



THE WORLD BANK  
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## COMPLAINT (REQUEST FOR INSPECTION) FORM

### To:

The Executive Secretary, The Inspection Panel, The World Bank, MSN: MC 10-1007

1818 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA. Fax: +1(202)-522-0916. Email: [ipanel@worldbank.org](mailto:ipanel@worldbank.org)

### Section 1: Complaint

1. What harm do you believe the World Bank-financed project caused or is likely to cause to you or your community? Please describe in as much detail as possible.

We must draw the Inspection Panel attention to the fact that the Kłodzko Valley Flood Risk Management project, financed by the World Bank, raises serious doubts, in our opinion, as to its compliance with European law:

#### **1. Inadequate strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of the flood risk management plan adopted by Poland, on the basis of which the investments are carried out**

Investments in Kłodzko Valley are being implemented as part of the FRMP (Flood Risk Management Plans) adopted by Poland. The environmental impact assessment of the FRMP assumed, however, that the dry basins had little impact on the environment, as it was assumed that when a dry basin was constructed, the entire area in its bowl would remain in its current state and a river would be regulated only over a short part leading to a dam and an outlet below the dam. It was also assumed that dry basins significantly reduce the need for river regulation.

2. Meanwhile, the actual method of execution of dry basins differs from these assumptions, which

Odra Vistula Flood Management Project

3. Where is the World Bank project located? (Please include country name)

Poland, Kłodzko Valley

4. Do you live in the project area?

Yes or we own land in the area

5. Have you previously reported your concerns to World Bank management? If yes, please provide the details about those communications and explain why you are not satisfied with the Bank's action in response.

We have written several times to the grievances team, to Berina Uwimbawazi, to Mister Ciril Muller, to the World Bank President, to Nicola Ilie . We are not satisfied with the World Bank representatives and their partners lack of transparency. You may see more details in attachments. We were receiving answers after many weeks or at all. We still have not received protocol from the meeting of Mister Nicola Ilie, W. Krochmal and people from Wrocław in Stary Gieraltow: 5 June 2019

6. If known, please list the World Bank's operational procedures you believe have not been followed.

We reported infringement of the ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure from June 2018: CAS-00734-G0C4P7 GRSHQ:0449023. We believe the Project should have "A" not "B" category because of involuntary replacement and a lot of harm made to environment, to protected species from I Annex Bird Directive, IV Annex to Habitat Directive, habitats from I Annex to Habitat Directive and

7. Do you expect any form of retaliation or threats for filing this complaint to the Inspection Panel?

No

## Section 2: Contact Information

8. Are you complainants or a representative of complainants?

Complainants: ☐ Representing a complainant or community: ☐ We are Complainants and represent many people from local community as Alliance for Kłodzko Valley (Sojusz na Rzecz Ziemi Kłodzkiej). [REDACTED] cares about this fanpage:

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlaziornikow/>

You may see on this fanpage dedicated to dry reservoirs how the Project influences Nature and landscape in Kłodzko Valley.

9. Would you like your name and contact details to be kept confidential? *(The Inspection Panel will not disclose your identities to anyone without your prior consent.)* Yes ☐ No ☐ We want to submit this complaint as Alliance for Kłodzko Valley (Sojusz na Rzecz Ziemi Kłodzkiej)

10. Complainants' Names (Minimum two names and signatures are required):

Complainant 1	Complainant 2
<b>Name</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>Name</b> <input type="text"/>
<b>Address</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>Address</b> <input type="text"/>
<b>Phone</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>Phone</b> <input type="text"/>
<b>Email</b> <input type="text"/>	<b>Email</b> <input type="text"/>

11. We, the undersigned, request the Inspection Panel to investigate the issues described above.

Signatures *(More signatures can be sent as an attachment document):*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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NOTES:

- Please attach supporting documents, if available.
- If you have any difficulty in completing the form, please contact the Inspection Panel at [ipanel@worldbank.org](mailto:ipanel@worldbank.org) or by phone: +1-202-458-5200.

We must draw the inspection panel attention to the fact that the Kłodzko Valley Flood Risk Management project, financed by the World Bank, raises serious doubts, in our opinion, as to its compliance with European law:

**1. Inadequate strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of the flood risk management plan adopted by Poland, on the basis of which the investments are carried out**

Investments in Kłodzko Valley are being implemented as part of the FRMP (Flood Risk Management Plans) adopted by Poland. The environmental impact assessment of the FRMP assumed, however, that the dry basins had little impact on the environment, as it was assumed that when a dry basin was constructed, the entire area in its bowl would remain in its current state and a river would be regulated only over a short part leading to a dam and an outlet below the dam. It was also assumed that dry basins significantly reduce the need for river regulation. Meanwhile, the actual method of execution of dry basins differs from these assumptions, which makes the conclusions of SEA FRMP unrealistic. There are indications that these basins are implemented in a technology excessive for dry basins, but aimed at their future transformation as wet basins. At the same time, a far-reaching regulation of rivers is assumed to take place in parallel with the implementation of the basins. Consequently, the actual implementation of the FRMP for Kłodzko Valley differs significantly from the assumptions on the basis of which the impact of the plan on the environment was strategically assessed. There are indications that in Kłodzko Valley, PZRP would not have undergone the SEA procedure if assumptions corresponding to today's Project implementation methods had been adopted.

The SEA did not fully capture the significant cumulative impacts, e.g. the accumulation of the current investments in Kłodzko Valley seems to be a threat to the most important regional stronghold of the stream lamprey, which was not identified in the SEA at all.

**2. The scale and cost of the investment disproportionate to the reduction of flood risk**

Investments in Kłodzko Valley were placed in the FRMP only as slogans, without full recognition of their scope and flood protection effectiveness. More detailed analyses carried out later do not confirm the assumed scale of flood risk reduction, i.e. the effectiveness of the investment is much lower than the estimated effectiveness on the basis of which it was included in the FRMP.

**3. Doubts about the application of Art. 4.7 WFD to the implemented investments**

Investments within the project are carried out on the basis of derogations from Article 4.7 of the Water Framework Directive. However, the fulfilment of the derogation conditions raises serious doubts.

**3.1 Not all practical steps have been taken to limit the adverse impact of the investment on the state of water bodies.**

During the design and construction of dry basins, elements were introduced which are not necessary to achieve the functionality of a dry basin, but which have a negative impact on the water level and the environment, in particular:

- cutting down coastal trees in the bowl of the basin, degrading the edge zone of water courses (while in a typical dry basin such trees are left);



- excessive regulation of watercourses in the bowl of the basin and below the dam (it is technologically necessary only to stabilize the trough line introduced into the outlet, but the bottom of the watercourse may remain in its natural state; and also to strengthen the short outflow section to prevent washing out the dam body);
- the use of "debris traps" intercepting natural transport of debris even when the basin is not dammed up, which will result in an imbalance of debris in the sections of the watercourses below - with consequences in the form of excessive cutting of the water courses, unfavourable increase in the energy of the stream at floodplains, destabilization of coarse rock debris below the basins, which will have a destructive effect in case of floods;
- exploitation of gravel from the bowl of basins, destabilizing the relationship of watercourses with groundwater in the valley.

### **3.2 Lack of proper consideration of alternatives**

Never, either at the FRMP stage or in the EIA procedures for individual projects, have alternatives to widen the corridor of flood water flow across the river bed to free fluvial terraces from investment and single or bilateral lowering of the fluvial terrace to river levels (either by artificial lowering of the terrace or by appropriate addition of gravel material and execution of a sequence of riffle-stream pool in the river bed) been examined in more detail. Meanwhile, such an alternative would potentially be environmentally friendly and could be beneficial for reducing flood risk (although it increases the frequency of flooding on the terrace, it significantly reduces the destructive power of flooding), as well as for reducing the effects of droughts. There are also examples of its effective implementation on rivers of a similar nature as in Kłodzko Valley.

### **3.3 Doubts about overriding public interest**

Although limiting flood risk is a public interest, its scale, and thus its superiority, raises doubts. On the one hand, current studies suggest that the reduction of flood risk will be relatively small. On the other hand, investments threaten other important interests of the Kłodzko Land community.

