

## **APPENDICES**

**With the Advisory Review of the Master Plan for the  
Rehabilitation of Lake Tai (second phase) in The  
People's Republic of China**

**(appendices 1 to 3)**


## APPENDIX 1a

**Letter from DOB, 1st May 2000 in which the Commission has been asked to submit an advisory review of the master plan for rehabilitation of Lake Tai (first phase) in the People's Republic China.**

Ministerie van  
**Buitenlandse Zaken**

Commissie MER  
T.a.v. dhr. Arend Kolhof  
Postbus 2345  
3500 GH Utrecht

Directie Ontwikkelingssamenwerking en  
Nederlands Bedrijfsleven  
Bezuidenhoutseweg 67  
Postbus 20061  
2500 EB Den Haag

	Commissie voor de M.E.R. OS
Ingekomen:	<b>INGEKOMEN 03 MEI 2000</b>
nummer:	
doosje:	039 - 001 Gmsog
kopie naar:	Kh, P, R, S, M, o, f

*Datum* 1 mei 2000

*Kenmerk* DOB-0654.kjo/00

*Blad* 1/1

*Bijlage(n)* haalbaarheidsstudie, NEI rapport en technisch rapport  
(retour DOB svp), copy van aanvraag, contract, memo en  
verklaring China (niet retour)

*Betreft* Opstellen ToR voor monitoring Lake Tai Hu, Miliev  
99/20

*C.c.* DML/MI (dhr. Blom)

*Behandeld* drs C.J. Ouwerkerk

*Telefoon* (070) 348 67 97

*Fax* (070) 348 67 26

*E-mail* dob@dob.minbuza.nl

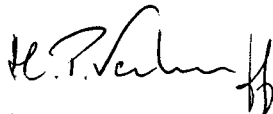
Geachte heer Kolhof,

Bijgaand treft u een aantal bijlagen m.b.t. een MILIEV-project in China. Ik zou u vriendelijk willen verzoeken voor dit project de Terms of Reference op te stellen voor een tweemaalige monitoring en een geschikte monitor voor te dragen. Voor het opstellen van de ToR verwijs ik naar de voorgestelde uitspraak in hoofdstuk 3 van het beoordelingsmemorandum DOB-0369.kjo/00. Het betreft een tweemaalige monitoring i.s.m. de Chinezen. Ik verzoek u de financiële consequenties van de tweemaalige monitoring in uw advies mee te nemen.

Het is de bedoeling dit project aan te bieden tijdens het aankomend beleidsoverleg half mei met het Chinese Ministry of Finance. Daarom verzoek ik u vriendelijk de ToR uiterlijk 9 mei bij DOB in te dienen. Zodoende is er nog voldoende tijd om de schenkingsovereenkomst op te stellen. Mocht u vragen hebben, dan kunt u contact opnemen met dhr. Ouwerkerk op tel.nr. 070-348 67 97.

Hoogachtend,

H.P. Verhoeff  
Plv Directeur DOB



## **APPENDIX 1b**

**Translation of the letter from DOB, 1st May 2000 in which the Commission has been asked to submit an advisory review of the master plan for rehabilitation of Lake Tai (first phase) in the People's Republic China.**

Dear Mr Kolhof,

Please find enclosed a number of appendices regarding a MILIEV- project in China. I would kindly like to ask you to provide the Terms of Reference for two monitoring phases and to recommend a suitable monitor. To enable you to draft the ToR, I would like to point you to the proposed decision in chapter 3 of the assessment memorandum DOB-0369.kjo/00. It concerns two monitoring phases in co-operation with the China. I would like to ask you to include the financial consequences of the two monitoring phases in your advice.

The intention is to offer this project during the coming policy meeting with the Chinese Ministry of Finance in May. Therefore I would like to ask you to hand in the ToR at the DOB, on the 9 May at the latest. That way there will be sufficient time to draw up the donation agreement. If you have any questions, please contact mr Ouwerkerk on telephone number 070-348 67 97.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Project information**

**Proposed activity:** The preparation of a Master plan study for rehabilitation of the water quality of Lake Tai, China.

