



PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT

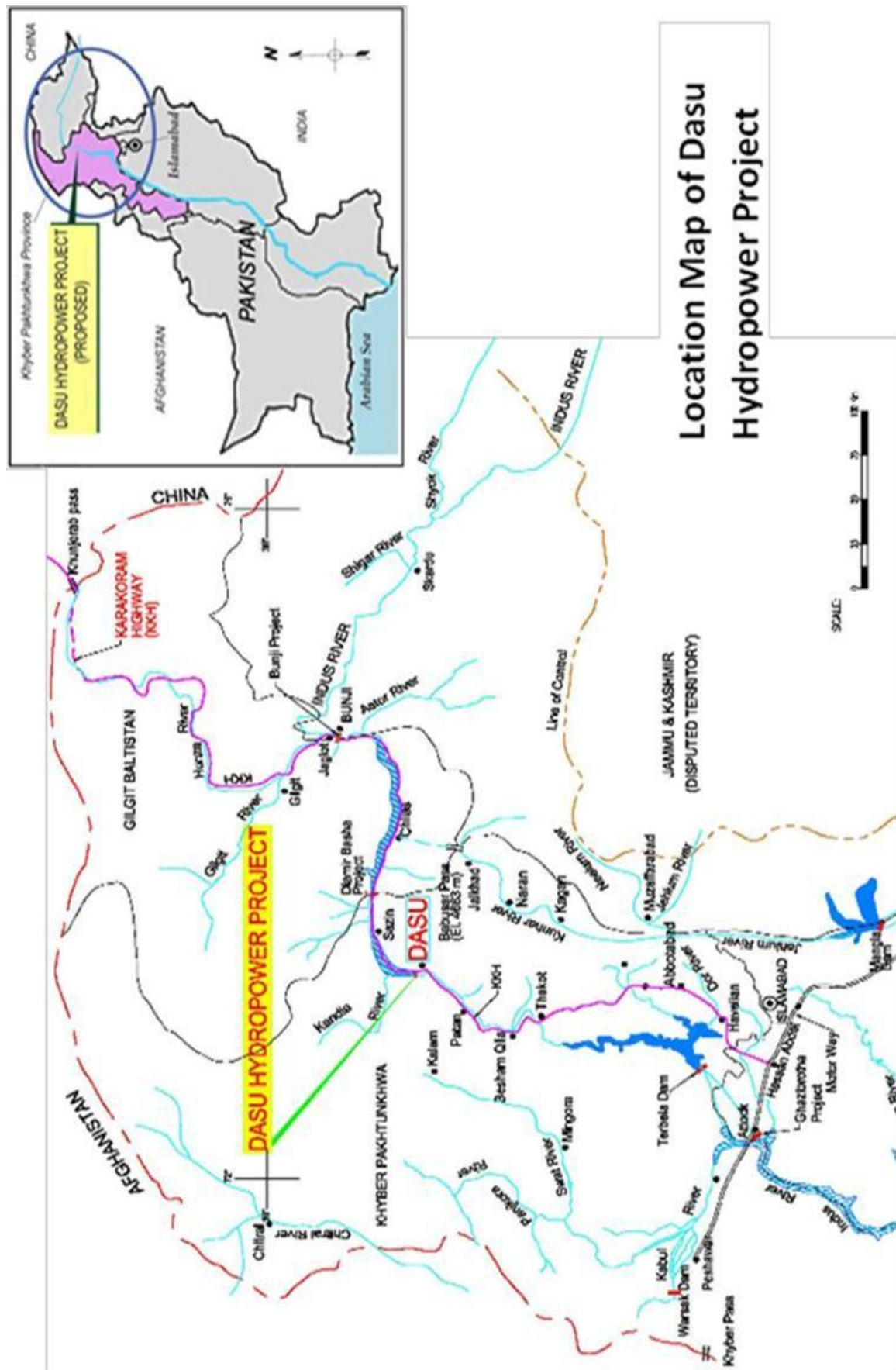


SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME 14: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN

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SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Additional Assistant Commissioner
AAM	Alternative Analysis Matrix
AH	Affected Household
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultants
C&W	Communication and Works Department of KPK
DC	Deputy Commissioner/Administrative Head of District
DD	Deputy Director
DHC	Dasu Hydropower Consultants
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPD	Deputy Project Director
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Entitled Person
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
FRL	Full Reservoir Level
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBHP	Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project
GOP	Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRP	Grievance Redress Plan
ICOLD	International Commission on Large Dams
IOL	Inventory of Losses
ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan
KKH	Karakoram Highway
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LGO	Local Government Ordinance
LHV	Lady Health Visitors
LRW	Local Resettlement Workers
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDP	Mangla Dam Project
MDRP	Mangla Dam Raising Project
MIS	Management Information System
MOWP	Ministry of Water and Power
MPCI	Management Plan for Constructed-related Impacts
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
NARC	National Agriculture and Research Centre
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PATA/FATA	Provincially/Federally Administered Tribal Area
PCPP	Public Consultation and Participatory Plan
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PD	Project Director
PIC	Project Information Center
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
IPOE	International Panel of Expert
PRO	Project Resettlement Office
PHAP	Public Health Action Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit headed by Project Director
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

RCC	Roller Compact Concrete
RMU	Resettlement Monitoring Unit
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SDF	Social Development Fund
SPT	Social Preparation Team
SRMP	Social and Resettlement Management Plan
TDP	Tarbela Dam Project
TGB	Target Group Beneficiaries
VH	Vulnerable Household
VC	Village Committee
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WCAP	Water Sector Capacity Building and Advisory Services Project
WB	World Bank

