



PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT

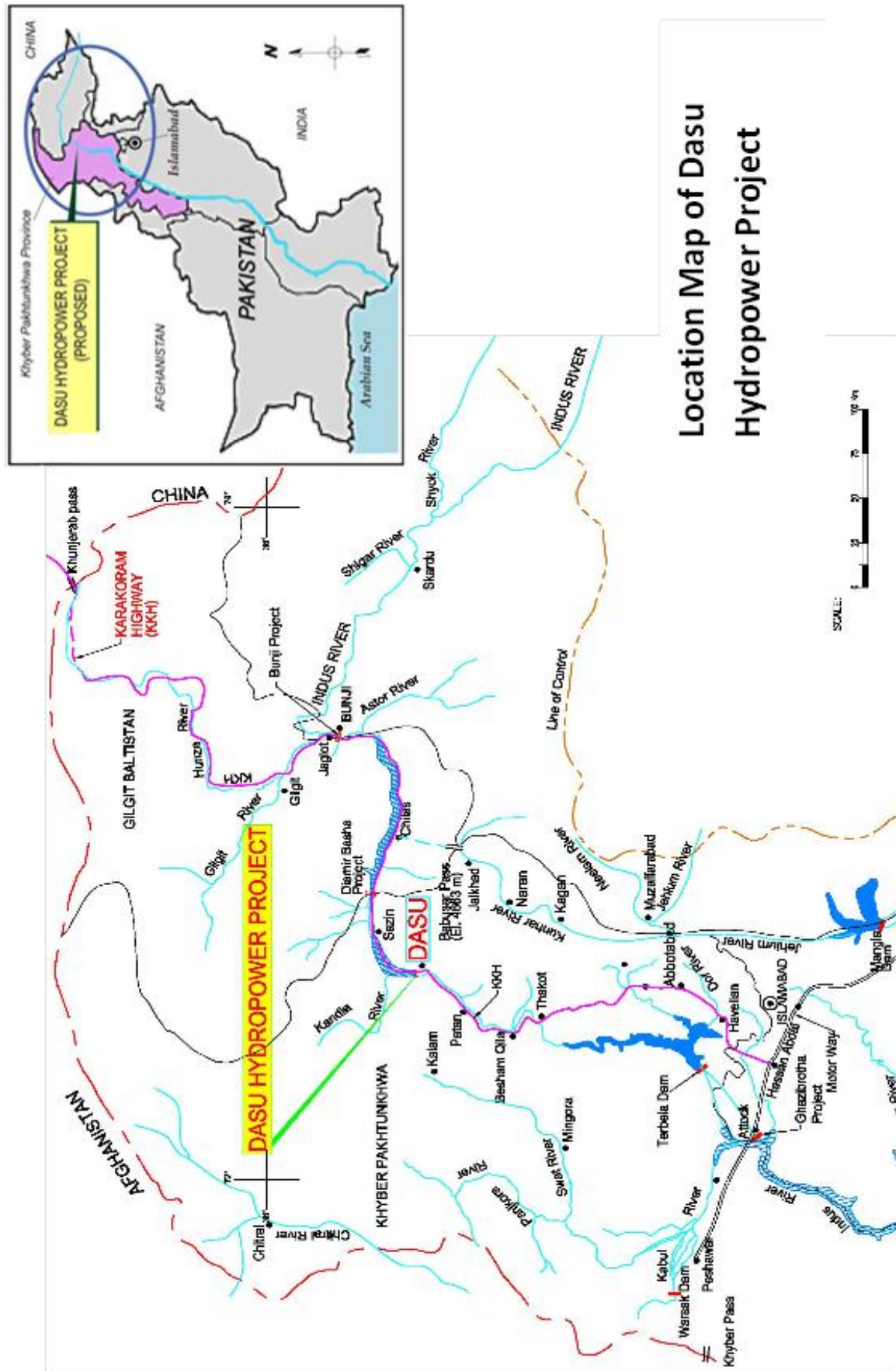


SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME 12: AREA DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

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SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Additional Assistant Commissioner
CBT	Columbia Basin Trust
DC	Deputy Commissioner
EMAP	Environment Management Action Plan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
IPOE	International Panel of Experts
KAHEP	Kabeli-A Hydroelectric Project
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OGDC	Oil and Gas Development Company
PCA	Petroleum Concession Agreement
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPL	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
PD	Project Director
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAP	Social Action Plan
SC	Steering Committee
SRMP	Social and Resettlement Management Plan
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNEPDDP	United Nations Environment Program, Dams and Development Project
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WCAP	Water Sector Capacity Building and Advisory Services Project

Unit of Measurements

MW	Mega Watt (Measuring Unit of Power)
GWh	Giga Watt Hour (Measuring Unit of Power)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Assets	The entire property of a person, association, corporation, or estate applicable or subject to the payment of debts
Benefit Sharing	Refers to a commitment to channel some kind of returns -- whether monetary or non-monetary -- back to the range of designated participants
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Community	A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional ties or a shared locality.
Displacement	The moving of someone or something from its place or position.
Enhancements	An improvement that makes something more agreeable.
Economic Development	Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth.
Inadequate	lacking the quality or quantity required; insufficient for a purpose
Impoverished	Deprived of natural richness or strength; limited or depleted; reduced to poverty
Innovative Approach	invention refers to new concepts or products that derive from individual's ideas or from scientific research
Meager	Lacking in quantity or quality; lean or thin
Legislations	A proposed or enacted law or group of <i>laws</i> .
Livelihood	A means of earning to secure the necessities of life
Monitoring	Observe and check the progress or quality of (something) over a period of time; keep under systematic review
Monetary Benefits	Monetary benefits are where you receive benefits as money, so special allowances or commissions.
Non-Monetary Benefits	Non-monetary benefits are benefits you receive that do not involve money.
Resources	A stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function
Restoration	The return of something to a former owner, place, or condition
Resettlement	The transportation of people (as a family or colony) to a new settlement (as after an upheaval of some kind).
Stakeholders	Include affected persons and communities, proponents, private businesses, NGOs, host communities and EPA's and other relevant local departments etc.
Vocational Training	Training for a specific occupation in agriculture,, trade, or industry through a combination of theoretical teaching and practical experience provided by many high schools in their commercial and technical divisions, and by special institutions of collegiate standing (as a college of agriculture, a school of engineering, or a technical institute)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This report briefly discusses the context of benefit sharing, the debate, and the various forms of benefit sharing in hydro projects. It then presents the Area Development and Community Support Programs adopted by the Dasu Hydropower Project for long-term sustainable development of the communities in the Project area. The case for comprehensive area/community development activities beyond compensation and resettlement is built on the principle to enabling resettlers and the larger project area populations to share the project benefits as a form of development strategy. The strategy reflects the comprehensive compensation and resettlement policy of the Project.

The benefits of area development and community support programs adopted in the Project offer multiple advantages or measures – for instance, (i) it will help reduce and/or prevent potential risks of impoverishments from forced resettlement; (ii) the programs can contribute to quickly regaining income and livelihoods in post-resettlement period; (iii) it can promote support to the project implementation by the local stakeholders; (iv) with local support, the Project can be completed sooner than later and therefore, the streams of project benefit begin to flow earlier; and finally (v) it promotes sustainable resettlement and local development.

OBJECTIVES AND APPROACHES

Cash compensation and relocation assistance are not enough to re-establish and improve the living standards of the project affected persons and communities. To address the needs of local communities as reflected in the Charter of Demands, the Project will invest in long-term community development support programs. Community consultation meetings were held during the project preparation to further assess the local needs in view of the overall project impacts and to enhance social and economic benefits of the Project.

