



PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT

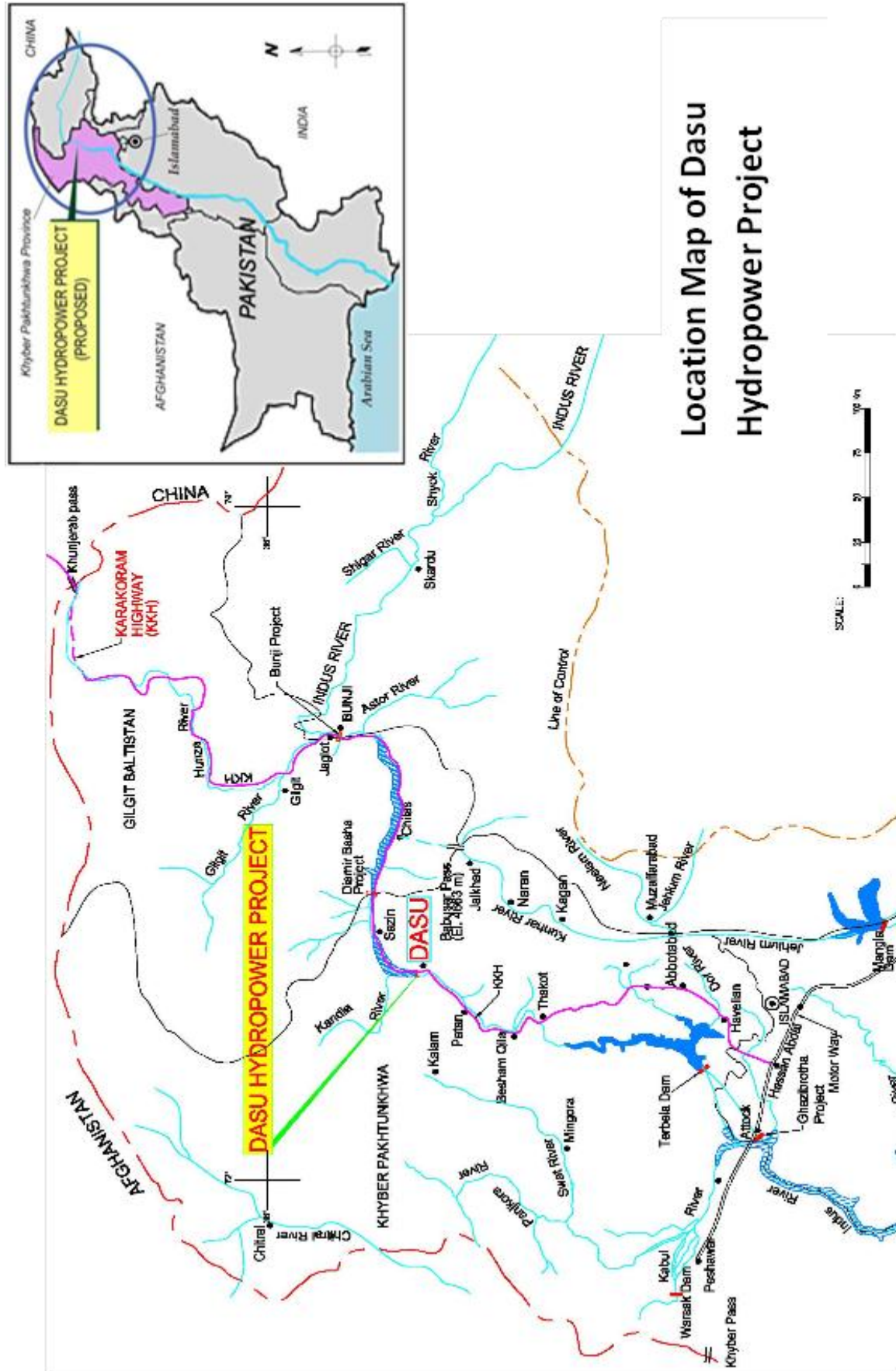


SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION 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 Land Acquisition 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.
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.
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"). Up to 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	Those who are under the nationally defined poverty line
Project Area	A chain of actions bringing about a result.
	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 (PAPs)	Are the peoples (households) adversely affected by any project 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.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE PROJECT

The proposed Dasu Hydropower Project (the Project) is located on Indus River, about 8 km upstream of Dasu Bridge near Dasu town of District Kohistan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province. The construction of the hydropower project will require acquisition of 4643 ha of land for the reservoir area, dam/power house plant, KKH relocation, access roads, colony and office and; construction camp as well as resettlement sites. The Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is the Project executing agency under the Ministry of Water and Power Government Islamic Republic of Pakistan (GOP). The Project will bring development opportunities and long-term positive benefits for Dasu town and Kohistan District in terms of employment, electricity, improved social infrastructure and transportation to local communities.

The area is a mountainous, remote and least developed region in the country. The land acquisition for the Project will cause involuntary resettlement of 767 households (6,953 persons) from 34 hamlets/villages from both banks of the Indus River. 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. The religious leaders and local tribal heads (*maliks*) have a dominant role in the social set-up in the project area.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF PCPP

This Public Consultation and Participation Plan (PCPP) is one of 14 volumes prepared under the Project Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP). It presents consultations carried out by the social and environment team covering both social and environmental aspects. A key objective of the PCPP is to ensure meaningful and adequate consultation of all stakeholders, particularly the primary stakeholders in the project area in project planning and implementation. Thus, the entire safeguards planning processes – both social and environmental - have followed a participatory planning process with local inputs in decision-making, policy development and mitigation measures. The report also focuses on plans for future consultation in implementation. Provisions for disclosures and mechanisms for information sharing among the stakeholders are also discussed.

PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

Project stakeholders – both primary and secondary – include the project affected persons and beneficiaries in Dasu, the project owner WAPDA and other related government departments/agencies, the local governments in Dasu, contractors, construction workers, in-migrants and followers, supply/service providers, financing institutions like the World Bank, mass media/civil society members, consultants and project advisors. The expectations, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders are discussed in the text. In addition to local level consultations and *jirga* (assembly of elders) meetings, the Project stakeholders were engaged in the review and discussions on various project aspects – technical, engineering, social and environmental - in four national workshops held in Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad at the early stage of impact assessments for feedback.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND FRAMEWORK

The guiding principle underlying consultations is that the social and environmental safeguards planning and implementation must follow a consultative and participatory process to ensure success of the project. This is particularly so in Kohistan district where no project without local endorsement and agreement is possible. This is vital when we look at the role of traditional tribal system of administration and the role of *jirga* in local

decision-making and development. Thus, in Kohistan participatory approach to planning and implementation of development project is almost mandatory. This is further reinforced by the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 and BP 17.50/Public Disclosure of Information, which give high priority to public consultation and participation in designing and implementation of a socially and environmentally compliant project. Many “good practices” in public consultations from past hydropower projects in Pakistan also been used in designing the PCPP.

CONSULTATIONS HELD DURING FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED DESIGN

Public consultations were conducted during the Feasibility Study (FS) completed in 2009. Close to 800 persons attended 16 different consultation sessions at FS stage. Common feedback include (i) reasonable compensation for losses of their assets, like land, houses, and shops; and (ii) prompt and transparent payment of cash compensation so that affected persons could resettle at places of their own choices. At the detailed design stage, a more vigorous consultation program was undertaken by WAPDA and the consultants. There is a strong support to the Project by the Dasu stakeholders. A total of 423 persons attended consultation and safeguard disclosure meetings (see Table A). The safeguard disclosure meetings were held at project site and in Peshawar and Islamabad in February 2014.

Table A: Consultation and Disclosure Meetings during Project Design Phase

No.	Activities	No. of participants
1	Social and environmental surveys; inventory surveys 2012	1,435
2	<i>Jirga</i> meetings, consultation meetings 2012	718
3	Four National EIA Consultative workshops 2013	239
4	Three Disclosure meetings 2014	184
Total		2,576

PCPP AT IMPLEMENTATION AND PROJECT UPDATE WORKSHOPS

The Consultation Plan has been designed to engage the primary stakeholders in key project activities for decision-making and participation, and thus contributing to local capacity building in project management. For instance, affected persons and tribal heads (*Maliks*) are represented in key committees related to (i) land measurement and surveys; (ii) assessment of current market price for land and other assets; (iii) selection of relocation sites, and site development activities; (iv) grievances redress committees; (v) local leading group; and village level committees (see, Table B). .

Table B: Stakeholders Participation in Committees

Team/Committee	Role of Stakeholders in Committee
Land Measurement and Survey Team	Representative(s) of affected villages will participate in the measurements surveys
Property Valuation Advisory Committee	Village <i>Malik</i> and/or tribal elders will be members in the valuation of assets at the village level, including village level <i>jirga</i> on valuation and negotiated price
Village Committee - Selection of Relocation Sites and Site development Activities	The Village Committee represented by affected persons and <i>Maliks</i> will decide on selection of relocation site and also determine the civic amenities necessary for the resettlement site
Grievances Redress Committee	Affected persons are represented in all 4-Tiers of GRC for their inputs in the decision-making process
Leading Group	This advisory body consists of local elders, member of local government system, including District Collector, to facilitate project implementation activities

In addition, WAPDA through its Field Office in Dasu will undertake a series of pre-construction activities as part of social preparation and readiness for project implementation. These consultation and participation activities will involve affected persons and other stakeholders – for instance, in activities such as inventory updating, decision about household relocation options, resettlement site design and layout. In sum, the purpose of consultation is to engage the local communities in the development and implementation processes of the Project.

Finally, during implementation a series of Project Update Workshops will be held local and District level at the end of each implementation year. These workshops will address the issues related to the progress of civil works and their impact in terms of land acquisition, resettlement and environmental impacts and the status and effectiveness of implementation of safeguards compliance plans, which will also provide basic information for the yearly activity and budget planning of the next year. The participants of the annual workshops will include both primary and secondary stakeholders, including, community based organizations (CBOs), affected persons and the host community. Furthermore, the General Manager and CEO/Project Director will identify needs for occasional consultation with the beneficiaries and affected persons. These orientation and consultation sessions will be held based on needs of the Project. In sum, the project stakeholders will remain effectively involved throughout the project implementation period.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The implementation of PCPP will be monitored internally by the concerned Director (Social/Resettlement or Environment Unit) and will prepare Monthly and Quarterly Reports (QRs) with the help and assistance of supervision and management consultants. PCPP activities are also subject to external monitoring by (i) Independent monitoring consultants (ii) Ministry of Water and Power and Planning Commission of Pakistan (iii) International panel of experts (IPOE) and (iv) Monitoring by Financial Institutions like World Bank. Findings and recommendations of the internal monitors, independent monitors and IPOEs will be duly considered to improve the quality of public consultation and participation by stakeholders in project implementation. Results of the IPOE reviews and monitoring will be available to all stakeholders and will also be posted on the WAPDA /Project website.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE PROJECT AND IMPACTS

The proposed Dasu Hydropower Project is located on Indus River, about 8 km upstream of Dasu Bridge near Dasu town in the of District Kohistan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. . The project site is accessible from Islamabad by the Motorway/G.T road and Karakorum Highway (KKH) via Abbottabad-Mansehra-Battagram-Besham-Dasu. There is no rail or airport link to Dasu. . The area is a mountainous, remote and least developed region in the country.

The Dasu Hydropower is a run of the river hydroelectric power project. Key components of the Project include a 242m high dam; an underground powerhouse with an installed capacity of 4,320 MW; 4 headrace and tailrace tunnel include appurtenant structures;; two diversion tunnel during construction; twelve turbine with 360 MW capacity each;; Switchyard and two double circuit 500 kV Transmission line having length of 250 km new and 100 km needs up-gradation to evacuate generated power up to Islamabad. . The Project also includes realignment of about 70 km of Karakorum Highway (KKH) and widening of an access road of about 11.96 km from Komila to the dam site on the right bank of the river (see Figure 1.1). Construction WAPDA O&M staff colony, contractor camps, yard, resettlement sites and other associated works are also part of the projects.

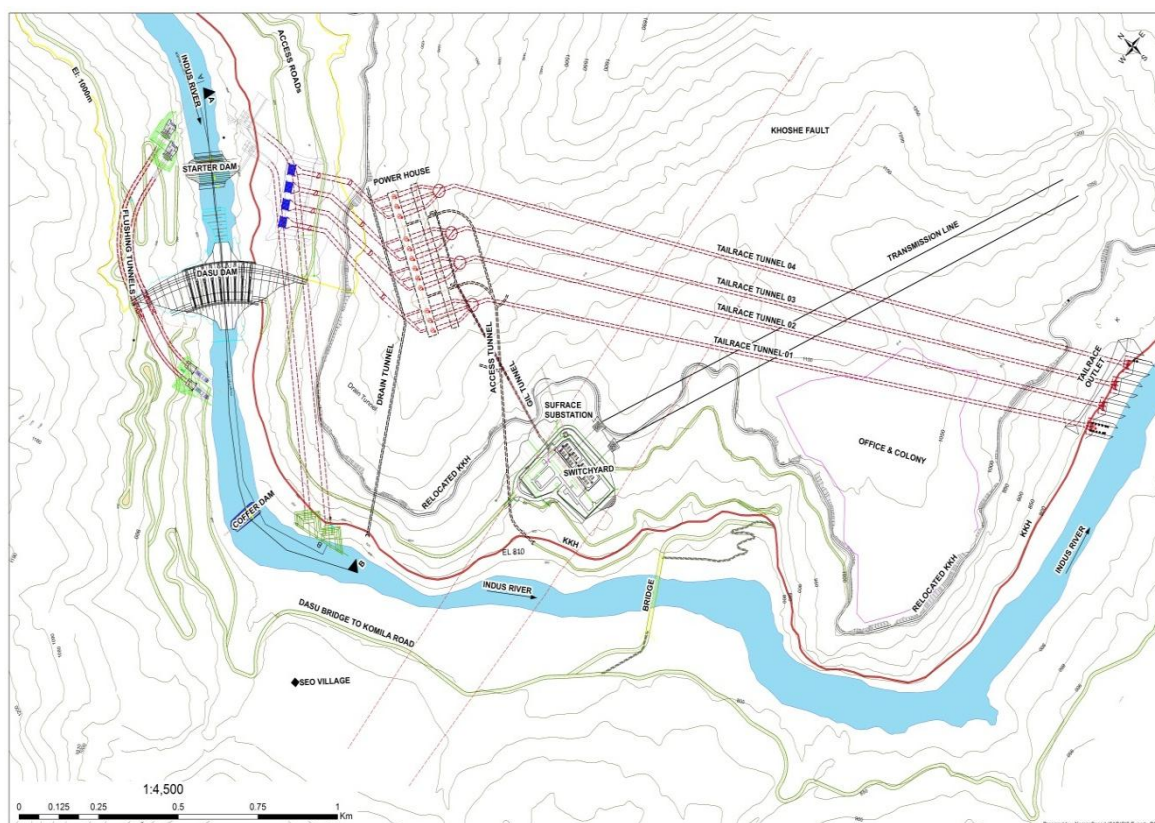


Figure 1.1: Lay out of the Project

According to the detailed design plan, the Project construction will be completed in two stages with four phases. Under Stage 1 (Phases I & II), Phase I is planned to commence operation in 2019 and Phase II in 2021. Stage-2 would be taken for implementation after implementation Diamer-Basha Dam project. The Project is viewed as highly important in alleviating the power crisis within the country. It has provisions for access roads, improved social and civic infrastructures, electricity lines and local area development. The Project will be financed by the World Bank and the Government of Pakistan. The Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project.

The Project construction will require 4,643 ha of land for various project components such as dam axis, reservoir area, relocation of inundated Karakorum Highways (KKH), work/campsites, housing areas for dam operation and maintenance, and new relocation sites for project-affected persons. The acquisition will cause involuntary resettlement of 767 households (6,953 persons) from 34 hamlets/villages requiring project-assisted relocation and resettlement. Other affected structures include 197 business/commercial enterprises, 7 schools, 2 Basic Health Units, 31 mosques, 1 Government Guest House, 6 Police Check Posts, and 1 Frontier Works Organization (FWO) Camp. Also, an old historical mosque has to be relocated and already been listed under physical cultural resources plan.

Kohistan is an ecologically, socially and culturally sensitive region. 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. The religious leaders and local tribal heads have a dominant role in the social set-up in the project area. The potential adverse impacts of the project have been documented covering all aspects of the affected households and communities up and downstream for development of appropriate mitigation policies and measures. A comprehensive set of documentations involving 14-volume of reports dealing with social and resettlement aspects has been prepared under Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP) for the Project. This Public Consultation and Participation Plan (PCPP) is one of the volumes in the SRMP series. Similar 8-volume reports have been prepared under Environmental Management Action Plan (EMAP).

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of PCPP is to present the nature and level consultations carried out to date by WAPDA and the social and environment team covering both social and environmental aspects. A key objective of the PCPP has been to ensure meaningful and adequate consultation with all stakeholders, particularly the primary stakeholders in the project area in project planning processes. Thus, the entire safeguards planning processes – both social and environmental - have followed a participatory planning process with local inputs in decision-making, policy development and mitigation measures. Provisions for disclosures and mechanisms for information sharing among the stakeholders are also discussed.

The report also focuses on plans for future consultations during project implementation. This is particularly vital given the project context where no project is possible without local endorsement by the *jirga* (assembly of elders) and agreement with the local tribes and sub-tribes. In other words, the tribal system of decision-making through *jirga* reflects the nature and requirements of participatory approaches to development in the region. This is also in compliance with the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 and BP 17.50/Public Disclosure of Information, which give high priority to public consultation and participation in designing and implementation of a socially and environmentally compliant project.

1.3 LOCAL CONTEXT AND STAKEHOLDERS

Kohistan is divided by the Indus in to Right bank and Left bank or Swat Kohistan and Hazara Kohistan, respectively. Both parts of the Kohistan have their own history, culture and languages. Further the district is divided into different tribes and valleys. The Main tribes of Kohistan district are Manzar, Money, Koka Kheil, Manik Kheil and Darram Kheil. The two main tribes Manzar and Monay occupy the Right bank of the Indus River known as Swat Kohistan while the main tribes on the Left bank of the Indus River, the Hazara Kohistan, are Koka Kheil, Manek Khail and Darram Khel (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Tribal Structures in the Project Area

Location	Main Tribes	Sub-tribes
Right bank (Swat Kohistan)	Sheikha Khel, Jurai Khel, Shukar Khel	Domi Khel, Seerkan Khel, Syed, Drap Khel, Taher Khel, Sherkan Khel, Sheikha Khel, Shadam Khel, Mullah Khel, Gujar
Left bank (Hazara Kohistan)	Aska Khel, Ushar Khel, Buta Khel, Boya Khel, Bada Khel	Aska Khel, Buta Khel, Chelees Khel, Kheerza Khel, Boya Khel, Jalkan Khel, Iskandar Khel, Bada Khel

The affected villages are divided and sub-divided by tribal affiliations. Generally two to three villages comprise a sub tribe and, traditionally, these sub tribes based on kinship and marriage, are led by tribal head named *Malik*. The land is largely communally owned except for agriculture land. Terrace cultivation and animal herding are two main occupations and sources of income. The seasonal migration up and down the mountain is tied to livelihoods and animal herding.¹

In every village or sub tribe there is at least one *malik*, but informally people use the term *malik* to more than one person in the village. In the Kohistan valley, majorities of the population are of the *Sunni* sect. They are conservative, bounded by their customs and traditions. Women are secluded and nearly “invisible” from any public place. Marriages are preferred within the group, mostly among cousins. Most married men have two or more wives.

Inter-tribal conflicts are common as each tribal group and/or sub-group want to maintain their “boundary” and “identity” – this being the main characteristics of the Kohistani society even today. The head of sub-tribe or *malik* is typically a person with money and power and respected by the villagers. The *malik* takes decisions on behalf of his village community with involvement and consultation of the notables of the village and tribe. The *malik* is effectively the “gate-keeper” for the group and liaise with local administration on all matters. Issues beyond the level of the *malik* are resolved through the *jirgas* process.