## **4. Infringements of species protection requirements resulting from Article 5 of the Birds Directive and Article 12 of the Habitats Directive**

### **4.1 Derogations are also granted for derogations which are not necessary for the execution of the investment and thus - even when the execution of the investment itself is decided - alternative solutions exist and the overriding public interest is not convincing**

The destruction of breeding and resting places of species from Annex IV of the Habitats Directive during the execution of the project was also allowed in the bowl of the basins, whereas from the point of view of the functionality of the basins it is possible to do without interference with the habitats in their bowl.

### **4.2 Granting of derogations although they will have a negative impact on the achievement of the objectives of the Birds Directive / species conservation status of Annex IV of the Habitats Directive**

The destruction and disturbance of the likely breeding site of the eagle owl *Bubo bubo* is permitted, which, given the rarity of the species in the Sudety Mountains and in Poland as a whole, will have an impact on the objectives of the Birds Directives for this species.

## **5. doubts about the quality of the EIA procedures**

### **5.1 Acceptance of incomplete environmental impact reports in the EIA procedure and consequently lack of identification of all significant impacts**

### **5.2 Lack of taking into account in the EIA procedure the accumulation of impacts of various parts of the investment**

A separate environmental permit was granted without an EIA for road construction projects related to the construction of the basin, not taking into account the fact that they are an element of the basin construction. Meanwhile, for the purpose of these investments, e.g. gravel is extracted from the bowl of the basin, which unnecessarily deepens the impact of the basin on the environment.

**Oriana K. Bolvaran**

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 04, 2019 12:08 PM  
**To:** Birgit Kuba  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Re: Panel inspekcyjny

[External]

Good afternoon Birgit,

thank you for your quick answer.

We will contact you in a few days with one more problem. We have serious concerns about water pollution in Roztoki dry reservoir. Please be so kind and look at these pictures:

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=3099352170106963&set=a.672230536152484&type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlazbiornikow/photos/a.843601175980777/920695398271354/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlazbiornikow/photos/a.843601175980777/920695321604695/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlazbiornikow/photos/a.843601175980777/920695248271369/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlazbiornikow/photos/a.843601175980777/920695164938044/?type=3&theater>

Pollution may influence quality of underground water also: it is a big underground water reservoir Snieznik-Gory Bialskie below. On some pictures you may see plants from *Batriachum* sp. which are not present in the EIA report..*Batriachum* sp. creates a habitat 3260\* *Ranunculus fluitantis* from the I Annex to Habitat Directive. It means that EIA report was not reliable at all.

As far as water pollution is concerned we have taken samples of ground and water and will send them to independent laboratory abroad.

I have spoken and written to the Police of Bystrzyca Kłodzka about water pollution and about *Batriachum* sp. but I can see it is working very slowly. It is possible the Inspection Panel will help us with a problem of water pollution also?. EIA report does not say that pollution will kill some vulnerable species like *Batriachum* because because:

- 1) potentially dirty and harmful technology is not examined carefully in the EIA report,
- 2) there is no *Batriachum* sp. in the EIA report..

The EIA procedure for all 4 dry reservoirs is doubtful. As you may see from attachment I have sent to you Today morning we have more problems like that: *Maculinea nausitoides* in Szalejów dry reservoir for example (there is no entomology in the EIA report of Krosnowice and Roztoki).

I have sent a letter about *Maculinea nausitoides* (protected species of butterfly from the IV Annex to the Habitat Directive) which is in danger in Szalejów reservoir) to Berina Uwimbawazi and to Nicola Ille one month ago without any answer from them.

I will contact you later with more details.

All the best,



śr., 4 wrz 2019 o 16:55 Birgit Kuba <[bkuba@worldbank.org](mailto:bkuba@worldbank.org)> napisał(a):

Good afternoon,

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your Request. We will review it carefully and get back to you shortly with any questions we may have.

Best wishes,

Birgit

**Birgit Kuba**

Operations Officer

The Inspection Panel

The World Bank, MSN: MC 10-1007

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Email: [bkuba@worldbank.org](mailto:bkuba@worldbank.org)

Website: [www.inspectionpanel.org](http://www.inspectionpanel.org)





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**Oriana K. Bolvaran**

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Monday, September 09, 2019 4:45 AM  
**To:** Birgit Kuba  
**Subject:** Re: Panel inspekcyjny

[External]  
Dear Birgit,

thank you for your e-mail.  
I may talk to you but it would be necessary to find a Polish translator. My oral English is not good.  
By the way do you know about this story?

<https://www.facebook.com/anna.nikt.3386/videos/2986007531465953/>  
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1218562548305760/>

<https://oko.press/ale-tu-u-was-pieknie-szkoda-ze-to-juz-nie-potrwa-dlugo-mieszkancy-kotliny-klodzkiej-walczą-z-regulacją-rzek/?fbclid=IwAR1MJTxLzFpa9dClgDjXBGLmwig-IWMNmNYBGwZ9F7j9JKFW41w-iHmWICU>

There was a visit of 10 persons, 3 persons of the WB included (Berina Uwimbawazi among them). They promised to help this lady but nothing happened so far..  
You may talk with her also. Her phone number is [REDACTED]. You will have to find a Polish translator also.

I think you will receive e-mail from my colleague also.  
All the best  
[REDACTED]

czw., 5 wrz 2019 o 22:50 Birgit Kuba <[bkuba@worldbank.org](mailto:bkuba@worldbank.org)> napisał(a):

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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## **Preliminary comments on the flood protection project for the Bystrzyca Duszniacka River Valley and Kamienna Potok River Valley (passive protection)**

Due to the short time I have had to familiarize myself with the project, I can only make general comments, but I think that there are some fundamental comments on the studies provided to me. I list them at the end of the remarks.

1. a preliminary review of the proposed tables and maps of activities shows that instead of protecting against flooding, these activities significantly increase the risk for Duszniaki and, above all, Kłodzko. This fundamental reservation is motivated below in point 4.

2. It is hard to resist the impression that the designers of Task 28.2/2 do not notice that there exists and still is in force Directive 2000/60/EU, which requires maintaining, or if ecosystems of rivers and water-related environments need to be restored to **good ecological condition**, which is the overriding principle.

Flood risks and droughts can occur and normal conditions persist.

This must be known to any rational water resource manager.

3. despite explicit reservations contained in the study: the results of the nature inventory and the authors of the project consistently ignore these reservations. The multitude of technical measures that they propose proves that they simply do not care about the condition of water ecosystems and water-related ecosystems.

So as not to be mundane: only at the section from km 0 + 200 to km 18 + 790 we have:

- Protection of escarpment with stone: 2481m.
- Coast protection with a stone wall: 2285m.
- Protection of the road with a wall: 252m.
- Shore protection with coconut mat: 436m.
- Stone protection and a shelf with a stone bedspread: 884m.
- Renovation of existing walls: 859m.
- Extension of the trough with stone protection for escarpments: 1311m.
- Extension of the trough with coconut mat protection: 92m.
- Terrain and tree felling: 250m.
- Construction of a dam against rubble in km 17 +420.
- Postponement of the route with stone protection: 75m.
- Relief channel in Polanica with bottom and escarpment protection with stone: 400m.
- Trough with stone protection: 127m.
- Building of embankments: 370m.

While the road protection (perhaps it cannot be moved) or the protection of the water treatment plant with a shaft and the relief channel in Polanica do not raise any objections, the other activities raise fundamental objections.

The authors of this section constantly "improve" the river by profiling the escarpments. I don't know what "clearing of the riverbed" means. Doesn't the water want to flow and it needs to be helped?

Does it mean simply desludging that will destroy practically 100% of everything that lives in the river.

4. All these activities are not only devastating for the water environment, but by reducing the resistance of water movement they cause an increase in the speed of water flows (especially floods), which increases the rapidity of floods.

This results in an increased risk for areas located below the regulated section.

According to J. Żelaziński's calculations, shortening the trough by 10% as a result of the regulation, reducing the roughness of the trough by 10% (through profiling, strengthening of slopes, elimination of vegetation, etc.) results in increasing the flood wave by 38%, i.e. by almost half. This is, of course, a theory. I do not have any data that would allow me to determine the actual increase in the risk. However, these are certainly figures that encourage reflection. The inhabitants of Duszniki, Polanica and Kłodzko can experience such effects of the planned activities. I am not sure if this is what the authors of the project wanted, not to mention those directly interested. That is not all.

Another effect of the proposed measures to accelerate water run-off is the drainage of adjacent valley areas, lowering of groundwater levels, deepening of the effects of drought.