The primary focus of this area development and community support programs is to provide needed social and infrastructural development in the project area to facilitate and enhance socio-economic development of the local communities in and around the Project. It consists of various programs – for instance, (i) livelihood restoration and enhancement; (ii) training for employment in project work; (iii) improved roads and drainage system; (iv) provision for better access to education and health; and (v) rehabilitation and/or extension/up gradation of local schools, mosques, hospitals and other public facilities under the Project.

The Project has adopted a “two-stream” innovative approach and programs for enhancing social and economic benefits of the Project with short and long-term perspectives. The short-term perspective includes non-monetary benefits beyond legally mandated compensation principles while long-term programs are additional investments for community and local development. In addition, many project measures also provide direct non-monetary benefits to the affected people and communities in the Project area.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Initial consultations with local stakeholders were conducted during the social/resettlement survey and pre-construction social preparation phase to identify community needs and nature of community-based programs. An indicative list was prepared to design the area development and community support programs. The list includes the following:

- (i) Water supply and sanitation;
- (ii) Local roads and small bridges;
- (iii) Electricity
- (iv) Strengthening of the existing Dasu Hospital and Ambulance services;
- (v) Provision for buildings and furniture to upgrade Dasu High School to a college;
- (vi) School buses for male and female students;
- (vii) Provision for school buildings and clinic in Kandia Valley; and

- (viii) Support for training and equipment to local police for improved law and order.

Further consultation will be carried out during the implementation phase for screening – identification, selection, design and implementation of such programs with community support and assistance.

COST AND IMPLEMENTATION

The costs for community support program will be financed through US\$30 million dollar Area Development Program, which is already reflected in the RAP budget. The infrastructure development works will be implemented by the PMU and local contractors engaged for this purpose. The supervision and monitoring will be done by Director – SRU. In addition to internal monitoring, the implementation activities will be monitored by independent external monitor, the Ministry of Water and Power (MOWP), the Planning Commission and finally, by the International Panel of Experts (IPOE).

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief background to the development of the Area Development and Community Support Programs within the context of benefit sharing, the debate, and the various forms of benefit sharing in hydro projects. This is followed by an overview on recent developments in the hydro power sector in Pakistan. The chapter then presents a rationale for area development and community support programs for long-term and sustainable development of the communities in and around the Project area.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The concept of benefit sharing has evolved in the last couple of decades due to poor resettlement experiences by those displaced by large dams and hydro power projects and communities living downstream. The compensation paid for expropriated land and assets have been found meager for rebuilding assets, let alone restoration of livelihoods. By its nature legally mandated compensation is neither “benefit” to displaced households nor an “investment” in their development. Recent debates on dams and forced displacement have raised this issue clearly with a call to share benefits of dam projects with the affected persons and communities.

Benefit sharing has developed through “good practices” in many dams and hydro project contexts in countries like Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Norway, Nepal, Peru and Vietnam. As a result, benefit sharing has no uniform and specific definition. It comes in many forms and varieties – from cash or revenue sharing to in-kind investments in the communities for social and economic betterment. Based on practices to date, benefit sharing can generally be categorized into (i) monetary benefit sharing, and (ii) non-monetary benefit sharing, particularly in case of large dams and hydropower projects. Monetary benefit sharing include (i) revenue sharing; (ii) preferential electricity rates; (iii) equity shares; and (iv) dedicated development funds for project area people while non-monetary benefit sharing examples – particularly in large dam and hydropower projects – include (i) livelihood restoration and enhancements; (ii) community development; and (iii) catchment development. The monetary benefit sharing programs are relatively new mechanisms and the advantages so far include the opportunities in improving the livelihoods of the project affected communities in the long term, and to establish a partnership between the project developer and the local populations. The non-monetary benefit sharing reflects the development strategy element of a comprehensive compensation policy

1.2 VIEWS ON BENEFIT SHARING IN PAKISTAN

Benefit sharing in hydropower project is a new concept in Pakistan. As such, there is much confusion over the concept of benefit sharing. At one level, almost every Pakistani benefits from good projects that provide low-cost, reliable electricity, that augment the supply of irrigation water, and that protect people from floods. There is no need for any additional mechanism for sharing these significant benefits, but global experience has shown that special attention needs to be paid to those who “pay the price” by being resettled and losing their land. Good international practice provides benefits to those who are adversely affected by a project that produces national benefits. Others are in favor of a much fairer system which provides long-term benefits to those who lose their homes, land and their sources of livelihoods.

In 2011, the Ministry of Water and Power (MOWP) conducted a study under on benefit sharing under the Water Sector Capacity Building and Advisory Services Project (WCAP).¹The study for the first time has brought the issue into public and policy forum for

¹The two-volume report reviews the impacts of dam projects in Pakistan with case study examples, interviews of the affected stakeholders and provides a set of recommendations in favor of benefit sharing in hydro projects. See, *Studies and Policies for Benefit Sharing in Hydropower Project among Stakeholders* (Islamabad: AAB Pvt. Ltd, 2011).

review and consideration. The study found extensive support among stakeholders (i.e., federal and provincial governments, local governments and other stakeholders) in favor of benefit sharing programs in hydropower projects. It further recommended introduction of benefit sharing on a “pilot” basis as a “test” case.

However, at present there is no official policy or legislation on benefit sharing, particularly dealing with monetary benefits sharing. The only policy that exists is the “royalty” mechanisms between the project owner (i.e., WAPDA) and the four provinces. The provinces are being paid royalty/water use charges @ PKR 0.15 per KWh² by WAPDA. This fund is considered under the annual income of the province, which is well reflected in the annual budget, and thereafter, used by the province(s) at its own discretion. The affected persons and communities are bypassed and no benefits accrue to the affected communities from this royalty. In other words, the revenue transferred to the province is not directly shared with the affected communities or invested in the communities for post-resettlement social and economic development. As a tool, it can help deal with the adverse social and environmental impacts created by mega projects like Dasu Hydropower through investment in community development. WAPDA intends to further examine and explore the benefit sharing aspects, including legal and administrative issues, in the light of recommendations by the WCAP Study.

In view of the current situations, benefit sharing – particularly any form of monetary benefit sharing – must wait until legal and policy framework is available. However, non-monetary benefits such as investments in livelihood enhancement and area/community development activities can be integrated in project development as good practices in any comprehensive resettlement and development strategy.

1.3 BEYOND COMPENSATION – AREA DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

In the Dasu Hydropower Project, the case for comprehensive area/community development activities beyond compensation and resettlement is built on the principle to enabling resettlers and the larger project area populations to share the project benefits as a form of development strategy. The area development and community support programs outlined in this volume are designed to ensure that the affected populations share the envisaged social and economic benefits of the Project. The benefits of area development and community support programs adopted in the Project offer multiple advantages or measures – for instance, (i) it will help reduce and/or prevent potential risks of impoverishments from forced resettlement; (ii) the programs can contribute to quickly regaining income and livelihoods in post-resettlement period; (iii) it can promote support to the project implementation by the local stakeholders; (iv) with local support, the Project can be completed sooner than later and therefore, the streams of project benefit begin to flow earlier; and finally (v) it promotes sustainable resettlement and local development.

1.4 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The primary focus of this area development and community support programs is to provide needed social and infrastructural development in the project area to facilitate and enhance socio-economic development of the local communities in and around the Project. It will consist of various programs – for instance, (i) livelihood restoration and enhancement; (ii) training for employment in project work; (iii) improved roads and drainage system; (iv) provision for better access to education and health; and (v) rehabilitation and or extension/up gradation of local schools, mosques, hospitals and other public facilities under the Project.

²Meeting with Chief Engineer (Hydel Operation), WAPDA Lahore.