Jirga is a committee of elders representing all parties to a problem or issue which deliberate and decide on village or inter-village or inter tribe problems and issues. In resolving issues which require legal interpretation *Tehsil* (sub-district) level and District level *jirgas* are convened which will include the Deputy Commissioner (DC)² or his representatives. Thus, the *jirgas* are important forum for participatory decision-making and endorsements for the Project. In the specific context of the project area and the local dynamics, identification of and consultation with the primary stakeholders was a top priority in the planning phase. The Dasu district administration involves the *maliks* in conducting *jirga* system for local decision-making and resolution of disputes or for project administration. Table 1.2 describes the primary and secondary stakeholders of the Project.

Table 1.2: Primary and Secondary Stakeholders

Type of Stakeholders	Stakeholder Profile
Primary Stakeholders	All project affected persons, households, communities, tribes and sub-tribes, tribal heads/ <i>maliks</i> , <i>ulema</i> and <i>religious leaders</i> on the Right and Left banks, and downstream; project beneficiaries – for instance, residents of the project area, including the resettled communities, users of electricity, KKH, access road, and downstream fishery communities
Secondary Stakeholders	Project owner/WAPDA, other related departments/agencies of the Government of Pakistan, Dasu District administration, project contractors, construction workers, immigrants and followers, supply and service providers, financing institutions like the World Bank, mass media/civil society members, consultants and project advisors

¹ For details, see SRMP Vol. 2 Socioeconomic Baseline and Impact Assessments.

² As of 1 January 2013, the position of DCO has been re-designated as DC (Deputy Commissioner) in KPK Province.

1.4 METHODOLOGY AND OUTLINE OF PCPP

The consultations involved multiple methods – for example, household level interviews, participatory rural appraisal, community meetings, focus group discussions, and *jirgas*. Given the cultural context, key issues were largely addressed by community elders at *jirga* meetings. In some sense, standard participatory tools such as PRA and FGD and small group meetings are constrained by the tribal political and decision-making systems. Therefore, *jirga meetings* are the predominant modes for disclosure and decision-making. The *jirgas* work like “workshops” in the project area.

The primary stakeholders participated in meetings at the local and project level in Dasu while secondary stakeholders were invited separately in four major workshops held in Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad in the last quarter of 2012. Participants from Quetta were invited to attend the meeting at Islamabad because scheduled workshop was not allowed due to security situation in those days. The day-long workshop in each location focused on the potential environmental, social and cumulative impacts and mitigation measures, including compensation and resettlement of the project-affected persons.

The results and feedback from the consultation meetings, *jirgas* and national workshops are presented in this PCPP. The next chapter (Chapter 2) discusses the guiding principles and framework used in consultation strategies and devising the plan. This is followed by consultations conducted during the FS and detailed design in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 presents the roles and responsibilities of various institutions and agencies in the consultation processes during implementation. Finally, in Chapter 5, monitoring and reporting arrangements are presented.

2 PCPP - FRAMEWORK AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

This chapter opens with a brief overview of value of consultation in Kohistani society for generating support for project planning and implementation. This is followed by national policy framework and applicable operational guidelines and requirements of the World Bank. The guiding principles discussed in this chapter are largely derived from the policy as well as project contexts to establish a broader consultative process for project implementation.

2.1 VALUE OF CONSULTATION IN KOHISTANI SOCIETY

A key focus during the project planning was on public consultation in the project area. It was very apparent early on due to the local project context and the high value attached to consultations and *jirga* meetings for local decision-making on all important development projects in the area. The *jirga* members are men of status with relatively sound economic position and typically a large family (and kin group) to ensure an effective enforcement of the decision taken by the *jirga*. Together with Deputy Commissioner – Dasu, *jirga* exercises both judicial and executive roles to settle local issues the basis of tribal conventions, traditions and principles of justice. Often grand *jirgas* are convened to resolve issues of regional and national interests. Also, some religious leaders such as *ulemas* and *imams* have a dominant role in the traditional social set up in the project area for consultation and disclosure processes.

Therefore, the obvious focus at the planning stage was *jirga* meetings for discussing project matters and dissemination of information to the community. The Social and Environment Team, based in Dasu, attend *jirga* meetings, explained the project scope and potential impacts for feedback and participation in the project decision-making. Residence in the project area and constant communications with *jirga* members helped define policy issues, relocation strategies, selection of relocation sites in upper elevations, and environmental and health issues, including influx of in-migrants and construction workers to the project sites. These are further discussed in Chapters 3 and 4. Given the tribal context and the fact that the Project will likely use *jirgas* for all decision-making, the *jirga* system will take a key role in dealing with many critical project activities during the implementation of the Project.

2.2 FRAMEWORK FOR CONSULTATION

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) as well as the World Bank has policy directives for conducting consultations in project preparatory work, particularly focusing on the social and environmental aspects. Therefore, in devising the framework, the local tribal context and the role of the *jirga* (discussed above), the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act (1894), the guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (1997, and the WB Operational guidelines (OP 4.12) and others have been considered. The World Bank policies give high priority to public consultation and participation and encourage incorporation of community's views in design and implementation of a socially and environmentally compliant project. Table 2.1 summarizes the key points of all relevant legal and policy framework.

2.3 LESSONS FROM GOOD CONSULTATION PRACTICES IN PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, many hydro projects – for example, Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project (GBHP) and Mangla Dam Raising Project adopted good consultation plans and involved affected persons/communities in project planning and implementation activities. Some of the good practices adopted include:

- (i) a public participation and consultation mechanism established in the early scoping stage for effective public participation

- (ii) fair compensation rates formulated through extensive consultations in transparent manner ensuring smooth implementation of relocation and income rehabilitation
- (iii) an accountable, community development-oriented relocation and resettlement organization, namely Ghazi Barotha Taraqati Idara (GBTI) in GBHP for delivery of project services
- (iv) use of various media for public information disclosure, for instance, resettlement news (in local language), public meetings, television advertisement, distribution of brochures with images, and appointment of one or more resettlement contact persons in each affected community.³

Table 2.1: Legal and Policy Framework for Consultation

Legal Sources	Regulations/Safeguard Policy requirements
Government of Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 requires disclosures (i.e., under/4 – publication of preliminary notification; under/5A public purpose and hearing of objections Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, 2000 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 1997 Guidelines for Public Consultation requires public consultation and involvement in project planning and implementation. The policy and procedures require proponents to consult with affected community and relevant NGO during preparation reports. The guidelines contain a number of references to the need for Public involvement.
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OP.4.01, Clause 14 described that for all Categories A and B projects proposed for IBRD or IDA financing, during the EA process, the borrower consults project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The borrower initiates such consultations as early as possible. For Category A projects, the borrower consults these groups at least twice: (a) shortly after environmental screening and before the terms of reference for the EA are finalized; and (b) once a draft EA report is prepared. In addition, the borrower consults with such groups throughout project implementation as necessary to address EA-related issues that affect them. OP 4.12/Involuntary Resettlement: (i) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement plans; (ii) Affected persons should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (iii) APs may be involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance; (iv) Establish appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms; and (v) Particular attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. BP17.50/Public Disclosure of Information – Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be disclosed to the affected persons for local inputs, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begin, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.

³ NESPAK, Evaluation of Past and Present Resettlement Plans in Pakistan, November 2011.

2.4 PCPP - GUIDING PRINCIPLES AT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In the Dasu Hydropower Project, the guiding principles for public consultation and participation are derived from the local *jirga* practices, GoP legal requirements, WB policy guidelines as well as lessons drawn from “good practices” used in hydro power projects in Pakistan. The experience and lessons learned from other dam projects such as the Tarbela 4th Extension project, Bunji Hydropower Project, and Basha Dam Project,⁴ have also been considered.

During the FS and detailed design period, extensive consultations have already been carried out and recorded (see Chapter 3). The following principles, derived from the policy and practices mentioned, will further guide public consultation during project planning and implementation and thus involve effectively the local stakeholders in key decision-making processes.

- (i) During the project design period, systematic efforts were made for building community consensus among different stakeholders consistent with local practices such as local *jirgas*.
- (ii) Public engagement during the implementation stage will be premised on and facilitate access to information to enhance transparency and accountability. Information dissemination at all levels will hence be a critical pre-requisite for meaningful consultations.
- (iii) The consultation process adopted in the Project is an inclusive process. PCPP has establish structures and mechanisms to manage this process so that all the relevant stakeholders at the national and local level are included. At the national level, representatives from relevant line ministries, departments and organizations and at the local level - district and Tehsil government bodies, NGOs and civil society representatives and organizations and representatives of the affected people, *maliks* and religious leaders have been included to date in all consultations/*jirga* meetings. This process will continue during the implementation and post-implementation periods.
- (iv) Mechanisms for grievance, conflict resolution and redress have been established in the Grievance Redress Plan.⁵
- (v) Diverse stakeholders, including the in-migrants and other groups will be recognized and strengthened so that “voices” of all vulnerable groups – for instance, the *soniwals* losing their access to sand gold mining due to inundation - are taken into account (RAP has already taken this into consideration). Different stakeholders have different stakes and/or interest in the project and some may be positively or negatively impacted, so the consultation will be held at various levels during construction and implementation phase.

2.5 VIEWS ON NGOS IN THE PROJECT AREA

There are several international (INGO) and local NGOs operating in Kohistan district. Local NGOs working in the project area include the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP), Social Awareness and Development Organization (SADO) and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. SRSP works on water and sanitation and livelihood issues while the others work on these, as well as health and nutrition and education. However, there appears to be a strong resistance among some quarters to NGOs working in Kohistan. A sense of suspicion prevails about outsiders, particularly about development agencies including NGOs. The Project will use those NGOs that are acceptable to the local communities and are already working in the area. . However, bulk of the implementation work will be done by various designated Teams (e.g., Environment Team, LA Team, R&R Team, etc) under the PMU/Safeguard Unit and CSC Safeguard Unit. The Project will hire locally available qualified persons from the affected hamlets/villages to work as

⁴ WAPDA Land Acquisition & Resettlement Wing: Basha Dam Project Monitoring Report (March-April, 2012) of Corrective Action Plan for the Affectees of Thore Valley.

⁵ SRMP Vol. 9 Grievances Redress Plan

team members under the supervision of experiences staff and local specialists with PMU



Figure 2.1: Village Level Meeting (Left) and Jirga Meeting (Right) at DC office (March 2012)

and CSC. This will lead to local “ownership” of the Project, provide employment to local youths, and help generate local support in project implementation. A similar “model” was used during the field studies, census/inventory surveys, which worked very well. This also helped enhance local capacity for project implementation.

3 CONSULTATIONS DURING FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED DESIGN STAGE

This chapter presents consultations carried out during the feasibility (2007-2009) and detailed design (2011-2012) periods. A major objective was to consult affected persons and communities and list their concerns regarding social and environmental aspects, including their expectations regarding compensation, resettlement, and environmental mitigations. The feedback from consultations and workshops held in 2012 were incorporated in formulating policy and mitigation measures documented in the SRMP and EMAP.

3.1 CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED DURING FEASIBILITY STUDY

During the project feasibility stage completed in 2009, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) was also carried out. For this EIA study, scoping sessions were held with project affected persons. On the basis of these scoping sessions, an assessment of the views of APs was made regarding their perceptions, apprehensions and reactions about the construction of the Dasu Hydropower Project. However, these scoping activities were random and also limited due to the mountainous conditions and dispersed settlements in the project area. About 800 persons attended 16 different sessions throughout the project area (see Table 3.1 below). Further details are available in the Project Feasibility Report, Vol. 9 Environmental Impact Assessment and Resettlement Aspects (Feb 2009).

Table 3.1: Summary of the Consultations undertaken during Feasibility Study

No.	Date	Objectives	Person/agency consulted	No. of Participants
Social survey conducted in the reservoir area only				
1	2007	Socioeconomic survey	602 households	602
2	2007	Commercial activities in project area.	25 business activities	25
Group discussions at scoping sessions				
3	Apr 29, 2007	To determine the perceptions of the communities and develop a better understanding and contribution towards preparation of the Feasibility Study Report	Representatives, Village Seo	11
4	Jun 24, 2007		Representatives, Village Segal	15
5	Nov 3, 2007		Representatives, Village Seglo and Commercial Activities	22
6	Nov 3, 2007		Representatives, Village Seo	25
7	Nov 4, 2007		Representatives, Village Khashai and Chuchang	21
8	Nov 4, 2007		Representatives, Village Kaigah	14
9	Nov 6, 2007		Representatives, Village Sazin	10
10	Nov 6, 2007		Representatives, Village Shatial	15
11	Nov 6, 2007		Representatives, Village Darel Bridge	10
12	Nov 6, 2007		Representatives, Village Summar Nullah	18
Project Information Disclosure				
13	Nov 2, 2007	Project disclosure to WWF experts	Mr. Rizwan Mehmood (project manager) and others	5
14	Nov 4, 2007	Project disclosure to Imams (religious leaders) at Dasu for seeking support from them	Molvi Roshan Khan, Imam of Chuchang Village	1
15	Nov 6, 2007		Molvi Muzamail, Imam of the Seo historical mosque	1
16	Nov 7, 2007		Molvi Ismail, Imam of the Kumila mosque	1
Total				796

The main demands/expectations of APs at that time were: (1) reasonable compensation for losses of their assets, like land, houses, and shops, and (2) prompt and transparent payment of cash compensation so that they could resettle at the places of their own choices.

3.2 JIRGA MEETING AND CHARTER OF DEMANDS

Prior to the detailed design phase, a grand *jirga* was held on 28th July, 2011 on the outcome of Feasibility Study. At the meeting, a Charter of Demands was presented to the Project Director on behalf of affected people by Abdul Sattar Khan, Member of Province Assembly, KPK Province. Main points of this Charter of Demands and the responses by WAPDA are given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Charter of Demand and Responses by WAPDA

Sr. No.	Charter of 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 and in the Detailed Design.
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. The affected communities can approach the federal and provincial governments on this matter.
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 O&M 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 O&M 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. The land price will be fixed through negotiations with local <i>jirgas</i> .
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. Therefore, this is outside WAPDA's jurisdiction.
10	Revised survey for the acquisition of land, properties, houses etc. should be conducted by involving the nominated committee by the affected owners of area	During Detail Engineering Design, the survey will be completed as proposed by the local committee.
11	After construction of Dasu HPP,	Fishing is a subject of Provincial

	proprietary rights of fishing should be given to local people of area.	Government. WAPDA is not responsible for this.
12	Affectees of Dasu HPP should be resettled in modern residential colonies in different parts of the country	Resettlement sites with all modern facilities will be built by the project in project sites.
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

The local communities positively responded to the various provisions mentioned in the responses. WAPDA made it clear that matters related to the Project will be reviewed and included in the resettlement planning processes. Following the grand *jirga*, more *jirga* meetings (see [Appendix A](#)) were held in Dasu to deal with various project issues, top among those are employment to locals in the on-going planning work, equal distribution of jobs and other project resources between the Right bank and the Left bank people, and declaration of compensation rates prior to land acquisition and measurements survey.

3.3 CONSULTATIONS – SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT ISSUES

During the detailed design stage, a series of public consultation meetings and *jirgas* were conducted by WAPDA and the consultants social and environment team, with particular focus on project planning, impacts and mitigation measures. Key observations and issues related to social and resettlement are listed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: List of Key Social and Resettlement Issues and Responses

Issues	Description	Response
Compensation for land and other assets	The local demands have been for the rate applied in the case of Basha Dam. LA notification has not been set yet by Dasu District Collector.	A base rate will be used by District Collector to start the negotiation with communities to determine compensation rates. In view of the absence of cadastral surveys/maps, it is important to prepare the maps and records first with community inputs and <i>jirgas</i> . Ultimately the rate to be established will be negotiated by the DC thru <i>jirga</i> meetings.
Resettlement Site Development	Affected communities want to relocate to higher elevations to sites of their own choices in the hills with basic amenities to be built at project costs. People expressed their concerns regarding access road to new sites at upper elevations, water, power and irrigation systems for terrace cultivation.	Project will construct resettlement sites in higher elevation as per the desire of the affected communities on their own lands with all basic civic amenities, including access roads and water. The project will rehabilitates existing power system at new sites.
Job and Employment	The affected communities/sub-tribes demand full employment in the project during construction and in post-construction periods. In one of the <i>jirga</i> meetings, a request was made for vocational schools for boys and girls to	The project will keep provision for training and will give preference to locals in project construction work. Also, provision for vocation schools will be included. in employment to locals. The training itself will be a human capital development for employment.

	prepare the affected persons for employment in the project.	
Livelihoods	The traditional terrace cultivation and livestock herding by the sub-tribes will be affected due to relocation and lack of terraced land in upper elevations.	The RAP/Livelihood programs will contain programs to support herding and terrace cultivation together with alternative livelihood after relocation, including vocational training for the youth for employment.
Health and safety issues	The health and safety issues during dam construction were discussed. Local people are concerned about migrant workers for dam construction, noise and air quality issues, and heavy traffic on KKH during the construction period.	The health and safety issues will be addressed by the Project social and environmental management plan. A separate public health action plan will be prepared aimed at community health and well-being.
In-migrants and Outsiders	This has been flagged in the community level meetings as a very big concern by the affected communities. The “outsiders” – for example, construction workers, and others moving in to work may lead to potential cultural and social conflict.	A plan dedicated to deal with in-migrants and outsiders will be prepared, including provisions for improved local infrastructures (e.g. roads, water/sanitation, and electricity) enhance the carrying capacity of Dasu Town and programs to improve inter-cultural understanding and respect to local customs and tradition by outsiders.



Figure 3.1: Community consultations during the baseline and inventory surveys during 2012)

3.4 CONSULTATIONS – ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The environment team also listed concerns and issues raised during *jirga* and community level consultation meetings with the affected villagers. Table 3.4 presents the list of key environmental issues.

Table 3.4: List of Key Environmental Issues and Responses

Issues	Description	Response
Physical Cultural Resources	A historical mosque with wooden structure located at Seer Gayal will be submerged. The affected community wants this mosque is to be relocated at the new resettlement site by disassembling and	A plan will be prepared as part of the project's environmental management plan for relocation of the mosque and protection of graveyards.

	reassembling. 17 graveyards will be submerged under reservoir. The communities want these graveyards will be allowed to submerge in the water, but are to be protected against collapse and floating of the human remains as a result of submergence. These graves are to be covered with mud and stone filling before filling of the reservoir.	
Fish and aquatic ecology	The downstream aquatic habitat will be affected by the changes in flow during low flow season.	To avoid any impacts on the downstream habitat, the dam will be operated as a true run of river, by allowing daily water releases from the reservoir. Further environmental flows will be released to maintain the downstream habitat. Fish hatcheries will be developed to compensate the breeding grounds and develop reservoir fisheries.
Wildlife	Community based conservations should be promoted. The conservancy at Kaigha where Markhor is protected by private arrangement and selling one trophy annually for \$100,000 is good example..	The Project will identify a suitable site in the Project area (Kandia valley) for development of similar community based conservation for protection of important fauna in the project area such Markhor, Musk Deer, Monal Pheasant and Tragopan peasant
Birds migration	Indus valley is a flyway for migratory birds from Siberia to Sub Continent. Bird collision and electrocution are potential threats on migratory birds.	Avian risk assessment will be carried as part of the transmission line study and necessary mitigation measures will be planned to avoid these risks.
Construction traffic on KKH	KKH is the lifeline of northern areas as it is only highway connecting northern areas with rest of Pakistan. The increase in traffic from construction activities will affect the existing traffic and safety.	Project's environmental management plan will include traffic related issues plan along KKH
Monitoring of impacts	Institutional capacity of WAPDA is weak in monitoring of impacts.	WAPDA will have an Environmental Monitoring Unit at Project Site for supervision of EMP implementation.
Geo-hazards and Seismicity	The dam is located in a high seismic and earthquake proven area	The Project will be designed complying with guidelines of International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) to deal with geological and geo-morphological hazards. State of art engineering modeling was carried out for design of dam.
Floods from Glacier Lake Outbursts (GLOFs)	Floods from GLOFs will be a serious risk to the Project.	Design flood (Probable Maximum Flood) of the Project considered extreme flood events from GLOFs and extreme rainfall events. A flood telemetry network will be established in the whole Indus valley upstream of Dasu for early warning system and better management of floods.