Units of Measurements

masl	Meter above Sea Level
MWh	Mega Watt Hour(Measuring Unit of Energy)
KWh	Kilo Watt Hour (Measuring Unit of Energy)
Ha	Hectares (Metric Unit of Area)
km	Kilometer (Unit of Length)
KW	Kilo Watt (Measuring Unit of Energy)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adequate	Enough to satisfy a need or meet a requirement.
Appropriate	Suitable for identified needs or requirements.
Baseline	A set of pre project conditions used as a basis for project.
Community	A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized tribal social, religious, economic and traditional ties or a shared locality.
Comprehensive	All relevant components have been considered and addressed.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Cultural Heritage	Attributes of a group or society that are inherited past generations, maintained in the present.
Customary Law	A law passed down through oral tradition, which has now been adopted by the community as <i>riwaj</i> (presently two different types of traditional laws operate in the project area with reference to use rights and management of natural resources).
Cut-off-Date	The date of start of census for all non-land related entitlements and for land, it is the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894. Any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements.
Directly Affected Area	The lands and settlements physically damaged due to construction of infrastructure and inundation after reservoir impounding.
Disclosure	Openly available for public and all stakeholders.
Economic Displacement	A loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets, rights or capacities are located in the directly affected area.
Entitlement Cut-off Date	Date notified by the concerned Civil Administration establishing a deadline for entitlement to compensation in the reservoir and dam construction area (later used term "Impact Area"). Upto and including that date, lands, structures and crops in the impact area are eligible for compensation and or resettlement assistance. Structures and crops established in the impact area after this cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance.
Elderly	Persons over the age of 70 years (as per birth certificate).
Entitlement	Means the sum total of compensation and other assistance according to the status of each individual in impact area or related therewith and dependent thereon as assessed by the designated committee or any other such body.
Expert	A person who has a high degree of skills in or knowledge of certain subject and experience and or training in that subject.
Grievance Mechanism	This is a process by which PAPs can raise their concerns to project authority.
Hamlet	Locally refer to cluster of households, often related by kinship. Hamlets are small village settlement.
Head of household	The head of household according to <i>sharia</i> is principally the husband. In case the husband is dead or disabled, the widow / respective wife can act as 'Head of Household'. Head of the household will deal with all land acquisition / resettlement affairs including getting cash compensation for land, houses and other lost properties and assets.
House	A place of residence for one or more households, including a number of residential and non-residential structures within premises along with any ancillary structures and nonagricultural land around.
Household	A group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and

	decision-making unit. One or more households often occupy a house.
Impact Area	The area which is directly affected by project activities.
Independent Reviewer	A person who reviews project documents but not employed by DHC.
Indigenous	Customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions those are separate from the dominant society and culture.
Indirectly Affected Area	The lands, settlements and infrastructure, though not lying within the impact area to be affected by the project construction / operation activities, which could be affected in the form of: social disturbance; denial of public amenities (education, health, utilities); and disruption of access (roads, bridges) and communication linkages.
Involuntary Resettlement	The process of resettlement without informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
<i>Jirga</i>	An assembly of elder men/notable to discuss and decide about economic / social / cultural affairs of a village or community including dispute resolution between individuals. Established traditional judicial practice in the project area.
Land Acquisition	Means the process whereby a person is compelled under eminent domain by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for compensation.
Land Holding	The basic unit mostly occupied by one household, consisting of: house(s); side building(s); land; trees; and irrigation facilities.
Land Owner	Anyone among the potentially Project Affected Peoples area who has the legal title or physical possession of the parcels of residential / cultivated lands/land or is living as absentee landlord due to historic rights on these parcels.
Landless People(s)	People(s) of the project area that do not own any parcel of residential or cultivated land or other type of land, but have close attachments with the landowners or businessmen to work as daily or casual laborers for their day-to-day earnings.
Livelihood	Means of resources required for living.
Living standards	Access to well-being indicators to individual, group or nation such as health, education drinking water, sanitation, employment, nutrition, housing, transport, electricity etc.
<i>Malik</i>	Head of tribe/sub tribe responsible for dealing at village level with the matters of land; law and order; benefits of community and community conflict.
Management Plan	It is tool use for managing particular issues and establishes the way to solves them.
Market Value	The value of asset determined by market transaction of similar assets and finally arrived at with the stakeholders, after taking into account the depreciated value of tangible assets.
Mitigation	Relief of a negative impact.
<i>Patwari</i>	An official of the District Administration from District Revenue Office deputed at village level that is responsible for all land and revenue related matters.
Physical Displacement	A loss of residential and related non-residential structures including physical assets due to location in the project impact area.
Poor	Those who are under the nationally defined poverty line
Process	A chain of actions bringing about a result.
Project Area	Means the area specified by the Project Director to DC and notified in the official Gazette.
Project Affected Area	The associated area affected by project interventions.
Project-Affected Household	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the project.
Project Affected Persons	Are the peoples (households) adversely affected by any project

(PAPs)	related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person(s) who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project.
Project Components	Project components include construction of right bank access roads RAR-01, RAR-02, RAR-03, construction of KKH-01 & KKH-02, project colony, disposal area, dam and quarry area, etc.
Project Resettlement Office (PRO)	WAPDA's organization responsible for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, including liaison with the related civil administration, affectees and other stake holders.
Relocation	Means physical movement to an alternate location of the assets and infrastructure permanently lost due to the project impact. It may include: houses; public service facilities; religious and other objects.
Replacement Cost	The amount of cash compensation determined on rate basis by District Collector after negotiation with affectees to replace the lost assets without taking into account any salvages value.
Reservoir	Any pond or lake used or created by project for the storage of water.
Resettlement Assistance	Support provided to the peoples who are physically displaced by a project, to enable smooth resettlement, including food, shelter, and social services. Assistance may also include cash allowances to compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement at a new location.
<i>Shariah</i>	The Islamic Law as laid down in the Holy Quran and practiced by the Holy Prophet and his followers and covering all aspects of the human life.
Short-Term	Means day to day related.
Significant	Important with regard to impact.
Stakeholders	Include affected persons and communities, proponents, private businesses, NGOs, host communities, EPA's and other relevant local, provincial, federal departments and financing institutions.
Suitable	Appropriate for the desired purpose, condition or occasion.
<i>Tehsil</i>	Sub-district Administrative area/jurisdiction below a district (A district is divided into more than one Tehsil).
Tenant	A farmer who cultivates land of others on rent under the following two arrangements: 1) yearly cash payment (Kalang); and 2) share-cropping of agriculture produce with the owner on the basis of mutually agreed ratio.
Transparent	Availability of product/documents to be reviewed to the public on demand.
Tribe	A group of people defined in terms of common caste, sub-caste, descent, territory and culture .A tribe is often divided into sub-tribe bond on territory of leadership.
Union Council	Lowest tier in a sub-district of elected local bodies and responsible for planning / managing affairs at a group of village and hamlets level.
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups include the very poor, marginalized, informal settlers, <i>Gujars</i> , <i>Soniwals</i> , elderly and female-headed households.