**Categories:** Environmental policy DAC/CRS code 92110

**Project numbers:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate Development Co-operation and Private Sector DOB-0654.kjo/00; Commission for EIA 039

#### **Procedural information:**

Request for advice: 1 May 2000

Draft advice submitted: 29 September 2000

Site visit to China: 2-10 November 2001

Advisory review (first phase): 10 Januari 2002

Advisory review (second phase): 20 September 2005

#### **Members of the working group:**

Mr S. Groot

Mr J.G.L. de Schutter

Mr D de Zeeuw (chairman)

#### **Chinese experts - first phase:**

Mrs Liu Hongzhi

Mr Wu Jie

**Secretary of the working group:** Mr A.J. Kolhoff



## APPENDIX 3

### Review framework, Master plan Lake Tai, China

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This draft review framework will be used for a quality check of the information: (i) of the products of phase 1 and (ii) of the draft Master plan before the end of phase 2. The draft review framework has to be made site and project specific during the site visits by the joint mission. The review framework will be elaborated and applied as the study is an ongoing process of 24 months. The identification of priority projects in phase 1 is considered as one of the steps in developing strategies (complexes of interventions) which will be presented and compared under different scenarios in the Master plan. Therefore, in this framework is referred to the Master plan as a product to be reviewed. The first monitoring missions should be considered as an interim review.

#### 2. PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND PROJECT SETTING

*Description of problems and project setting is the necessary first step in appraisal and understanding of the technical and institutional issues at hand. The purpose of describing legislation, regulations and policies is: (i) to check if the intended strategies and scenarios comply with the assumed conditions and (ii) to get insight in the opportunities and constraints concerning the development of strategies and scenarios*

##### Problem analysis

The Master plan must eventually state in clear terms the problems, which are expected to be solved following implementation of the projects formulated on the basis of strategies (complexes of measures taken on the basis of a certain policy). At least the following aspects should be addressed in the technical problem analysis:

- A description of the (underlying) causes of water pollution and a trend analysis;
- An analysis of the contamination of the lake (water and soil) and its environmental impacts; the analysis must contain an overview of all polluting agents entering the lake, including sources and the effects of this pollution;
- An analysis of the functions of the lake (such as: drinking water supply, fishing and aqua-culture, etc.) and the way they are affected (trend analysis).

The analysis of the problems should be studied with use of a water modeling study and the results of this study should be verifiable.

##### Project setting

###### Legal setting:

The Master plan must describe legislative and regulatory considerations and policies governing the proposed activities such as:

- policies, legislation, regulations and standards governing environmental quality (water and under water bottoms), health and safety as far as related to drinking water quality and waste treatment, functions of the lake, protection of biodiversity and sensitive areas (at regional and / or local level);
- an assessment of compliance with above mentioned rules and regulations and of law enforcement;
- land control, ownership and administrative issues;
- a description of relevant existing and proposed programmes / projects in the Lake Taihu area.

**Institutional:**

The Master plan must give a clear description of the institutional framework on the national, provincial and (if relevant) local level (Environmental Protection Bureau), including competent authorities directly involved in the execution of the study and the control and maintenance of the projects proposed as well as their monitoring criteria

**Public involvement:**

The Master plan must identify the stakeholder groups involved in the area of study and show how their opinions and interests did influence the final contents and recommendations of the Master plan.

### 3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND CRITERIA

*The purpose of describing the project objectives and criteria is to facilitate the development of strategies and scenarios and to be able to assess if the proposed projects do solve the observed problems*

The Master plan must state in clear terms the selected strategies (combinations of technical and institutional measures as a result of a certain policy) and the external conditions (scenario's) under which these strategies are assumed to be implemented. Criteria (water quality, fish production, economic growth, etc.) need to be established on the basis of which the overall objectives will be developed. The objectives should be as specific as possible and where possible quantified.

The objectives and criteria will provide the framework for identification, formulation and evaluation of alternatives in a later stage of the project. They will allow comparison of alternatives and presentation of results on the basis of models and techniques such multi criteria analysis.

### 4. IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS UNDER DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

*The purpose of identifying, selecting and describing strategies (and projects) under different scenarios is to investigate potential alternative sites or strategy and project designs that may present environmentally favourable and socio-economically acceptable solutions.*

The process of identification and selection / prioritising of strategies (combinations of complexes of measures) and projects should be described and criteria should be provided. The evaluation of potential options for improvement (the strategic part of the master plan) should be made on the level of strate-

gies (combination of policy measures) and on the level of individual projects (implementation)

#### Strategies and Projects

For each selected strategy the following information should be provided:

- description of the proposed combination of measures and activities;
- impacts of the strategies in relationship with the identified objectives and criteria.