Figure 3.2: Community level meeting on Environmental Issues

3.5 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

At the detailed design stage, a more vigorous consultation programs were undertaken by WAPDA and the consultants. The initial field work for the detail design started in December 2011 with the field visit of the social/ resettlement and environment team along with the international environment expert. In March 2012 the social and environment team visited the project area for second time. In this visit the Project Director, WAPDA also accompanied the team. The most important objectives of the initial meetings were to establish rapport and build trust for further impact assessment survey and studies. Consultations with women in the project affected villages were carried out during the gender survey by Local Health Visitors, who were used as investigators for the survey (see SRMP Vol. 6 Gender Action Plan).

A total of 2,392 persons were involved in various consultation meetings at the project sites (see Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Summary of the Consultations Undertaken During Detailed Design

No.	Date	Objectives	Person/agency Consulted	Issues/Feedback
Social and environmental surveys and resettlement inventory survey (1,435 participants)				
1	May-Jul, 2012	Socioeconomic survey	319 households	Basic socioeconomic and environmental information and development needs of households to be displaced
2		Resettlement Inventory survey	767 households	
3		Environmental baseline survey	63 households	
4	Aug, 2012	Gender survey	250 women respondents interviewed at Basic Health Unit (BHU) and Rural Health Center (RHC),	Basic information collected on women's socioeconomic and health status and development needs
5	Jul-Sep, 2012	Wildlife Survey	36key informants along villages from Dasu to Basha area. Officials of Forest	Locations of wild animal presence, possible impacts on forestry and wild animals due to

			Department	Project construction
<i>Jirga</i> meetings, consultation meetings (718 participants)				
6	28 Jul, 2011	Grand <i>Jirga</i> meeting	1. Abdul Sattar Khan, Member of Province Assembly, KP; 2. Members of Grand <i>Jirga</i> (35 members)	Charter of Demands was presented to the Project Director
7	Dec, 2011	1. project area overview, 2. consultative meeting with local communities and the concerned departments; and 3. disclosure of project information	1.District Management; 2. Police Department; 3. Agriculture Department; 4. Health Department. 5. local communities along KKH highway	1. Reasonable compensation for losses of APs' assets, like land, houses, shops (not clear. Was it a community demand?) 2. Prompt and transparent payment of cash compensation.
8	2 Mar, 2012	1. <i>Jirga</i> meeting with notables/ tribal heads to seek consensus/trust building, 2. Pre-test of survey questionnaires 3. Consultative meeting with concerned departments	Total participants: 114 persons 1. Project affected tribes/sub-tribes; 2. <i>Jirga</i> members 3. Relevant governmental agencies	1. <i>Jirga</i> decided to establish a committee by the notables of the area with consensus 2. This committee will decide survey schedule and assistance to be provided for the survey.
9	8 Jun, 2012	Follow-up of Charter of Demands	20 participants (<i>Jirga</i> members)	Time allowed for WAPDA to responding on local APs' demands
10	Sep-Oct, 2012	Follow-up of Charter of Demands	112 (73+39) participants (<i>Jirga</i> members)	Responses for charter of demand by PD, latest demands collected from <i>Jirga</i>
11	May-Jul, 2012	Consultation with affected tribe/sub-tribes	34 affected villages hamlets consulted (385 participants)see section 5.4.2 for clarity	Needs collected from 34 affected hamlets
12	Aug-Sep, 2012	Consultation on availability of relocation sites	26 over 34 (not clear) sub-tribes consulted (52 village leaders participated)	Only nine (9) of the 26 sub-tribes have relocation sites. (not clear)
National consultative workshops (239 participants)*				
13	9 Sep, 2012	Consultations on project and its impacts	41 participants	Focused on the project information disclosure, seeking comments and suggestions from participants to further gain support for and improvement of the Project
14	24 Sep, 2012		37 participants	
15	17 Sep, 2012		88 participant	
16	2 Oct, 2012		73 participants	
Total			2,392 participants	

*A full list of participants by location is in Appendix B.

A field office for the social/environment team was established in Komila on the right bank during June, 2012 to conduct social/resettlement and other surveys and studies for preparing the project. In addition to household level interviews, village *jirgas*/meetings, and three grand *jirga* meetings were conducted with the help of the District administration. The grand *jirga* meetings were attended by local notables, tribe chiefs,

representatives, DC, district administration officers of education, healthcare and agriculture departments, news media, and local politicians (e.g. Provincial Assembly members of KP) as well as NGOs working in the project area.

3.6 FEEDBACK FROM CONSULTATIONS

3.6.1 Overall Attitude towards the Project

The overall attitude of the communities towards the Project is positive, they support the project and substantial assistance has been provided to the consultant team for carrying out various surveys and studies. However, at the beginning of the consultation, a considerable level of opposition and concerns about displacement and resettlement were raised. That situation substantially changed after the Project Director, WAPDA attended the grand *jirga* in March 2012. The affected communities and tribal elders now support the project and see a great opportunity for them to improve their quality of life and regional development.

3.6.2 Key Concerns of APs and Affected Communities

Consultation meetings with affected people in 34 hamlets (see [Appendix C](#)) of the project affected area have been completed. The concerns raised in the consultation meetings are summarized as follows:

- (i) Affected people are very much concerned about their relocation sites; around 31 percent mentioned this in their responses.
- (ii) Around 28 percent expressed their concerns about compensation rates and payments for lost assets such as land and structures
- (iii) About 24 percent mentioned issues related to income rehabilitation such as employment opportunities, overseas job seeking and local vocational training for young men and needy people.
- (iv) Some APs (15 percent) expressed that they did not trust local government in terms of dealing with land acquisition and resettlement.
- (v) Two respondents mentioned their concerns regarding community assets like school and health clinic in post-relocation period.
- (vi) There were also general concerns expressed about environmental issues like loss of vegetation, trees and important cultural sites such as the old mosque in Seo village.

3.6.3 Concerns Regarding Relocation Sites

According to the census/inventory surveys, majority of the households will require relocation due to the project constructions. Most of affected households have houses in upper elevations in the valley. Naturally, they want to be relocated in the hills in upper elevation within their own valleys. As per the survey responses, over 90 percent of affected households prefer to resettle closer to their current settlement in the upper valley. Some affected households (10%), however, have expressed desire to migrate outside the valley to Pattan and Mansehra with cash compensation and project assistance (see Appendix D).

3.7 FEEDBACK FROM FOUR NATIONAL WORKSHOPS

The Dasu Hydropower Project is not a project only for Kohistan. It has country wide significance since electricity would be available to the entire country. Therefore, this is a project of national significance. Accordingly, four national workshops (Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad) were organized in September-October 2012 to disclose project impacts and to receive feedback from national experts and various related leading national agencies, including provincial EPAs. Female participants attended in all four national workshops. Participants from Quetta were invited at Islamabad meeting because scheduled meeting at Quetta were not allowed due to some law and order issue on that date.



Figure 3.3: Workshop in Islamabad (2 Oct 2012)

The formats of the consultations meeting were as follows: (i) a brief presentation on the technical/engineering design; (ii) a presentation on the project social and environmental impacts; and finally (iii) round table and/or Question and Answer (Q&A) on project impacts and mitigations. A total of 239 participants representing various stakeholders, including NGOs/civil society members attended the workshops. The outcomes and minutes of the workshops are in presented Appendix E. The key points are summarized below.

- (i) The workshops added to WAPDA understand of views of stakeholders.
- (ii) The workshops recommended due attention to be given to good resettlement packages and long-term income and livelihood restoration
- (iii) Implementation and capacity building of WAPDA for social and resettlement management was underscored by many participants
- (iv) Due attention to be given to environmental management – for example, concerns on fauna /flora and biodiversity damage, noise and the quality of air, social, economic and safety issues were raised. rephrase
- (v) The workshops recommended careful examination of climate change impacts on the dam projects and Indus River water systems.



Figure 3.4: Workshop in Lahore

3.8 INCORPORATION OF FEEDBACK AND CONCERNS

All feedbacks and concerns from various consultation meetings and surveys have been considered in the design of the entitlement matrix, resettlement and environmental management and other measures in the Project SRMP and EMAP including cumulative impact assessment. And some activities beyond WAPDA such as management of the vocational school after construction by the project are outside the jurisdiction of WAPDA. However, WAPDA will consult and coordinate with KPK provincial government on these matters.



Figure 3.5: Q & A in Lahore Consultation Workshop

4 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This Chapter outlines steps to be taken by WAPDA and other related agencies to systematically consult with the stakeholders – particularly the affected persons and communities – throughout the implementation phase of the Project. It also describes how membership and representation of the affected persons in various committees will enhance support to the project and facilitate implementation and local capacity building in project management.

4.1 SOCIAL PREPARATION AND READINESS: AN OVERVIEW

From detailed design phase to project implementation, there are many activities that will require further community consultations as well as participation of the affected persons. WAPDA will take a two-phased approach to deal with the activities involved. First, WAPDA will continue the ongoing communications with the affected communities in the dispersed mountains/hills and maintain the dialogue to address their concerns prior to project implementation likely to start in the first half 2013. WAPDA will depute a Social Preparation Team (SPT) to deal with many pre-construction phase designed to strengthen the absorptive capacity of affected persons and communities. The social preparation phase will help build capacity over a period of time and help the project-affected persons as well as WAPDA to identify problems, constraints, and possible solutions and ensure the readiness for project implementation. Thus, the presence of a Social Preparation team (SPT) can provide the affected communities the confidence, motivation, and opportunity to address resettlement issues. Second, during the construction and implementation phase, the head of the Safeguard Implementation (Chief Engineer-Deputy Project Director/PMU) with his two directors (Social/Resettlement and Environment) and the local teams will be responsible for their dedicated tasks. This is further discussed in the next chapter.

4.2 KEY ACTIVITIES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Table 4.1 presents a list of major activities and roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the implementation of consultation and disclosure of various activities at various stages of project implementation.

Table 4.1: Public Consultation Activities at Various Stages

No.	Activities	Purpose	Responsible Stakeholders
Detailed RAP planning			
1	Detailed land and property measurement Survey	The participation of the affected people will be ensured in completing official measurement and inventory survey for compensation	District Collector, EA, Representation of Affected communities and Local Leading Group
2	Compensation rates formulation and agreement on compensation	Formulate agreed fair compensation standards	District Collector, EA, Jirga members, Local Leading Group
3	Disbursement of compensation funds	Process compensation payment to APs	District Collector, EA, PMU/ Head, Safeguard Unit, APs
4	Relocation sites selection, design, and construction of sites	Selection of sites, design layout and, construction and finally house plot distribution will be made through VC and in consultation with the affected households.	EA, Consultants, WAPDA/PMU, Local Leading Group, and APs, Members – Village Committee

5	Income and Livelihood Restoration planning	Formulate feasible income rehabilitation plans to restore AP's livelihood, including training, employment in project work	APs, EA, Consultants, PMU/head-Safeguard Unit, and related governmental agencies
Information disclosure			
6	Information dissemination through Public Information Centres	Leaflets or pamphlets containing major EMP and RAP information (entitlement matrix, compensation rates and detailed survey for land by District Collector and valuation assessment process) in local language to be distributed to all APs.	EA, PMU/Head of Safeguard Unit, local media, local imams, APs, <i>jirgas</i> , and Local Leading Group
7	Public disclosure of Project-related documents	Disclosure of EMAP and SRMP documents on WAPDA's and World Bank websites	EA, PMU Office, Mass media, Dasu Field Office, Communication Team
8	Public hearing	Public hearing will be conducted by KPK EPA for issuance of 'No Objection Certificate' for the Project	KPK EPA, EA and Consultants
Workshops, Orientation and Monitoring			
9	Regularly scheduled Project update workshops	Project update workshops at the end of each implementation year	PMU/Head of Safeguard Unit, APs, Local Leading Group, <i>jirga</i> members, community elders, host community
10	Special orientation and consultation sessions	Periodic orientation sessions with selected stakeholders to update on progress and any other project issues	WAPDA, PMU/Head of Safeguard Unit, APs and Local government administration
11	Sharing of review and monitoring results	Results of the International Panel of Experts (IPOEs) review and International Monitoring Consultants on RAPs, EMP and other safeguard plans and monitoring will be disclosed to all stakeholders and will also be posted on WAPDA website	IPOEs, WAPDA, PMU/Head of Safeguard, Local Leading group, <i>Jirga</i> members and Consultants

4.2.1 Detailed Land and Property Measurement Survey

Since there are no cadastral maps and title records of the communal land being acquired, District Collector and WAPDA officials will work with affected communities and conduct survey and measurements with the help of the affected villagers. The completed survey and measurements must be verified and endorsed by local *jirga* meetings. Similar arrangement will apply to property measurement also.

4.2.2 Compensation Rates and Agreement

The Property Evaluation Advisory Committees have the responsibility to formulate compensation rates. During the compensation rate formulation process, the objective is to engage local elders through *jirga* meetings and thus facilitates to reaching compensation agreement between the District Collector/WAPDA and the APs. Several rounds of *jirga* meetings may need to accomplish the process.

4.2.3 Disbursement of Compensation Funds

The procedures of disbursement of compensation funds for land and properties have been documented in the RAP. During this process, payment will be made by check in

order to control and/or reduce fraud in any transactions. The payments for all acquired assets (land, structures, trees, crops, etc.) will be made prior to relocation of the affected households.

4.2.4 Relocation sites Selection and Development

The relocation strategies outlined in the RAP requires community managed relocation and resettlement with full support from and assistance by the project. At present, 95% communities have identified potential sites in higher elevation above their current settlement but within the wintering residence zone (i.e., up to 1500 m elevation). The site(s) will be further investigated from geotechnical and feasibility, including access from the relocated KKH, consisting of community elders, geologist, engineer and social team member. The team tasks include investigations such as water; land availability for site planning, land tenure and ownership; access road; community and public infrastructure. The project will provide multiple design models for house construction and assist the affected households with technical advices and support during planning and construction phases. The community will be involved in every stage of planning through village committees already established by the local administration during the detailed design period.

4.2.5 Planning for Income Rehabilitation Activities

During the census/surveys, the affected households expressed their preferences for livelihood options and training. These options will be further verified during the implementation phase through a fresh needs assessment survey to be conducted by the Training and Livelihood Team (T&L Team), following relocation of the households to new sites. The needs assessments and options will consider the local conditions and local resource endowments such as encouraging affected households to invest in buying replacement agricultural lands or other assets with compensation money; (ii) investments for enlarging their herds for additional incomes; (iii) employment in project construction activities; (iv) establishments of new businesses with cash received as compensation – as strategies to restore and/or enhance their incomes. The Project will provide technical assistance, training and help develop business plans in the areas mentioned above. The purpose of income restoration activities is to ensure sustainable resettlement in this project. During this process, APs effective participation will be ensured for formulating a practical and sustainable income rehabilitation plan and thereby, feasible income rehabilitation activities should be developed and discussed with the households and/or communities. During this process, APs effective participation will be ensured for formulating a practical and sustainable income rehabilitation plan.

4.2.6 Information Dissemination through Public Information Centre

The nature and details of the Project will be made available in easily understood terms and local languages to inform as many stakeholders as possible. To maintain transparency and keep the communities informed, WAPDA will establish two Public Information Centres (PICs) in Dasu. The centres will have a key role in disseminating project-related information and will house an array of Project related documents like EMP, Resettlement Action Plan, Land Record, Safeguard Documents, informative booklets and Information, Education and Communication material etc. These Centres will be managed by CE-Deputy Project Director-Safeguards. Full staff will be available at PICs for interacting with the Project communities and providing them with necessary information. A register will be maintained at the PIC for registering the queries, suggestions and grievances of the Project communities and the APs. All the queries, suggestions and grievances recorded at the PIC will be reviewed by the Safeguard Unit for further actions as necessary.

In addition, there will be continuous on-site consultation by the safeguard team during the implementation stage to ensure that the APs receive their due entitlements and benefits. APs/community leaders input will also be sought in the resettlement monitoring and evaluation process through participatory rapid appraisal and community consultation

meetings. PCPP shall ensure that the Project process is inclusive of vulnerable and excluded groups, such as women, disabled and poor and such groups shall be actively targeted, consulted and involved in the Project processes.

4.2.7 Public Disclosure of Project-related Documents

Three Public Disclosure meetings were held in February 2014, starting with Dasu Project site on 21 February, Peshawar – the provincial capital of KPK on 24 February, and Islamabad, the national Capital on 25 February 2014. A Project Information Disclosure Booklet (in Urdu and English) was distributed at the meetings (see [Appendix F](#)). The Booklet contained (i) brief project description, (ii) social/resettlement and environmental impacts; (iii) resettlement policy framework and entitlement matrix; (iv) description of social and environmental mitigation plans (i.e., SRMP and EMAP); and (v) time line and institutional arrangements for project implementation. [Appendix G](#) contains lists of participants who attended the public disclosure workshops. Female participants were in attendance at the Peshawar and Islamabad meetings.

In addition, the EMAP and SRMP documents are already posted in WAPDA's and World Bank's websites.. For illiterate people, other suitable communication methods will be used for disclosures during project implementation. These materials will be developed by the Communications Team (Deputy Director-Communications Strategy) and be available in Project Information Centres at the project site. Disclosures will also be continued using the following instruments:

- Advertisement in newspapers;
- Advertisement in radio and television;
- Billboards and posters;
- Community workshops;
- Information brochures;
- Information dissemination through Public Information Centres at district Dasu
- Village level meetings.

Further steps will be taken (i) to keep the affected people informed about additional land acquisition plan, compensation policies and payments, resettlement plan and schedules, and (ii) to ensure that project-affected persons are involved in making decisions concerning their relocation and implementation of the RAP.

4.2.8 Regularly Scheduled Project Update Workshops

During the implementation, PMU/CE-Deputy Project Director (Safeguards) will organize Project Update Workshops at the end of each implementation year. These workshops will address the issues related to the progress of civil works and their impact in terms of land acquisition, resettlement and environmental impacts and the status and effectiveness of implementation of safeguards compliance plans, which will also provide basic information for the yearly activity and budget planning of the next year. These workshops will include the following:

- Update on the project activities over the past period;
- Environmental and Resettlement Action Plan performance updates
- Progress in Livelihood restoration programs
- Public Health and Safety Program Performance Update
- Employment needs and hiring update in the civil works
- Gender Action Plan implementation
- Management Plan for In-migrants and Construction workers
- Plans for future activities; and
- Other issues and concerns

The participants of the annual workshops will include the government stakeholders including the DC office dealing with land acquisition, District /local government institutions, and community based organizations (CBOs), affected persons and the host

community. Media presence in these workshops will further make the implementation process transparent.

4.2.9 Sharing of Review and Monitoring Results

The implementation of RAPs, EMP and other safeguard plans will be monitored internally by the EA as well as externally monitored by independent experts and the international panel of experts (IPOE) consisting of international and national experts. Findings and recommendations of the internal monitors, external monitors and IPOEs will be duly considered to improve the quality of documents in the process of preparation and implementation. Results of the IPOE review and monitoring will be available to all stakeholders and will also be posted on WAPDA website.

