Commune (plot number 277, precinct 0015) – has been eliminated.

2.2. Status of compensation payments

The status to date of compensation payments made as part of the investment project and based on the principles described in the LA&RAP is set out below. Beneath each description there are photographs of the properties in question, illustrating the nature of the land unsuited to cultivation covered by IPIP and for which compensation has been paid.

1. The individual who **owns the property designated as plot number 602/13 (formerly plot number 602/3), precinct 0001, located in Mieszkowice** – 100% of the compensation determined by way of negotiation, based on a valuation, was paid. Due to the mortgage on the property, the compensation was paid, in accordance with the applicable legislation, to the mortgage creditor. The compensation thus paid was credited towards the repayment of part (in the amount of the compensation) of the PAP debt that was secured by this mortgage. The method of payment received prior approval from the PAP.



plot No. 602/13

2. The **limited liability company (formerly a joint-stock company), which owns the property designated as plot number 239/50, precinct 0009, located in Cedynia, and which is also the perpetual usufructuary of plot number 160/10, precinct 0009, located in Cedynia** – as part of the compensation measures taken for the Company, the procedure for payment of 70% of the compensation proposed by the Investor in the negotiations was applied. The above was agreed between the Investor and the PAP and resulted from a failure to accept the amount of agreed compensation proposed in the negotiations. Following the payment of part of the compensation, the Voivode of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship issued a decision to determine compensation for the Company. The compensation set by the authority was higher than that set by the Investor, which was due in particular to the passage of time (approximately one year) and the increase in property prices during this period.

As at the date of the preparation of this document, the proceedings to determine the amount of compensation have ended and the Investor has paid 100% of the compensation due to the Company, as determined by the authority on the basis of the compensation decision, the issuance of which was preceded by the preparation of a valuation.



plot No. 239/25, precinct 0009



plot No. 160/10

3. The **limited liability company, which is the perpetual usufructuary of plot number 167/23 precinct 0009 (formerly plot number 167/7) located in Cedynia** (the same person represents the limited liability company referred to in the second paragraph and the limited liability company) – as part of the compensation measures taken for the Company, the procedure for payment of 70% of the compensation proposed in the negotiations was applied. The above was agreed between the Investor and the PAP and resulted from a failure to accept the amount of agreed compensation. Following the payment of part of the compensation, the Voivode of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship issued a decision to determine compensation for the Company. The compensation set by the authority was higher than that set by the Investor, which was due in particular to the passage of time (approximately one year) and the increase in property prices during this period.

As at the date of the preparation of this document, the proceedings to determine the amount of compensation have ended and the Investor has paid 100% of the compensation due to the Company, as determined by the authority on the basis of the compensation decision, the issuance of which was preceded by the preparation of a valuation.

4. Cedynia Commune, **the owner of the property marked as plot number 167/23, precinct 0009 (formerly plot number 167/7) located in Cedynia** – 100% of the compensation was paid, as determined by way of negotiation, based on a valuation.



plot No. 167/23, precinct 0009

5. **Lessees of properties marked as plots:**

- a) **792/6 (now plots No.: 792/12, 792/13, 792/14, 792/15, 792/16, 729/17, 792/18), precinct 0010, located in Słubice (two lessees)** – as at the date of preparation of this supplement, compensation has not been determined or paid due to the pending issue of

certificates of loss of subsidies by the head of the competent district office of ARMA (details are described below),

- b) **280/10 and 280/11 (formerly plot number 280/6), precinct 0015, located in Cedynia** – 100% of the compensation, as determined by way of negotiation, based on a valuation, was paid. Compensation paid to an heir of the PAP who died before it was paid. Under the applicable legislation, the PAP's heir was entitled to receive the agreed amount;
- c) **86/23 86/24, 86/25, 86/26 (formerly plot number 86/21), precinct 0002, located in Mieszkowice** – the Investor has received information from the PAP that the area where the investment project is being implemented is not covered by aid programmes and a written declaration that they have no claims against the Investor. According to the PAP, the acquisition of part of the property for the Investment Project has no negative consequences, including no loss of subsidies;
- d) **494/3, 494/4 (formerly plot number 494/1), precinct 0014, located in Cedynia** – as at the date of preparation of this supplement, compensation has not yet been determined and paid, due to the pending issue of certificates of loss of subsidies by the head of the competent district office ARMA (details are described below).