SRMP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

This report presents a project-level “vision” of the complex safeguard implementation tasks in Dasu Hydropower Project. It is considered important to have a project-level view to achieve “project readiness,” which generally means being capable of executing the project effectively, efficiently and on time. This typically involves clear understanding of the tasks, inter-agency coordination, clear definitions of roles and responsibilities, and capacity building of the project organization and its staff as the project moves gradually into implementation.

The report highlights on (i) key safeguard tasks at pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases; (ii) institutional mechanism for effective communications, inter-agency coordination; implementation, supervision and monitoring of safeguard implementation; and (iii) capacity building and strengthening of the Project resettlement/safeguard organizations, including local government institutions in Dasu area, to ensure timely and desired implementation of safeguard plans. In sum, the goal is design a “road map” for WAPDA readiness for project implementation.

KEY SAFEGUARD TASKS DURING IMPLEMENTATION CYCLE

At the Project-level, the Project Director (PD) and Deputy Project Director (DPD) – Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will require to address and manage various tasks related to public consultations, communications, social/resettlement, livelihood, gender, public health ,monitoring and management of all SRMP implementation. The following table lists the tasks briefly to illustrate the extent of work needed for readiness of the Project for implementation.

Table A: Major Tasks by Phases

Implementation Cycle	Major Implementation Tasks
Pre-Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Preparation for SRMP Implementation• Support to District Collector for Land Acquisition• Updating of RAP data• RAP Implementation Schemes• Strengthening WAPDA Office in Dasu• Management Information System
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security Issues and Need for Improvements• Managing Project Resettlement Office Activities• Social Development Program• Project Management Plan• Implementation and Monitoring• Capacity building for SRMP Management
Post-Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Area Development• Monitoring and Evaluation• Project Completion Report

The above tasks during implementation cycle often may overlap across the three steps of project implementation. Therefore, the Project will take a dynamic and adaptive approach in the implementation of various plans over time, taking into account the progress in real time and the needs of the communities and affected populations, including any additional measures necessary to achieve the intended goals of the resettlement and social development plans. These tasks are further detailed in Table 2.1.

“MASTER PLAN” FOR RELOCATION PLANNING

RAP consists of many programs such as (i) resettlement site development and provision for basic services; (ii) relocation and resettlement of the affected communities; (iii) income and livelihood restoration program which will be implemented on a longer-term basis. The immediate task, however, is to establish a “Master Plan” based on the construction schedule of the Project. Land acquisition and relocation related to Year 1 must start on a “priority” basis targeting those villages that are likely to be affected by KKH relocation, camp sites, WAPDA colony, and access road. Land acquisition and relocation-related activities for the remaining villages will continue over a period of 5 years as reservoir impounding starts in Year 6. Table 2.2 presents a “Master Plan” to comply with this schedule and to synchronize land acquisition and relocation activities over the first 7 years (2014-2020). It is clear that land acquisition would be completed during the first five years, however, due to pending payments and other disputes provision has been kept for 7 years. It identifies project component wise land and relocation activities keeping in view different project activities. It further clearly identifies the villages to be affected and the volume of tasks involved - for instance, (i) number of households/population involved; (ii) land area required; (iii) construction activity and purpose for land acquisition; (iv) reported relocation option(s); and (v) preferred relocation sites.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Given the scope and scale of the Social and Resettlement Management Plan, an “innovative” institutional set-up and enabling environments are required for successful implementation. Thus, (i) clarity in the “vision” (i.e., APs to be beneficiaries, etc.); (ii) leadership and accountability; (iii) communications and engagements with stakeholders; (iv) resources, integrated planning and appropriate staffing; and (v) capacity building for project management are essential. Keeping the above in mind and taking into account that Dasu Hydropower is a large, sensitive and complex project requiring extensive engagement and interactions with local communities for implementation purposes. The Deputy Project Director (DPD) – Safeguard will be responsible for implementation of the SRMP safeguard plans.

WAPDA READINESS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

WAPDA as an organization has vast experience in hydropower development. The implementation records of social and resettlement plans are uneven. However, the Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower, commissioned in 2002, was the first example of a fairly successful story with regard to resettlement management and post-project social development activities and established a “milestone” in the implementation of social/resettlement plan. Since Ghazi-Barotha, the understanding and need for improved practices has reinforced WAPDA to strengthen its capacity building.