4.3 STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION IN CRITICAL COMMITTEES

In order to further facilitate participation of and consultation with communities, participation of key stakeholders shall also be ensured in key committees and teams related to the Project. Some of these committees and their role are explained in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Stakeholders Participation in Committees

Team/Committee	Role of Stakeholders in Committee
Land Measurement and Survey Team	Representative(s) of affected villages will participate in the measurements surveys
Property Valuation Advisory Committee	Village <i>malik</i> and/or tribal elders will be members in the valuation of assets at the village level, including village level <i>jirga</i> on valuation and negotiated price
Village Committee Selection of Relocation Sites and Site development Activities	The Village Committee represented by affected persons and <i>maliks</i> will decide on relocation site and also determine the civic amenities necessary for the relocation site.
Grievances Redress Committee	Affected persons are represented in all 4-Tiers of GRC for their inputs in the decision-making process
Leading Group	This advisory body consists of local elders, member of local government system, including DC and District Collector, to facilitate project implementation activities.
Environmental Management Review Committee	This committee consisting of major stakeholders including EPA, leading local experts, institutions and Safeguard Unit. The committee will review the environmental issues and suggest appropriate mitigation measures.

4.4 PCPP IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of PCPP requires effective participation of local communities. CE-Deputy Project Director (Safeguards) with his Directors (Social and Environment) and Community level Teams will engage with the affected communities for their active participation in various committees and in decision-making concerning relocation and income rehabilitation for sustainable resettlement. The local traditional leaders – for instance, *imams* of mosques, and *maliks* of various affected villages will be mobilized to support the PCPP implementation. The implementation arrangements are further discussed in Chapter 5.

5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PCPP IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter discusses the institutional set up for PCPP implementation within the framework of SRMP implementation. It first introduces the institutional arrangements for the Project and briefly explains the organogram and the roles and responsibilities of key Project staff. This is followed by institutional arrangements for PCPP in particular along with capacity building and other challenges in implementing the PCPP.

5.1 WAPDA'S EXPERIENCE WITH PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

WAPDA has implemented many large dam projects – for instance, Tarbela, Mangla, and Ghazi-Barotha, the latest was Mangla Dam Raising Project – in Pakistan. However, public consultation and participation in project planning and implementation has thus far remained weak and a source of concern, particularly at implementation stage. There was apparent lack of and/or inadequate managerial capacity for participatory resettlement management with the exception of the Ghazi-Barotha Project and Mangla Dam Raising Project, which provided a community-drive example for resettlement management and social development in post-project period. Drawing on the lessons from Ghazi-Barotha, WAPDA has taken an innovative “Community Team” approach in dealing with project issues at the local level and finding “solutions” through local committees and *jirga* processes for community participatory decision-making. The approach has worked fairly well during project planning. This participatory framework will remain the basis for implementation of the Project.

5.2 DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT ORGANIZATION

In view of the scope and the tasks for construction of such a mega project over a period of 20 years, WAPDA has set up a strong project organization with senior management people and agencies to oversee the implementation operations (see Figure 5.1). At the apex, the Member (Water) is responsible for the Project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is headed by a General Manager as the Chief Executive Officer/Project Director. The Safeguard Team is led by a Chief Engineer as Deputy Project Director (CE-Deputy PD). The CE-Deputy PD has two Directors (Social/Resettlement and Environment), who are supported by four field-level Deputy Directors (DDs), each having multiple teams with designated task in environment, resettlement, communications, gender and community health. There will be nine separate teams with locally recruited field staff for implementation of the various programs undertaken in social/resettlement and environmental management. The Community-based teams demonstrate the participatory nature of project implementation.

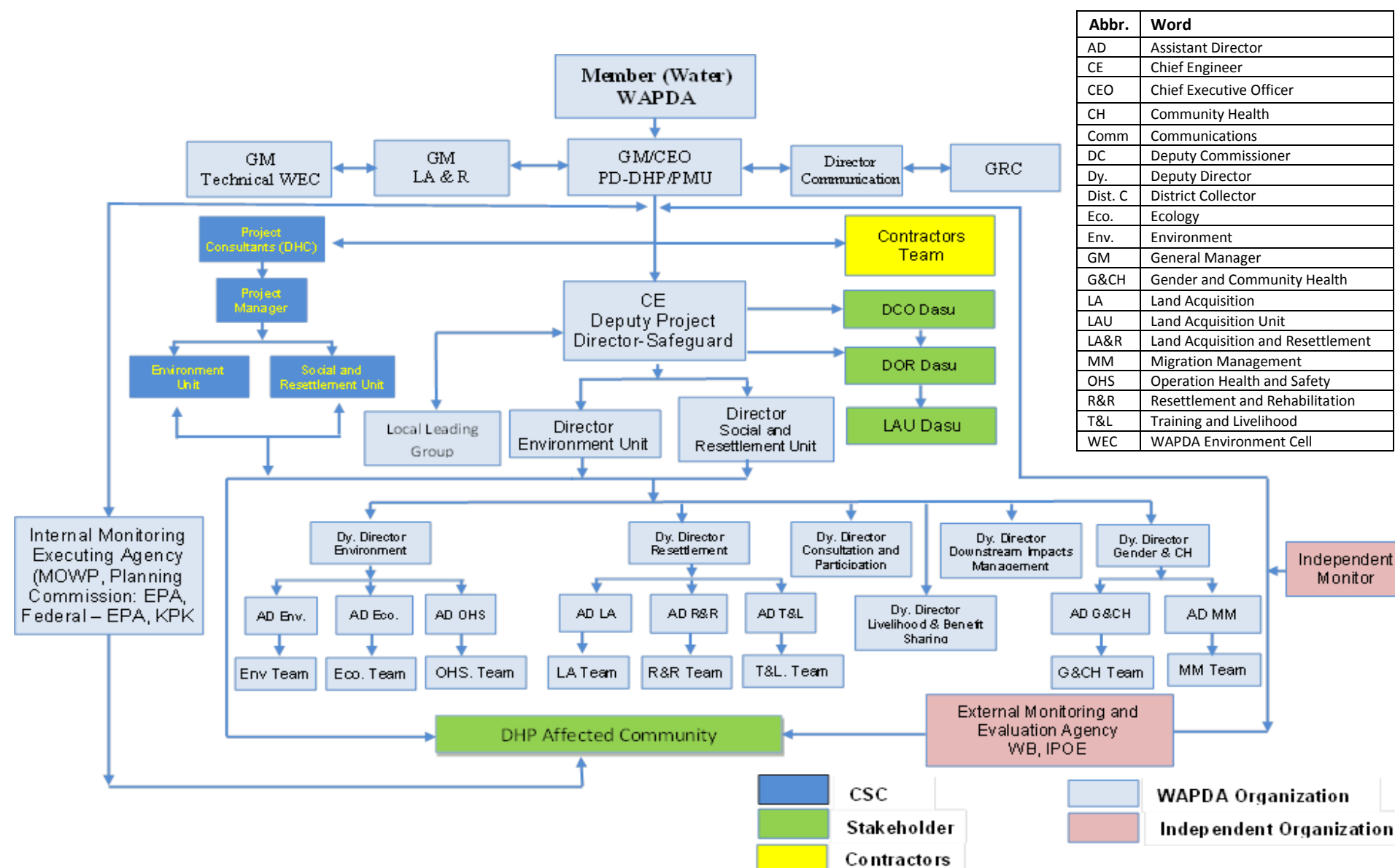


Figure 5.1: DHP Organization Chart for Safeguards Implementation

5.3 PROJECT-LEVEL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PCPP

The CE-Deputy PD (Safeguards) will have the overall responsibility for consultations with stakeholders and ensuring their participation in the project process. However, from operational point of view, the tasks for implementation of PCPP rest with DDs – Resettlement and Communication Strategy. The Deputy Director-Communication Strategy with the help and assistance from project consultants will design the structure of all consultation activities and organize all aspects of consultation meetings and workshops.

5.3.1 Role of CE-Deputy PD (Safeguards) Office

As noted earlier, key implementation responsibility for social and environmental management will rest with the Office of the CE-Deputy PD (Safeguards). The Office will be based in Dasu. One of the functions of Deputy PD, with the help of DDs – Resettlement and Communication Strategy, will be to conduct consultation and participation activities at the project area with particular focus on APs. The Office of the Deputy PD (Safeguards) will mainly play the following roles in implementing the PCPP:

- (i) Public information and awareness building in close coordination with Project Information Centers including grievance redress.
- (ii) Maintaining liaison with the local civil administration, affected communities, other development agencies working in the area.
- (iii) Maintain liaisons with local elders, *maliks* and work with the traditional leaders for their support in the implementation of the project.

5.3.2 PCPP Implementation Teams

In general terms, all nine community-based teams will be involved in public consultations and engage affected community members in various programs under implementation. However, more specifically, PCPP implementation team consists of the Deputy Director, Resettlement and Deputy-Director-Communication Strategy and the teams under them:

- (i) Land Acquisition (LA) Team
- (ii) Relocation and Resettlement (R&R) Team
- (iii) Training and Livelihood (T&L) Team
- (iv) Communication Team

Each team will be responsible to carry out consultations and engage specific groups in the process to design and delivery of services under its program areas. Main activities of the respective teams include (i) preparation and dissemination of material (such as leaflets and hand-outs); (ii) information dissemination to various stakeholders; and (iii) public relationship and community rapport for program planning and implementation. Finally, all teams will also act as focal points for submission of grievances. As a result, affected persons and communities will have easy access to the grievances redress processes during project implementation.

5.3.3 Consultations and Community Liaisons

The Communications Team will remain in constant touch and liaison with communities and stakeholders. To achieve this, the Deputy PD Office will establish the following:

- (i) Establish hot-line at the PICs
- (ii) Establish project website for instant information access including updating
- (iii) Periodic village-level meetings with community-based teams
- (iv) Frequent interactions with representatives of APs and community elders
- (v) Regular dissemination of information material through leaflets and posters in Urdu.

5.4 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR FIELD OPERATIONS

The Project will provide adequate staff and necessary office support and budget to equip the field operations for implementation of all safeguard plans, including PCPP as identified in the Figure 5.1. The field staff will be locally recruited, preferably from those who have already worked as local consultants and/or field investigators in the baseline and census/inventory surveys, gender, and communication surveys conducted by the design consultants to prepare the SRMP. The census/survey work has already sensitized them to socio-cultural and resettlement issues in the project and developed necessary skills and capacity for the implementation work. All recruited staff will receive necessary training prior start of their work.

The Project will organize a week-long onsite training of field staff by experienced specialists in resettlement and social development. The training will focus toward the technical knowhow and practical experience sharing, including case studies of successful and not-so successful projects as “learning experience.” The CSC will organize the training of the PMU/Social and environmental safeguards staff prior to implementation work. The project will take a long-term approach in capacity building through community consultation, shared planning and decision-making on programs benefiting the communities. Further, there will be provisions for exposure tours – for instance to (i) Ghazi-Barotha Project, and (ii) Basha Project – and study tours for project staff within and outside the country. In-country and overseas study tours will be prepared by CSC in consultation with Project Director/PMU and Deputy Project Director – Safeguards Unit.

5.5 CHALLENGES IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Given the social and cultural context in the Dasu Project area, it is likely be a challenge to engage the local communities in the consultation processes without a dedicated proactive consultation and communication strategy. Table 5.1 lists some of the potential challenges.

Table 5.1: Potential Challenges and Solutions

General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local tribal environment may not be conducive to participation of general public; it may be highly polarized or characterized by an atmosphere of mutual mistrust. The consultation and participation actions may make only token efforts to include representative groups, resulting in disagreements on the selection and the consultation process itself. The affected persons and their community may have unrealistic expectations or expectations that do not match the objectives of the safeguard issues of the project. Documents or knowledge shared in preparation or following the consultation may be publicized in a wrong direction to abuse the safeguards policies considered for the project; Advance information on project design and compensation policy may create undue environment of fraud and corruption making the project implementation difficult and costly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular project workshops to involve and raise awareness and establish mutual trusts. Disagreements are not unlikely due to local interests (i.e., left or right bank, inter-tribal issues); however, representatives to local committees will be chosen by <i>jirga</i> and local administration reflecting community consensus Project objectives and entitlements will be explained clearly. If demands are beyond the project scope, the Project will assist the people to the extent possible. Communication specialists will have office on site to discuss explain and educate on project policies to avoid such as project issues use. Mechanisms are already well established in the policies to minimize and or/control any fraudulent claims
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Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts and antagonisms that are manifested during the consultation process between governments and the communities or within different groups of the communities themselves. Low participation of some groups because of distance, location, access and/or lack of financial capacity on their part to participate. Lack of trust among stakeholders Lack of consensus or unity among stakeholder groups, affecting their ability to engage constructively in the dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the disputes or grievances will be resolved locally by the multi-tier grievances redress plan, which will involve local representatives in the decision-making Non-official participants in the various committees are eligible for per diem for attending meetings. In addition, the Social Team will conduct meeting in concerned villages so that people don't have to travel long distance Building trust and constructive engagements will remain the key focus of various social teams. In sum, the social teams will invest early in public engagement and consultation to avoid any potential mistrust.
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5.6 BUDGETS FOR PCPP

The overall costs and budgets for consultations are already included in the RAP and other safeguard plans such as Communication Strategy Plan. For example, RAP budget has provisions for (i) social preparation cost (PKR10 million); (ii) Capacity building for R&R staff (PKR10 million); and (iii) Community awareness (PKR5 million). Likewise, the Communications Strategy has provisions for (i) internal communications (PKR4.8 million); (ii) Information dissemination to communities and stakeholders (PKR14.7 million); (iii) engaging with opinion leaders, stakeholders and strengthening participation at national level (PKR 12.5 million); and (iv) communication capacity building (PKR 4.2 million). A specific allocation of PKR 5 million has been earmarked in PCPP for organizing Annual Project Update Workshop and any other special orientation and consultation sessions during project implementation.

6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PCPP

This chapter discusses the monitoring and evaluation arrangements of the public consultation and participation in the project. A system of internal as well as external monitoring has been established for monitoring of the PCPP activities. A set of monitoring indicator and benchmarks are included for monitoring and evaluations.

6.1 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of PCPP will be monitored both internally and externally. There will be two-levels of internal monitoring: (i) field-level internal monitoring by the DDs – Resettlement and Communications strategy; and (ii) monitoring and supervision by Independent Monitoring Consultants. The external monitoring will be conducted by Ministry Water and Power, Planning Commission of Pakistan for overall project monitoring. In addition, the International Panel of Experts (IPOE)⁶ already in place for the Project will periodically monitor the implementation of all safeguards plans, including PCPP. The monitoring arrangements are further elaborated below.

6.1.1 Internal Monitoring At the Field Level

Internal monitoring at the field level will be jointly organized by the Director-Social/Resettlement and Director-Environment with aid and assistance of project Design and supervision consultants. The field level team will include representative of the affected persons and a member of the Local Leading Group to accurately reflect their reactions and perceptions about the progress and outcomes. The purpose of the field-level close monitoring of the PCPP activities is to keep the EA engaged with the community and other stakeholders in order to keep the project on track. Any lapses will be quickly addressed through further consultation and engagement and corrective measures or “solutions” will immediately follow. The team will take inputs from key members of the field operations as well as local stakeholders. The internal monitoring process will help in learning from field experiences and build the institutional capacity for project management.

6.1.2 Internal Monitoring by International Independent Monitoring and Management Consultants, WAPDA

The project has provision for hiring an experienced local independent team (or an institution or firm) for annual M&E of the social and environmental safeguard implementation. The third-party monitoring will start from Year-D1 of project implementation. The third-party external evaluation agency will provide an independent assessment of the processes, effectiveness and implementation status, which will be carefully reviewed and considered by Directors - Social/Resettlement and Environment. The TOR will include (i) field level investigation using the project baseline data; (ii) interviews and community level meetings; (iii) verification of the reported results of the internal monitoring in the field, including GRC cases; and (iv) assessment of claims of the progress made by the CE-Deputy PD (Safeguards) Office.

The independent M&E consultant will devise its own methodology of M&E and will have full access to all project information at all levels. The main objectives of independent M&E will be to review implementation and assess the achievements of the safeguards implementation, including feedback on consultations and its effectiveness in the field. The aim of the independent M&E is to learn strategic lessons for future planning with regard to resettlement management within the context of participatory implementation processes. Both WAPDA internal monitoring and third party independent monitoring will consider the M&E indicators listed under Section 6.2. The monitoring of these consultants would be over and above project and CSC. The result of the monitoring will be shared with the field team as well as the CE-Deputy PD and Directors –

⁶ POE consists of 8 members, of which two are safeguard (social and environmental) specialists.

Social/resettlement and Environment. The Safeguard Specialist (s) of the Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC) will assist the M&E team where necessary, including any technical advice and support. Close coordination will be maintained between the WAPDA M&E team and CSC specialists for effective M&E systems.

6.1.3 External Monitoring by Independent Monitors and IPOE

In addition to M&E by project and CSC, Ministry of Water and Power, Planning Commission of Pakistan, EPA KPK, EPA GOP, and other Federal and Provincial Organization would monitor the project and specifically PCPP and reports for shorting coming and ways for improvement would be submitted to WAPDA Authority for direction to Project Director.

Finally, the IPOE will also monitor the overall performance of project including SRMP and EMAP implementation. The World Bank during its mission will also review the progress and look into the PCPP processes as well.

6.2 M&E INDICATORS

The implementation of PCPP and its guiding principles will be monitored through setting up of indicators. Some of the indicators and benchmarks for assessing the implementation process, outcomes and impacts of PCPP are detailed in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: M&E Indicators for PCPP

Parameters	Sources of Information
<u>Consultation Meetings</u> 1. Number of consultation meetings 2. List of participants 3. Issues discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Progress Report (MPR) of CE- Deputy PD (Safeguards) Office MPR of Coordinating activities, Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) of Health monitoring, QPR of Construction & Supervision Consultant (CSC)
<u>FGDs</u> 1.Group Identification 2.Number of FGDs Conducted 3.Location of FGD Conduction 4.List of the Participants 5.Issues Discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPR of CE- Deputy PD (Safeguards) Office MPR of coordination activities QPR of health monitoring, QPR of CSC
<u>Project Update Workshops</u> 1.Number of Stakeholders' workshop 2.List of Stakeholders 3.Issues discussed 4.Action taken on critical issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QPR of LARU and WEC QPR of CSC
<u>Concerns and Complaints:</u> 1.Number complaints recorded 2.Types of complaints 3.Forwarding of the complaints to concerned agencies 4.Type of action taken 5.Time taken in addressing the complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPR of CE- Deputy PD (Safeguards) Office QRP of CSC

6.3 REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

Consultation and participation process will be well documented for each and every sessions (workshops, FGDs, open meetings, and any other procedures) including records of participation, disclosure issues, concerns raised by the participants, options provided and opinions referred to by the stakeholders. The records and recommendations will be reported in the monthly progress reports, monitoring reports, quarterly, bi-annual, mid-term reports and all evaluation reports. The monitoring reports will be accessible to all stakeholders and posted in the project website.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Summary Notes on Jirga Consultation Meeting during Field Visit by PD – Sept 2012

Project Director visited the field area from 26th of September, 2012 to 29th of September, 2012. Project director had many activities during his visit, however the main activities regarding social and resettlement issues were as under;

1. Attended the Jirgas with the local communities to address their concerns;
2. Visited the access road alignment to analyze the impacts of different options;
3. Visited the dumping area and contractor camp area to observe the potential impacts of these sites; and
4. Meeting with DC, District Collector and AAC; and
5. Meeting with social and resettlement team to review the progress and to discuss the different relocation and resettlement options.

Details of these activities are as under;

Jirgas

On 27th of September, 2012 first jirga started at 11:00 AM in Executive Engineer WAPDA office Dasu. A total of 68 participants (List of participants provided as A1-3) from local communities participated in this jirga. This Jirga was politicised and most of the community members left the venue without listening to the Project Director and the Jirga was over without any consensus or decision. On 29th of September another jirga was held at PTDC Barseen with the project affected people. Different concerns raised by the community and replied by the Project Director during the Jirga are summarized in following Table.