2 THE PROJECT CONTEXT AND APPROACHES

The chapter starts with a brief project context, followed by a review of community concerns and demands for additional measures for development in the project area. The approaches to area development are also presented with brief descriptions of various programs and development opportunities that can benefit local communities and thus contribute to broader development activities.

2.1 THE PROJECT CONTEXT

The Dasu Hydropower Project will be constructed about 8 km upstream of Dasu Bridge near Dasu town in District Kohistan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province. The Project area is a mountainous, remote and least developed region in the country. The population in the Project area belongs to many tribes and sub-tribes, who migrate seasonally up and down the mountains for livelihoods and to raise their herds. Land is communally owned and land rights are traditionally recognized by tribal and customary laws. Each tribe/sub-tribe is headed by a leader called *malik*. Local disputes are resolved through the traditional *jirga* system attended by tribal elders. The construction of the hydropower project will bring development opportunities and long-term positive benefits – for example, employment, electricity, improved social infrastructure and transportation to local communities.

2.2 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Project will lead to significant social and resettlement impacts, which have been documented extensively.³ The construction of the dam, reservoir and other associated facilities will affect 34 hamlets/villages from both banks of the Indus displacing 767 households (6,953 persons). A comprehensive entitlement matrix (see Appendix A) has been prepared covering various losses for compensation at negotiated rates with the affected communities and approved by the local *jirga* committees. The valuation process and mechanisms are based on accepted practices under the traditional land governance system in the district as well as the official application of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

A Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with the affected communities. The Project adopted resettlement options for resettlement of the affected households. A large majority has expressed their desire to move to upper elevations for resettlement. The RAP has provisions for project-sponsored community-based resettlement sites at upper elevation with civic amenities, including access to the relocated KKH. About 10% of the displaced households have expressed their desire for self-relocation and move “down country” to places like Mansehra and Abbottabad districts with additional assistance for outmigration.

Income and livelihood restoration programs have been prepared, based on a broad assessment on income and livelihoods due to project impacts. Livestock remains a major source of their income and a way of life. The herds move with the owners and there is no significance impact on the livestock as a whole. Therefore, the RAP has provisions for support livestock improvements as a way of income and livelihood restoration. No major adverse impacts are expected on the fishery,⁴ but good opportunities to use the reservoir for commercial fishing, and for employment and income. In sum, overall the impacts on income losses appear to be limited and manageable with multiple alternative income opportunities to be provided by the Project. Further, in view of the reported sources of income, the project will have positive impacts for those in businesses, work in offices or employed otherwise by private sectors. Their income levels will likely rise. Also, the demands for wage laborers – skilled or unskilled will go up substantially. Therefore, for these groups, there will be no income losses. However, those dependent on small terrace agriculture, there will be some income losses from the land lost. The affected households

³ See, SRMP Vol. 2 Socioeconomic Baseline and Impact Assessments, and Vol. 5 Resettlement Action Plan.

⁴ See, SRMP Vol. 12 Downstream Fishing Communities: Baseline and Impact Assessments.

have land at middle and upper reaches of their respective valley; a portion of their holding is going to be affected by the project at the lower reaches near the banks of the Indus.

The project area will experience other impacts such as environmental and public health impacts on local ecology and submergence, influx of thousands of in-migrants and construction workers during the construction and operation phase of the Project. The potential environmental and social impacts of the Project have been comprehensively documented with appropriate mitigation measures in a 14-Volume Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP) and an 8-Volume Environmental Management Action Plan (EMAP). This present volume on Area Development and Community Support Programs is an integral part of the 14-Volume SRMP plans.

2.3 COMMUNITY CHARTER OF DEMANDS

As early as 28 July 2011, the community submitted a 15-point Charter of Demands to the Project Director as their benchmark for supporting the construction of the dam project. The main concerns in the Charter of Demands are on compensation rates for acquired assets (land and structure), employment, education, and healthcare facilities. The demands and WAPDA responses are summarised below as Table 2.1. WAPDA, represented by the Project Director and Executive Engineer – Dasu Office have been involved in many *jirgas* ensuring that the community engagements are helpful and that community consultation and mobilization will continue in the implementation phase of the project.

Table 2.1: Charter of Demands and Responses by WAPDA

Sr. No.	Demand	Response from WAPDA
1.	A modern vocational training Centre for local should be established before start of construction of DHP	Provision of vocational Training Institutes for male and female have been kept in feasibility study.
2.	Provision of jobs for skilled and qualified local should be accepted as the right of inhabitants of District Kohistan	Priority of jobs will be given to local inhabitants of District Kohistan on merit basis by following the codal procedures.
3.	20% Of the royalty of Dasu HPP should be fixed for the development of Kohistan District	Matter relates to Federal and Provincial Governments
4.	Establishment of new modern Hospital should be completed before construction of DHP	Provision of New Hospital for Dasu HPP have been kept in feasibility study and would be the part of WAPDA colony.
5.	Establishment of new colleges and Universities in different areas of District Kohistan should be completed before construction of DHP	Provision of New college have been kept in feasibility study and would be the part of WAPDA colony
6.	Establishment of new roads and tracks in different valleys of District Kohistan should be completed before the construction of DHP	Provision of New roads and tracks for Dasu HPP have been kept in feasibility study and would be completed during project construction
7.	Provision of supply of free electricity to all areas of District Kohistan	Matter relates to GOP and Provincial Government
8.	Twice of the existing market rates should be considered for the acquisition of land ,property and trees etc.	Assessment and application of rates relate to District Collector, Kohistan and according to prevailing law
9.	Provision of fixed quota for people of District Kohistan should be considered in all educational Institution of WAPDA all over the country	Matter relates to education policy which is a Provincial Government subject
10.	Revised survey for the acquisition	During Detail Engineering Design, the

	of land, properties, houses etc. should be conducted by involving the nominated committee by the affected owners of area	survey will be completed as proposed by the local committee
11.	After construction of Dasu HPP, proprietary rights of fishing should be given to local people of area.	Fishing is a subject of Provincial Government
12.	Affected of Dasu HPP should be resettled in modern residential colonies in different parts of the country	Resettlement colonies with all modern facilities in nearby Dasu town have been proposed in feasibility study
13.	Special overseas employment quota should be fixed for the local people of Kohistan District	Matter relates to Federal and Provincial Governments
14.	As District Kohistan is a non-settlement area therefore the prices of all properties should be considered doubled than the existing local market values	Matter relates to Federal and Provincial Governments
15.	Honorary certificate for their sacrifice should be given to all people of District Kohistan	Matter relates to Federal Government

An analysis of the demands reveals that the affected communities want more than legally mandated compensation and resettlement. The demands include vocational training, provision for employment in the project, royalty for Dasu District, modern hospital for better health care, establishment of new college for local youth, new road in the valley for better transportation, provision for supply of electricity, fixed quotas for Kohistanis in all WAPDA educational institutions in the country, fishing right only to local, and special overseas employment for Kohistanis. Many of the demands sound similar with the benefit sharing in hydropower projects. In essence, the “Charter of Demands” is for sharing the benefits of the hydro project for sustainable resettlement and community development. Many of the local demands such as vocational schools, establishment of new college (at the Project colony), and improved health care facilities are already in the project design for construction at project costs.

2.4 APPROACHES

Cash compensation and relocation assistance are not enough to re-establish and improve the living standards of the project affected persons and communities. To address the needs of local communities as reflected in the Charter of Demands, the Project will invest in long-term community development support programs. Community consultation meetings were held during the project preparation to further assess the local needs in view of the overall project impacts and to enhance social and economic benefits of the Project.