The Dasu Hydropower is one of the largest hydropower projects since Tarbela Dam completed in 1976. The range of resettlement and social development plans prepared for the Project is without doubt first of its kinds in Pakistan. The policy frameworks, mitigation and enhancement measures and the level of engagements in the development of the plans meet international “standards” and practices. Indeed, the Project has established new standards in terms of scope of assessments, investigations and safeguard plans in hydropower projects.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SRMP MANAGEMENT

The implementation of the social and resettlement plans will require experienced specialists and training and orientation of safeguards as well as project staff as a condition for successful implementation. The Plan contains provisions for multi-tier training and capacity building that include training for (a) Project Management Unit; (b) PRO capacity building; and (c) training of trainers (TOT) who in turn will provide training

to community leaders/*maliks*, local officials, PRO Teams, and representatives of contractors and other stakeholders for local capacity building for project management. In addition, targeted training will also be provided to management and safeguard staff, including overseas study tours to selected successful resettlement projects will also benefit the Project as well as safeguard staff capacity building in resettlement management. Such tours will help improve sensitivity and better appreciation of the intricacies involving social, resettlement and livelihood issues in project management. Finally, the tour and exposure to projects with “good practices” will enhance knowledge on the subject of resettlement risk management in project implementation.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A Project-level Management Information System (MIS) will be established to monitor all project activities, including social safeguards implementation. This is also a WAPDA requirement as per the Manual for Development Project. A complete MIS will be developed for smooth coordination, ensuring easy access to information, backward and forward linkages, and building knowledge based on available information. The Project Office will be the key unit to coordinate this activity and ensure that MIS is used for effective internal monitoring and evaluation. With MIS in place, it will be possible for the Project Director to take up the critical activities for implementation, review their performances, establish milestones and regularly monitor the progress and achievements of the Project activities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Dasu Hydropower Project (the Project) is located at about 8km upstream from Dasu town on the Indus River in Kohistan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPK). It is a run of river project and will provide 21300 GWh annual energy of electricity upon its completion with an installed capacity of 4320 MW. The Project has been in the preparation for the past six years, starting with the feasibility study in 2006 to the completion of the detailed design in 2013. As a priority project of the Government of Pakistan (GoP), the Project construction work is expected to start in 2014. It will be jointly financed by GoP and the World Bank (WB). The Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project.

1.2 PROJECT DESIGN AND DOCUMENTATIONS

The Detailed Design Team has prepared the technical/engineering design of the Project. As per the detailed design, the project lay out plan (see Figure 1.1) includes (i) main dam structure (RCC type) of 242m height; (ii) two diversion tunnels; (iii) 8 spillway bays and 9 low-level tunnels; (iv) four power tunnels with underground power house; (v) 4 tail race tunnels; and two coffer dams (one each in up and downstream).

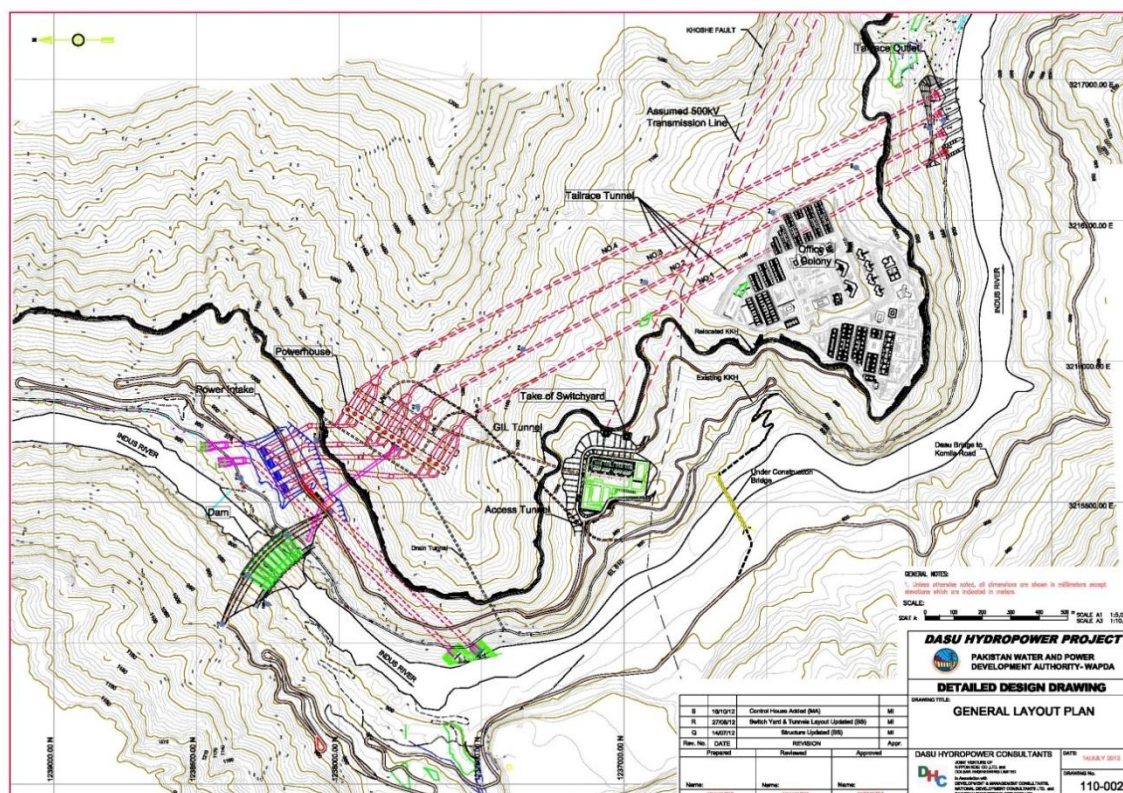


Figure 1.1: Project General Layout Plan

In addition to the detailed engineering designs, a series of social and environmental safeguards plans have been prepared to address the project impacts in compliance with World Bank social and environmental guidelines as well as GoP regulations on environment and social aspects. Table 1.1 lists the full documentations prepared under SRMP to deal with and manage project impacts in its pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. A similar 8-Volume reports has been prepared separately under Environmental Management Action Plan.