Table: Community Concerns and Reply

Sr. No.	Community Concerns	Reply by the Project Director	Resolution
1.	Rates of the lands, trees and other structures should be announced before the start of the revenue survey.	Declaration of rates is the responsibility of the revenue department so Wapda can not announce the rates	A meeting will be arranged with the Revenue Department for this purpose
2.	Vocational training institute should be constructed before start of revenue survey	It is not possible to establish a training institute before start of survey, however it will be constructed at the implementation phase	WAPDA will undertake training of local youths in vocational school. (WAPDA has already sent 2 batches of trainees for 6 months program at WAPDA cost)
3.	Hiring of local staff	Most of the staff is already hired locally where possible	A data bank will be organized at Executive Engineer's office. Data regarding educated children, vehicles will be maintained. This data will be used while hiring of the staff and vehicles
4.	Hiring of local vehicles	Most of the staff is already hired locally where possible	
5.	Selection of the trainees is not on merit	A criteria was set for the selection of the trainees and it was followed	Local committee will be involved to maintain the transparency

Access Road

The project director visited the access road and advised the consultants to consider different options for access road at Komila semi urban area, so that impacts could be minimized.

Potential Impacts of Access Road at Komila Semi Urban Area

At komila (Semi Urban Area) at different points available width varies from 4.6m to 9.1m. If the road is improved at the same site there will be no (land acquisition and resettlement) impact, however if the road is widened towards either side it will affect built up structures. A comparison of impacts on right and left side is provided in following Table.

Table: Potential Impacts of Access Road on Both Sides of the Road

(Adopted Option: 7.33 m carriageway + shoulder 1.5 both sides)

Sr. No.	Available Width (m)	Structures on Right Side	Km	Structures on Right Side	Remarks
1.	-	-	0+050	3 Houses	Three houses can be avoided with a little bent of road to right side.
2.	5.4-5.5	-	0+200	Retaining Wall of Police Line	-
3.	5.4-5.5	2 Houses	0+250	-	-
4.	5.0-6.6	4 Houses	0+300	3 houses and 1 under construction house	-
5.	4.8-5.2	1 House	0+350	2 houses and 1 building*	-
6.	6.1-6.4	2 Houses	0+400	2 Houses	-
7.	4.8-6.2	Boundary Wall of FC	0+600	5 Houses and Boundary Wall of FC	5 houses can be avoided by widening the road to right side at this point.
Total	4.6-9.1	9 Houses and 1 boundary wall of FC	-	15 Houses, 1 Building* and Boundary Wall of Police line	3 houses can be avoided.

* Building comprises of one house a college, 1 shop and 2 stores

Note: Impact can be further reduced by slight adjustment in design using open areas on both sides and by reducing width at some critical point.

Contractor Camp

According to the point of view of the Project Director, there is enough land available at Siglo village (construction activity area), therefore there is no need to acquire land at seo village for contractor's camp. Even land is still required then try to find some other land because seo is a populated area with good agriculture.

Meeting with DC and AAC

After the *jirga* on 27th of September, 2012 project director made meetings with the DC and AAC and analyzed the situation.

Meeting with Social and Resettlement Team

During the meeting project director was briefed about the progress of the field work of different sections as under;

Consultation and Participation

- Consultative meetings with affected communities in 34 villages completed
- Consultative meetings completed with district management, concerned departments and different NGOs working in the area.

Livelihood Restoration

- Consultative meetings with affected communities in all the 34 affected villages completed
- Consultative meetings completed with district management, concerned departments and different NGOs working in the area.

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey

- Sample based baseline survey in all the 34 affected villages completed
- Village profiling of all the 34 villages completed

Resettlement Inventory Survey

Inventory and census is completed in 30 villages out of 34 villages. The resettlement survey is still pending in 4 villages due to lack of final drawing of access road, lack of final drawing of KKH, local conflicts and stoppage of work by the local committee.

Public Health

- Inventory of the existing health services completed;
- Needs assessment survey completed ; and
- Assessment of existing capacity of health care information completed

Gender Development Baseline Survey

Sampled baseline survey completed.

Communication survey

Sampled baseline survey completed

Recommendations

- Community consultation at access road (Komila Semi Urban Area) by the social section and finalization of the alignment with keeping in view the points of the consultation by the road section.
- Finalization of the contractor's camp area.

Table: List of Participants of Jirga on 27 September, 2012

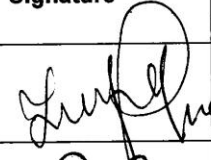

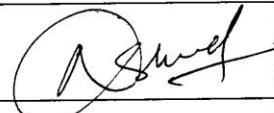
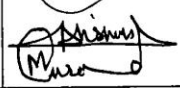

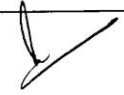
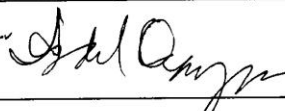
Sr. No.	Name	Village	Sr. No.	Name	Village
1	Malik Mukhtiar	Siglo	35	Raja	Kandian
2	Malik Qadam khan	Dogah	36	Molvi Noor Nabi	Jalkot
3	Malik Umer Khan	Siglo	37	Malik Falqoos	Kaigah
4	Gulab Khan	Melar	38	Hibab Shah	Jalkot
5	Haji Abdullah	Dogah	39	MolviShamshair Shah	Jalkot
6	BakhtBuland	Seo	40	GulMian	Jalkot
7	Shah Jahan	Siglo	41	Muhammad Hussain	
8	Aqal khan	Jalkot	42	Abdul Salam	
9	HazaratNoman	Jalkot	43	Isham u Deen	
10	Abdul Jabar	Jalkot	44	Abdul Waqeel	
11	Malik Samundar	Kandian	45	Hanan Shah	
12	Abdul Wadood	Kandian	46	Abdullah Khan	
13	Haji Bakha	Kandian	47	Bakht Khan	
14	Molvi Meer Hazar	Kandian	48	Muhammad Ayub	
15	MolviHaris	Kandian	49	Hazrat Ali	
16	MolviHiqmat Shah	Kandian	50	GhulamSaeed	
17	AlamZaib	Kandian	51	SaeedJameel	Jalkot
18	Abdul Wadh	Kandian	52	Molvi Abdul Haleem	
19	Fazal Ur Rahman	Kandian	53	Muhammad Ali	
20	Malik Haider	Kandian	54	Abdul Jabar Khan	
21	Muhammad Iqbal	Kandian	55	SoanMian	
22	Mehboob Khan	Kandian	56	MolviIqbal Shah	Gul-e-Bagh
23	Shahzada	Seo	57	Abdul Sitar	Barseen
24	Haji Muhammad Ashraf	Siglo	58	Hilal Khan	Jalkot
25	Umer Khan	Siglo	59	Zia ulHaq	
26	Karim Dad	Kandian	60	GhulamSaeed	
27	Raja	Kandian	61	Mahboob	Thuti
28	Wali dad	Seo	62	Liaqat	Jalkot
29	Khan Bahadur	Seo	63	FazalurRahman	Jalkot
30	Abdul Rahman	Seo	64	Iqbal	Thuti
31	Malik Umer Khan	Siglo	65	Saif Ur Rahman	Kandian
32	Muhammad Shah	Seo	66	Zahoor	UcharNallah
33	Muhammad Raheem	Gayal	67	Orangzaib	Tangeer
34	Rakhyal	Seo	68	Taj Muhammad	Tangeer

Appendix B: List of Participants of the National Consultation Workshops 2013



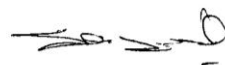

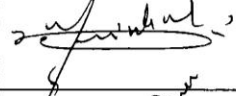
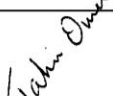
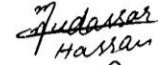


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Stakeholders Consultations Workshop on Environmental Assessment

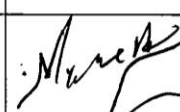

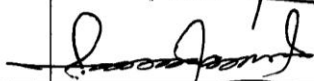
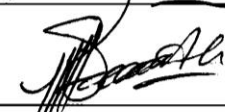

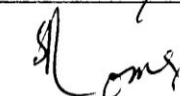

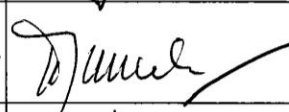
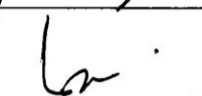
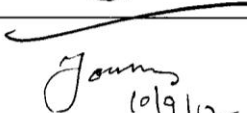
Registration and Attendance

Location: PC Hotel, Peshawar
Date: September 10, 2012

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16	Mt. Istiaq Ahmad Kolab	Director - WEC WAPDA	042 99202429	"	
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27	Dr. Nayat Ali Shah	Professor	9216754	driashahjehan@yahoo.com	




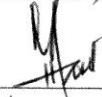
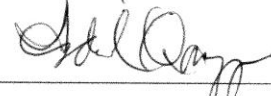
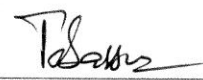

S.No.	Name	Designation and Organisation	Phone No.	Email	Signature
28	Maqsood Ahmed	DD Civil Cm Project (North)			
29	Sajjad Ahmed Khan	Dir (Coord) ✓ O/GMP North Pesh			
30	Qunir Jung Khan	SE civil wapda Mardan ✓			
31	Mansur Ali Khan Dr. Dir (Civil) wapda Pesh	Dr. Dir (Civil) O/GMP (P) North Pesh.	✓		
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35	Habibullah Bangash	Asst. S.E WRAPDA	0333 9278863		
36	Cal, Wali Ayaz Khan	Chief Security Officer Lapda	0344-9084585	✓	
37	Mohd Yousuf Khan	Deputy Chief Conservator 7 Forts Lep. Pesh.	0314-7575108	-	



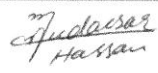




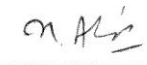
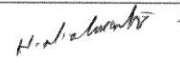

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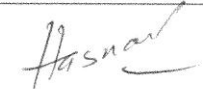

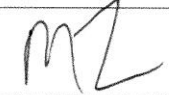
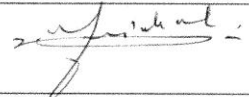
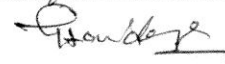

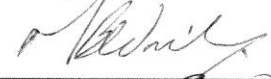

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Stakeholders Consultations Workshop on Environmental Assessment

Registration and Attendance


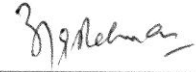
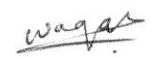

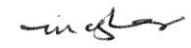





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Date: September 17, 2012

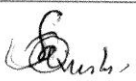


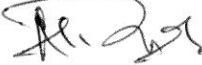

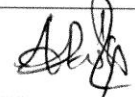


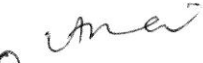

S.No.	Name	Designation and Organisation	Phone No.	Email	Signature
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06	Tabbasum Khurshid Ahmad	Dy. Director WAPDA	0300-4116568	tabassumkh@yahoo.com	
07	Tahir Omer	DHC	0321-4077053	Tahoomer@yahoo.com	


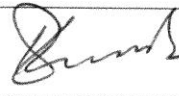


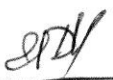


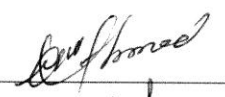
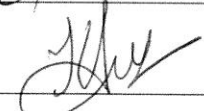

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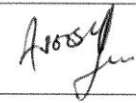









S.No.	Name	Designation and Organisation	Phone No.	Email	Signature
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27	Dr. Venkata Nubala	Env. Specialist			




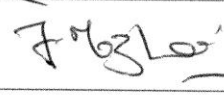


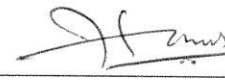
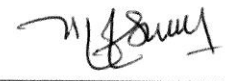
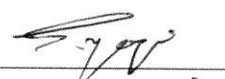
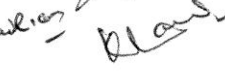
S.No.	Name	Designation and Organisation	Phone No.	Email	Signature
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61	M. Nauman Nagra	"	"		
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75	Rabia Farooq	WAPDA			
76	Khalid Abu Babar Dy. Dir	On Behalf of GMI (CEM) WAPDA	0323-4603167		
77	Naseem Zehra	Chief Executive Aurat Foundation	03004815122		





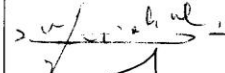

S.No.	Name	Designation and Organisation	Phone No.	Email	Signature
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DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT
Stakeholders Consultations Workshop on
Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts

Registration and Attendance

Location: Avari Towers, Karachi
Date: September 24, 2012

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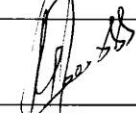
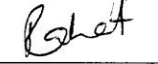

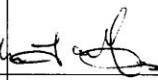
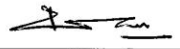

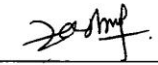

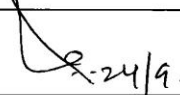
Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Karachi, 24 September 2012

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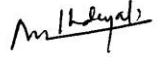
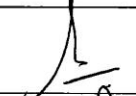
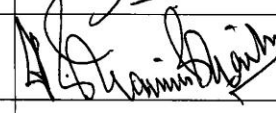
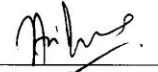

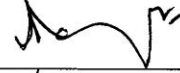

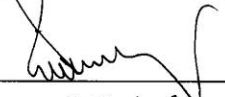


Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Karachi, 24 September 2012

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Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Karachi, 24 September 2012

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33	Salim Qureshi	CHIEF WAPDA Chief Engineer	—	—	
34	Ziaul Haq	Dir Protocol WAPDA	—	—	
35	Mr. K.M. Brohm	Land Lord	—	—	
36	Mubashir Ahmed	Mehran uni student	0308-2780559	—	


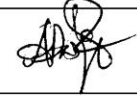

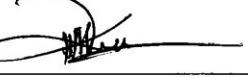
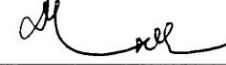

Karachi, 24 September 2012

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DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT
Stakeholders Consultations Workshop on
Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impact Assessment

Registration and Attendance

Location: Serena Hotel, Islamabad
Date: October 2, 2012

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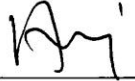









Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Islamabad, 2 October 2012

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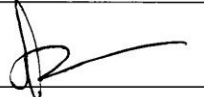









Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Islamabad, 2 October 2012

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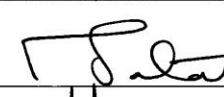
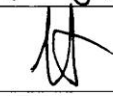

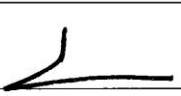

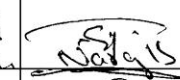

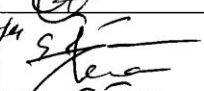
Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Islamabad, 2 October 2012

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35	Bilal Ali Qureshi	VPO/UNDP	0321-5177774	bilal.gureh@ undp.org	
36	Ima Durani	PD, Govt. Punjab	030183866	PD, Govt Punjab Gmail.com	








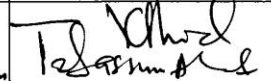
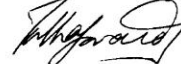

Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Islamabad, 2 October 2012

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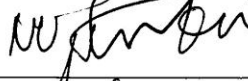
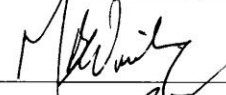


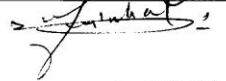

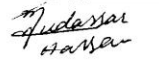
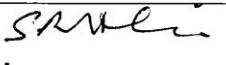
Stakeholder Consultations on Environmental Assessment & Cumulative and Induced Impacts of DHP

Islamabad, 2 October 2012

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Islamabad, 2 October 2012

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Appendix C: Consultation Meetings (August 2012) with APs (Hamlet level) – Major Findings

Introduction

Up to now, consultation meetings with affected people in 34 hamlets of the project affected area have been completed, (see following Tables on the names of hamlets and villages of Dasu Dam area).

Major Findings

The major findings of the consultation meetings can be summarized as follows (also see Table below):

- (i) Affected people very much concerned about their relocation sites, of total 133 mentions of concerns raised by APs, 31.6 percent belong to this category;
- (ii) Around 28 percent of mentions related to compensation issues related to assets to be lost due to the project construction, including compensation rates and timely disbursement of compensation.
- (iii) About 24 percent mentions related to income rehabilitation such as employment opportunities, overseas job seeking and local vocational training for young men and needy people.
- (iv) Some APs expressed that they do not trust local government in terms of dealing with land acquisition and resettlement, this concern were mentioned 22 times, accounted 15 percent of total mentions.
- (v) Last but not least, two mentions (1.5 percent) of primary school and the dispensary indicate a necessary concern on community social facilities.

Specifically, different hamlets have their prioritized concerns, which are closely related to the status quo of their livelihood and community network connection system. For instance, 12 hamlets on the left bank of Indus River concerned “Proper and timely compensation of their assets” at the first place while only 3 hamlets concern this option at the second place; however, seven hamlets on the right bank viewed their top concern as “linking road should be developed in project area” (see following Table). This reflects that more APs in the hamlets of the left bank concern more about their linking road towards outside since the existing Dasu Village will be inundated after the completion of the Dasu Dam.

Implications for Facilitating Further Consultation

The immediate implication is that the 5 aspects related to resettlement as above mentioned have to be discussed with relevant organizations/ agencies and relevant mitigation measures will be incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). In terms of further consultation meetings regarding institutional arrangement, resettlement/rehabilitation measures, the findings from AP representatives of each affected hamlet, among others, will be a realistic benchmark for facilitating the consultation process.

Table: Summary of AP's Concerns of 34 Consulted Hamlets

Concerns of APs		Left bank [*]	Right bank	Total	% age
Relocation aspect				42	31.6%
1.1	Relocation site is available but lack of water over there	7	9	16	12.0%
1.2	Relocation site is not available	5	4	9	6.8%
1.3	Linked road should be developed in project area.	1	8	9	6.8%
1.4	separate colony for our residence at the same village	1	3	4	3.0%
1.5	Electricity should be provided free of cost for the affectees		4	4	3.0%
Compensation aspect				37	27.8%
2.1	Compensation should be paid before start of project construction activities.	4	13	17	12.8%
2.2	Proper and timely compensation of their asset	13	3	16	12.0%
2.3	livestock and trees are our life, so these should be properly compensated	3	0	3	2.3%
4	Rates of land should be double than that of market rates		1	1	0.8%
Employment aspect				32	24.1%
3.1	Job opportunity for affectees during construction phase	16	12	28	21.1%
3.2	Affectees should be sent abroad for jobs	1	2	3	2.3%
3.3	Training program for young men and needy people.	1	0	1	0.8%
Implementation aspect				20	15.0%
4.1	Lack of trust on local Government	15	5	20	15.0%
Community facilities				2	1.5%
5.1	There should be primary school for boys and girls and dispensary	1	1	2	1.5%
Total mentions of concerns in 34 affected Villages		68	65	133	100%

Note:* indicate the hamlets sited on the left or right bank of the Indus River.
Source: categorized from Table 2.