The lessees used the leased properties only to the extent set out in the contracts under which they received subsidies. The reduction in the area leased as a result of the Investment Project causes not only a reduction in the subsidy received (which is only reduced in proportion to the area excluded), but also a reduction in the area on which they are obliged to undertake certain activities (including, for example, land management, mowing, cultivation, harvesting). The exclusion of a specific area from the lease therefore also entails a reduction in the costs incurred by PAP in fulfilling its contractual obligations and the absence of the need to carry out its duties in that area.

Direct contact was made with each lessee to verify the possibility of damage arising and to determine its amount. Where the use of agri-environment programmes by lessees has been established, each PAP has been supported in obtaining the data necessary to determine the amount and receive the payment of compensation. As indicated in the LA&RAP – under the current regulations the lessees had to take action themselves, without the involvement of the Investor. The assistance provided to the PAP included:

1. analysis of the agreement concluded with the authority granting the subsidy;
2. preparing draft letters and applications to be submitted in order to obtain a certificate stating the amount of subsidies lost;
3. preparing the necessary appendices, including geodetic documents defining the affected area,
4. direct contact by the Investor with the authority granting the subsidy in order to receive information on the amount of subsidy lost and to remain in constant contact with the lessees;
5. obtaining a confirmation from the authority granting the subsidy that the consequences related to the implementation of the investment project qualify as force majeure, which means that there is no obligation to return the subsidies received so far.

None of the PAPs in the course of the implementation of the investment project raised any objections to the start of the investment project. This was undoubtedly influenced by the information measures

taken, the compensation procedures used including the 70% procedure, and the lack of significant impacts, as can be seen in the above photographs showing the taken properties.

2.3. Status of Administrative Procedures

Decisions on the Investment Project Implementation Permit (IPIP),

In accordance with the planned actions, decisions on the investment project implementation permit have been issued.

On 7 September 2021, the Voivode of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship issued decision number 17/2021 on the investment project implementation permit for flood control structures, and on 10 September 2021, the Voivode of the Lubuskie Voivodeship issued three decisions on the investment project implementation permit for flood control structures for the remaining sections of the Task.

The decisions pertain to properties for expropriation and also for temporary taking, for which there have been changes in the number of properties and the area taken, as described in Section 3 of this update. In addition, two properties were acquired on the basis of two decisions stating the exercise of ownership rights of the State Treasury by PGW WP (plots numbered 2/5, precinct 0001 and 252, precinct 0009). These plots were not acquired in terms of ownership, as they were already owned by the Treasury even before the investment project started. The acquisition of these properties consisted solely of PGW WP obtaining the right to represent ST as the owner of the properties.

2.4. Decisions on updating the course of the riverbank

In 2020, the Minister for Climate and the Environment and the Minister for Infrastructure issued a total of four decisions on the establishment of the riverbank, on 22 October 2020, 10 November 2020, 3 December 2020, and 17 December 2020.

As defined in Article 220(1) of the Water Law, the bank/shoreline for natural watercourses, lakes, and other natural bodies of water is the edge of the bank/shore or the line of permanent grass growth or the line which is determined according to the average water level of at least the last 10 years.