The Project has adopted a “two-stream” innovative approach and programs for enhancing social and economic benefits of the Project with short and long-term perspectives. The short-term perspective includes non-monetary benefits beyond legally mandated compensation principles while long-term programs are additional investments for community and local development. The short-term programs will focus on and benefit the affected households directly while the long-term programs will cover both affected and non-affected households and communities in and around the Project area (see Table 2.2). These programs are already integrated in the entitlement matrix as additional benefits beyond legally mandated compensation. Also, these benefits are part of relocation and restoration activities.

Table 2.2: Short and Long-Term Programs

Time line	Program
Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to Support lost Income and livelihood • Assistance to Re-establish business/enterprises • Special Assistance to Vulnerable groups • Employment in Construction work
Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-Yr Project-sponsored Social Development Program through Social Development Fund (SDF) • Needs Assessment Survey • Target-Group Beneficiary Programs • Agriculture Development and Livestock Program
Area Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Training and Skill Development • Fishery Development Program • Establishment of new health clinics • Improvements of existing social infrastructures and community development programs

The long-term programs include a 10-Year project-sponsored Social development Program through Social Development Fund (SDF) and Area Development Program involving social and community infrastructure development programs throughout the Project area as sources of sustainable social and economic development. In addition, many project measures also will provide direct non-monetary benefits to the affected people and communities in and around the Project area.

2.5 NON-MONETARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS

The primary purpose of these programs is to enhance sustainable resettlement and community development at Project costs. The non-monetary social and economic benefits include the following:

- (i) **Improved quality of living at resettlement sites:** The Project will develop resettlement sites in upper elevations for the project-affected persons on lands owned by communities with all basic social and civic amenities, including sanitations. These sites have been designed with community consultations and keeping in view local terrain. The resettlement sites will also have provisions for limited terrace fields (where feasible technically given the hills and slopes) for undertaking small vegetable schemes for family consumption and the market. The affected families will build their own houses (with free salvageable from the original villages) and will be introduced to newer construction codes, standards and improved designs that can withstand earthquakes in this mountainous region. As a result, this will bring significant improvements in health and hygiene of the resettlers. In sum, the quality of life and living will be significantly enhanced at the new sites with full access to their land and resources in upper elevations.
- (ii) **Livelihood restoration and enhancement** through employment in project construction work. Large volume of skilled and unskilled laborers will be employed by the project contractors and suppliers. According to Project estimates, close to 3,000 workers will be employed every day at the peak construction period for the dam and power station. The RAP has provision for preferential employment of affected person with ID numbers. This will be closely monitored as the contractors will be required to report on the number of affected people employed on a monthly basis. The construction work for the dam and other associated facilities, including relocation of KKH, will be over a period of nearly 7 years. Thus, this will provide steady source of cash income for the affected families.
- (iii) **Provisions for better access to education, health** and involvement of women in income generating activities. With increase in income in the project area, supported by better access to education and health services, will likely promote social, economic and cultural harmony in the project area. The Gender Action Plan

(SRMPVol. 6) and Public Health Action Plan (SRMPVol. 7) have long-term programs for health education and awareness to reduce harmful effects on public health and women's development. Community awareness about health and hygiene will increase through the provision of new sanitation systems at resettlement sites. The Project will establish new schools for boys and girls and facilitate development of schools in and around the project area. Further, the capacity of the local public health system will be enhanced, including establishment of new facilities, for delivery of better services.

- (iv) **Vocational training of local youth** for employment in project construction activities. WAPDA has already taken a pro-active move to recruit and train local youths in short-term vocational training in various trades to prepare them for employment in the Project. A total of 40 local youths are already completed vocational training courses at the National Logistics Cell in Mina in KPK at project costs. This is a six-month training program for skill development in various trades – for example, building electrician, plumber, steel fixer, shuttering carpenter, auto mechanic (light vehicle), auto electrician, excavator operator, motor grader operator, and welders (gas and electric). This human resource development by the project will benefit the local area for employment in the project or elsewhere. Some of the trained youths have already found employment following the training. This vocational training will continue in batches. The purpose is to enhance employment and income opportunities for people in Dasu. This will also help local capacity building. Many more batches of local youths will be recruited and trained in the coming months and until the vocational training center is established in Dasu by the project.⁵
- (v) **Improved road and communication infrastructure:** The Project will establish high quality road networks and improve local roads in order to move heavy equipment that are necessary for project construction. The road networks will be of benefits to local communities/stakeholders. Also, access to markets and cities will improve as service roads to tracts are prepared for project vehicle movement. For instance, 68 km of relocated KKH will be constructed along the left bank. On right bank, roads will be constructed from Komila to Dudial (34 km of paved road from Komila to Kandia Bridge; and 40 km of new track from Kandia to Dudial through Uttar Gah and Tangir). Further, wherever feasible access roads will be constructed from KKH to relocated villages. Finally access roads to all new sites in upper elevations will be constructed at project costs further enhancing their physical mobility and transportation needs of the local populations.
- (vi) **Livestock farm, fish hatchery and horticultural farms** will be established at Project costs (see SRMP Vol. 5 RAP) for training, extension services and introduction of new technologies for higher yields. For example, vegetables grown using the latest techniques of tunnel and green house farming by providing pressurized irrigation, yield 10-12 times more than through traditional methods and will compensate scarcity of cultivable land in new settlements. Farmers were also advised to grow fruit trees and flower trees. Project will promote and mobilize local affectees in developing nursery for trees, fruit, flower, etc.

2.5 OTHER DIRECT AND IN-DIRECT NON-MONETARY BENEFITS

Some direct non-monetary benefits are also typically associated with hydropower project as results of environmental mitigation measures. These include:

- (i) **Plantation Development:** Plantation development will be carried out to compensate the loss of existing trees by the project activities. About 100,000 trees will be planted in buffer areas (at suitable sites) of the reservoir on the right bank, in DHPs office and colony, and at the resettlement sites with a target to develop about

⁵ Deputy Project Director, Dasu Hydropower Project, WAPDA.

5 trees for each tree cut. A budget of USD 1.5 million is provided in the EMP to maintain each plant for a period of 5 years with the support of local community. Directly affected communities will be involved and will be paid for planting, watering and raising the trees for 5 years. WAPDA will engage District Forest and Agriculture Departments in developing nurseries for suitable species, identifying suitable sites for plantation, and overseeing the community involvement.

- (ii) **Afforestation and Forest Regeneration:** The Project will support the afforestation and forest restoration activities that maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functionality; and that support sustainability of community forestry management. This program largely covers broader community in the Kohistan district. A budget of USD 3.2 million is proposed in EMP for these activities. A study will be undertaken during pre-construction stage to study the existing forestry and ecosystem situation and develop plans to implement these activities. Terms of reference (TOR) and budget for this study is already proposed in the ESA.
- (iii) **Community Conservation Activities:** The project will support development of two community conservation areas to promote wildlife conservation and to compensate the loss of natural habitat and impacts on the Kaigha community private game reserve. Three favorable sites (near Kandia, Sazin and Lachi) are identified for developing such conservation areas. Organizations like WWF Pakistan will be involved in implementation of these activities (WWF Pakistan was also involved in developing the game reserve at Kaigha). The project will also support strengthening management of community conservation activities in Kaigha game reserve. These programs will cover both directly affected households in Kaigha village and non-affected households. A budget of USD 1 million is proposed in EMP for implementation of these conservation activities. A study will be undertaken for identification of suitable sites and developing detailed plans for these conservation activities. A TOR and budget for this study is already proposed in the ESA.
- (iv) **Integrated Watershed Development:** Control of sedimentation in the Dasu reservoir is important to improve the life of reservoir and thereby increase life of the project. Sedimentation inflow to the dam site comes from its overall catchment in Indus Basin. Sedimentation inflow within the Das reservoir area is negligible compared to overall inflow to the dam site. Hence sedimentation control measures are to be targeted for overall upper Indus basin. Integrated watershed management of upper Indus basin up to Tarbela dam (to also improve its life) was proposed in the EMP subjected to further feasibility assessment. Detailed studies are recommended for planning, design and implementation of integrated watershed management for control of erosion and sedimentation in the upper Indus basin. A budget of USD 4 million is proposed for these activities. This program will benefit the broader community in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan in controlling soil erosion, land degradation and land sliding
- (v) **Flood control:** Generally floods were worst in the country's history with large amount of damages in human lives, livestock and agricultural destruction. A glacier monitoring program and flood telemetry network will be established under Dasu project to design early warning system. In addition to support of the operation of Dasu project, it will also help improving the public safety in the entire Indus basin.