Table: AP's Concerns from 34 Hamlets along Both Banks of the Indus River

No.	Concerns mentioned by APs	Left bank mentions						Right bank mentions						Total	%	Cumulative %
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	sum	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	sum			
1	Job opportunity for affectees during construction phase	1	8	2	5		16	2	1	4	5		12	28	21.1	21.1
2	Lack of trust on local Government	1		7	7		15	1		4			5	20	15.0	36.1
3	Compensation should be paid before start of project construction activities.	2	2				4	6	5	2			13	17	12.8	48.9
4	Proper and timely compensation of their asset	12	1				13		3				3	16	12.0	60.9
5	Relocation site is available but lack of water over there		2	4		1	7		2	4	2	1	9	16	12.0	72.9
6	Relocation site is not available		4	1			5		3	1			4	9	6.8	79.7
7	Linked road should be developed in project area.				1		1	7	1				8	9	6.8	86.5
8	separate colony for our residence at the same village	1					1	1	2				3	4	3.0	89.5
9	Electricity should be provided free of cost for the affectees									1	3		4	4	3.0	92.5
10	Affectees should be sent abroad for jobs				1		1				1	1	2	3	2.3	94.7
11	livestock and trees are our life, so these should be properly compensated			2	1		3						0	3	2.3	97.0
12	There should be primary school for boys and girls and dispensary				1		1					1	1	2	1.5	98.5
13	Training program for young men and needy people.			1			1						0	1	0.8	99.2
14	Rates of land should be double than that of market rates									1			1	1	0.8	100.0
Total mentions in 17 villages		17	17	17	16	1	68	17	17	17	11	3	65	133	100.0	-
Concerns with Max mention		12	8	7	7	1	16	7	5	4	5	1	13	-	-	-

Source: Field consultation meetings, detailed record (August, 2012)

Table: Consultations with Community Representatives

Sr. No.	Date	Bank of the River	Name of Hamlet	No. of Participants
Right Bank				164
1	22-06-2012	Right Bank	Komila	7
2	27-06-2012	Right Bank	Kass	9
3	24-06-2012	Right Bank	Rango	10
4	24-06-2012	Right Bank	Seo	13
5	11-06-2012	Right Bank	Siglo	6
6	02-06-2012	Right Bank	Melar	12
7	03-06-2012	Right Bank	Kuz Kai	2
8	03-06-2012	Right Bank	Kai Dogha	4
9	04-06-2012	Right Bank	Seer Gayal	8
10	05-06-2012	Right Bank	Kot Gal	11
11	06-06-2012	Right Bank	Not Bail	13
12	06-06-2012	Right Bank	Sluch	12
13	10-06-2012	Right Bank	Thuti	16
14	08-06-2012	Right Bank	Waris Abad	8
15	25-06-2012	Right Bank	Doonder	12
16	17-06-2012	Right Bank	Gummo	9
17	09-07-2012	Right Bank	Cheer Chial	12
Left Bank				221
18	26-06-2012	Left Bank	Chuchang	12
19	24-06-2012	Left Bank	Khoshi	25
20	23-06-2012	Left Bank	Logro	27
21	10-06-2012	Left Bank	Uchar Nallah	6
22	09-06-2012	Left Bank	Barseen	10
23	10-06-2012	Left Bank	Largani	10
24	08-06-2012	Left Bank	Gul-e-Bagh/Maidan	12
25	06-06-2012	Left Bank	Kaigah	15
26	12-06-2012	Left Bank	Pani Bagh	12
27	09-06-2012	Left Bank	Gadeer	2
28	29-06-2012	Left Bank	Chalash	9
29	21-06-2012	Left Bank	Looter	14
30	19-06-2012	Left Bank	Shori Nallah	14
31	15-06-2012	Left Bank	SummarNallah	15
32	18-06-2012	Left Bank	Lachi Nallah	7
33	14-06-2012	Left Bank	Sazeen Camp	5
34	20-06-2012	Left Bank	Shatial	26
Total				385

Source: Field Survey 2012

Table: List of Hamlets and Villages within the Project Area

Sr. No.	Hamlet	Village	Union Council
Right Bank			
1	Komila*	Komila	Komila
2	Kass*		
3	Rango*		
4	Seo*	Seo	Seo
5	Siglo*	Siglo	Siglo
6	Melar	Melar	Kuz Purwa
7	Koz Kai		
8	Kai Dogah		
9	Seer Gayal	Gayal	Thuti
10	Kot Gal	Kot Gal	
11	Waris Abad	Thuti	
12	Nut Bail		
13	Thuti		
14	Sluch		
15	Doonder		
16	Gummo		
17	Cheer Shial		
Total	17	8	5
Left Bank			
1	Chuchang*	Dasu	Dasu
2	Khoshe*		
3	Logro	Logro	
4	UcharNallah	Uchar Nullah	
5	Barseen	Barseen	
6	Largani		
7	Kaigah	Kaigah	
8	Gul-e-Bagh/Maidan		
9	Pani Bah		
10	Gadeer		
11	Chalash	Looter	Sazin
12	Looter		
13	Shori Nullah	Shori Nullah	
14	Summer Nullah	Summer Nullah	
15	Lachi Nullah	Sazin	
16	Sazin Camp		
17	Shatial	Shatial	
Total	17	10	2
G. Total	34	18	7

* Reservoir/Dam Site Downstream Villages

Appendix D: Consultation on Relocation Sites – Summary

WAPDA together with the Social team conducted community wide consultation meetings to elicit the opinion of Affected People regarding their future planning for resettlement.

Methodology

Three Teams of local enumerators were organized under the supervision of experts (Resettlement Expert, Senior Sociologist, junior sociologist and junior resettlement expert) to conduct the survey in the month of August- September 2012. In every Village /Hamlet, scoping sessions were held to ascertain the level of preference of the people to be relocated in their adjacent area or shifting them to new sites.

Finding of the Survey

It is estimated, based on the initial investigation that overall 767 households are being affected due to Dasu Hydropower Project. Most of Affected People located in the project area are having substantial areas in their respective valleys/villages on higher elevation to accommodate the locally affected people within their own valleys. Accordingly, resettlement options indicated by the affectees have been considered. These resettlement options can be divided into three categories.

- (i) Affectees preferring to resettle closer to their current settlement at higher elevation.
- (ii) Affectees preferring to resettle in new settlements.
- (iii) Cash Compensation and will resettle themselves by their own choice (may be at downstream, Mansehra and Abbotabad districts).

Affectees preference options have been recorded which indicate that only a few percentage is interested in resettlement themselves in their respective valleys whereas majority are preferred to settle at their own choice after receiving the cash compensation. Initially, some potential sites have been identified and evaluated for resettlement. These sites have been evaluated to assess their suitability keeping in view the following.

- (i) Location and Sites of ownership (public and private)
- (ii) Area available and land use
- (iii) Distance from water source
- (iv) Attitude of host community
- (v) Main Tribe

Table: Resettlement Area Availability Along With Their Location

Sr. No.	Locality Village/ Hamlet	River Bank Side	Survey Conducted (Yes/No)	Site Available (Yes/No)	Remarks
1	Komila	Right	No	No	Not Required Relocation
2	Kass	Right	No	No	Not Required Relocation
3	Rango	Right	No	No	Not Required Relocation
4	Seo	Right	No	No	Not Required Relocation
5	Siglo	Right	Yes	No	No site is available for resettlement
6	Melar	Right	No	Yes	These three villages have one relocation site but the site could not be visited due to non-cooperation of the community
7	Kuz Kai	Right	No	Yes	
8	Kai Dogah	Right	No	Yes	
9	Seer Gayar	Right	Yes	No	No site is available for resettlement
10	Kotgel	Right	Yes	No	No site is available for resettlement
11	Nutbail	Right	yes	No	No site is available for resettlement
12	Sluch	Right	Yes	Yes	There are two main sub-tribes and two different sites are available for both group
13	Thuti	Right	No		No site is available for resettlement
14	Waris Abad	Right	Yes	No	No site is available for resettlement

APPENDIX-D [2/2]

15	Doonder	Right	Yes	Yes	Relocation site visited and found feasible
16	Gummo	Right	Yes	Yes	Relocation site visited and found feasible
17	Cheer Shial	Right	Yes	No	A small group of <i>gujar</i> seasonally comes here in winter season with their livestock.
18	Chuchang	Left	Yes	Yes	Project staff colony at Chuchang and people are demanding that the project should take part of the village and remaining will be enough for their relocation.
19	Khoshi	Left	Yes	No	Not required relocation as four houses are being affected due to relocation of KKH
20	Logro	Left	Yes	No	This village is located at the Dam axis so due to high security reason they are not allowed to resettle there.
21	Uchar Nallah	Left	No	Yes	Two sites are available for two main affected group but they refused to conduct survey due to some concern.
22	Barseen	Left	Yes	No	No site is available for resettlement
23	Largani	Left	Yes	Yes	Site is available for resettlement but site is disputed.
24	Gul-e-Bagh	Left	Yes	Yes	site is available for resettlement
25	Kaigah	Left	Yes	Yes	Space is available but need to verify for water availability.
26	Pani Bagh	Left	Yes	No	A small portion of village is being affected, The affectees can be shifted at upper reaches of same village
27	Gadeer	Left	Yes	No	A small group of <i>gujar</i> seasonally comes here in winter season with their livestock.
28	Chalash	Left	Yes	No	A small group of <i>gujar</i> seasonally comes here in winter season with their livestock.
29	Looter	Left	Yes	No	This village is located at the elevation of about 1000 m, so this village can be avoided for resettlement.
30	Shori Nallah	Left	Yes	No	Actual village is located above the level of 1000 m. A small group of <i>gujar</i> seasonally comes here in winter season with their livestock.
31	Summar Nallah	Left	Yes	No	Actual village is located above the level of 1000 m. A small group of households (9) are being affected here .They have already houses at main village. No need for resettlement.
32	Lachi Nallah	Left	Yes	No	They will be relocated by themselves at Abbottabad district.
33	Sazeen Camp	Left	Yes	Yes	There are living only five households of <i>shina</i> tribe; there is sufficient place available at higher elevation at the same valley.
34	Shatial	Left	Yes	Yes	Site available.

Appendix E: Stakeholder Consultation Workshops

Stakeholder Consultation Workshops

Extensive consultations were carried out during the detailed design phase of the project, primarily through community consultations, *jirgas* and stakeholder consultation workshops. 2,392 persons were involved in various consultation meetings at the project sites and consultation workshops (Table D.1) between April 2012 and October 2012.

Table D.1: Number of Persons Covered In By Various Consultation Meetings

Sr. No.	Activities	No. of Participants
1.	Social environmental surveys and inventory survey	1,435
2.	Jirga meetings, consultation meetings	718
3.	National consultative workshops	239
Total		2,392

Considering the significance of DHP in the national context and its potential impacts on Indus basin, provincial level stakeholder consultation workshops were conducted in Peshawar, Karachi and Lahore in September 2012. These workshops were attended by the respective provincial EPAs, wildlife, fisheries, forest, archeology, and public health departments, universities, NGOs and civil societies. A national level workshop was held in Islamabad on October 2, 2012, which was participated by the provincial EPAs from Baluchistan and KP; development agencies such as ADB, JICA and World Bank; national government departments such as Planning Commission, Ministry of Climate Change, Federal Flood Commission, National Highway Authority, NGOs and universities. Attendance at stakeholder consultation workshops is shown in Table D.2.

Table D.2: Attendance at Stakeholder Consultation Workshops

Sr. No.	Date	Location	Participants
1.	September 9, 2012	Peshawar	41
2.	September 17, 2012	Lahore	88
3.	September 24, 2012	Karachi	37
4.	October 2, 2012	Islamabad	73
Total			239

The formats of the consultations meeting were as follows: (i) brief presentation on the technical/engineering design; (ii) presentation on the project environmental assessment; and finally (iii) brainstorming session with round table discussions and/or question and answer session on project impacts and mitigations. The participants were provided with booklets on project information and maps. In the brainstorming sessions, participants were given discussion points on the potential impacts of the project.

Comments and suggestions received in the consultation workshops are summarized in Table D.3.



Workshop at Peshawar



Workshop at Lahore



Workshop at Karachi



Workshop at Islamabad

Table D.3: Summary of Discussions in Consultation Workshops

Stakeholders Comments and Suggestions	Action Point
Development of an agricultural terrace in the hilly areas will take several years of effort and hard work. Development of agricultural terraces to be considered for the affected households in their new resettlement areas.	Agricultural terraces will be developed in the resettlement sites.
Physical cultural resources in the area are to be properly documented.	A detailed report has been prepared on Cultural Resources. Details are Included in the PCR Plan.
The people in Kohistan have unique social culture, which may be affected by resettlement.	The social structure of the affected people will not be disturbed and will remain same. Relocation of the affected people will be still within their annual migration range.
It is apprehended that existing health facilities will not be enough to meet local and inward migrant worker's need. How the Project will address these health needs?	A public health action plan has been developed. Public health issues such as safe drinking water, safe disposal of sewage, safe collection and disposal of solid waste, protection against dust and community health are considered as part of EMP.
Protection of aquatic flora and fauna should be considered in project design. Requirement of environmental flows for the sustainability of downstream habitat is to be assessed.	Environmental flows will be designed for the Project. But the assessment on how much flows to be released require further studies. It is an established practice in Pakistan to design 10% of average minimum monthly flow as environmental flows. But actual assessment should be based on the habitat requirement.
KKH is life line of northern areas as it is only highway connecting northern areas with reset of the Pakistan. Impact of construction traffic on KKH to be assessed.	A traffic management plan is prepared to address the traffic related issues along KKH and along the access roads to the Project sites.
Impacts during demobilization of contractors are to be considered in the EIA	Contractors' demobilization is considered in the EMP and ECPs.
WAPDA shall have an Environmental Monitoring Unit at Project Site for supervision of EMP implementation.	An Environmental Unit is recommended for both DHP (WAPDA) and supervision consultants.
Initial filling of reservoir may affect the downstream release of water to Rabi crops	The first water filling of reservoir will be carried out during mid-June slowly at the rate of 1 m/day. The rest of the river water will be allowed to flow downstream of the dam through LLO. No impact on Rabi crop will be expected.
Low flow season operation of the dam and its impact on aquatic life to be considered.	The reservoir will be operated as runoff river power generation – not as peaking power generation. Hence the water level in the reservoir will be maintained at 950m and additional water will be released to downstream. Impacts on downstream aquatic life are assessed during peaking and flushing operations (expected to be start after 15 years of operation if Basha is not constructed by that time) may impact the downstream

APPENDIX-E [5/8]

	Impacts.
Project design shall consider geo hazards (landslides and earth quakes) in the area.	The Project is designed complying with guidelines of International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) to deal with geological and geomorphological hazards. State of art engineering modeling was carried out for design of dam.
Floods from GLOFs will be a serious risk to the Project. Early warning system for flood forecasting is necessary for the safe operation of the Project.	Design flood (Probable Maximum Flood) of the Project considered extreme flood events from GLOFs and extreme rainfall events. A flood telemetry network will be established in the upstream of Dasu for early warning system and better management of floods.
Security issues are to be considered during implementation of the Project.	Security situation in the Project area is assessed and a plan is prepared to address these issues in one of the SRMP volume on 'Hydropower Development, Conflict and Security Issues: A Perspective'
Historical and archeological sites are to be protected. DHP should support the Archeology Department of Peshawar for protection of Shatihai rock carvings, a designated archeological site.	The PCR plan considered the protection of Shatihai rock carvings.
Impact on the community and their livelihood due to relocation to higher elevation.	A livelihood restoration program is proposed in RAP with both short term and long term goals to mitigate any impacts on livelihood.
Community based conservations should be promoted. The conservancy at Kaigah where Markhor is protected by private arrangement and selling one trophy annually for \$100,000 is good example.	The Project identified a suitable site in the Project area (Kandia valley) for development of similar community based conservation.
Traffic on KKH requires careful planning if construction of Basha and Bunji dams projects start along with Dasu.	Currently there is no confirmed schedule available on construction of Bash and Bunji dams. This issue is further studied as part of the CIIA.
There are no proper health facilities in Kohistan. Health and safety of construction workers and host community need to be planned.	A public health action plan is prepared to address these issues.
Indus valley is a flyway for migratory birds from Siberia to Sub Continent. Impact of transmission line on birds' migration to be assessed.	Bird collision and electrocution are potential threats on migratory birds. These issues will be addressed in the Transmission line EIA
Electromagnetic waves from transmission lines and their impact on human health to be assessed.	These issues will be addressed in the Transmission line EIA
Cumulative impacts of hydropower development on Upper Indus Basin on Lower Indus Basin should be monitored.	The present assessment limits its scope of Upper Indus Basin (Tarbela Catchment). A detailed study is in pipeline from WCAP on 'Strategic/Sectoral Environmental and Social Assessment of Indus Basin'
Impact on migratory birds and important bird areas (IBA) to be assessed.	Impacts on migratory birds are assessed during construction phase of the project. During operation stage, the project will not

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	have any impact on migratory birds. Dasu reservoir might act as a staging ground for a variety of migratory birds that come under the Indus flyway and flying south from the northern latitudes. Large water bodies have traditionally attracted diverse migratory birds in northern Pakistan.
Indus river ecology should be protected. Feasibility of fish ladders should be studied.	Impact of both Dasu and other projects on Indus on the Indus river ecology are assessed and necessary mitigation measures are recommended in the Aquatic Ecology, Terrestrial Ecology and CIIA reports. Detailed surveys were conducted as well as field teams have substantial prior experience on flora and fauna of northern Pakistan. Also the mitigation measures are recommending creation of protected area and studies of biodiversity to promote long-term sustainability and informed decision-making to utilize the wild resources of the project area.
The Project design should consider geological hazards (seismic activity and faults) in the Project area.	The Project is designed complying with guidelines of International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) to deal with seismicity and faults. State of art engineering modeling was carried out for design of dam.
Climate change impacts may trigger GLOFs, high erosion and sedimentation; and finally may affect the Project.	A climate change assessment study was under taken as part of EA.
Habitat management plan for endangered species is to be proposed.	A community conservation area is proposed for protection of important fauna in the project area such Markhor, Musk Deer, Monal Pheasant and Tragopan peasant.
Lost community facilities in the affected villages are to be restored in the new resettled villages.	All basic amenities like roads, water supply, irrigation, sanitation, schools and any other facilities that were lost will be built in the new resettlement areas.
Involvement of local community in planning and development process is very important.	Consultation meeting were carried out in all the project villages through PRA techniques.
Ensure timely & frequently stakeholders meetings for suggestion and feedback.	WAPDA has established a full time office at Dasu which is constantly providing a forum to consult on any and all issues. An Executive Engineer of WAPDA heads the office. DC is also involved.
Proper compensation of affected community is needed, to make it more transparent & clear; affected persons be given proper guidance.	Recommended in RAP.
Capacity of WAPDA in term of human resources needs to be increased to address social and environmental issues.	Field level social and environmental units will be established in DHP.
Potential livelihood and income generation activities to start	Short term and long term livelihood restoration plans are recommended in RAP
Education sector is very important in this area.	Education and health will be considered in

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Focus on Education & Health sector.	the social development plan and benefit sharing of the Project
Involvement of women is very important. Design livelihood livestock related activities for women.	A Gender Action Plan is prepared.
Mobilization of women for capacity building related to income generation activities need to be more focused	A Gender Action Plan is prepared.
Invertebrate fauna / aquatic flora should be addressed	Invertebrates are already studies within the domain of aquatic ecology.
Establishment of fish hatchery	Fish hatcheries are recommended as part of livelihood development plan.
Motivate local people for terrace farming.	Recommended in RAP
Livestock farming through providing quality animals breeds	Recommended in RAP
Downstream communities are generally beneficiaries of the hydropower and irrigation projects. These benefits are perpetual and will pass on to their next generation. The upstream communities are the affected communities by the project and will not the benefit by the project. There should be a planning mechanism to take the perpetual benefits to upstream community.	A benefit sharing mechanism is proposed in Section 9.5.2 of EIA
Climate change and global warming to be dealt in a comprehensive way	Climate change impacts and risks are addressed in Section 5 of EIA
Management and governing mechanism to transfer the benefits and mitigate adverse impacts is recommended	An organization chart and governing mechanism is proposed for implementation of social and environmental management plans.
Carbon foot prints are to be calculated	Greenhouse gas emission from the project is calculated.
Other government departments are to be consulted	All relevant departments of the Project are invited to the stakeholder consultation workshops.
Pre and post effect monitoring should be presented	Pre and post monitoring is proposed for implementation of EMP
Disaster risk reduction checklist that was approved by the government is a requirement for approval of planning documents and PC I. These components are to be considered in the study	The checklist is prepared as part of PC I.
Long term benefit for the affected population shall be contemplated and recommended	A benefit sharing mechanism is proposed
Cumulative impacts on river, and biodiversity should be made part of the study	Cumulative and Induced Impact Assessment is prepared covering these issues
Pakistan signed conference on climate change and hence has access to climate and adaptation fund. The project has to be conceived in a way to access to the funds. No project in Pakistan was able to get these funds.	The Project's CDM potentiality is presented in Section 6 of EIA
Invertebrates and aquatic flora are the food sources of migratory bird. They should be	Dasu reservoir will not support these features because of high water velocities

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studied.	and rapid sedimentation
Fish hatcheries to be established to conserve the local species	Fish hatcheries are recommended for reservoir fisheries development and livelihood plan
Motive local farmers in livestock farming and provide them quality breeds for sheep and goat	Livestock farming is included in the livelihood restoration plan of the Project
Motivate local people for terrace farming. NARC help can be taken	These recommendations will be included in livelihood plan of the project.
Community should be educated about Infectious diseases. Necessary vaccination should be provided.	The recommendation is included in Public Health Action Plan of the Project.
Sedimentation in catchment area should be covered and properly addressed	Landslide prone area in Dasu reservoir areas are identified and will be protected.
National heritage should be properly conserved	Conservation measures are proposed for Shatial rock carvings.