Table 1.1: Social and Environmental Management Plans

Volume	Title
Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP)	
Vol.1	Executive Summary
Vol.2	Socioeconomic Baseline and Impact Assessments
Vol.3	Public Consultation and Participation Plan
Vol.4	Resettlement Framework
Vol.5	Resettlement Action Plan
Vol.6	Gender Action Plan
Vol.7	Public Health Action Plan
Vol.8	Management Plan for Construction-related Impacts
Vol.9	Grievances Redress Plan
Vol.10	Communication Plan
Vol.11	Downstream Fishing Communities: Baseline and Impacts Assessment
Vol.12	Benefit Sharing in Dasu Hydropower Project
Vol.13	Costs and Budgetary Plan
Vol.14	SRMP Implementation and Monitoring Plan

The Dasu Hydropower Project is a large, sensitive, complex and challenging from social/ resettlement and environment perspectives. The social and environmental documentations meet international standards in “good practices” and are expected to remain a “model” for social and resettlement management in future hydro projects in Pakistan and globally. The project benefits show that cheaper and cleaner electricity will be provided by the Project, and turn the affected persons and communities into beneficiaries of the development projects. With additional project investments in communal and local area development, it will provide increased opportunities to improve the quality of life of the affected persons in a sustainable manner. The Project thus sets a powerful development case with a clearer vision.

1.3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The proposed implementation schedule will cover two stages and four phases as in Table 1.2. Phase I will be comprised of construction of the full dam & appurtenant structures and installation of 3 of the planned 12 turbines. Phases II, III, and IV will involves the installation of 3 more turbines in each phase and construction of powerhouse, headrace and tailrace tunnel and ancillaries structures. For construction purposes, the four phases have been grouped into two stages. Under Stage 1 (Phases I & II), Stage 1 is planned to commence operation in 2019. Upon full development, the Project will generate 4,320 MW to meet the current power shortage.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

In view of the complexity and time line for project construction, it is important to have a project-level “vision” for social and resettlement implementation, in addition to institutional and implementation set-ups in individual plans. A project level view is required to achieve “project readiness,” which generally means being capable of executing a project effectively, efficiently and on time. This typically involves inter-agency coordination, clear definitions of roles and responsibilities, and capacity building of the project organization and its staff as the project moves gradually into implementation.

The objectives of this report are to (i) highlight on key safeguard tasks at pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases; (ii) establish an institutional mechanism for effective communications, inter-agency coordination, implementation, supervision and monitoring of safeguard implementation; and (iii) capacity building and strengthening of the Project resettlement/safeguard organizations, including local

government institutions in Dasu area, to ensure timely and desired implementation of safeguard plans. In sum, the goal is design a “road map” for WAPDA readiness for project implementation.

Table 1.2: Stage Wise Project Implementation Schedule

Stage/Phase	Major Civil Engineering Activities
Phase I	Preparation of access road, Relocation of KKH, Construction of Project Dam and auxiliary power generation structures
Phase II	Main civil works-underground complex structure and tunnels; Hydraulic steel structure water way
Phase III	Main civil works-underground complex structure and tunnels; Hydraulic steel structure water way
Phase IV	Main civil works-underground complex structure and tunnels; Hydraulic steel structure water way

2 KEY SAFEGUARD TASKS DURING IMPLEMENTATION: AN OVERVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

At the Project-level, the Project Director (PD) and Deputy Project Director (DPD) – Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will require to address and manage various tasks related to public consultations, communications, social/resettlement, livelihood, gender, public health monitoring and management during the implementation phase. In the following section, a set of tasks are listed briefly to illustrate the extent of work necessary for implementation of the Project.

2.2 LIST OF KEY TASKS – PRECONSTRUCTION

2.2.1 Social Preparation for SRMP Implementation

Social preparation is a pre-investment phase designed to strengthen the absorptive capacity of affected persons and communities, particularly those who are very marginal such as the affected tribal villagers in Dasu to mainstream development activities.

WAPDA will mobilize a Social Preparation Team (SPT) as a pre-construction activity to help build local capacity and confidence, help the affected people and communities to identify problems, constraints, and possible solutions. It will also provide the affected communities the confidence, motivation, and opportunity to address resettlement issues. The team will actively be engaged in activities related to (i) disclosure of project impacts; (ii) consultation with affected households/communities; (iii) consultation with other stakeholders, including district administration; (iv) attended local and grand *jirgas* to explain project activities as well as potential measures for mitigations, and finally (v) kept the community engaged with the team to move forward the project implementation work. In sum, the SPT will be assisting WAPDA in many of the preparatory activities of the project until the Project PMU and PRO is established and mobilized to implement the project.

2.2.2 Support to District Collector for Land Acquisition

The land acquisition process has not yet effectively started, although the LA Plan was submitted to the District Collector Office in July 2012. Some preparatory work has been completed. WAPDA has provided a substantial fund to hire additional personnel by District Collector for field level investigations, mapping, records, valuation of assets, and payments of compensation. The filed level work is yet to start. WADPA field staff and members of the Social preparation team will assist the District Collector's Office to expedite the LA process for timely completion of land-related tasks, including payments of compensation prior to the mobilization of contractors.

2.2.3 Updating of RAP Data

The RAP data will be further verified where needed for assessments of compensation for structures and other assets. The SPT will work closely with District Collector Office in preparing "official" detailed measurement survey household by household to avoid and or deduce the number of dispute or grievances during implementation. In this way, the present inventory of losses (IOL) will also be updated by the SPT Team. The relocation of KKH may require further updating of data section by section during the construction period. Further acquisition of land may be required due to additional geological tests on slopes in order to mitigate the adverse impacts from landslides. The RAP updating will also include the updated compensation rates for land and property losses.

2.2.4 "Master Plan" for RAP Implementation Schemes

RAP consists of many programs such as (i) resettlement site development and provision for basic services; (ii) relocation and resettlement of the affected communities; (iii)

income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP), which will be implemented on a longer-term basis. These activities will involve the affected people/communities, local administration and many other related government agencies – for example, agriculture, education, social welfare, health etc. The immediate tasks, however, is to established a “Master Plan” based on the construction schedule of the Project. Table 2.1 provides the latest available plan for construction activities by year and implications for resettlement planning and management.