5. The number of retaining walls and stone fortifications of the banks is interesting. This is all the more strange because a significant number of such fortifications take place in areas where agricultural land is located, e.g. in km 7+000 to km 7+400. There are many such examples. The retaining wall makes sense if, for example, it protects a road that cannot be moved away from the river. Numerous walls testify to the anachronistic approach to flood control. Comprehensive thinking and observance of the principles of modern water management would not limit the authors to actions in the river bed, but would include in their considerations the issues of spatial development: removing roads from the river bed or transferring endangered buildings and structures.

6. Another manifestation of anachronistic thinking are the barriers against rubble located in km 17+420, 29+ 308, 31+379, 32+747. The low effectiveness of the barriers against rubble has long been proven.

Since mountain rivers carry relatively large amounts of debris, their basins fill up quickly and the channels below erode. The flow of the river is interrupted and the migration of fish is prevented.

The only real issue is the money spent on the construction of the dam.

7. The measures proposed by the authors of the project are indeed devastating the water and water-related environments. According to the nature inventory, it is very rich. Of course, from the point of view of the proverbial Kowalski, it is not worth dealing with individual fish or birds. However, we already have sufficient knowledge of the importance of the state of the environment, which we are to pass on to our successors. They simply need to be protected.

8. The documents under discussion show that the authors of the project have not taken advantage of the opportunities offered by modern views to reduce the effects of emergencies such as flooding and drought.

These are as follows:

- Comprehensive activities in the distinguished catchment areas, covering the entire catchment area, not only the riverbed, maintaining the ecological condition of the river and the valley to the maximum extent, taking into account the impact on the areas located below.
- Changes in spatial development that remove people and infrastructure from endangered areas. Here, an assessment has to be made: isn't it cheaper to move buildings and structures outside the threatened area.
- Resistance of buildings and structures (including infrastructure) to the water element.
- Protection against the spread of pollution dangerous to the water environment.
- Making the inhabitants of the area at risk aware of the risks they are exposed to. German studies carried out after floods on the Rhine in the last century have shown that training the people at risk can reduce losses by up to 50%.
- Compulsory insurance against the effects of emergencies.
- Effective risk warning systems.
- Improving rescue operations.

9. The measures proposed by the authors of the project are very costly and prove not only the intention to protect the inhabitants of valleys from flooding, but also the intention to spend serious (not their own) money on socially and ecologically harmful projects.

10. I have not found anything in the materials provided to me that would indicate that the cost-benefit ratio of the planned activities has been calculated. I suspect, however, that considering the effects of these activities on Duszniki, Polanica and Kłodzko, the outcome of the calculation would not be beneficial for the authors of the project.

### **General conclusion**

I consider the actions planned in the task: flood protection of the Bystrzyca Dusznicka River valley and the Kamienny Potok River (passive protection) to be completely wrong, providing practically no benefits for areas threatened by



flooding, increasing the risk of flooding to areas located lower down, and harmful to water and related ecosystems.

## **Materials used**

### Tables

Scope of planned activities: the Bystrzyca Dusznicka river. Kłodzko Municipality and Polanica Zdrój Municipality.

List of activities from km 1+200 to km 18+790.

The scope of planned activities from km 25+817 to km 32+816.

The scope of planned activities from km 0 + 050 to km 2 + 055. No name of the river.

Scope of planned activities from km 20 + 280 to km 21 + 390. No name of the river.

Scope of planned activities from km 0 + 414 to km 2 + 412. No name of the river.

### Maps

1. Bystrzyca D KIP CZ 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 V.
2. Kamienny P KIP V2 420...
3. P Cicha KIP CZ 1.2 V2 4...

### Nature overview

1. Annex 1 to the environmental impact report. Results of the nature inventory. Task 2B.2/2 Flood protection of the Bystrzyca Dusznicka River valley.

Contractor: Sweco consulting Sp. z o.o. Franklina Street 60 - 164 Poznań.

2. Maps: vegetation, animals: Bystrzyca Dusznicka and Kamienny Potok. (21 maps).

## THE LOAN FROM THE WORLD BANK AS A THREAT TO THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE KŁODZKO LAND

Due to climate change, the Kłodzko region has been experiencing long periods of low water in recent years, and deep excavations and declining groundwater levels associated with the building of reservoirs have caused the formation of depression funnels.

The people living in the immediate vicinity are forced to deliver water for farming purposes by barrel trucks and farm animals have to drink directly from the streams.

According to the map developed by the National Hydrogeological Service [<http://epsh.pgi.gov.pl/epsh/>], the greater part of the planned Szalejów Górny reservoir is located within the Main Groundwater Reservoir No. 341.

It is a fissure and pore water reservoir associated with the occurrence of cracks and crevices in the Upper Cretaceous formations, i.e. marls and sandstones. In this region, the investor conducts excavations whose depth is not specified in the EIA report and in the environmental decision.

Acquisition of earth material needed for the construction of a monstrous dam (7 ha area and 19 m height) is carried out on most of the planned reservoir bowl (123 ha) in which there were eutrophic caves of the Calthion order dependent on surface waters and changeable meadows of the Molinion order with a blood stream (and protected by the Ramsay Convention), which is the habitat of the Blue Tit Maculinea Nausitous: a butterfly species from Annex IV to the Habitats Directive. Despite the presence of "blue meadows" within the canopy, the EIA report does not contain an entomological part and information on the impact of the investment on these butterflies' populations. The scope of earthworks is documented by a photo. The excavation area will cover 46 ha of the canopy of the reservoir and the slopes of the valley with slope forests (priority habitat 9180 \*)

<https://www.facebook.com/NiedlaziBiornikow/photos/a.843601175980777/853297265011168/?type=3&theater>

Here's what the construction site looked like in the spring of 2019:

<https://polska-org.pl/7892084,foto.html?idEntity=7892472&fbclid=IwAR0eV1-jgNtgQvl1pUnjbxX8u3zZ3muT8at0hdMhBvd5DrJID7ZHHs7wwn4>

Covering the area of 43 ha with earthworks means annihilation of the biodiversity of this area, including wetlands. It is the wetlands that contribute to the retention of water in a given place and to its slow evaporation, which allows the temperature of the earth to be lowered due to the phenomenon of high water enthalpy. The wetlands have already been disturbed by earth trenches and the water will evaporate or drain from the area through the regulated riverbed. Regulations are planned inside the reservoir, meaning "straightening" of the breakthrough section of the Bystrzyca Dusznicka . Bystrzyca

Dusznicka in this place did not pose a flood hazard, because it had many meanders slowing down the flow of water and surface and underground waters constituted a system in equilibrium, which has now been disturbed.

In Roztoki and Boboszków, excavations reaching up to a depth of 25 m will violate the complicated structure of the surface water-groundwater system and here also wetlands were destroyed (in Roztoki there were patches of swamp meadows), constituting natural retention reservoirs and being a local enclave of biodiversity among more anthropogenically transformed areas Ditch of Nysa Kłodzka.

What's more, several heaths of riparian forests were destroyed in Roztoki, naturally associated with surface waters and their protection. These were the best-preserved riparian forests of the Kłodzko Land.

Water occurs in Roztoki in five zones, including the two deepest located connected to the crevice area of the groundwater tank: 339 Śnieżnik and the Bialskie Mountains.

Here is an excerpt from the EIA report:

Zone I (0-2 m) - limited to narrow floodplains along the watercourses flowing through the part of the Kłodzko Valley covered by the commune. Water level

this zone depends on the amount of water in the river and the distance from the river.

□ II zone (2-5 m) - is the periphery of zone I, i.e. it covers the areas above

and further away from the watercourses. These are usually gravel terraces and lower parts plateaus.

□ III zone (5-20 m) - waters of this level occur within the uplands and are dependent from the depth of the rock impermeable ground.

□ IV zone (10-20 m) - foothill zone of red rock waters. The waters of this zone occur in the marginal zone of the Kłodzko Valley at the foot of the Śnieżnik Group Mountains, the Bystrzyckie Mountains and in the south near the border.