Table 2.3 summarizes the entry points/mechanisms, features and design principles of the non-monetary social and economic benefits and other direct and indirect benefits of the Project.

Table 2.3: Key Features, Design Principles, Entry Points and Funding

Sr. No.	Entry Point and Mechanism	Features and Advantages	Design Principles	Sources of Funding
1	Improved quality of living at resettlement sites	Provision of improved civic amenities; Clearly targeted beneficiaries	Community inputs and participation	Vol. 5 RAP
2	Livelihood restoration and enhancement	Multiple provisions, including employment in the Project	Need assessment and participatory planning	Vol. 5 RAP
3	Provision for better access to education and health	Focus of women's education, health and awareness	Consultative planning and design with household inputs	Vols. 5 RAP; 6 GAP and 7 PHAP
4	Vocation training for local youth	Training, human resource development, enhancement of employment opportunities	Local recruitment and preference to affected households	Vol. 5 RAP
5	Improved roads and communication structure	Access to market and mobility	Community involvement in the design and decisions	Vols. 8 Management Plan and 12 Area Development
6.	Livestock, fish hatchery and horticulture	Training, capacity building and income support	Involvement of targeted beneficiaries	Vol. 5 RAP
7	Plantation development	Clearly targeted beneficiaries; income support	Direct community involvement	Vol. 8 EMP
8	Afforestation and forest regeneration	Greening and sustainable forestry	Community involvement in the design and development	Vol. 8 EMP
9	Community Conservation Activities	Wildlife conservation for community benefits and income support	Local community involvement, and voice in the design and operation	Vol. 8 EMP
10	Integrated water shed management and flood control	Erosion and sedimentation management in upper Indus; early warnig system for flood control, public safety	Involvement of upstream and downstream communities	Vol. 8 EMP

Non-monetary benefits will bring social changes as a result of education, employment, improvements in health and living standards and environmental enhancement. This will in turn reduce the dependence on the traditional system and isolation of Dasu as well. The construction of the hydro power project will thus strongly integrate Dasu with the rest of the country.

3 AREA DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

This chapter outlines a series of infrastructure works at the community level to further increase the social benefit of the project to the local communities in the Project area. The primary purpose here is to enhance the carrying capacity of Dasu Town and the adjacent villages to deal with construction-related impacts as well as improve the social and infrastructure networks for the local communities.

3.1 AN OVERVIEW

Currently, the conditions of the local roads in Dasu and Komila are in a poor state. The roads to the adjacent villages and communities are nearly non-existent. Electricity, water supply and sewerage are also limited. Many public amenities and services are partially functional or non-functional. There is a need to improve the public and community infrastructures to cope with the demands during the construction phase of the Project. The area development plan will bring extensive socioeconomic changes to the project area. With additional investment in the local community, it may stimulate economic growth through the construction of roads, schools, hospitals, and cultural and recreational facilities.

Initial consultations with local stakeholders were conducted during the social/resettlement survey and pre-construction social preparation phase to identify community needs and nature of community-based programs. An indicative list was prepared to design the area development and community support programs along with tentative cost estimates. Further consultation will be carried out during the implementation phase for identification, selection, design and implementation of such programs with community support and assistance.

3.2 COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Table 3.1 lists some of the potential community support programs to further enhance the project benefits to the local communities. These are only very preliminary proposal and will be further reviewed, confirmed and expanded or even dropped at implementation. Inclusion here is only indicative of the type and nature of likely investments under the community support programs.

Table 3.1: List of Potential Community Support Programs

Sr. No.	Type of Program	Preliminary Estimated Cost (MPKR)	US\$
1.	Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement in Dasu and Komila	190.0	2.0
2.	Local roads and small bridges/culverts in Dasu area and Kandia valley	380.0	4.0
3.	Electricity connections to villages adjacent to Dasu Town and Komila	142.5	1.5
4.	Provision for new buildings and furniture to Upgrade Dasu High School to a College	190.0	2.0
5.	Strengthening and Extension of the Dasu Hospital and Ambulance Services	380.0	2.0
6.	School buses for male and female students in Dasu and Komila	47.5	0.5
7.	Support for Training and Equipment to local police for improved traffic control and law and order	95.0	1.0
TOTAL		1425.0	13.0

3.3 SCREENING OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

No fresh land acquisition is expected for community support programs. However, in case of land acquisition and /or voluntary land donation by the community for any community civic and social infrastructure, the principles and conditions laid out in OP 4.12 will be met and documented for review and monitoring. Furthermore, any such programs listed in Table 3.1 or any new sites selected might have land acquisition implications, the following procedures and implications will be followed:

- (i) As part of the community support programs, the Social and resettlement Unit (SRU) of the Project Management Unit (PMU) will screen and survey selected locations and sites for land acquisition and resettlement impacts associated with the construction of the community infrastructure. Particular attention will be given to avoid and/or to minimize any impact.
- (ii) If the screening indicates any land acquisition and resettlement impacts, SRU will inform the PMU and conduct consultations with the affected communities and necessary surveys following the principles adopted in the Resettlement Framework (SRMP Vol. 4).
- (iii) SRU will submit compensation and resettlement plan to the Project Director – PMU for review and approval. PMU will forward the plan to the World Bank for review and clearance.
- (iv) Any compensation and resettlement associated with community support programs must be completed before taking possession of the land, houses or both.

3.4 CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

The local stakeholders will be engaged at an early stage in project implementation in the identification, assessment and design of community support programs. This includes (a) directly and indirectly affected people; (b) displaced and host communities; (c) downstream and upstream communities; (d) local government; and project implementation staff. Thus, community support programs will be identified, selected and endorsed by the concerned communities. Evidence of consultation and community endorsement must be presented along with the planning and design documents. The selected programs must also be endorsed by the jirga and local government administration, and reviewed and approved by the Leading Group.

4 BUDGET, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

This Chapter provides the cost estimates to implement the planned activities described earlier in Chapter 3. It also briefly discusses implementation responsibility and monitoring arrangements.

4.1 COSTS AND FINANCING

The total estimated cost for implementing the indicative community support programs in Table 3.1 is PKR1425.0 million (USD 13.0 million). As indicated earlier, there will be many more community support programs identified during implementation. The costs for area development and community support program will be financed through the \$30 million dollar Area Development Program already budgeted in the RAP. .

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY AND TIMELINE

The overall responsibility for the implementation of Area Development and community Support Programs rests with Deputy Project Director – Safeguards in coordination with the Project Director-PMU (see Figure 4.1 Organizational Chart for Safeguard Implementation). Director – SRU will work with concerned field team, carryout consultation meetings, identify and screen any community support program, coordinate with design team for planning and implementation, and finally with PMU for review and approval. Director-SRU will also coordinate with related committees and local government agencies, particularly the District administration. The infrastructure development works will be implemented by the PMU and local contractors engaged for this purpose.