Table 2.1: Project Construction Activities by Stage/Phases

Stage/Phase	Year	Construction Activities	Land and Relocation
Stage I/Phase 1 (2014)	1 st Year	Construction works of KKH-1, Seo road and WAPDA Colony Preparation of temporary works: camps, offices, quarry developments, etc.	Except for reservoir area, land acquisition and relocation to be completed within 2013
	2-5 year	Constructions continue at dam site and underground site	No requirement
	6 Year	At the end of this year, the reservoir pounding starts	Clearing work of reservoir area starts
	7 Year	Substantial completion of construction	No requirement
Stage I/Phase 2 (2020)	1-5 Year	Power plant operation construction of underground powerhouse	No requirement
Stage II/Phase III Stage II/Phase IV	1-5 Year	Power plant operation Construction of underground powerhouse	No requirement

As evident from Table 2.1, land acquisition and relocation related to Year 1 must start on a “priority” basis targeting those villages that are likely to be affected by KKH relocation, camp sites, WAPDA colony, and access road. Land acquisition and relocation-related activities for the remaining villages will continue over a period of 5 year as reservoir impounding starts in Year 6. There are no land acquisition and relocation activities under this construction plan beyond Year 6.

Table 2.2 presents a “Master Plan” to comply with this schedule and to synchronize land acquisition and relocation activities over the first 6 years (2014-2019). It identifies Stage wise land and relocation activities keeping in view different project activities at different components. It further clearly identifies the villages to be affected and the volume of tasks involved - for instance, (i) number of households/population involved; (ii) land area required; (iii) construction activity and purpose for land acquisition; (iv) reported relocation option(s) and (v) preferred relocation sites.

WAPDA will follow this “Master Plan” to meet project needs and to finish all land and relocation related activities prior to impounding in Year 6. All villages to be affected and likely options are listed. Year-wide further “micro-plans” will be prepared following this Master Plan to complete relocation tasks.

Table 2.2: Stage wise/Phase wise Implementation of Resettlement

Sr. No.	Village	Stage	Year	Villages to be Affected				Construction Activities	Land and Population Displacement
				Villages	HH (No.)	Population	Area (ha)		
1	1	Stage I (2014)	1st year	Chuchang	104	880	144.25	WAPDA Staff Colony	Except for Reservoir Area, APs will be displaced within 2014
	2			Khoshi	4	63	65.47	KKH Re-alignment	
	3			Logro			76.52	KKH Re-alignment & Major Dam	
	4			Komila	7	69	12.95	Access Road	
	5			Kass/Zaal	1	9	9.79	Access Road & Dumping Site	
	6			Rango	1	24	4.14	Access Road	
	7			Seo	6	101	1.52	Access Road, Machinery Yard	
	8			Sigloo	109	1218	126.04	Major Dam Area	
	9			Barseen	36	242	89.25	KKH Bypass	
	10			Uchar	42	367	109.32	KKH and Camps	
	11			Kaigah	49	588	196.27	Rock Quarry & Plant	
	12			Gul-e-Bagh	30	227	136.5	Rock Quarry & Plant	
	13		2nd year	Larghani	9	73	96.9		Reservoir / KKH Affected Villages
	14			Pani Bah	18	141	155.3		
	15			Gadeer	5	53	136.42		
	16			Chalashi	11	78	142.23		
	17			Looter	11	86	106.08		
	18			Shori	10	116	108.13		
	19		3rd year	Summer	8	69	99.67		Reservoir / KKH Affected Villages
	20			Lachi	7	118	106.37		
	21			Sazin	6	86	27.5		
	22			Shatial	24	346	1.68		
	23			Melar	42	336	211.6		
	24			Kuz Kai	14	143	165.25		
	25			Kai Dogah	8	60	71.23		

	26			Seer Gayal	56	504	253.18		
	27		4th Year	Kot Gal	32	219	189.06		Reservoir / KKH affected Villages
	28			Not Bail	6	40	70.48		
	29			Sluch	24	137	101.68		
	30			Thuti	40	229	89.39		
	31			Waris-abad	13	95	162.43		
	32			Doonder	7	45	99.69		
	33			Gummo	19	106	112.86		
	34			Cheer Shial	8	85	96.86		
			5th year					Preparation of Temporary Works like, Camp Offices, Quarry Development, etc.	No
			6th year					At the end of this year, Reservoir Impounding Starts.	Beginning of Clearing Work for the Reservoir Area Starts
			7th year					Completion of Construction	No

2.2.5 Strengthening WAPDA Office in Dasu

Presently, WAPDA does not have adequate institutional capacity and resources to deliver the SRMP effectively at its field office at Dasu. The field office must be strengthened with specialists experienced in resettlement and social development. WAPDA with the help of SPT mentioned earlier will establish two Project Information Centers (PICs) in Right and Left banks). All project-related documents such as social/census databases, records, safeguard plans and other project-related documents will be readily available for access and verification by the affected persons and communities.

2.2.6 Management Information System (MIS)

Databank on baseline/census of the affected persons/households and their basic livelihood information, resettlement impacts, income rehabilitation, as well as monitoring and evaluation data on social and resettlement plans will be computerized for effective monitoring of the day-to-day progress in the field. The Resettlement Action Plan (Vol. 6) provides further details on MIS development. MIS is an important management tool necessary for “real time” monitoring of the progress of safeguard implementation.