□ V zone (below 20 m) - the crevice circulation zone includes the massifs of Śnieżnik and Góry Bystrzyckie

Here are photos from Rostock from May 2019, taken with a drone in April 2019:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vyVsbzfVXY&fbclid=IwAR0uNABp6g6PqEDI0hiVivCVb47S4uQuYhB9IqANdFCxJP74K2w6-Y3uMys>

In Szalejów, the first, nearest aquifer, located at a depth of 0.7 to 3 m, does not have the characteristics of drinking water due to its mineral composition, but alimonies dependent on groundwater ecosystems (will this water now support navigation: replacement of retention ecosystem in peats on a wet reservoir?). During excavations carried out for the

construction of the reservoir, a water table appeared very quickly, which can be seen in the pictures.

Excavations in any randomly selected part of the groundwater reservoir may affect the water relations of this area, which was completely omitted in the EIA report. It should be taken into account that the first aquifer is very shallow. In this photo you can see how excavators are digging wetlands:

<https://polska-org.pl/7892084,foto.html?idEntity=7892472&fbclid=IwAR0eV1-jgNtgQvl1pUnjbxX8u3zZ3muT8at0hdMhBvd5DrJID7ZHHs7wwn4>

In the area of the canopy of the reservoir included in the excavation plan there are also artesian waters with numerous self-outflows. The EIA report only considers the impact of damming in the reservoir during its exploitation phase on groundwater and ignores the importance of deep earthworks during the construction period: impact on the quality of surface and groundwater by liming the land during the construction of the dam (Szalejów), breaking contact between groundwater and surface water due to extensive and deep-reaching isolation (Roztoki, Boboszków). Also the canopy and even the dam of the Boboszków reservoir on the surface covered by the deep excavation plans is a spring area. Works related to the construction of the Roztoki reservoir canopy were carried out in spring areas.

## **LIME AND ITS INFLUENCE ON SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND WATER QUALITY.**

In the EIA report we find that the construction of the dam will be followed by liming, but there are no signs of consideration as to how this will affect the chemical composition of surface and groundwater. Liming is not mentioned in the report on the Boboszków and Roztoki oasis. Is this procedure associated with the turbid suspension visible in this photo?

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlaziarnikow/photos/a.843601175980777/868756436798584/?type=3&theater>

Excavations for front dams in Boboszków and Roztoki reach 25 m deep, which results from the significant (up to 19 m, i.e. up to the height of a multi-story building) height of dams. Due to the possible slipping of such a large mass of earth, piling is necessary.



Most of the bowl of the Szalejów Górny reservoir (123 ha) is intended in the design for the mine of materials for the construction of the dam (gravel) and for rubble catcher.

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlaziarnikow/photos/a.843601175980777/853297265011168/?type=3&theater>

In the canopy of the reservoir, in addition to wet meadows, fertile peat deposits of considerable thickness were found on fertile soils. The EIA report does not take into account the impact of earthworks related to the acquisition of land on the destruction or drying of peat layers and the state of wetlands located on the investment site. This is completely contrary to the current state of knowledge on how to counteract the negative effects of climate change and the waste of valuable natural resources.

The hypothesis that groundwater (nearby Wielisław and Staropolanka mineral water sources) could support a wet reservoir seems surreal and vision is a horror, but it cannot be ruled out. The EIA report contains the wet variant: two EIA reports were submitted to the RDOS and one of the presented tank variants presents the wet variant. But filling any tank based on surface water alone at current flows on these rivers seems unlikely. Filling the reservoir in Boboszków with water would take 5 years.

Here is an excerpt from the report on peat:

In the south-west of the study area there are areas of a swampy nature , containing organic soils and peats. Organic layers were also drilled in the east of the proposed reservoir, in the immediate vicinity of Bystrzyca Dusznicka.

Peats are moist and black, brown and gray-brown. Their thickness ranges from 0.3 m to 0.9 m. They lie directly at the surface of the ground or under a layer of clays and silts - maximum at a depth of 2 m below ground level. The silt is gray, gray-black, dark brown, gray-brown, brown and black. Most often they are wet and occur in a soft plastic state, relatively often they are plastic, very rarely - in hard plastic.

In the southern part of the reservoir, a rubble catcher is planned, whose impact on ichthyofauna will not be indifferent.

We, the inhabitants of the Klodzko Land, express our deep concern about – again - the omissions of our local community during a meeting with a delegation from the World Bank and representatives from the Office of Project Coordination Odra River Vistula on 5 June 2019 in Stary Gieraltow, in "The Three Sisters" guesthouse at 8:00 p.m. It was a closed meeting with the Chairman of the County Council, Mr. Zbigniew Lopusiewicz and the Deputy Mayor of Stronie Slaskie, Mr. Lech Kawecki, who apparently vividly discussed matters concerning our community, but we learned about the meeting not from the County Office, but from Facebook group “NOT for basins in Klodzko” and only after the meeting has already taken place! It seems meeting was planned strictly in secret. There was no announcement in any of the places available to us. We are hugely surprised that the representatives of the Klodzko Land Forum were invited to represent our community in front of the World Bank: a group of people mostly connected with Wroclaw, who do not live permanently in Klodzko Land. We appreciate the work and input of the Klodzko Land Forum in the fight against dry basins and organization of the debate at the Wroclaw University of Technology, but we would like to point out that organizing the debate does not automatically mean a trust mandate for the Klodzko Land Forum to represent our whole community. We perceive the omission of Klodzko Land residents in discussions on such an important issue as the violation of the rights of Klodzko Land residents by representatives of the Local Government and also as the violation of the Bank's policy regarding the participation of the Project stakeholders in "consultations": ESS10 document Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure from June 2018. As part of the right of access to public information, please publish the recording of the meeting and the name and function of the person(s) from the World Bank with whom the closed group met.

Your sincerely,

 Alliance for Klodzko Valley)



1) PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK MISTER DAVID MALPASS

2) DYREKTOR BIURA PROJEKTU ODRA PCU  
WITOLD KROCHMAL

11 czerwca 2019 r.

3) PRZEWODNICZĄCY RADY POWIATU ZBIGNIEW  
ŁOPUSIEWICZ

d. o.  
Starosta Powiatu Kłodzkiego  
Maciej Awizeń

List otwarty.

4) BURMISTRZ GMINY STRONIE ŚLĄSKIE PAN  
DARUSZ CHROMIEC

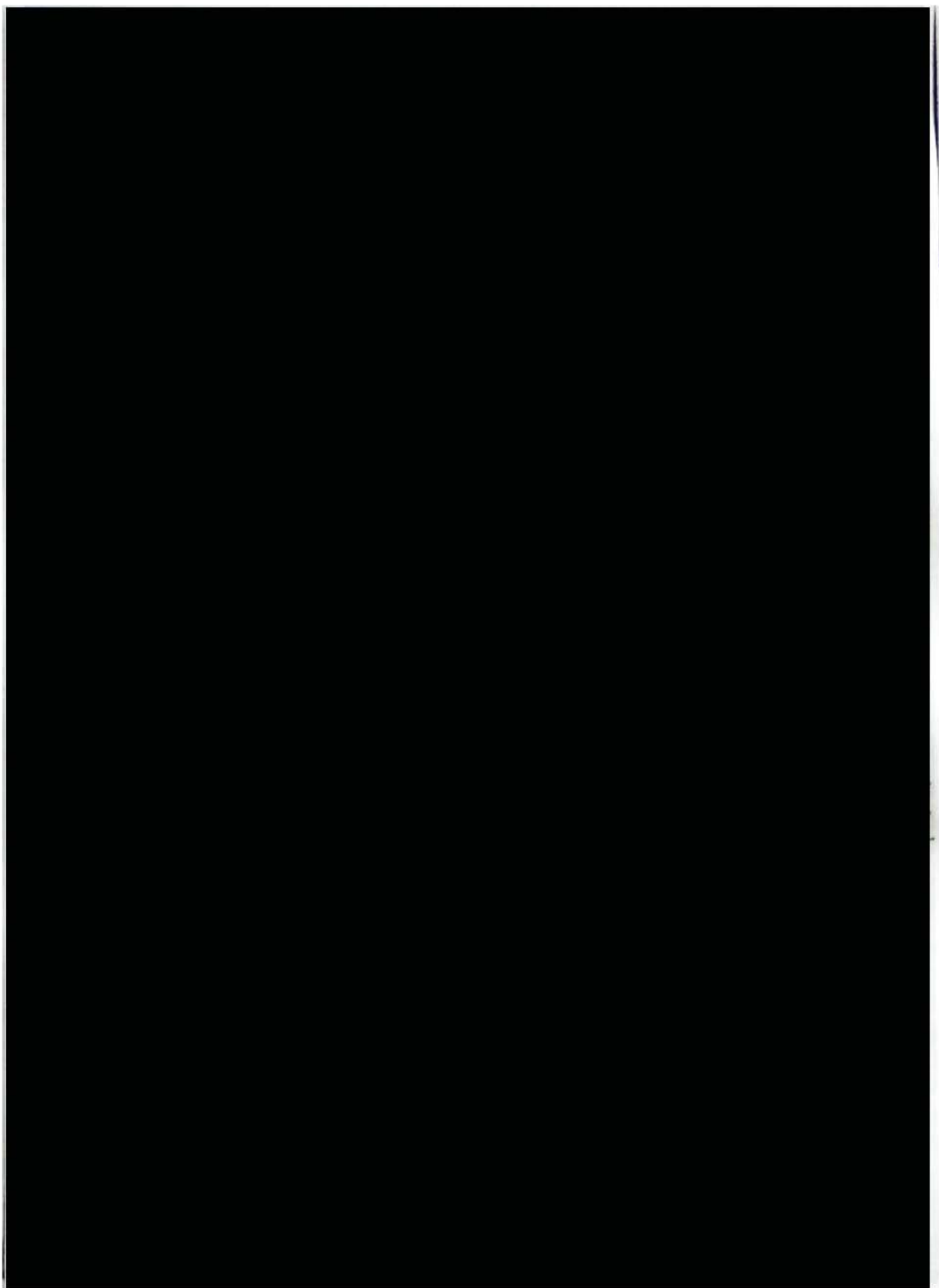
My, mieszkańcy Ziemi Kłodzkiej, wyrażamy głębokie zaniepokojenie z powodu pominięcia naszej lokalnej społeczności podczas spotkania z delegacją z Banku Światowego i przedstawicielami Biura Koordynacji Projektu Odra Vistula w dniu 5 czerwca w Starym Gierałtowie w świetlicy „Trzy siostry” o godzinie 20.00/