The riverbank is the boundary line between land covered by water and land adjacent to it. This is detailed in the provision cited above. Due to the natural flow of the river, the riverbank has shifted over the course of several years. This is a long-term process and it is not possible to pinpoint a precise date for the riverbank course change. In some cases, land property was permanently covered by the river, and sometimes the shifting of the riverbank increased the area of the land property. The process of riverbank shifting has been taking place over at least a dozen years and has not been updated in surveying documents. For this reason, the current course of the riverbank had to be established in an administrative procedure before the investment project could proceed, allowing for the updating of the new status in the geodetic documents. The issuing of the decision to establish the new riverbank resulted in changes to both the number of plots to be permanently taken and the taken area. These decisions are a confirmation of the current facts regarding the boundary between flowing waters and adjacent properties.

As the riverbank has shifted due to natural causes, the effects of this change are not related to the implemented investment project. Therefore, riverbank changes and their consequences are not covered by the rules provided for in the LA&RAP. This is because there has been, as it were, a natural shift of the river inland through the flooding of properties, including investment properties (the shift of the riverbank is not a human-influenced event). However, this did not happen either as part of the Project or during the Project period. Following the decision on the riverbank course update, it became

necessary to redefine the investment plots and the areas of permanent and temporary take. The parts of the plots that became land under flowing water as a result of the river's shift were no longer owned by PAPs and at the same time did not constitute investment plots in this respect.

It should be noted that any landowner who has suffered damage as a result of the permanent take of the property due to natural causes, by flowing waters, is entitled to compensation according to the rules set out by the Civil Code. Compensation can be claimed in court within 2 years counted from the date of damage occurrence.

It must be emphasised here that the establishment of the new riverbank did not result in any new PAPs being identified or in a reduction in their number.

Appendix 4 shows a comparison of the PAP property data contained in the LA&RAP, which received a NO WB clause, with the current data, i.e., after the riverbank update.

3. Changes to Areas Taken Permanently

The establishment of the riverbank has had an impact on the Investment Project, as there has been a change in the number of investment plots owned by the various entities and a change in their area and therefore the taken area.

The determination of the current riverbank, however, did not result in any new PAPs being identified or in a reduction in their number (the local government unit, the voivodeship, which is a public entity, was excluded from qualification as a PAP, as the plot was excluded from the Investment Project) or an increase in the number of private plots to be taken. The changes relate primarily to public land plots and there has been an increase in the total number of land plots in this regard, as shown in the appendices to this supplement, i.e., updated appendix number 3 (list of properties to be acquired) and updated appendix number 5 (list of properties to be covered by the investment project).

Changes that have affected the PAP (comparative data for the PAP can also be found in Appendix 4 to this document):

1. Change of taken area of plot number 602/13 from 0.0357 ha to 0.0767 ha. The increase in the taken area is related to the riverbank update. The PAP was informed of the changes and agreed to the increased permanent take. An agreement was signed between the Investor and PAP taking into account the new taken area, and the compensation agreed and paid was set taking into account the increased area. It is important to note that regardless of the changes made, the taken area still represents a small percentage of the total property, only affects the wasteland along the riverbank, and the change made did not affect how the project would affect the PAPs. Indeed, 0.13% of the total plot was taken (the entire property was 57.2267 ha).
2. Change of taken area plots 239/25 from 0.0232 ha to 0.0661 ha and 160/10 from 0.0307 ha to 0.0677 ha. The increase in the taken area is also related to the riverbank update. The PAP was informed of the changes and agreed to the increased permanent take. Moreover – during the information meetings on the amount of compensation and the taken area, in which the PAP representative actively participated, data were already presented in accordance with the current facts. An agreement has been signed between the Investor and PAP for the payment of 70% compensation taking into account the new take area. It is important to note that regardless of the changes made, the taken area still represents a small percentage of the total property, only affects the wasteland along the riverbank, and the change made did not affect how the project would affect the PAPs.

The condition and nature (wasteland) of the properties described above is illustrated by photo documentation. The properties were not used by PAPs, so the impacts should still be considered very low and not affecting PAPs' financial situation.