Appendix F: Project Information Disclosure Booklet

PART I

THE PROJECT

Introduction

The Dasu Hydropower Project (DHP) is a major investment project of capacity 4,320 MW proposed by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) with support of the World Bank to modernize and expand the energy in general and electric sector in particular of the country by shifting from thermal generated electricity to low cost and high reward, domestic and clean generation of hydropower. The DHP will inject annually about 18.445 million kWh to the national grid and will help to address Pakistan's acute electric power and energy crisis that causes adverse economic and social impacts across the country. The total installed capacity of 24,173 MW (including 7,114 MW from the existing more than 20 hydropower facilities) in Pakistan is unable to meet the current demand. Power Generation Policy 2013 of the present Government also emphasized the development of Indus Cascade (Diamer-Basha, Dasu, Pattan, Thakot and Tarbela 4th and 5th Extension). The DHP is one of the priority projects under the Power Policy 2013 and the Vision 2025. The DHP has three major components: (i) the main dam, powerhouse and its ancillaries, O&M staff residential complex, and allied facilities; (ii) realignment of about 70 km long stretch of the Karakoram Highway (KKH); and (iii) 350 km long two - 500 kV double circuit transmission lines for power evacuation from the powerhouse. The transmission lines will be implemented separately by the National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) of Pakistan which is no more part of WAPDA. Thus, the Project will bring direct social and economic benefits to local area in particular and to electricity consumers throughout the country in general. The project environment and social impacts studies have been carried using guidelines of International donors like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc. Before start of project construction activities it is mandatory for the project sponsors to disclose, the measures and mitigation proposed to reduce the foreseen impacts.

Purpose

The purpose of this booklet is to present the Project to the local stakeholders and disclose the Project's social and environmental impacts in a summarized form. The booklet will thus inform and enable the local stakeholders to understand the scope of the project, potential project impacts as identified, measures such as compensation, relocation and resettlement to be undertaken, entitlements against losses, role of the local communities in project implementation, and time line for implementation of various project components and; project delivery framework and mechanism by WAPDA. An Urdu version of this booklet will be prepared for distribution to affected households and communities.

Project Description

The Dasu Hydropower Project is located on the Indus River at a site about 7 km upstream of Dasu Bridge in the town of Dasu, the administrative headquarters of District Kohistan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The Project lies about 350 km north of Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan. Project site is accessible via the Karakoram Highway (KKH) which is linking Pakistan and China. The Dasu Hydropower is a run-of-river Project, involving the construction of a dam on Indus River and underground powerhouse, including associated hydraulic, electrical and mechanical works. The Project Layout Plan includes the components shown in Figure-1 and Table-1 to be constructed.

As a high RCC Dam, the reservoir extension will reach maximally 74 km upstream of the dam flooding an area of about 24 sq. km at a maximum flood level of 957m masl. The

average river discharge at the dam site will be 2,068m³/s. The reservoir of the dam will submerge 62.5 km of the existing KKH on the left bank of the Indus River.

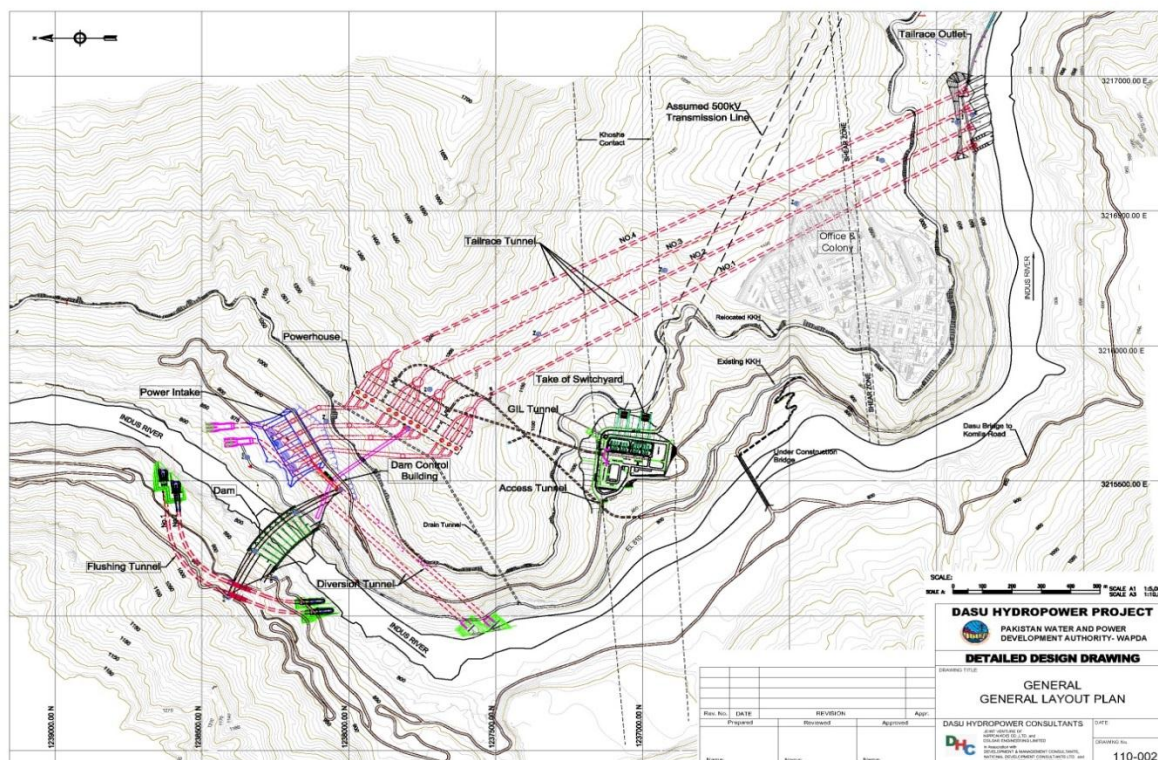


Figure: Project Layout Plan

New access road to the dam site at right bank will follow the current route of Komila-Seo road which is emanating from KKH before the Dasu Bridge. The contractor facilities will be on both right and left banks of the river. A concrete bridge is under-construction near Seo Village downstream of Dasu Dam site which would be used for project traffic to come from right bank to left and vice versa.

Table 1: Salient Features of the Project

Item	Detail
Location of DHP	Near Dasu town, District Kohistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Installed Capacity	4,320 MW
Total Energy	18,445GWh/annum
Catchment area at dam site	158,800 km ²
Type of dam	Gravity Dam in Roller Compacted Concrete(RCC)
Height above foundation	242m
Crest Length at EL. 957m	570m
Average Reservoir width	365 m
Diversion tunnels	2 No. on left bank of river
Power house location	Underground type on left bank of the river
Power Tunnels	4
No. of Generating Units	12
Spillway Bays	8
Low level outlets	9
Flushing tunnels	2 No. on the right bank
Length of transmission line	350 km

PART II

SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Social and Resettlement Impacts

Despite measures to minimize impacts, the construction of the Project will have varieties of impacts on local communities. These include loss of agricultural and pastureland due to project colony and other infrastructure on downstream and inundation upstream, and loss of residential, commercial, business and community structures, requiring relocation and resettlement of households from 34 hamlet/villages in the valley. The Project impact assessment was carried out by social surveys, household census and hamlet-level community consultations. Many jirgas (tribal councils) were held with community, community leaders and maliks (tribal heads) during the impact assessment. As any one of you know that the entire assessment was made with the help of the community and supported by the local administration. The social impacts identified are summarized here.

Impact of Land Acquisition: In all, 4,643 ha of land will be acquired for the Project, which includes 143 ha of agriculture land. A total of 34 hamlets would be affected, displacing 6,953 persons. The acquisition will also affect 21,000 trees, including 18,000 bushes and non-fruit bearing trees while 3,000 fruit bearing trees on both sides of the riverbanks.

Impact on Structures: The structures to be affected including residential, commercial/businesses and community structures. The survey identified that 767 residential structures, 118 business structures (e.g., shops, roadside restaurants and hotels), 31 mosques, 10 (private) micro hydropower plants, 7 *doly* (manual cable car) for crossing of Indus river by peoples, 4 mechanical cable cars to transport timber, and two water mills. Aside this, the Project will affect 10 schools, 2 Basic Health Units (BHUs), one Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) Motel, 6 police check posts and one Frontier Works Organization (FWO) Camp. One mosque (at Seer Gayal) of historical significance and about 16 graveyards will be submerged. As per local religious leader, these graves will be protected by plastering with mud.

Impact on Livelihoods: Apart from the direct impacts on households, a total of 137 wage earners are recorded. Most of these employed as laborers are engaged in construction work in the area and transportation of timber from logging areas to KKH. A smaller number is employed as *Gujjars* looking after the livestock of *maliks*. The laborers engaged in construction works and transportation of timber may or may not be affected; even during relocation they would have more chance to earn more money due to shortage of such laborers. The people looking after their livestock have also less chance to loss their business, being a major livelihood activity in the area.

Additionally, a total of 68 households have been listed as socially vulnerable and require special attention. These include (a) hard core poor households; (b) female-headed households (FHH); and (c) households headed by disables persons. A summary of the Project impacts is in Table 2.

Table 2: Social and Resettlement Impacts – Summary

Description	Units	Quantity
Total Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Persons	6,953
Total Project Affected Households (AHs)	Household	767
AHs losing agriculture land	Household	600
AHs losing businesses/commercial structure	Household	76
<i>Soniwals</i> losing livelihood only	Household	13
Vulnerable Households (VHs)	Household	68

Other Impacts: Other social and health impacts due to project construction include traffic safety hazards for children and the elderly, potential risk of dust, air, soil and water pollution, up and downstream impacts on fishery and fishing communities. Lastly new in-migrants (traders, businesses, etc.) to the project area with potential negative impacts on social and cultural aspects of the local community and additional pressures on the already poor infrastructure and social/civic amenities available in Dasu area have been recorded.

Social and Resettlement Management Plan

At the planning and design stage, attention was paid to the details to address all kinds of social/resettlement and environmental impacts of the Project. The Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP) (14Books) has been prepared to address all aspects of project impacts, including relocation, resettlement, livelihoods, gender, public health, management of construction-related impacts, grievances, in-migrants, and communications. Similarly, an Environmental Management Action Plan (EMAP) (8 Books) deals with all aspects of environmental management and enhancement needs.

Resettlement Policy and Framework

The resettlement principles and policy framework adopted in this project are derived from the Government of Pakistan laws, good practices in hydropower projects all over the World, especially in Pakistan and the World Bank policies and guidelines. The policy covers all affected persons irrespective of titled and/or severity of impacts. Key policies related to compensation, resettlement and livelihoods are as follows: (i) Replacement value (RV) of affected assets determined on rate basis negotiated by District Collector and with the affected Community/Jirga will be paid; (ii) displaced households will be resettled in project-sponsored resettlement sites with basic civic amenities; (iii) those managing their own relocation (i.e., self-relocation) will only receive assistance from the project as per the policy guidelines; (iv) resettled families in project sponsored resettlement sites will be entitled to various allowances such as relocation, transfer and reconstruction allowances as per the entitlement matrix; (v) the livelihoods of affected households will be restored with support from the Project, including training and employment in the Project; (vi) all affected commercial/business enterprises will receive assistance for relocation;(vii) the affected community structures will be re-constructed by the community with the compensation money, in consultation with the project wherever required and finally; and (viii) all resettlement and reconstruction works will be carried out in consultation with the affected communities.

Compensation, Rehabilitation and Entitlements

The entitlement matrix recognized 16 types of losses for compensation and rehabilitation of the affected households. Table 3 provides a summary of the entitlement matrix; the eligibility and implementation issues are available in SRMP Vol. 5 – Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Table 3: Entitlements against Losses – Summary

S. No.	Type of Loss	Entitlement to the Affectees
1.	Loss of agricultural land used in Terrace Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Negotiated Value (NV) of agricultural land will be computed by the District Collector based on the unit rates agreed upon at Jirga. District Collector will determine the rates of land while considering the rates adopted by a recent hydropower project in Kohistan. (ii) 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. (iii) Dislocation Allowance of PKR 500/- (five hundred) per kanal but the total amount will not exceed PKR 20,000/- (twenty thousand)
2.	Loss of homestead and commercial land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Negotiated Value (NV) of land will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising VC and District Collector. (ii) Project through District Collector will pay for the land. (iii) 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. Current electricity systems will be shifted to the resettlement villages; (iv) Affected owners will be entitled to a plot in new resettlement site developed by project either small (5 Marlas) or large (10 Marlas) 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 (v) The affected households moving and settling outside the project resettled developed site will be eligible of getting a special allowance for relocation @ PKR 50,000/- in addition to their actual compensation. These affectees would not be eligible to have a developed plot in resettled. (vi) Owners will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.
3.	Loss of communal properties and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Negotiated Value (NV) of land will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising VC, and District Collector, and will be paid to the VC. (ii) A plot in community-based resettlement site developed by project for each communal property as schools, mosque, burial ground, health center, community center etc. will be provided free of cost if land will be provided free. Free plot will be provided if no compensation would have been paid to Village Committee. (iii) The Village Committee will construct the common

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		<p>properties at each resettlement site with planning inputs and monitoring by Project of each resettlement site.</p> <p>(iv) Community will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p>
4.	Loss of Residential Structures	<p>(i) Applicable to all structures located within the acquisition areas.</p> <p>(ii) 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.</p> <p>(iii) The affectees settling in the project developed resettlement sites will be eligible for the following in addition to their actual compensation cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer/relocation Grant @ PKR 100/- (one hundred) per square meter of affected structure. • Reconstruction Grant @ PKR 250/- (two hundred and fifty) per square meter of affected structure. • Special Assistance of one-time payment of PKR 5000/- (five thousand) for each female, disabled, elderly headed and very poor households. <p>(iv) The households moving and settling outside the project district will be eligible of getting a special allowance for relocation @ PKR 50,000/- (fifty thousand) in addition to their actual compensation and other allowances. These will not be eligible for a plot in the resettled site developed by the project.</p> <p>(v) Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p>
5.	Loss of Commercial Structure	<p>(i) Applicable to all structures located within the project affected area at cut-off date.</p> <p>(ii) Jirga of affected villagers and District Collector with expertise from C&W will determine the RV.</p> <p>(iii) Transfer Grant @ PKR 100/-(One hundred) per square meter of affected structure.</p> <p>(iv) Reconstruction Grant @ PKR 500/-(Five hundred) per square meter of affected structure.</p> <p>(v) Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials back free of cost.</p>
6.	Loss of Physical Cultural Resources and graves	<p>(i) .Applicable to the structures identified in the PCR Plan</p> <p>(ii) Cost of dismantling, moving and reconstruction of the 400 year Mosque at Seer Gayal.</p> <p>(iii) Cost of land to relocate the Seer Gayal Mosque</p>

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		<p>(iv) Cost of protecting the submerged graves with mud plaster.</p> <p>(v) No rock carving would be affected by the project.</p>
7.	Loss of Timber and Fruit-bearing Trees	<p>(i) Applicable to all trees and plants located in acquisition area at cut-off dates.</p> <p>(ii) Replacement value (RV) of timber and fruit bearing trees determined on rate basis negotiated by District Collector with the help of Department of Forest and Agriculture and with the affected Community/<i>Jirga</i> will be paid. In addition the following will be paid;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and <p>(iii) Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost.</p>
8.	Loss of Standing Crops	<p>(i) Applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession.</p> <p>(ii) District Collector with assistance from Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of crops at harvest.</p> <p>(iii) Crops grown after dispossession will not be paid any compensation.</p> <p>(iv) Owners will be allowed to harvest of standing crops prior to inundation.</p>
9.	Loss of Leased/Mortgaged Land	<p>(i) With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements, 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.</p> <p>(ii) District Collector will ensure the payment of RV of crops to the cultivator.</p> <p>(iii) Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by District Collector. Dislocation allowance @ PKR 1,500/- (fifteen hundred) per kanal for actual cultivator to cover the income loss from the land</p>
10.	Loss of Income from Displaced Commercial Premise	<p>(i) Grant for Loss of Business @ 10% of compensation payment determined by District Collector's payment for commercial structure.</p> <p>(ii) One time Moving Assistance of PKR 5,000/- (five thousand) for tenants.</p> <p>(iii) Affected businesses to be relocated to the new market area to be established in nearby resettlement site or along KKH.</p>
11.	Temporary Loss of Income (wage earners in	<p>(i) Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ PKR 200/- (two hundred) per day for only 90 days PKR</p>

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	agriculture, commerce, business and industry)	small and	<p>18000/- (eighteen thousand only) for farm labor; PKR 200/- (two hundred) per day for only 90 days PKR 18000/- (eighteen thousand only) for <i>Gujjars</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 PKR 300/- (three hundred) per day for 90 days PKR 27000/- (two thousand only);</p> <p>(ii) 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> <p>(iii) Effected Person 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).</p>
12.	Loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential and commercial premises		<p>(i) 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>(ii) 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>
13.	Households losing more than 10% of their income (from agriculture or business) due to the Project		<p>(i) One time Dislocation Allowance @ PKR 10,000/- (ten thousand) per household as identified by the census conducted by Dasu Hydropower Consultants.</p>
14.	Loss of livelihood (non-cash entitlement)		<p>(i) Jobs in the project will be provided to the people of affected area. In providing jobs in the project the following priority would be followed (i) peoples from affected villages, (ii) peoples from sub-district Dasu and Kandia, (iii) peoples from sub-district Pattan and Palas; and (iv) peoples from other part of the country.</p> <p>(ii) Free Vocational Training will be provided to the people of affected area.</p> <p>(iii) Free horticulture training will be provided to the people of affected area.</p> <p>(iv) Training in fish hatchery operations and sustainable fishery will be provided to the people of affected area.</p> <p>(v) Inclusion in area development programs implemented with Area Development Fund.</p>
15.	Loss of Public Structures such as Hospital/Dispensaries, School, etc.		<p>(i) Replacement of affected structures</p> <p>(ii) 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</p>

		financial assistance of the project (iii) 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.
16.	Unforeseen adverse impacts	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework and will be paid after approval by WAPDA Authority and World Bank

Resettlement Site Development

During the District-level *Jirga* and subsequent *Jirga's* in the villages, the affected communities expressed their preferences to be relocated at higher elevations within the same valley, because they do not want to lose their entire land, life style, culture, etc. The affected villages are currently located above the river bank on both sides of the River Indus at an elevation of 700 to 800masl. These would be affected by the reservoir created by construction of dam, by camp sites, O&M staff housing colonies, relocation of the KKH and right bank Access Roads. The resettlement sites will be developed at an elevation of 1000 to 1300masl with provision of utility services (Road, Water Supply System, Sewage system and electrification of Resettlement Villages based on their current electricity system) by the Project at project cost. The site-specific topographic survey, master planning and designs will be prepared and shared with the affected resettling community before finalization. Site development will also be carried out in consultation with village level committees. Plot size and allocations are already defined in the matrix but will likely be adjusted to project-specific conditions and arrangements.