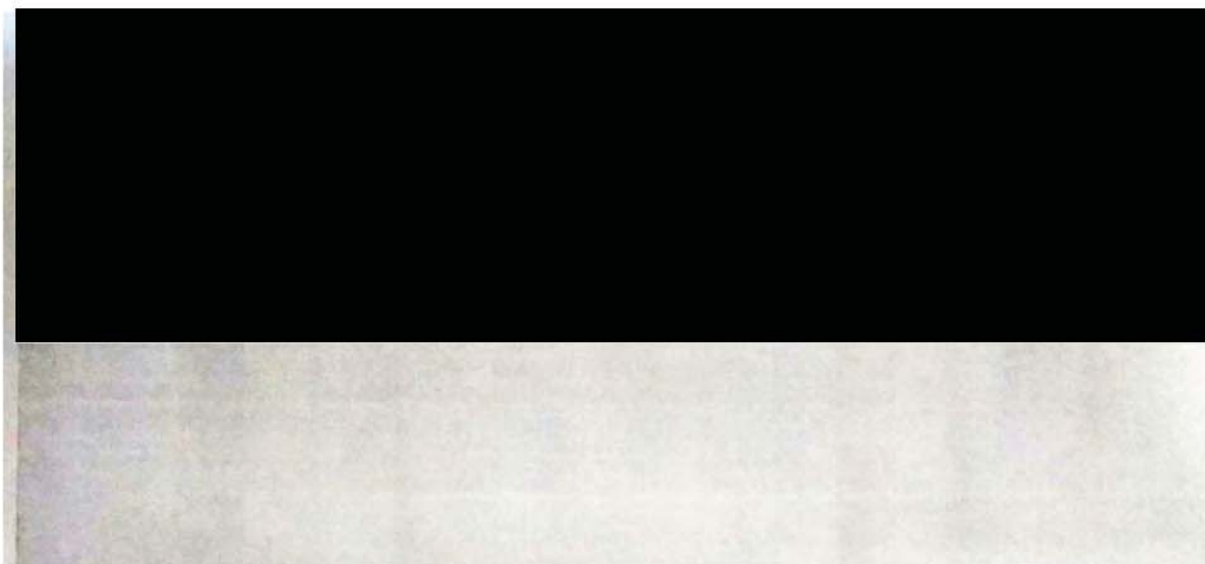
O spotkaniu z udziałem Przewodniczącego Rady Powiatu, pana Zbigniewa Łopusiewicza i vice-Burmistrza Stronia Śląskiego, pana Lecha Kaweckiego w sprawach tak żywo nas dotyczących dowiedzieliśmy się nie od Starostwa, lecz ze strony facebookowej: NIE dla zbiorników na Ziemi Kłodzkiej: już po fakcie. W kwestii planowanego spotkania panowała ścisła tajemnica. W żadnym dostępnym dla nas miejscu nie pojawiło się na jego temat żadne ogłoszenie.

Z tym większym zdziwieniem przyjmujemy fakt, że do reprezentowania naszej społeczności przed Bankiem Światowym zaproszono na prawach wyłączności przedstawicieli Forum Ziemi Kłodzkiej: grupę osób związanych w większości zawodowo z „Wrocławiem, nie zamieszkujących na stałe w Powiecie Kłodzkim. Dostrzegamy i doceniamy wysiłek członków Forum Ziemi Kłodzkiej w walkę przeciwko zbiornikom suchym i organizację debaty na Politechnice Wrocławskiej, ale pragniemy zauważyć, że organizacja debaty nie oznacza automatycznie mandatu zaufania dla Forum Ziemi Kłodzkiej do reprezentowania naszej społeczności. Pominięcie mieszkańców w tak ważnej dla nich sprawie postrzegamy jako nadużycie ze strony przedstawicieli Samorządu lokalnego, a także naruszenie przez przedstawicieli Banku Światowego zasad polityki Bankowej dotyczącej udziału interesariuszy Projektu w „konsultacjach”.

W ramach dostępu do informacji publicznej wnosimy o upublicznienie nagrania ze spotkania oraz podanie nazwiska i funkcji osoby/osób z Banku Światowego, z którymi spotkało się zamknięte grono.







1) PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK MISTER DAVID MALPASS

2) DYREKTOR BIURA PROJEKTU ODRACU  
WITOLD KROCHMAL

11 czerwca 2019 r.

3) PRZEWODNICZĄCY RADY POWIATU

ZBIGNIEW ŁOPUSIEWICZ

4) BURMISTRZ GMINY STRONIE ŚLĄSKIE  
DARIUSZ CHROMIEC

J.C.