Implementation arrangements are critical. The implementation team will be led by Director –SRU assisted by Deputy Director-Livelihood and Benefit Sharing and concerned field teams. Any proposal for a community support project must be discussed with all stakeholders concerned and adapted to their needs in order for the project to move ahead. An operational manual will be prepared to guide the implementation of community support program. The manual shall include (i) guidelines for community consultation for project identification; (ii) steps to be followed in the project design; (iii) communications and community mobilization strategy as a tool to ensure accountability and transparency; and (iv) composition of project-level implementation and monitoring team. The beneficiary communities will be mobilized in decision-making and management of the community projects.

Implementation of area development and community support programs will be spread over the project period for at least until the end of Stage 1 (up to Year 7). Some programs may start from Year 1 – for instance, water supply and sanitation improvement in Dasu and Komila – based on the project needs and assessments. A detailed community needs and identification of such programs will be established by middle of Year 1 for review and approval by the *jirga* and Leading Group for Project implementation.

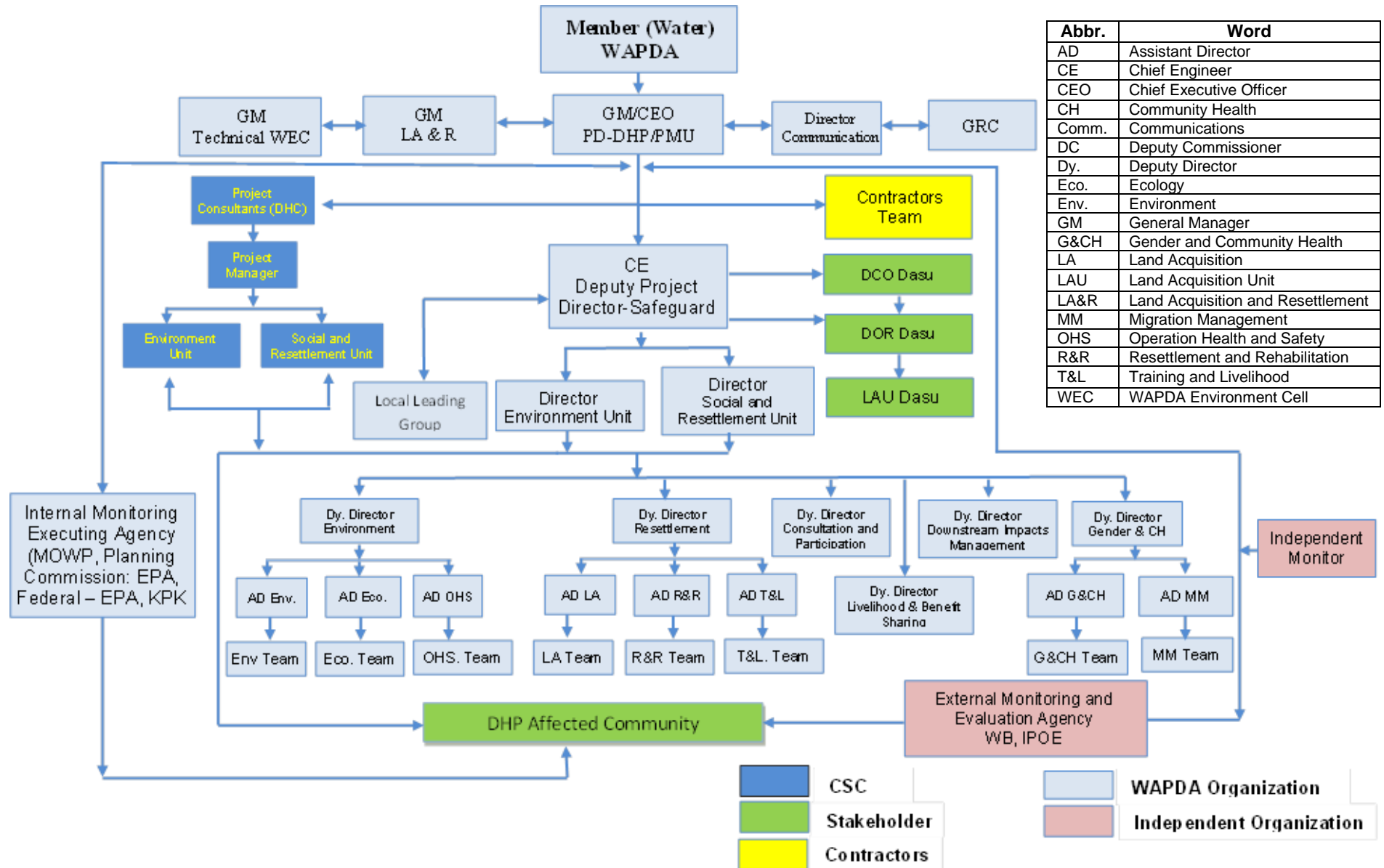


Figure 4.1: Organizational Chart

4.3 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The implementation of projects under the Area Development and Community Support Programs will be monitored both internally and externally. First, the project-specific local monitoring committee will prepare mentoring and progress report with the help of the field team. Director-SRU will also carry out monitoring to ensure that all safeguard requirements have been fulfilled and the concern project has been adequately implemented. The internal monitoring results will be reported in the Monthly Progress report (MPR). Second, an independent external monitor will conduct quarterly monitoring of the Programs and directly report to WAPDA and the World Bank. In addition, the Ministry of Water and Power (MOWP) and the Planning Commission will carry out periodic monitoring of all safeguard implementation plans. Finally, the International Panel of Experts (IPOE) established for this project will also periodically monitor the implementation of the project. A social audit will be carried out every two years during the implementation of the Project. All monitoring reports will be available to public and stakeholders, including posting at the Project and WAPDA websites.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Entitlement Matrix

Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land Used in Terrace Cultivation			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owner(s) of land identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negotiated Value (NV) of agricultural land agreed between PAPs and the District Collector 2. Cultivable Plot (1/2 kanal) of land (if available and technically feasible for development) near resettlement site in the case of the families without residual land. 3. Dislocation Allowance of PKR 500/-(Five hundred) per kanal but the total amount will not exceed PKR 20,000/-(Twenty thousand) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NV will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising Village Committee (VC) and District Collector. The Project through District Collector will pay cash compensation through crossed cheque with assistance from PRO to confirm identity of owner. 	Identified owners will be assisted by the Director-SRU to prepare legal documents in support of their ownership.
Implementation Issues:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landowners will be informed of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure. 1. The VCs were established by the Additional Assistant Commissioner (AAC) with recommendations of the village Malik in every affected village 2. The Unit Rates to be used in computing Negotiated Value (NV) for agricultural land will be determined at a Jirga including the Village Committee (VC), District Collector or representative, (called the Price Evaluation Committee, duly formed and notified by District Collector). The valuation process will take into consideration the rates adopted by a recent hydropower project in Kohistan as the basis for negotiation. 3. The community in the project has derived the right to use homestead, agricultural and other land, by virtue of traditional land tenure under their traditional laws and customs. Therefore, formal land ownership documents as title deeds and cadastral maps have not been prepared for land in this area. Therefore, the Land acquisition survey is conducted by the District Collector to establish land ownership and boundaries as these details are required to issue notice under Section 4 of LAA 1894. 			
Loss Item 2: Loss of Homestead and Commercial Land			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owner(s) identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negotiated Value (NV) of land. 2. Dislocation Allowance @ PKR 750/-(Seven hundred and fifty) per kanal but the total amount will not exceed PKR 5,000/-(Five thousand). 3. Affected owners will be entitled to a plot either small (5 <i>Marlas</i>) or large (10 <i>Marlas</i>) based on their homestead plot size in the "original" village only in case of sites developed through land acquisition. 4. Provision of basic infrastructures at new resettlement area such 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NV will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising VC, and District Collector; 2. Project through District Collector will pay for the land. 3. Project is liable to provide basic infrastructures at new resettlement area such as access road, drinking water and sanitation system. Agriculture water supply will be provided if land for agriculture is available near resettlement site. 	Identified owners will be assisted by the Project to prepare legal documents in support of their ownership.