Appendices have been drawn up to show the changes that have been made following the approval of the LA&RAP:

1. appendix 1 to this document is the revised appendix 2 to the LA&RAP – “PAPs entitled to compensation (anonymized)”, which contains a list of PAPs;
2. appendix 2 to this document is the revised appendix 3 to the LA&RAP – “Properties planned to be acquired”, which contains an up-to-date inventory of properties that have been subject to permanent take (private and public);

3. appendix 3 to this document is the revised appendix 5 to the LA&RAP – “List of properties to be covered by the investment project”, which contains an inventory of all properties on which the investment project is being carried out (temporary and permanent take);
4. appendix 4 to this document – this is a new appendix, containing a comparative table listing the changes between the LA&RAP document and the current data – contained in the Supplement, which relate to PAPs;
5. appendix 5 to this document – this is a new appendix, which includes a table comparing the figures for the number of properties identified in the LA&RAP and the current figures for all properties. As indicated, the changes appear primarily in the area of State-owned properties, as illustrated in the referenced appendix.

Given the preparation of the above appendices containing all the relevant information as to the changes regarding the PAPs and the number of properties, and the description of the reasons for these changes in the previous sections, it was considered unnecessary to repeat the data in the body of the document.

4. Changes to Areas Taken Temporarily

In the course of Task implementation, the number and area of properties to be taken temporarily changed. At the time of drafting the previous version of the LA&RAP, IPIP decisions had not yet been issued. The properties indicated and their area planned for temporary taking were therefore estimates. The decisions referred to in item 1 specify the properties and areas in accordance with the data in the table below.

Authority issuing the decision	Commune	No. of plots	Area taken temporarily [ha]	Division into private, public, and commune – number of plots	Division into private, public, and commune – temporarily taken area
The IPIP decisions issued by the Voivode of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship indicate the number, area, the plot numbers, and the communes in which the temporary taking of property is planned					
Voivode of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship	Mieszkowice	41 plots	2.7512 ha	private – 20 public – 19 commune/county/ voivodeship – 2	private – 1.1437 ha public – 1.5767 ha commune – 0.0308 ha
	Cedynia	50 plots	7.8941 ha	private – 12 (including one in perpetual usufruct, owned by the Commune) public – 29 commune/county/ voivodeship – 10 (including one in perpetual usufruct of a company)	private – 0.8098 ha (including 0.0798 ha in perpetual usufruct) public – 6.7284 ha commune – 0.3559 ha (including 0.0798 ha in perpetual usufruct of a company)

The areas to be temporarily taken are not explicitly stated in the IPIP decisions issued by the Voivode of the Lubuskie Voivodeship. Only plot numbers are indicated. However, given the actual taken areas, described below, and the fact that there are no private plots among the plots, it is not necessary to specify the exact area.

Voivode of the Lubuskie Voivodeship	Słubice	14 plots	-	private – 0 public – 10 commune/county/ voivodeship – 4	-
	Górzycza	10 plots	-	private – 0 public – 3 commune/county/ voivodeship – 7	-
	Kostrzyn nad Odrą	2 plots	-	private – 0 public – 2 commune/county/ voivodeship – 0	-
	Summary	117 plots	-	private – 32 public – 63 commune/county/ voivodeship – 23 (one plot is owned by the commune and at the same time in perpetual usufruct)	-

However, the changes set out above do not affect the fact that temporary taking should still be considered as not significantly affecting the possibility of using the property by the owners or users of

the plot. The temporary take is related to the need to mow the greenery in the vicinity of groynes. Mowing is determined by the environmental requirements in order to reduce bird breeding in the vicinity of the groynes. The planned mowing of grasses and associated temporary restrictions will also not change the purpose and manner of using the properties, but constitute an action to minimise the impact of investment project works on ornithofauna before the loss of breeding birds nesting in reeds. Once the works have been carried out, the use of the property will continue as before. Furthermore, the taken area is not used agriculturally by the owners or perpetual usufructuaries, which was established on the basis of the documentation available and confirmed during the site visit. The temporarily taken land is wasteland that is directly adjacent to the river. Moreover, access to parts of the property is difficult or impossible without specialised equipment or transport, due to the conditions there. The work is only carried out in the vicinity of the groynes directly on the bank of the Odra. Due to site area constraints, bushes and trees, the area of the property to be mown may change, but in no case will it exceed the area specified in the IPIP decision. Below are sample photographs of the area where temporary take is being implemented (three different plots) to illustrate the condition of the plots and the lack of development.