2.3 LIST OF KEY TASKS – CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

2.3.1 Law and Order Issues

In the project area, there are issues related to general security situation and security concerns at three levels. First, there is a general sense of insecurity among people in Kohistan area due to the current political situation and local tribal conflicts. Second, the security situation must be improved for any foreign contractors and workers to come in for project construction work. Third, in-migrants moving into the project area might face initial opposition and hostility from the locals leading to conflicts, violence, inter-group jealousy over access to and control over project resources. This may eventually lead to breakdown of local law and order in the project area affecting the interest of the project as well as the local populations. WAPDA with the help of District Administration will work with the various stakeholders to avoid and or reduce or contain such situations. This is further discussed in the Management Plan for Construction- related Impacts (Vol. 8). The security issue will be considered as “project matters.” This is the first and foremost task to ensure timely project implementation. Therefore, WAPDA will invest time and resources to improve the current law and order conditions in the project area.

2.3.2 Managing PRO Activities

The project will establish a setup within the PMU, called Safeguards Unit consisting of a Social/Resettlement Unit (SRU) and Environment Unit (EU)) for the implementation of RAP and other social and environmental plans. The Director-SRU will spearhead the implementation of RAP and other development plans, including interactions and communications with project service providers, affected communities, and local government agencies. Further details about the roles and responsibilities are available in the Resettlement Action Plan (Vol. 5).

2.3.3 Social Development Program

The Social Development Program (SDP) includes gender, public health, consultation and participation, grievance redress, construction related Impacts and area development plan beyond the project period. PRO will further plan and implement SDP during construction and post-construction periods.

2.3.4 Project Management Plan

A project management plan will be drawn involving WAPDA, concern District administration, property valuation advisory committee, and grievances redress

committees. Members of the Project Management Team will constitute the Leading Group for Project Implementation (see Resettlement Action Plan, Vol. 6).

2.3.5 Implementation and Monitoring

The various social safeguard plans – for example, RAP, Public Consultation and Participation Plan (PCPP), Grievances Redress Plan (GRP), Gender Action plan (GAP), Communications Plan (CP), Public Health Action plan (PHAP), Management Plan for Construction-related Impacts– will be implemented with full-fledged supervision and monitoring of the implementation activities.

2.3.6 Capacity building for Safeguard Implementation and Management

The Project staff, particularly PRO, must be trained and oriented to the project tasks and undergo project-sponsored training focusing on the intricacies of project implementation, awareness of local customs and traditions, and interactions with the affected communities and local administration. A project implementation manual will be prepared prior to the in-house training program of project staff. Further, during project implementation, WAPDA will plan in-country and overseas Study Tours for social safeguards staff.

2.4 LIST OF KEY TASKS – POST CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

2.4.1 Local Area Development Plan

The Project RAP has provision for programs in the form social infrastructure development for local and regional development. Examples of area development plan include additional access roads to relocated communities, schools for boys and girls, provisions basic health units in the relocated villages, vocational training centers for male and female, horticulture farm, livestock farm to promote and support livestock farming, fish hatchery for development of fishery in the dam reservoir area. Many of the activities are under project budget (not under resettlement budget). Construction activities will likely start in Year 2 or 3 and will continue through Year 6.

2.4.2 Project Completion Report

In addition to monthly progress reports (MPR) and annual review of progress, the Project will undertake SRMP Project completion report at the completion of implementation each cycle. These tasks often would overlap across the three cycles of project implementation. Therefore, the Project will take a dynamic and adaptive approach in the implementation of various plans over time, taking into account the progress in real time and the needs of the communities and affected populations, including any additional measures necessary to achieve the intended goals of the resettlement and social development plans.

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION TASKS: A CHECKLIST

Table 2.3 lists the above tasks at various stages as a checklist to guide the PRO and the implementation team in the implementation of all SRMP plans. The Checklist may be considered a “road map” for SRMP implementation and monitoring.

Table 2.3: Checklist for SRMP Implementation

No.	Major Task	Key Activity	Status
Pre-Construction			
1	Social Preparation for Project Implementation	Mobilize a Social Preparation Team (SPT) consisting of experienced specialists as per the TORs	

		Establish SPT Field Office in Dasu	
		Conduct meetings, <i>Jirgas</i> as necessary to establish rapport	
2	Updating survey data and SRMP	Update RAP data through field verifications, Finalize R&R site in consultation with the affected communities.	
		Issue ID cards to eligible APs/Households	
		Update Entitlement Matrix, if required	
		Relocation Site Planning in consultation with the APs	
		Detailed planning of resettlement schemes	
		Prepare field manual for SRMP implementation	
		Formulate annual work plan for various plans	
3	Support District Collector for Land Acquisition	Provide support (funds, staff) to District Collector for timely completion of the LA process	
		Coordinate with related agencies (e.g., C&W, Forestry) for valuation assessments of structures and trees	
		Approval of assessment and rates by local <i>Jirgas</i>	
		Land Acquisition for Relocation Sites	
4	Organizational Set-up	Social & Environmental Unit under PMU	
		Establishment of PRO	
		Set up Grievance Redress Committee, Information Centers	
		Set up community based resettlement teams	
		Recruit qualified social/resettlement experts/ personnel	
		Provide offices and office facilities	
5	Capacity building	Training of Project Office personnel	
		Training of Project Resettlement staff	
		Training and orientation of local officials, members of various committees such as GRC, <i>jirga</i> members	
		Establishment of data bank and management information system	
6	Legal and Government Documents	Notice under Section-4 of the LAA 1894	
		Preliminary survey and measurements, Notice under Section-5 of the LAA, 1894	
		Land Acquisition Agreement between District Collector and WAPDA	
		Award of land has to be passed, signed and announced	
		Covenant on social/resettlement aspects and agreement signing between WAPDA and the WB	
		Covenant clauses to be incorporated in contract between WAPDA and contractors	
		Approval of land acquisition and resettlement budgets	
7	Disbursement of compensation funds to APs	Compensation for land and loss of assets by households	
		Compensation for enterprises/ businesses	