	<p>as access road, drinking water supply and sanitation, schools, electricity (if available at homestead), mosque, health facility and commercial area free of cost.</p>	<p>Current electricity systems will be shifted to the resettlement villages;</p> <p>4. Affected owners will be entitled to a plot in new resettlement site developed by project either small (5 <i>Marlas</i>) or large (10 <i>Marlas</i>) based on their homestead plot size in the “original” village. These plots will be given free of cost if land for resettlement is provided by the resettling community free of cost and on subsidize rate in case land for resettlement site has to be acquired by the Project</p> <p>5. The affected households moving and settling outside the project resettled developed site will be eligible of getting a special allowance for relocation @ Rs. 50,000/- in addition to their actual compensation. This effectee would not be eligible to have a developed plot in resettled.</p> <p>6. Owners will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p>	
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Implementation Issues:

1. Consultations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) revealed that most of them did not want to move away from the valley where their present abodes are located and preferred to relocate at a higher elevation within the same valley. This is mainly due to their seasonal migration to different elevations of the valley where they have houses at these different elevations as described in the RAP.
2. PAPs will be informed of the details of the compensation policy, resettlement package and payment procedure.
3. NV will be determined and approved for the project following the procedure as stated under Loss Item 1 above.
4. Land titling will be completed through the land acquisition survey conducted by the District Collector before issuance of notice under section 4.

Loss Item 3: Loss of Communal Property and Resources

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. VC for communal property; 2. All villagers losing access to common land areas for pasture and fuel wood	1. Negotiated Value (NV) of land will be paid to the VC 2. A plot in community-based resettlement site for each communal property as schools, mosque, burial ground, health center, community center etc. 3. The project will construct the structures for common properties in the project-managed resettlement sites selected by the PAPs and the sitting of the common properties will be decided by the VC.	1. NV will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising VC, and District Collector, 2. Project/District Collector will pay for the land of common properties. 3. The VC will construct the common properties at each resettlement site with planning inputs and monitoring by Project of each resettlement site.	VC will be assisted by the Director-SRU to organize legal documents in support of the compensation payments for the common properties. Social and Resettlement Unit will assist and guide the community in utilizing the common land area sustainably.

Implementation Issues:

1. NV will be determined and approved for the project following the procedure as stated under Loss Item 1.
2. The VC will be responsible for the relocation of community property sites.

Loss Item 4: Loss of Residential Structures

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owner(s) of the structures identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	1. Replacement Value (RV) of residential structure. 2. Transfer/relocation Grant @ PKR 100/- (One hundred) per square meter of affected structure. 3. Reconstruction Grant @ PKR 250/- (Two hundred and fifty) per square meter of affected structure. 4. Special Assistance of one-time payment of PKR 5000/- (Five thousand) for each female, disabled, elderly headed and very poor households. 5. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. 6. The households moving and settling outside the project district will be eligible of getting a special allowance for relocation @ Rs. 50,000/- in addition to their actual	1. Applicable to all structures located within the acquisition areas. 2. District Collector with expertise from Communication and Works Department will determine the RV based on the Unit Rate agreed at the Jirga will compute the RV. When necessary, PRO will be employed to verify structures eligible for RV and other assistance. 3. Project/PMU will pay for structures through District Collector; 4. The Project will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Social and Resettlement Unit; 5. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost 6. The affected households moving and settling outside the	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction is provided by the Project Resettlement Unit.

	compensation and other allowances.	project resettled developed site will be eligible of getting a special allowance for relocation @ Rs. 50,000/- in addition to their actual compensation. These effectee would not be eligible to have a developed plot in resettled.	
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Implementation Issues:

1. Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector and Detailed Measurement Survey by Communication and Works Department (C&W) will assess and record details such as floor area and category of structure of to be demolished.
2. The Unit Rate for different types of residential structures will be computed by the Executive Engineer, C&W and approved at a Jirga comprising representatives from all affected villages and District Collector or representative;
3. Compensation must be paid before PAPs dismantles and removes the structures as per civil works requirement at new site of resettlement.
4. The date of service of notice under section 4 and/or Inventory Census will be the cut-off date for all structures to be removed.

Loss Item 5: Loss of Commercial Structures

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owners of commercial structures identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RV of commercial structures. 2. Transfer Grant @ PKR 100/-(One hundred) per square meter of affected structure. 3. Reconstruction Grant @ PKR 500/-(Five hundred) per square meter of affected structure. 4. Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials back free of cost. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicable to all structures located within the project affected area at cut-off date. 2. Jirga of affected villagers and District Collector with expertise from C&W will determine the RV. 3. When necessary, Director-SRU will verify and record structures eligible for RV and other assistance. 4. District Collector will pay for structure. 5. The Project will provide other resettlement benefits with assistance from SRU. 	Assistance in relocation and re-construction is provided by the project.

Implementation Issues:

1. Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector and Detailed Measurement Survey by Communication and Works Department (C&W) will assess and record details such as floor area and category of structure of to be demolished.
2. Replacement value (RV) of structure will be determined and approved in the process as stated in Loss Item 4.
3. Compensation must be paid before dismantling and removing the structures as per civil works requirement and new site of resettlement.
4. The cut-off date for titled owners and socially recognized owners as stated in Loss Item 4.

Loss Item 6: Loss of Physical Cultural Resources

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Department of Archaeology and	1. Cost of dismantling, moving and	1. Applicable to the structures identified in	The Project will support the DOAM in

Museum (DOAM) of KPK, the Legal Custodian of the archaeological resources of the project affected area.	reconstruction of the 400 year Mosque at Seer Gayal. 2. Cost of land to relocate the Seer Gayal Mosque 3. Cost of protecting the submerged graves with mud plaster. 4. No rock carving would be affected by the project.	the PCR Plan 2. Cost of land will be paid to VC if Seer Gayal would be resettled in community land, otherwise cost of communal land will not be paid. 3. The Project will support local community in performing religious ceremonies before covering the graveyards with mud plaster as agreed by local community well before filling of reservoir.	procurement and protection of rock carvings (if any) at Shatial.
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Implementation Issues

1. The project consultant team has identified and assessed the cost of PCR to be conserved /relocated.
2. Cost of conservation and/or relocation will be paid to the Department of Archaeology and Museum (DOAM) of KPK before dam construction and the DOAM is responsible for implementation before inundation.

Loss Item 7: Loss of Timber and Fruit Bearing Trees

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Owner(s) identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey 2. Socially recognized (by Malik/Mullah and VC) owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by Census and verified by Land Acquisition Survey.	1. RV of Timber trees. 2. Fruit-bearing trees: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market values of the fruit produce for 3 seasons. 3. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost.	1. Applicable to all trees and plants located in acquisition area at cut-off dates. 2. District Collector/Project will pay applicable compensation for trees/plants. 3. District Collector with assistance from Department of Forestry and Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of trees and fruits. 4. Development of new nurseries facilities for fruit and non-fruit trees in new resettlement sites 5. Re-plantation of 5 trees per affected tree in the project area (covered under EMP)	SRU to explain RAP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the Entitled Persons (EPs) aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.