Starosta Powiatu Kłodzkiego  
Maciej Awizeń

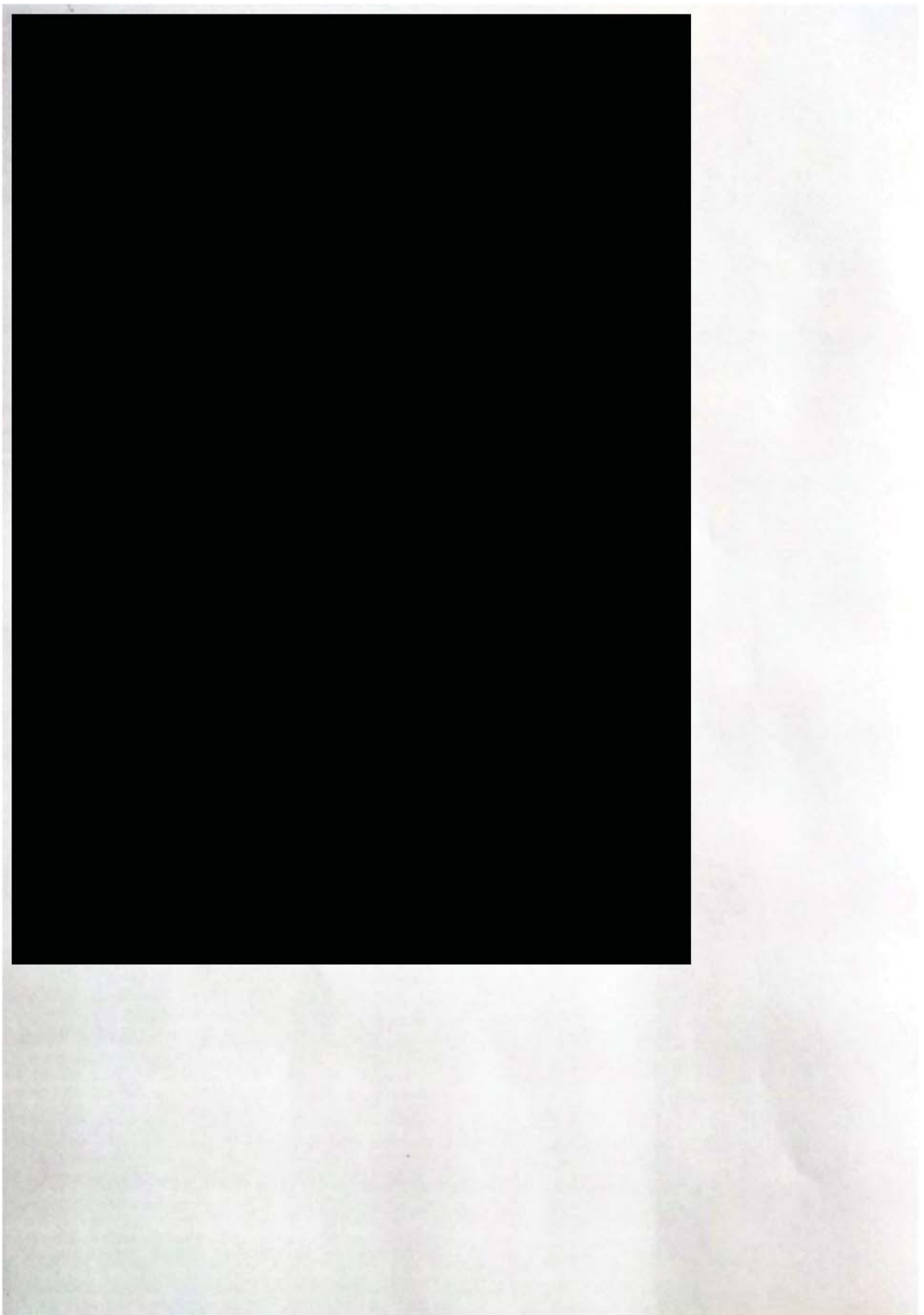
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- 1) WOBLO BANK WASHINGTON (PRESIDENT MISTER DAVID MALPASS)  
2) DYREKTOR BIURA PROJEKTU ODPAACU  
WITOLD KROCHMAL  
3) PRZEWODNICZĄCY RADY POWIATU  
ZBIGNIEW ŁOPUSIEWICZ  
4) BURMISTRZ GMINY STRONIE ŚLĄSKIE  
DARIUSZ CHROMIEC

11 czerwca 2019 r.

d/w

Starosta Powiatu Kłodzkiego  
Maciej Awiżeń

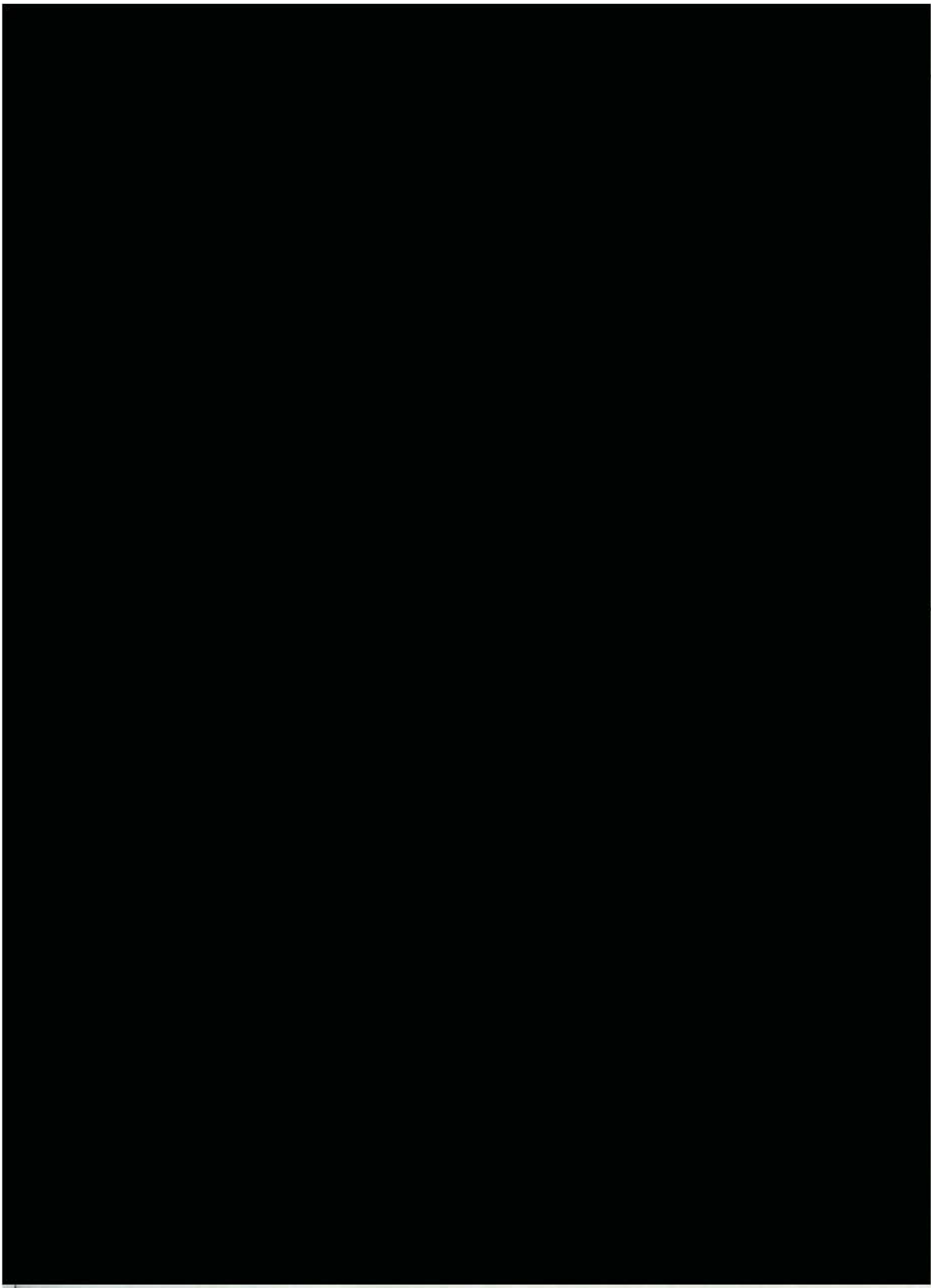
List otwarty.