		losses	
		Compensation for communal land and asset losses	
		Compensation for physical cultural resources	
8	Site Development and Relocation of Households	Leveling of land, preparation of community facilities	
		House construction	
		Household relocation	
9	Land Transfer to contractors	Transfer of land to contractors for project construction as per construction schedule (e.g., dam, KKH, access road, construction colony, camp sites, relocation site, and other facilities)	
		Clearance of dam construction site, KKH realignment, access road and other sites for construction purposes	
Construction			
10	Site Development and Relocation of Households – <u>Continues</u>	RS site development to continue at construction phase for components in accordance with construction schedule	
		Leveling of land, preparation of community facilities	
		House construction	
		Household relocation	
11	Implementation of SRMP	PCPP, RAP, GRP, PHAP, GAP, Communications Plan, and Management Plan for Construction related Impact	
		Implement detailed income rehabilitation plans	
12	MIS and Monitoring of Plans	Establish computerized data bank and monitoring information management	
		Regular monitoring of SRMP plans, Reporting (MPR, Annual Report, etc. and additional measures required to be identified	
13	Supervision and M&E	Internal monitoring and supervision by the	
		CSC supervision of safeguard implementation	
		WB experts review and POE supervision and monitoring	
		Independent external monitoring and evaluation	
Post-Construction			
14	M&E - <u>Continues</u>	Further monitoring of social/resettlement and livelihood restoration, with particular attention paid to the vulnerable groups	
15	Project Completion Report	Project Completion Report on SRMP in due course focusing on the achievements, inadequacies, and lessons learned for future projects	

2.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The objective of the M&E system presented herein is not only to assist in maximizing benefits of the SRMP packages to the PAPs but also enhance the delivery capacity of WAPDA with regard to SRMP implementation. Further, the system will serve as a tool to ensure timely and fair delivery of PAP entitlements.

The M&E will obtain feedback from target populations and the field operatives to facilitate formulation of remediation measures when required and as a result ensure achievement of targets within schedule. M&E will be carried out through collecting and analyzing information from the field and verifying the progress reporting on SRMP implementation progress and its effectiveness. It will ensure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of action. A database with GIS will be developed for the purpose of the ongoing monitoring and evaluation and also for ex-post evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanism of SRMP related operations involves a two-pronged approach. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to PMU and to assess the effectiveness of the SRMP and its implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by Internal Monitoring Executing Agency at three consecutive stages of the process of SRMP implementation: preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. The monitoring and evaluation of programs will be made specific to various programs and also project wide for progress reporting.

2.7 MONITORING AND REPORTING

2.7.1 During Preparatory Stage

Before commencing the relocation of the PAPs, monitoring is required on the process of establishing the resettlement unit, budget management, consultation with APs for information dissemination on payments of entitlement and their participation in the implementation process. The key elements to be monitored are:

- Consultation of PAPs for information disclosure;
- Process of PAP identification for compensation;
- Budget disbursement;
- Institutional capacity building.

2.7.2 During Relocation Stage

The second phase of monitoring will be during relocation. The monitoring will assess PAP satisfaction of resettlement sites and facilities available at the sites, assistance provided to vulnerable groups for relocation, adaptation of PAPs to new surroundings and re-establishment of community way of life. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Delivery of entitlements;
- Grievance resolution;
- Preparation of resettlement site,
- PAPs who do not relocate in Project facilitated sites;
- Payment of resettlement benefit;
- Income and livelihood restoration assistance.

2.7.3 During Rehabilitation Stage

When the PAPs have settled in at the new sites, the monitoring will focus be on economic recovery programs including income generating programs, efficiency and impact of the said programs on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key elements that will be monitored are:

- Availability of civic amenities and essential facilities in the resettlement sites;
- Consultations;
- Implementation of SRMP activities;
- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life;
- Sustainability of the livelihood programs being implemented.

2.7.4 The M&E Indicators

Benchmarks relating to monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation are as follows:

- Land acquisition as compared to schedule;
- Disbursement of compensation payments to PAPs;
- Functioning of grievance redress mechanism;
- Establishment of infrastructure and other facilities in project-managed resettlement areas;
- Construction of housing by PAPs;
- Relocation of PAPs to the self-managed resettlement sites;
- Implementation of livelihood restoration measures.

2.7.5 Levels of Monitoring

Multi-level monitoring arrangements have been established in this project to oversee implementation performance of various project activities. These include:

First, PMU will conduct regular internal monitoring through the Internal Monitoring Executing Agency under the supervision of Deputy Project Director, Safeguards and the Construction Supervision Consultants.

Second, an experienced international monitoring consultant will be hired by PMU for independent external monitoring of the social/resettlement programs of the Project. This will be carried out on a quarterly basis starting from second half of 2014, following the start of per-construction activities

Third, the Ministry of Water and Power and Planning Commission of Pakistan will also carry out supervision and monitoring to ass the donors. The donors themselves will also monitor the overall performance of project, including the RAP and ILRP implementation through missions.

Fourth, the International Panel of Experts (IPOE) established for this project will also periodically monitor the implementation of the project.

In addition, social auditing will be conducted every two years, starting from Year 2 of the implementation to assess and evaluate the progress and outcome.

2.7.6 Reporting Arrangements

The Safeguard Unit will prepare Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) on resettlement implementation activities to GM-CEO/PD through Deputy Project Director, Safeguards with assistance of CSC and will submit to WAPDA and further to MOWP and Planning Commission of Pakistan. GM-CEO/PD will prepare quarterly reports to the donor agency with the assistance of CSC. The Independent External Monitoring Consultants will submit quarterly review report directly to the donor agency as well as to WAPDA to assist in ascertaining whether social/resettlement goals of the Project have been achieved, and more importantly, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced in post-resettlement period. The reports will include suitable recommendations for improvements where needed. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents and social audit reports will also be publicly available, including posting in project website.