The areas of the properties to be temporarily taken indicated in the decision were estimated in view of the type of works planned to be carried out. Among other things, it was not possible to determine the exact area where vegetation that would have to be mowed would be at the time of mowing and, consequently, what area would be temporarily taken. Irrespective of the final area of temporary take, due to the short time for which they were taken, the type of property taken (wasteland) and the execution of works only in the vicinity of the groynes (within a maximum radius of 30m² from the groynes located on the plot), the take does not affect the possibility of using the property. Indeed, these areas are not developed in any way. Furthermore, the difference between the estimated take and the final take is not significant.

Remuneration for temporary take will be determined based on the actual take of the plots, on the basis of a plot entry and plot exit report drawn up by the contractor. The reports shall include a description of the property at the time of entry and exit, the area actually taken, and identification of any damage that had occurred during the works. The remuneration for the temporary taking will be determined on the basis of the indicated information. The amount per 1m² will be based on the asking rent amount per 1m² in the event of a tender for the lease of land designated as agricultural land, pastures, meadows, orchards, etc. in the commune where the taken plot is located. The amount will be determined based on the relevant ordinance of the mayor of the commune concerned. The remuneration will be the product of the taken area, the amount for taking 1m² per day and, the duration of the time for which the area was taken. Furthermore, in the event that any damage is caused to the property as a result of the actions undertaken as part of the planned works, the Investor has undertaken to repair the damage or pay compensation in the amount of the damage incurred. Due to the small areas and the very short periods, for which they will be taken (only for the duration of mowing), it was agreed that the remuneration would be determined using the above-mentioned principles upon completion of the works, taking into account each taking during the entire project period.

In doing so, the investor fulfilled its duty of informing all those entitled:

1. in July 2020, the authorised parties received written information about the planned Investment Project and the temporary take of property with a detailed explanation;

2. in December 2020, authorised parties were informed that property inventories were planned to be carried out in January 2021 in order to accurately describe and assess the facilities and plantings located in the restricted area. Contact details, i.e., telephone number, email address, and mailing address of the person organising the inventory, were then provided;
3. in January 2021, the developer carried out property inventories, from which property descriptions were drawn up, which, together with the photo documentation taken at the time, were handed over to the right holders. It was also noted that if the description was not considered sufficient, it was possible to supplement it by sending comments via letter or email;
4. in October 2021, PAPs were informed that the IPIP had been issued;
5. in July 2021, information about the planned take and the compensation to which PAPs were entitled was again provided to all eligible parties. At that time, the method of determining the amount of compensation described above was presented, and a request was made to indicate whether the owners or perpetual usufructuaries objected to entering their property. The investor did not receive any objection in response. In addition, in order to provide an alternative, it was indicated that there is the possibility for PAP to mow the greenery in the vicinity of the groynes on their own as part of usual work on the plot. It was indicated that an agreement would be made between the developer and the property owner regarding the terms and timing of such works. None of the owners were willing to carry out the work themselves, i.e., mowing the required area around the groynes, as previously indicated by the Investor.

In each case, the Investor informed the owners and perpetual usufructuaries of the actions planned and taken, gave them the opportunity to express their opinions, submit objections, and propose alternative solutions. In doing so, they provided all interested parties (in particular all PAPs) with the opportunity for contact by phone, email, SMS, letters, and in person. The owners and perpetual usufructuaries did not express any objection or any doubts about the possibility of temporary property take at any stage of the project, including after the first mowing has been carried out. It should be noted in this regard that, once the works have been completed, the owners and perpetual usufructuaries will be able to use the property as before.