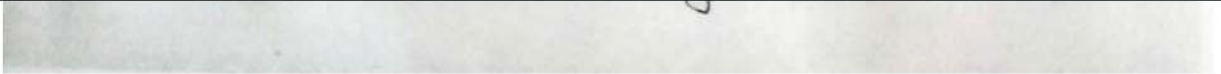
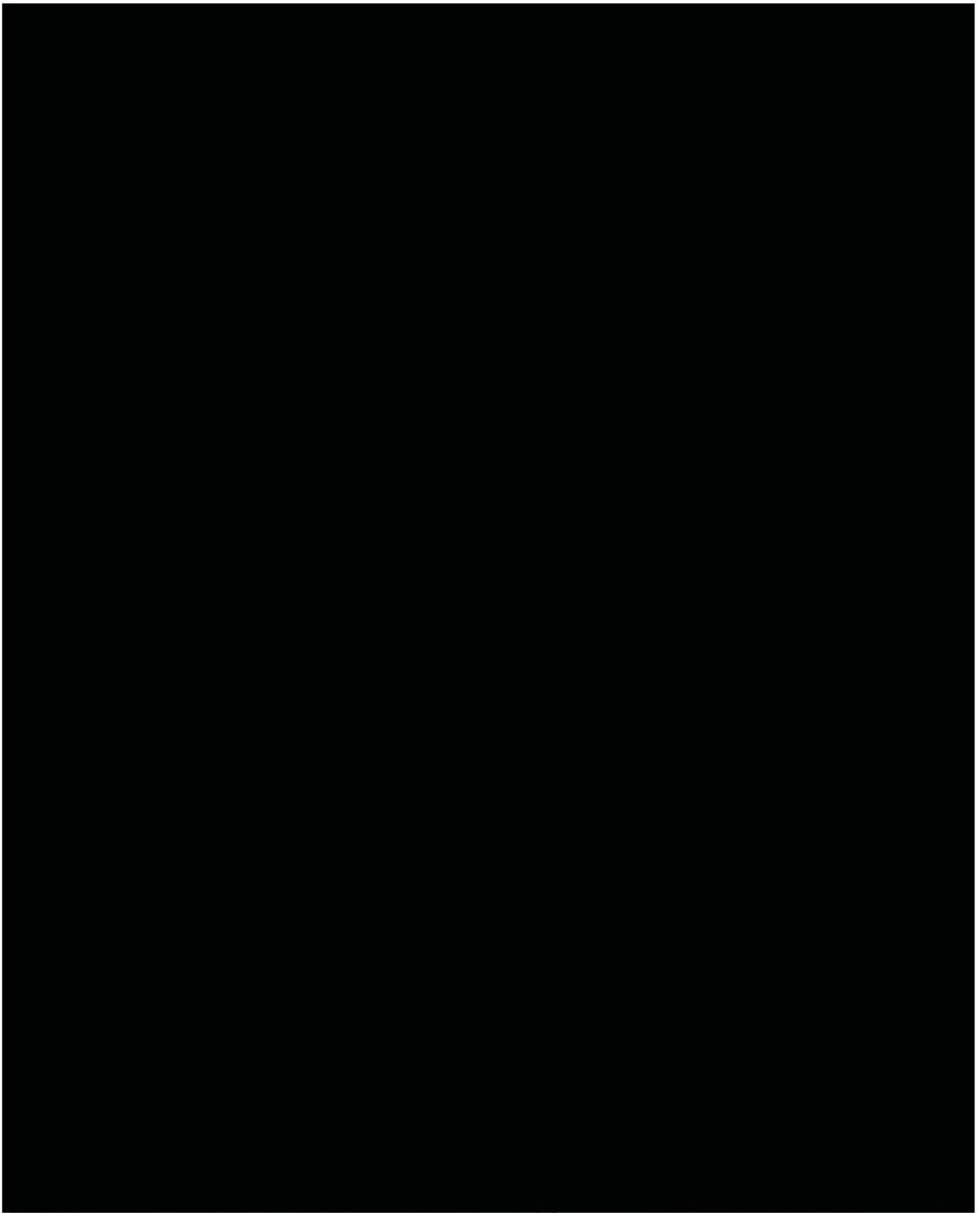
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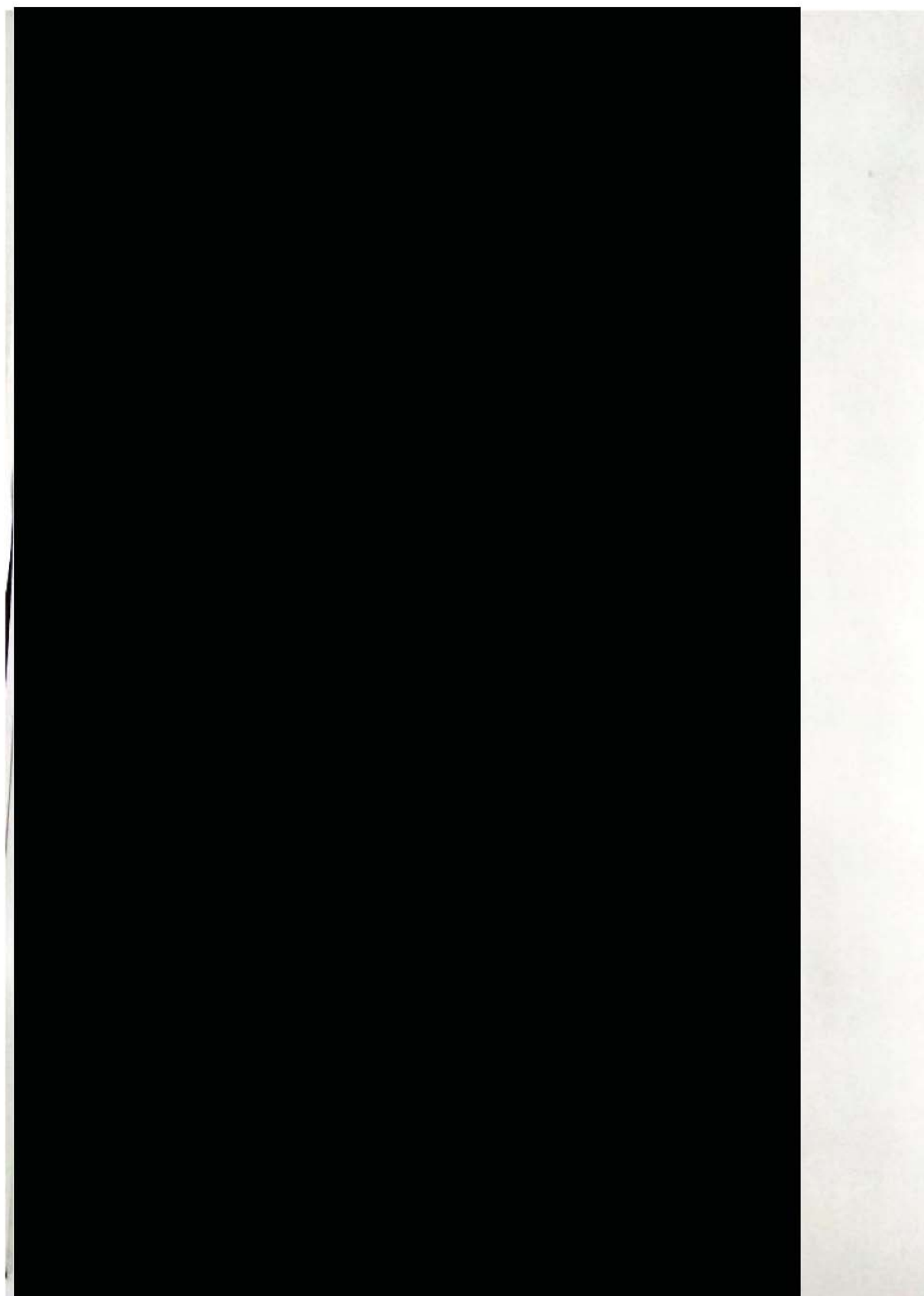
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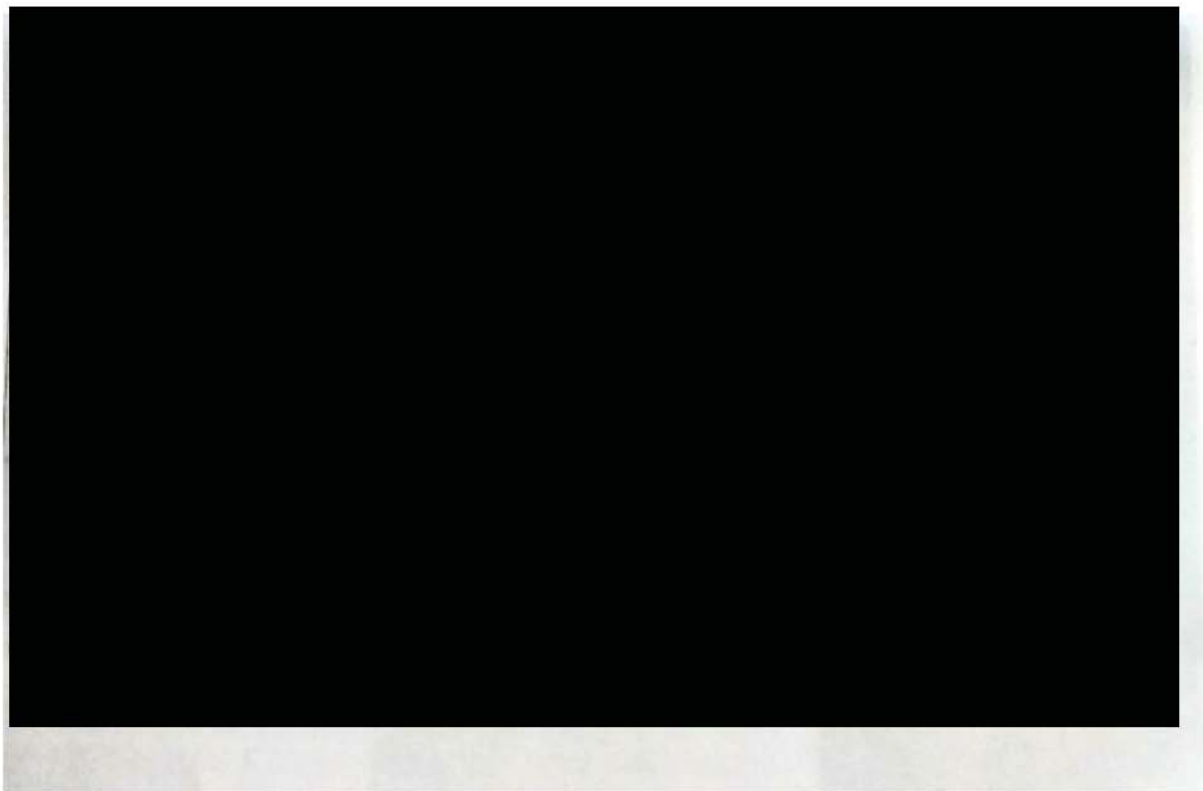
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The Alliance for Klodzko Land, represented by the undersigned, is the author of the Avaaz Petition against dry basins:

[https://secure.avaaz.org/pl/community\\_petitions/Bank\\_\\_STOP\\_finansowania\\_planow\\_zwiekszenia\\_suchej\\_retencji\\_na\\_Ziemi\\_Klodzkiej\\_3/?fMHBuob&fbogname=Barbara+K.&utm\\_source=sharetools&utm\\_medium=facebook&utm\\_campaign=petition-721148-STOP\\_finansowania\\_planow\\_zwiekszenia\\_suchej\\_retencji\\_na\\_Ziemi\\_Klodzkiej&utm\\_term=MHBuob%2Bpl&fbclid=IwAR00pc0fEaAeYikB8\\_PWDrVy50XL5846lJXeCu5uAalqWmiUltLc6nvGOcI](https://secure.avaaz.org/pl/community_petitions/Bank__STOP_finansowania_planow_zwiekszenia_suchej_retencji_na_Ziemi_Klodzkiej_3/?fMHBuob&fbogname=Barbara+K.&utm_source=sharetools&utm_medium=facebook&utm_campaign=petition-721148-STOP_finansowania_planow_zwiekszenia_suchej_retencji_na_Ziemi_Klodzkiej&utm_term=MHBuob%2Bpl&fbclid=IwAR00pc0fEaAeYikB8_PWDrVy50XL5846lJXeCu5uAalqWmiUltLc6nvGOcI)

We strongly oppose plans to regulate the Klodzko County rivers, including Bystrzyca Dusznicka and Kamienna Potok, for which Polish Waters submitted a letter to the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ) in Wrocław with a request to issue a decision on environmental conditions. We would like to draw your attention to the fact that motivating the request to make the decision immediately enforceable with an increase in the cost of lending in the World Bank is contrary to the principles of social coexistence and the World Bank's policy regarding the involvement of the project stakeholders in its creation: from the initial (pre-project) phase. This is set out in particular in the World Bank's document: ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure from June 2018.

Meanwhile, the Polish Waters subordinate to the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Waterways Navigation submitted to the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ) in Wrocław a ready project information sheet (KIP), for which the preparation of the nature inventory had to take about 2 years. We consider the request to ignore the opposition of the local population as an "obstacle in the administrative cycle" to be a gross violation of the principles of social coexistence and stakeholders engagement. We informed the World Bank about the indignation of the local population, i.e. the stakeholders of the Project, about the request for a decision on the order of immediate enforceability and the way in which it was motivated. The application the Regional Water Management Board Polish Waters in Wrocław submitted to the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ) in Wrocław was published by our website "NIE dla zbiornikow" (NOT for basins):

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlazbiornikow/photos/a.843601175980777/866363260371235/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Niedlazbiornikow/photos/a.843601175980777/866363303704564/?type=3&theater>

Wrocław University of Technology:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NlaIOeQ\\_Iss](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NlaIOeQ_Iss)

The Alliance for Klodzko Land will monitor the activities of Polish Waters related to the submission of applications for the issuance of decisions on environmental conditions for our rivers and streams to the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDOŚ) on an ongoing basis. Friendly organizations will join the proceedings, which will undoubtedly extend the "administrative cycle".

We oppose the regulation of watercourses as an anachronistic activities, worsening the quality of the surface water bodies, contradicting the assumptions of the Water Framework Directive, destroying

water-dependent ecosystems protected under the Habitats Directive I, in particular riparian forests and slope forests, constituting habitats of species protected under the Polish law and the EU law.

In the case of rivers and streams of Klodzko Land, in connection with hydrotechnical investments in Polish Waters, the breeding and resting places of species from Annexes II and IV to the EU Habitats Directive and from the Annex I to the Birds Directive have been or will be destroyed. The complaint of the Alliance for Klodzko Land to the European Commission in this matter is being prepared.

The regulation of watercourses increases the risk of flooding, which was shown in simulations by Dr Janusz Zelazinski. According to the preliminary expert opinion of Jerzy Iwanicki, the regulatory works carried out at Bystrzyca Dusznicka and Kamienna Potok will increase the flood risk for Duszniki and Polanica. We believe that the investor not only failed to prove the fact of acting in the "overriding public interest", but also gave evidence of acting AGAINST public safety. We strongly oppose the plans to regulate the Biala Łądecka, Morawka, Scinawka, Nysa Klodzka rivers in accordance with the World Bank's funding schedule for the coming years.

We would like also to point out that the analysis of economic efficiency of the investment was not performed for the currently implemented retention basins. The EIA report for Szalejow says (page 35) that the total impact of all 4 retention reservoirs on the reduction of flood wave probability of  $p=0.01$  on the reading of the Klodzko water level indicator will be expressed by the reduction of the level of the water level indicator by 14 cm. The "Lagoon area" covered by the investment in Szalejow corresponds to a wave of  $p=0.002$  (five hundred year flood), while the "life span of the retention basins" was defined as 100 years. We perceive it as contradictory to the declared objectives of flood protection.

The same report presents a wet variant of the Szalejow Gorny basin and we know from the councillors of the Klodzko County that the representatives of the Polish Waters are announcing the transformation of the currently built dry reservoirs into wet ones, which has nothing to do with "flood protection". In addition, in the face of the presently recurring low-water states and depression funnel produced in Roztoki (a dry basin construction site), such plans do not seem realistic. In Szalejow, below the dam, a barrage is designed, which is mentioned by one of the two EIA reports (shorter), but neither of the two reports develops its consequences (breaking the continuity of the ecological fish corridor). They say only about "coastal erosion", the impact of which is to be reduced by water retention above the dam.

In his work from 2010, the current deputy director of the Regional Water Management Board Polish Waters, Dr. Krzysztof Wos, pointed to the key role of "retention basins" for shipping and "low-water". We oppose plans to retain mountain water in concrete tanks designed to support inland navigation rather than in ecosystems that are being destroyed on a significant scale as a result of current hydrotechnical investments in Klodzko County. In the justification for EU funding, it is said that these investments are economically beneficial by increasing the tourist potential of our region, when in reality they are destroying the landscape and nature of this still wild corner of the Sudetenland on a massive scale.

We are opposed to the regulation of rivers and streams which increases the risk of flooding and aims to improve the navigational parameters of the central and lower Oder. We are calling for the re-naturalisation of the concreted mountain stream beds and not to destroy the natural ecosystem retention.

We believe that the use of the word 'drought' or 'flood' in the Act and other documents presented for 'consultations' is intended or was intended only to justify the existence of an overriding public interest for the purpose of using a special law and for credit decisions relating to the qualification of

government applications for specific EU or World Bank aid or credit programmes, when in fact it is a matter of achieving the objectives of a narrow shipping lobby. This is evidenced by, for example:

<http://terazodra.pl/?p=561&fbclid=IwAR0weDZuNcwyb4STFLbV-oyLvvNpKrLYfzeZJ4enhwFKDkBW9d3o0RsnIRg>

In one of his articles on the prospects for the development of inland navigation, Dr. Krzysztof Wos, the current vice-director of the National Water Management Authority (PGW) Polish Waters, considers the possibility of qualifying the development of navigation as a "higher social objective".