For individual projects information should be provided as follows:

- description of the project activities;
- mitigating measures to reduce potential negative impacts (should be described as an integral part of the project);
- justification of the selected site(s);
- contribution of the project's overall objectives to solve the problems;
- feasibility including management and operations costs (public, private).

Description of a monitoring programme in order to follow the results / impacts of the project under implementation.

#### Scenarios

The Master plan has to describe the different scenarios (assumed uncertain exogenous developments such as climate change, economic growth or geo-hydrological changes) assumed to compare results (performance) of different strategies and projects. The 'no action (business as usual)' strategy should be described and considered as a reference situation.

When evaluating the performance of projects under different conditions the alternative most favourable to the environment should be described in the Master plan.

The purpose of the evaluation of different strategies and projects under different scenario's is to identify and assess the scope and significance of potential impacts (change of values of criteria). The impacts of the strategies (projects or combination of projects) on the natural environment as well as their socio-economic performance should be described. The key aspects to be considered are described in chapter 5.

#### 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND AUTONOMOUS DEVELOPMENT

*The purpose of describing the current situation is to gather base line information to describe the current situation and autonomous development which functions as a reference situation. The purpose of describing the autonomous development is to provide a reference situation which enables comparison with the impacts of the strategies (projects) under different scenarios.*

The study area should be demarcated. The present situation of the natural and the socio-economic environment of the study area should be described and these data will serve as basis for comparison of the environmental and socio-economic performance of different strategies under various scenarios. The description may be limited to those aspects that will be influenced by the



strategies (projects) and that will change under different scenarios and must cover the complete affected area.

The following issues should be addressed regarding the natural environment:

- hydrography, hydrology and water systems;
- surface water quality and sediment quality;
- flora and fauna (protected species and valuable non protected species)
- ecosystems (protected areas and valuable non-protected areas);
- ecological / life support functions (e.g. natural water purification / regulation functions).

The following aspects must be addressed regarding the socio-economic environment:

- total population in the study area;
- population density, growth, socio-economic situation, pressure on land;
- economic activities: (e.g. agriculture, industry, fishery, tourism, public services);
- production and carrier functions of the lake.

Health indicators such as:

- availability of freshwater;
- current status of treatment and discharge of sewage;
- current status of waste production of the area, solid waste treatment and disposal;
- actual health and environmental risk situation (related to contamination of the lake);
- sites of historical/cultural significance (information function);

## 6. COMPARISON OF STRATEGIES UNDER DIFFERENT SCENARIO'S

*The purpose of comparing the impacts of the strategies (projects) under different scenarios is to get insight in the differences of the impacts (scoring on criteria in relationship with the objectives) of the strategies (projects or combinations of projects) in order to enable the selection of the preferred project / scenario combinations.*

It is recommended to present the comparison in the form of tables and diagrams. In the comparison the current environmental and socio-economic situation, including expected autonomous developments ("business as usual") have to be presented as well. The Master plan must indicate the criteria for comparison including results at short term or at long term and to which extent the objectives of the overall initiative (project) can be met. Combinations of strategies and scenarios must be compared to commonly accepted standards as much as possible. Multi criteria analysis will be used as a method of comparison and presentation of the results.

## 8. GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

*The purpose of describing gaps in information and knowledge is to verify the risks involved in the implementation of a project as a consequence of: (i) gaps in knowledge and information and more or less uncontrollable events that will influence the future functioning and sustainability of the projects proposed.*

In the Master plan lack of information must be identified. The importance of this information for decision making must be evaluated. The Master plan has

to indicate in which way and through which means serious knowledge gaps can be filled in or alleviated.

In the Master plan a technical monitoring plan must be presented. This plan must include at least the monitoring of:

- effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures;
- impacts which are irreversible or unavoidable;
- development of water quality.

The technical monitoring plan must indicate the institutions responsible for its implementation and the way this implementation is funded. This monitoring plan must also include a description of where, how and when sampling and other technical monitoring should be conducted.

A project evaluation plan has to be included in the Master plan, indicating criteria for evaluation and which institution will be responsible. The main item of evaluation will be to which extent the objectives of the overall strategy and individual projects have been fulfilled.