Significantly, the parts of the property taken for the duration of mowing were not generating any income for the owners or other entitled parties. Thus, the take had no impact on the economic situation of the owners. The areas to be mown are directly adjacent to the riverbank. The above was established during a site visit and an inventory of the plots. Geodetic documents (excerpts from land registers) confirmed that the taken land is wasteland, i.e., an area of land which, due to natural habitat conditions or as a result of agricultural, industrial, forestry, or other activities, does not have or has lost its use value). The lack of agricultural use of these parts of the properties was also confirmed in telephone interviews with PAPs. The mowing itself, due to the location of the site at the riverbank, also improves water levels.

The Investor agreed with the contractor that a report would be drawn up for each entry, and forwarded to the owner or holder of perpetual usufruct right for approval and signature. Temporary taking is therefore carried out on the basis of both decisions and consents of property owners or holders of perpetual usufruct rights. As described above, each owner and perpetual user was given multiple opportunities to object to the actions of the Investor. Moreover, after the protocols had been drawn up, the Contractor took steps to provide PAPs with the protocols prepared after the first mowing in

person so as to clarify any doubts. Some of the protocols were therefore signed by PAPs in the presence of the Contractor's representatives, thus confirming acceptance of the Investor's actions. The remainder of the protocols were handed over to PAPs by letter, due to their absence at their places of residence.

The figures for the actual areas mown are shown below.

Commune	Area taken temporarily [ha]	Division into private, public, and commune – temporarily taken area
Mieszkowice	2.8479 ha	private – 1.2164 ha public – 1.1244 ha commune – 0.5071 ha
Cedynia	7.7816 ha	private – 0.6093 ha public – 5.8502 ha commune – 1.4430 ha
Słubice	2.6635 ha	private – 0 ha public – 2.6635 ha commune – 0 ha
Górzycza	0.00 ha	0.00 ha
Kostrzyn nad Odrą	0.00 ha	0.00 ha
Summary	13.293 ha	private – 1.825 ha public – 9.6381 ha commune – 1.9501 ha

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the temporary taking carried out under Task 1B.2 does not result in any negative consequences for property owners due to:

- the small taken areas,
- the short time, for which they were taken,
- the type of land taken (wasteland),
- work being carried out only in the vicinity of the groynes on the banks of the Odra,
- parts of the property taken not being used by owners for agricultural/commercial purposes.

This is also confirmed by the fact that none of the property owners raised any objections to the work being carried out, either at the stage of being notified of the planned dates, time, and area of taking, or at the stage of carrying out the mowing and being notified of its completion. The procedure for informing owners and perpetual users of properties to be temporarily taken is described above. All interested parties also had the opportunity to participate in public consultations. In addition, notices about the possibility to read the LA&RAP, submit comments and applications and about the organized webinar, in Polish and in English, have been published in the local press – Kurier Szczeciński, and on the following websites: PGW WP - RZGW in Szczecin, the Project website, Odra-Vistula Flood Management Project Coordination Unit, wszczecinie.pl, the websites of the communes where the properties to be temporarily taken are located, i.e., Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Słubice, Górzycza, Cedynia, and Mieszkowice. The RAP document is also published on the PIU, PCU, and WB websites.

5. Consultation on the effects of accepting the supplement

Changes as a result of the supplement do not result in significant impacts on those affected by the implementation of the investment project. In general, these are limited to updating the numbering of geodetic plots and changes to the taken area. However, in carrying out the principles adopted in the basic LA&RAP document, it was considered legitimate to carry out a consultation process on the changes made, on the basis of which compensation is determined and paid. What is important – the compensation that has already been paid to the entitled parties has been paid in accordance with the established new facts. To this end, the Investor will make the supplement public on the following websites:

1. PGW WP RZGW in Szczecin – www.szczecin.wody.gov.pl
2. RZGW in Szczecin (Project website) – <http://bs.rzgw.szczecin.pl/>
3. Project Coordination Unit – www.odrapcu.pl/

and will remain published until the completion of the Contract. Each PAP will be separately informed by way of correspondence about the introduction of the Supplement and where it will be made public. An opportunity will be provided to make a complaint or request free of charge, which can be made in writing, electronically, and orally for the record. They may be submitted directly at the office of:

1. PIU (address: PGW WP RZGW Szczecin, ul. Tama Pomorzańska 13A, 70-001 Szczecin, by phone: +48 91 441 12 00 or by e-mail: projektBS@wody.gov.pl)
2. Consultant (address: Sweco Polska Sp. z o.o., ul. Łyskowskiego 16, 71-641 Szczecin, by phone: +48 605 071 48,605,071,242 or by e-mail: odra.szczecin@sweco.pl).

The complaint management procedure described in the basic LA&RAP document will apply.

6. Summary

It should be noted that this Supplement does not modify the solutions adopted in the LA&RAP, which received the WB NO on 16 November 2020, but only gets the arrangements in terms of the number of plots and areas covered by the investment project in order. With that said, it is important to note that no new PAPs were identified and the changes concern mainly public plots and one commune plot (it has been established that no expropriation is necessary for the plot).

Despite the changes referred to in items 4 and 5 of this update, there has been no change in the entities entitled to compensation. There are two exceptions. The first exception is the exclusion of plot number 277/1 (previously 277), owned by the Cedynia Commune, from the scope of taking. However, the commune is still considered a PAP due to the acquisition of the property constituting plot 167/23 (previously 167/7), which is owned by it and is also in perpetual usufruct of a company. Where the property is owned by one entity and remains in perpetual usufruct by another entity, both entities qualified for compensation. The second relates to an increase in the taken area of three plots: numbers 602/13, 239/51, and 160/19, which is related to the riverbank course update. However, PAPs were informed of the changes and agreed to the increased permanent take. Regardless of the changes made, the taken area still represents a small percentage of the total property, only affects the wasteland along the riverbank, and the change made did not affect how the project would affect the PAPs. The take is as follows:

1. for plot number 602/13 – 0.13% of the entire plot. Previously, it was 0.06%;
2. for plot number 239/25 – 6.36% of the entire plot. Previously, it was 2.23%;
3. for plot number 160/10 – 3.90% of the entire plot. Previously, it was 1.80%.

The catalogue of persons entitled to compensation is set out in Appendix 1 hereto.

As of the date of this update, compensation has been paid in full to all PAPs whose parts of the property were acquired for the implementation of the investment project.

As indicated in section 2.2 *status of compensation payments* a 70% compensation procedure was followed under this Task. As of the date of this document, this procedure, applied for PAPs, has ended. The investor paid 100% of the compensation, the amount of which was determined on the basis of a valuation prepared at the request of the Voivode of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship in the course of administrative proceedings to determine the amount of compensation. The correctness of the valuations and the decision of the authority of first instance was confirmed by the Minister of Development and Technology in the decisions issued.

7. Appendices

In accordance with the update presented in this document in terms of the number of plots and their area, the appendices that were attached to the LA&RAP, which obtained NO on 16 November 2020, have also been updated where necessary, i.e.:

1. appendix 1 to this document is the revised appendix 2 to the LA&RAP – PAPs entitled to compensation (anonymized);
2. appendix 2 to this document is the revised appendix 3 to the LA&RAP – Properties planned to be acquired;
3. appendix 3 to this document is the revised appendix 5 to the LA&RAP – List of properties to be covered by the investment project;
4. appendix 4 to this document – Comparative table of the data indicated in the LA&RAP document, which received a No objection clause from the World Bank, and the data found in the supplement to the LA&RAP document to show the changes that have occurred in the course of the works resulting from the update of the course of the riverbank;
5. appendix 5 to this document – Comparative table of figures.