Implementation Issues:

1. Replacement value (RV) of timber and fruit bearing trees determined on rate basis negotiated by District Collector and with the affected Community/Jiga will be paid. In addition if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market values of the fruit produce for 3 seasons; and
2. The SRU will provide guidance in re-plantation and post-plantation care programs under Environmental Management Action Plan (EMAP).

Loss Item 8: Loss of Standing Crops

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Cultivators identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RV of standing crops. Owners will be allowed to harvest of standing crops prior to inundation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession. District Collector with assistance from Director-SRU will pay for crops. District Collector with assistance from Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of crops at harvest. Crops grown after dispossession will not be paid any compensation 	SRU will assist EPs in the process of claiming compensation from District Collector office for preparing necessary documents.

Implementation Issues:

RV of crops will be recommended by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Extension Office, Dasu) for those identified through Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector.

Loss Item 9: Loss of Leased/Mortgaged Land

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
1. Identified recognized lessee or sharecropper, with informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized verbal agreements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RV of crops. Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement. Dislocation allowance @ PKR 1500/-per kanal for actual cultivator to cover the income loss from the land 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements (certified and approved by the District Collector), owner will receive compensation payment from District Collector. The owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee under the conditions that: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up. District Collector will ensure the payment of RV of crops to the cultivator. Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by District Collector/Project with assistance from SRU. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SRU will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments. SRU will facilitate the refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.

Implementation Issues:

- Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector will identify each land owner and any persons who presently have interest in the acquired land from formal/informal agreement.
- Any disputes over status of present interest in the land will be resolved through grievance redress procedure. Once resolved, SRU will assist in processing payments of all outstanding liabilities on the

land to the appropriate persons.			
3. RV of crops will be determined by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Office, Dasu).			
4. Dislocation Allowance to cover loss of income will be paid to the tenant as per project-specific policy provisions.			
Loss Item 10: Loss of Income from Displaced Commercial Premises			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice under section 4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant for Loss of Business @ 10% of District Collector's payment for the structure. 2. One time Moving Assistance of PKR 5000/-(Five thousand) for tenants. 3. Affected businesses to be relocated to the new market area to be established in nearby resettlement site or along KKH. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business owners will be paid the entitlements after award of compensation by District Collector to the owner of premises. 2. The Project will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible affected persons with assistance from SRU. 	EPs will be brought under income generation program.
Implementation Issues:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by DHC Census and verified by Land Tenure Survey conducted by District Collector. 2. All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of business and relocation to the new market area. The income-generating program will be implemented by the SRU with assistance from an organization experienced in rehabilitation and livelihood generation activities of resettled persons in similar hydropower projects in the area. 			
Loss Item 11: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in commerce & small business and industry)			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Regular wage earners employed in businesses, commerce & industry in the affected area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ PKR 200/-(Two hundred) per day for only 90 days PKR 18000/-(Eighteen thousand only) for farm labor; PKR 200/-(Two hundred) per day for only 90 days PKR 18000/-(Eighteen thousand only) for <i>Gujars</i> employed to look after livestock; PKR 250/-(Two hundred and fifty) per day for only 90 days PKR 22500/-(Twenty two thousand five hundred only); for wage worker at hotel/shops and restaurant Rs.300 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by the Census conducted by the Consultants (DHC Census). 2. The resettlement benefits will be paid by Project with assistance from SRU. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EPs will be brought under income and livelihood restoration programs to be implemented under RAP, and training programs, including the current technical and vocational training programs sponsored by the Project. 2. Involvement of trained EPs in construction work. 3. Involvement of trained EPs in tree plantation and social forestation programs under EMAP.

	<p>(Three hundred) per day for 90 days PKR 27000/-(Two thousand only);</p> <p>2. A one-time grant of PKR 150,000/= (one hundred and fifty thousand) for <i>Soniwals</i> (identified during survey) <i>per</i> households engaged in gold extraction in the project affected area;</p>		
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Implementation Issues:

Primary eligibility to be based on wage earners identified by the DHC Census and further verified by Director-SRU. Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the grievance redress committee and Director-SRU.

Loss Item 12: Loss of Income from Rented-out and Access to rented-in residential/ commercial premises

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<p>1. Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census prepared by DHC and verified by District Collector/Director-SRU.</p> <p>2. Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by Census prepared by DHC and verified by District Collector/Director-SRU.</p>	One time allowance of loss of income from rent in and rent-out be paid as PKR 10,000./-(Ten thousand) to owner and renter	<p>1. Each renter of affected premises will be entitled for the dislocation allowance. The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for dislocation allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate families or persons.</p> <p>2. Dislocation Allowance will be paid by Project with assistance from PRO/SRU.</p>	1. EPs will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program to be implemented under RAP.

Implementation Issues:

DHC Census and verification by District Collector/Director-SRU will establish the owner and renter of the residential and commercial premises.

Loss Item 13: Households losing more than 10% of their income (from agriculture or business) due to the project

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Persons losing more than 10% of their income from all sources as identified by Census prepared by DHC and verified by District Collector /Director-SRU .	1. One time Dislocation Allowance @ PKR 10,000/- (Ten thousand) per household.	1. The one time Dislocation Allowance will be paid by Project with assistance from Director-SRU	<p>1. EPs will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program.</p> <p>2. EPs will also be included in the current project sponsored vocational training program training EPs for</p>

		<p>employment in project construction activities.</p> <p>3. Involvement of trained EPs in Project construction work.</p> <p>4. Involvement of trained EPs in tree plantation and social forestations programs.</p> <p>5.</p>
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Implementation Issues:

1. Loss of income had been assessed as per actual loss of productive resources (land and businesses) by the project and the total income of the affected households from all sources through Census of all affected households.
2. PRO will verify the percentage of loss comparing the actual loss and the total income from all sources of the affected households.

Loss Item 14: Loss of Livelihood (Non-cash Entitlement)

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/persons affected by loss of livelihood	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free Vocational Training will be provided to the people of affected area. 2. Free horticulture training will be provided to the people of affected area. 3. Training in fish hatchery operations and sustainable fishery will be provided to the people of affected area. 4. 4.Jobs in the project will be provided to the people of affected area 5. 5. Inclusion in area development programs implemented with ADF 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A pro-active program to this end has already been started by WAPDA: local youths are receiving a six-month vocational training program in various lines of work to prepare them for guaranteed jobs in the project construction work or elsewhere. 2. Priority will be given to affected households for working in project construction activities. 3. List target groups, needs assessment, and selection during implementation, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.PAPs will also be included in the current project sponsored vocational training program 2.training PAPs for employment in project construction activities.

Implementation Issues: Area development programs including sustainable income generation activities and training, micro credit and entrepreneurial training etc. will be planned and implemented by Assistant Director, Training and Livelihood, in the long term, with funding from Area Development Fund.

Loss Item 15: Public Structures such as Hospital/Dispensaries, School, etc

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Concerned Department	Replacement of affected structures	WAPDA and concerned department with the help of District Collector will be responsible for the replacement of the affected public structures at appropriate site with the financial assistance of the project.	After the construction of the affected public structure, the said structure will be handed over to the concerned department who will be responsible for

			the further maintenance and operation.
Implementation Issues:			
Loss Item 16: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by the SRU. The entitlements will be approved by PMU/WAPDA and concurred by the World Bank	APs affected by unforeseen impacts as additional relocation due to blasting and dust, construction associated activities will be accommodated by this compensation by SRU with facilitation by CE/Dy. Project director-Safeguards
Implementation Issues:			
The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to WAPDA and World Bank for approval including details as quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.			