Based on the *jirgas* and community responses, relocation to higher elevation to places of own their choices were considered the best solution to relocation and resettlement of the affected households. A small percentage has expressed interest to move on their own to Dasu/Kohistan and out of District as far as Mansehra and Abbottabad districts due to their kinship links in those places and/or availability of cheaper land for resettlement, including more job prospects in the cities. Thus, the self-managed relocation is also considered an option for those who want to move out of the Project area.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow affected persons/families appealing against any decision, practice or activity arising out of survey, data collection, compensation rates/awards, and resettlement-related benefits (grievances could also be caused by other social and environmental impacts/issues). Affected households will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints under GR procedures during Project information disclosure at various village/community meetings and *Jirga's*. The Project will establish a four-tier Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) for resolution of grievances and disputes related to social and environmental safeguard plans. Also, necessary training to the GRCs members will be provided by the Project. The GRCs are to ensure accessibility, fairness and independence of the procedures. The GRCs will be established "bottom top" that would include: (i) Village-level GRC, (ii) Union council level GRC (iii) District level GRC and (iv) Project level GRC. First, GRC at the village level consisting of local representatives of the affected community or *maliks* or village elders, project staff, and local government representatives and will receive grievances and resolve locally within a defined timeline. Cases which will not be satisfactorily resolved or affected persons remain aggrieved, the case will be forwarded to union council level GRC and if not

solved there, the case then will be forwarded to district level GRC with full documentation and history of the case(s). If at all the previous levels may not solve cases up till the district-level, will be forwarded to the Project-level independent GRC as the prime floor for resolution of the grievances.

RAP Implementation Schedule

A year-wise relocation plan has been established in view of the implementation of various project components (Table 4). All relocation and resettlement activities will be completed by Year 4 of the Project implementation.

Table 4: Year wise RAP Implementation Schedule

S. No.	Year	Construction Activities	Affected Villages
1.	Year1	WAPDA Colony & Offices, KKH 01, Right Bank Access Road (RAR 01), Disposal Site,	Shaal, Chuchang, Khoshi, Logro, Usher, Barseen, Largani, Gul-e-Bahg, Komila, Kass, Seo,
2.	Year 2	Quarry Area, Dam Site area, Batching Plants, Material Storage area, Contractor Camps,	Siglo, Seo, Dogah, Kaigah, Kass, Komila
3.	Year3	KKH-02 and RAR-02,	Dhar, Pani Bah, Gadeer, Chalash, Looter, Shigri, Summar, Lash, Malar, Kuz Kai, Bar Kai, KuzPurwa, Seer Gayal, Kot Gal, Not Bail,
4.	Year4	Reservoir, RAR 03and Bridge at Kandia	Sluch, Serto, Thuti, Waris Abad, Cheer Shial, Doonder, Gummo, Sazin Camp, Shatial

Charter of Demand and Responses

During the engineering design period, a grand Jirga submitted a 15-Point demand that included compensation at market rates, establishment of Vocational Training Centre, new modern clinic and hospital in the project area, new access roads in the valley, relocation of the affected hamlets and households with modern amenities, provision for employment in the Project, supply of free electricity, and provisions for a 20% royalty from power generation for use and investment in affected areas and in general in Kohistan District.

WAPDA has responded to these demands very positively, including compensation rates and relocation in project-sponsored resettlement sites. In addition, as a strategy, WAPDA will establish community education, training and health infrastructures under the Project for skill development for income and livelihood support, community health and wellbeing. The Project has included (a) two vocational training centers (one for male and another for female students); (b) construction of approach roads on both right and left banks to help transportation and thus enhance economic activities in the area; (c) establishment of livestock centers for improved livestock breeding; and (d) hatcheries and raceways for fishery development as long-terms sources for livelihoods. However, demands which relates to Provincial and Federal Government the Project will coordinate and cooperate with affectees and district administration for processing at appropriate level.

SRMP Implementation Organization

As the project executing agency, WAPDA will be responsible for the implementation of social and resettlement management plan. An institutional and implementation framework has already been set up under the Project Management Unit (PMU). Under the GM/CEO of the PMU, an officer at the rank of Chief Engineer (Deputy Project Director) will be responsible for Social/Environmental Safeguards, with two Directors – for (a) Social and Resettlement and (b) Environment Units. These Units will be fully staffed with experienced local officers/officials for implementation of land acquisition, resettlement, livelihood, communications, gender and public health plans. The Deputy Project Director – Safeguards will be assisted by the Local Leading Group consisting of members of local administration, *maliks* and community representatives. The Project Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC) will provide technical guidance and will play an important role for the implementation of all plans prepared under social and environment studies. Project management and monitoring consultants will look after the implementation plans by Deputy Project Director and CSC and will issue advice and direction where find necessary. An NGO may be hired for implementation of livelihood, communication and public health plans

The field offices will be considered Public Information Centers (PICs) where all SRMP and EMAP documents, survey/household level data, Project maps and other relevant documents will be on display and readily available to the public and other stakeholders.

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Environmental Impacts

Environmental impacts resulting from implementation of DHP will be unusually limited in number for a mega project of this size due to limited inundation area and low biodiversity within the inundation area, and engineering designs adopted for the DHP to reduce the Project's environmental footprints. The DHP will have overall positive impacts and some negative impacts. Potential negative impacts of the DHP during various stages of implementation have been assessed and mitigation measures recommended for all identified environmental issues. A summary of DHP's potential environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures of DHP

Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Impacts of Construction of DHP	
Inundation of 46 km of KKH running along left bank of Indus River in future reservoir.	Reconstruction of 70 km KKH along the left bank of Indus River at a higher elevation above the reservoir level.
Loss of access from KKH to villages on the right bank due to future submergence of bridges on Indus at Largani & Kandia, and few cable trolleys for transportation of peoples and wood logs.	In order to restore the access in better condition a new bridge will be constructed at 8 km upstream of existing Kandia bridge. A new 35 km of access road will be built from this new bridge to Dam site along right bank of Indus. Also a new 18 km jeep able track will be constructed from new Kandia bridge to Looter along right bank of Indus river.
Submergence of a beautiful wood decorated Seer Gayal mosque under future reservoir.	A new mosque will be constructed in the new resettlement village of Seer Gayal by using the existing wood work of the mosque as much as possible.
Submergence of about 17 No. graveyards under future reservoir.	In accordance with the decision of local religious leaders and elders, the graveyards will be protected and plastered with mud to avoid collapse of graves and floating of human remains.
Loss of natural vegetation and some 21,000 trees and shrubs.	Plantation of more than 100,000 trees (at the rate of 5 trees per each tree cut) in reservoir buffer areas, WAPDA colony & offices, and all along the resettled villages.
Impacts during Construction	
Traffic related Impacts such as traffic jams, congestion, safety, pollution, noise, etc. in the town of Dasu, Komila and along KKH due to increased traffic (about 200 to 300 vehicles per day to transport construction material from	Traffic management units at Dasu, Besham and Haripur towns will be established to control traffic along KKH starting from Hassan Abdal to Dam site. Traffic personnel on ground to guide traffic and installation of sign boards at proper location in

APPENDIX-F [13/16]

Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
down country).	Dasu Town and in project area. Training and provision of more resources to local traffic police to cope with the traffic movements. KKH-01 will be constructed first and be made operational before start of construction of dam in order to make traffic flow.
Potential risk of dust, air, soil and water pollution from the construction activities and machinery. Noise from the construction works and blasting activities.	An environmental management plan is prepared with necessary mitigation measures (e.g. dust suppression by watering, noise attenuation measures, etc.) to address all these construction related impacts. These plans will be implemented by contractor under the supervision and strict guidance of Deputy Project Director Safeguard. Noise & air emissions and waste water discharges from the construction activities have to meet with Govt. of Pakistan's National Environmental Quality Standards. Monitoring and enforcing lies with Deputy Project Director Safeguard. Control blasting will be done in day time. Blasting during night is not allowed. Regular monitoring will be taken up to ensure that blasting follows the National and International standards.
Impacts (dust, noise, water pollution, etc.) from the quarrying activities at Kaigha and transportation to dam site.	In addition to above, controlled blasting activities with optimum blasting quantities will be used to avoid any impacts on nearest villages and wildlife areas. A belt conveyor system will be established for transportation of aggregates from Kaigha to dam site.
Disposal of 10.25 million tons of excavated rock (spoils).	Nearly 50 percent of excavated material will be used as aggregates in concrete works. Remaining will be disposed in an orderly manner in 68 ha of disposal area in Kass and Khoshee area. A fencing wall will be constructed around the disposal area. Erosion control measures such as landscaping will be done. These sites would be used in future by Public for residential or agriculture purposes.
Risk of pollution from solid waste and waste effluents.	Solid waste disposal sites will be developed in consultation with local government, contractors and project authorities. Waste effluent without any treatment will not be discharged directly in to water bodies. Sitting of fuel and hazardous material storage will be located minimum 100 m away from banks of any streams and 500 m away from residential areas.

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Potential Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Increased risk of landslides due to excavation and blasting activities.	Landslide prone areas are identified and structures such as retaining walls constructed to prevent land sliding in future. Continuous monitoring by the Deputy Project Director will be taken up during construction, filling of reservoir and also during operation.
Impacts of increased human activities on forests (due to increased demand for fire wood and forest products).	Construction workers will be prohibited from cutting of trees and buying of illegal firewood and illegal forest products from the local community/market. Contractors will be directed to provide non timber fuel to the construction workers for cooking and heating. The Project authorities will assist and inform the local government the need of developing LPG market to reduce the pressure on the demand for firewood.
Impact on wildlife due to poaching and noise from construction and blasting activities	Construction workers will be prohibited from poaching of wildlife. Community wildlife development activities will be promoted by Project.
Influx of in-migrants (Construction workers and their families, business people etc.) to the project area with impacts on social and cultural aspects, and additional pressures and stresses on the already existing infrastructure and social/civic amenities available in Dasu area.	Local communities will be given preference in employment in construction workers. A series of measures will be taken to avoid any negative impact on local situation by improving local infrastructure, developing construction camps and housing for workers; health facilities; improvements in security; and strict code of conduct for the construction workers to respect local norms and culture.
Impacts during Operation	
Impact of first filling of reservoir on safety of people and livestock and stability of slopes.	Early announcement and warning system be established before the day/date of start of filling. Controlled filling of the reservoir to avoid landslides.
Impact on fish habitat (including spawning grounds) due to reservoir formation and fish movement due to dam.	A hatchery will be developed for artificial production of fingerlings of native fish species (snow carps) and regular fish stocking in the affected tributaries and downstream of the dam. Fishery will be developed in the proposed reservoir with necessary infrastructure.
Impact on fish and aquatic resources due to no flow from the dam during low flow season of October to May.	An environmental flow of 20m ³ /s will be released to maintain water between dam and tailrace.
Impact of sedimentation on reservoir	Flushing of the reservoir after 15 years if there will be no Basha Project or after 50 years if there will be Basha Project (which will stop the sediment inflow to Dasu reservoir).

PART IV

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

A list of frequently asked questions related to compensation and resettlement is presented below for further clarity.

Q1: Who are project-affected persons?

Project-affected persons are those who stand to lose due to the Project all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive lands, resources such as forests, range lands, fishing areas, important cultural sites, commercial properties, tenancy, and income-generating opportunities. Such impacts may be permanent or temporary.

Q2: Who are eligible for compensation and rehabilitation?

The policy framework adopted is inclusive. It recognizes all persons affected by the projects as eligible for compensation and rehabilitation irrespective of legal or titled ownership. For example, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, employees in a shops/business affected by the project are all eligible for compensation and assistance. The amount and the level of compensation and other allowable benefits may depend on the nature of losses incurred by an individual or a household unit.

Q3. Where do I get Project-related information, including compensation and resettlement packages?

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and all other books related, project database, maps, graphs, project implementation schedules etc. will be available in PMU Office in Dasuas well as at the Public Information Centers(PICs) in the office of Deputy Project Director at Dasu. The documents will also be posted at www.wapda.gov.pk.

Q4: How do I get fair compensation for land and affected structures?

A fair compensation implies replacement costs for assets lost due to project intervention. Replacement costs are equal to market costs, plus transaction costs only if the markets reflect reliable and registered by the District Revenue Department information about prices and availability of alternatives to the assets lost. In the case of Dasu Hydropower Project, the District Revenue Officer (DRO) will negotiate with the affected households/communities the price for land and structures, based on current value and replacement and/or reconstructed costs, including transaction costs and shifting.

Q5:Can anyone and everyone living in the Project area claim compensation?

No. Only eligible and project-affected families identified by the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector and/or by Project census “cut-off date” can claim compensation. Any one moving to the project-affected area after the “cut-off-date” to get compensation from the Project will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

Q6: Are people affected indirectly eligible for compensation?

The basis for defining eligibility is the direct loss of assets, subsistence or income affecting livelihood. However, those indirectly affected (e.g., loss of wages due to access to land acquired and/or business affected) are also eligible and has been incorporated in the entitlement matrix. The key point is how the “indirect” impact is defined – both for identification and implementation purposes.

Q7. Do I need to vacate and clear the affected properties immediately after they have been identified as required by the project?

No. Clearing the affected areas/structures will only take place after the compensation for lost assets have been provided to you. After payment of compensation, you will be notified by DC to vacate the land and move with whatever salvageable for self-relocation or to project-sponsored relocation sites.

Q8.What kind of civic amenities would be available in the resettlement sites?

The project-sponsored resettlement sites will be provided with basic civic amenities such as access roads, drinking water, existing power supply system relocation, sewerage and internal roads. Water for irrigation will be provided where land for agriculture is available. The resettlement sites will be designed in consultation with the affected and host communities. Your inputs would be considered valuable.

Q9: If there are disputes over compensation and resettlement issues, do I have the right to complain, and if so, how and where?

Yes, you can absolutely do that. Any affected persons and/household may file a complaint or grievance to Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) regarding resettlement or any other matters, including environmental issues. The complaint should be submitted initially to the Village Level GRC. The Project has a four-tier GRC with stakeholders’ representations at village, union council, district and project levels. During the Project implementation phase, you will be informed through open consultation, personal contact and written documents about your right to grievance redresses.

Q10: When does the project construction start?

The Project will be implemented in phases. In Year 1, the pre-construction project activities such as Right Bank Access Road, KKH Re-alignment, WAPDA Colony and Offices, Dumping Site, Machinery Yard, 132 kV transmission line, two Vocational Training Institutes, etc. will start in June 2014. PMU Office has drawn a detailed year-wise plan and all safeguard activities will be synchronized with the construction plan for the Project. The safeguard unit will inform you of the schedule and assist you in relocation and resettlement activities as per the schedule.

Appendix G: List of Participants at the Disclosure Meetings (by Location)

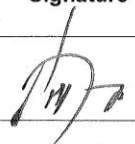
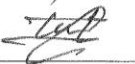
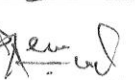
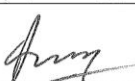



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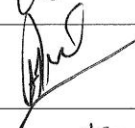





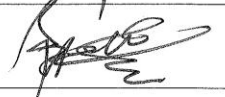
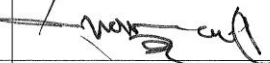
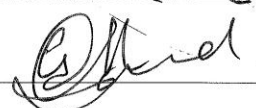
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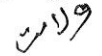

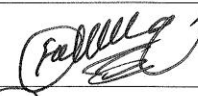



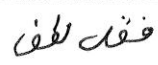
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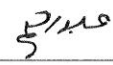





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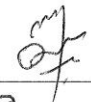



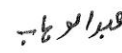

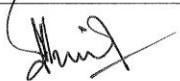
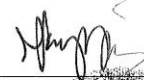
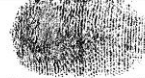
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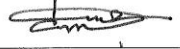





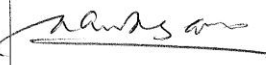

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2	Muhammad Rahman	AAC	0347955604		
3	Ali Raza	F.O. KH	0313580346		
4	Fazal-Malik	Tehsildar Kandi	03018809929		
5	Fazal-Rehman	Tehsildar Jirga	0334553623		
6	Hussain Ali	Quardamir Dasu	03139933987		
7	Abdul Wahid	District Law Office	0342-5690860		








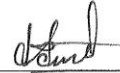


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9	Hajal Khan	Seo cot	03135479542		
10	Zia-ur-Rehman	Kandia	03135638708		
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21	Waqar Khan	Dasu	03115039570		
22	Muhammad Shah	SC Kolustan	0998-407001		
23	Fazal Haq	Dasu	03335055494		
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29	Fazal Rabi	Chilas	03122770222		
30	Said Naseer	Dasu	03127923222		
31	Muhammad Ayaz	Seo	03465756550		
32	Abdul-Raheem	Tiyal	0303803677		
33	Said Afsarwalishah	Dasu	03135811853		
34	Peer Zada	Jalcot	03139822100		
35	Saber Jameel	Jalcot	03129289557		
36	Gulam Dshaq	Jallcot	03138323174		
37	Gul Badshah	Jallcot	03449455533		

S.No.	Name	Designation and Organisation	Phone No.	Email	Signature
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39	Ijaz Qaisar	Dasu	03118604331		
40	Abdul Sitar	Dasu	03122110693		
41	Naveed Khan	Zid Khar	03059222256		
42	Abdul Rasheed	Jallcot	03135899959		
43	Abdul Wahab	Dasu	03135867552		
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45	Habib Shah	Sr. Geologist DHC			
46	Sayyar Ali Shah	Secretary DHC			
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65	M. Yahya	Seo	03151515556		
66	Hakmat Khan	Chuchang	0315 5841633		
67	Venkata Nukala	Disc			
68	Haji. M. Farooq	PD Darsa	0300-4905545		

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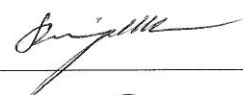




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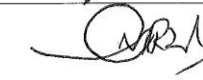





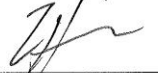
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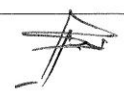
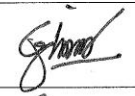


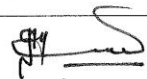


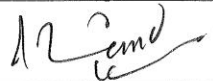
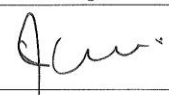
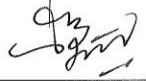
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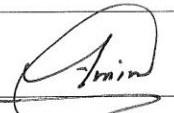


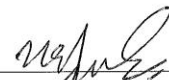


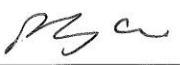



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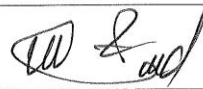
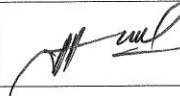
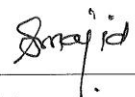
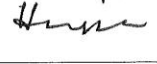




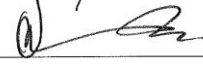

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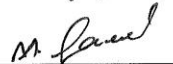
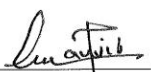

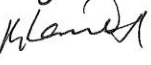
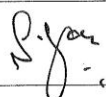
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51.	Saeed	NIDA PAK ASST Chairman	03429151180		
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53.	NAVID IQBAL	PMPP USAID	0301/4585767		
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55.	YAWAR ABBAS		03339136207		
56.					
57.					


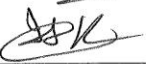




DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT

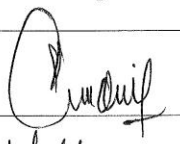
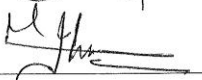

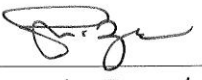


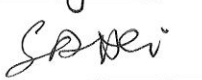



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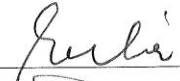









Registration and Attendance

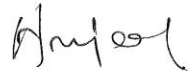









Location: Best Western Hotel, Islamabad

Date: February 25, 2014

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07	M. Akram	DD (Dasu HPP)			








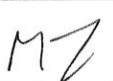
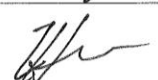
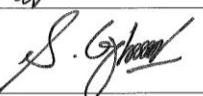

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APPENDIX-G [20/20]

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Appendix H: Photo log of Project Information Disclosure Events



Project Information Disclosure at Dasu on Feb 20, 2014



Project Information Disclosure at Peshawar on Feb 24, 2014



Project Information Disclosure at Islamabad on Feb 25, 2014