



PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

# DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT



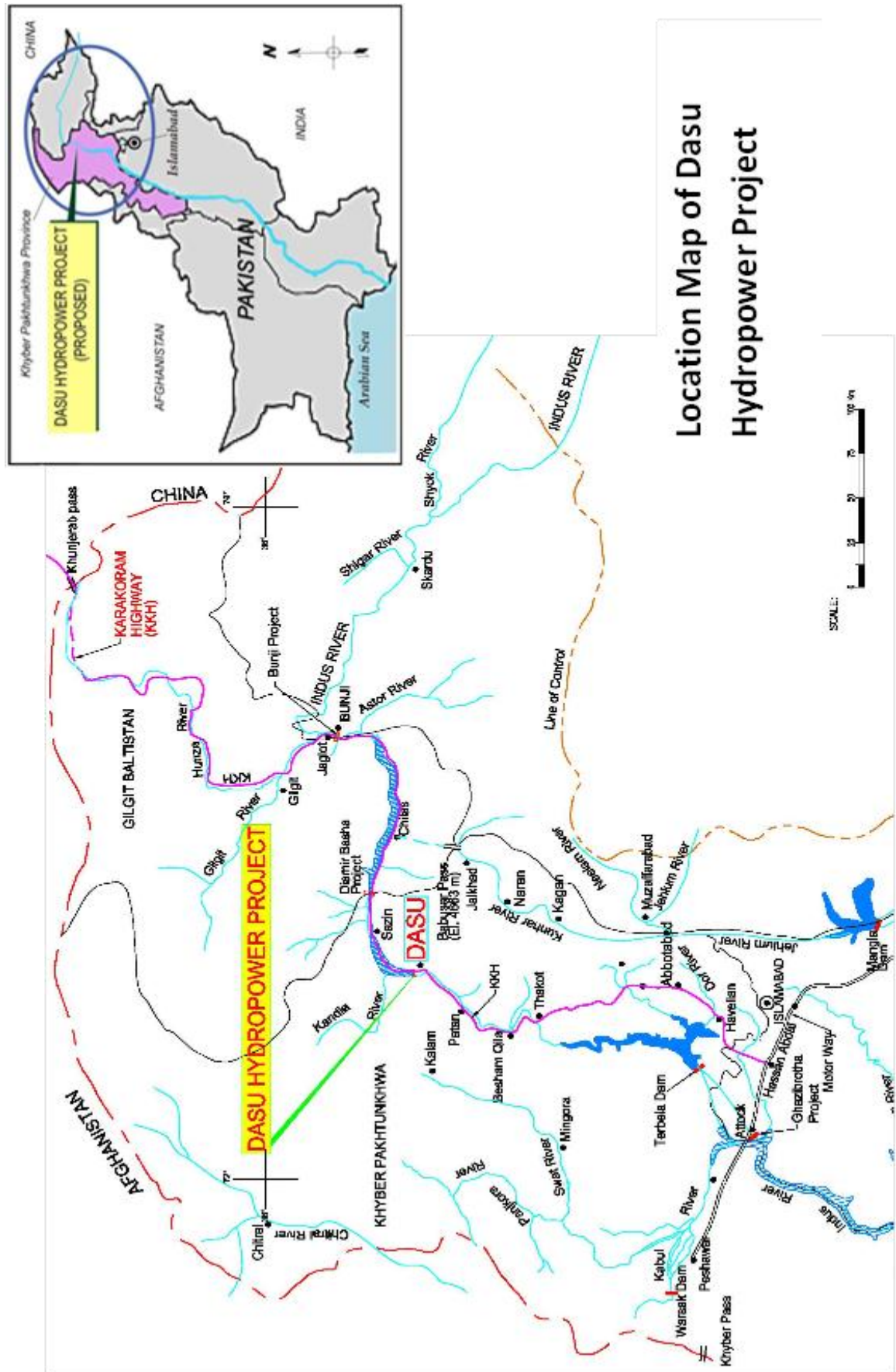
## SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### VOLUME 4: RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

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Final Version  
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Location Map of Dasu  
Hydropower Project

## **SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Additional Assistant Commissioner
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AD	Anno Domini
BC	Before Christ
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CE	Chief Engineer
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultants
CEO	Chief Executive Office
DC	Deputy Commissioner
Distt. C	District Collector
DHP	Dasu Hydropower Project
EP	Entitled Person
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EMAP	Environment Management Action Plan
FWO	Frontier Works Organization
GT	Grand Trunk
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
GBHP	Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GM	General Manager
IPOE	International Panel of Experts
IOL	Inventory of Losses
ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan
KKH	Karakorum Highway
KPK	KhyberPakhtunkhwa
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LLG	Local Leading Group
LA&R	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MDRP	Mangla Dam Raising Project
MW	Mega Watt
NV	Negotiation Value
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OP	Operational Policy
POE	Panel of Experts
PMU	Project Management Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Roller Compacted Concrete
SRMP	Social and Resettlement Management Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
VC	Village Committees
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WEC	WAPDA Environment Cell
WB	World Bank

### Units of Measurements

Cusecs	Measure of Flow Rate
Km	Unit of Length
M	Unit of Length
Sq.km	Measuring Unit of Land Area



## 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 social, religious, economic and traditional ties or a shared locality.
Compliance	Faithfulness to legal requirements, and public commitments
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
Disclosure	Openly available for public.
Cut-off Date	The date of start of census for all non-land related entitlements and for land, it is the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894. Any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements.
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>shariahis</i> 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	Positive or negative affect over a period of time.
Independent Review	A person reviews the project documents not employed by project.
Indigenous	Customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions those are separate from the dominant society and culture.
Indirectly Affected Persons	Persons affected not by direct means.
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.
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.
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 and electricity.
Lump sum Compensation	A process through which physically affected or displaced households receive a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their immovable assets.
<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 at village level who 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 Process	A chain of actions bringing about a result. Those who are under the nationally defined poverty line
Project Area	Means the area specified by the Project Resettlement Officer in the Official. Gazette Notification and includes the areas within the administration limits of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government.
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	The development of programs such as design, construction, environment, social, resettlement, finance, communication and procurement.
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.
Publically Disclosed	Project related documents are available on a website or on request in a timely manner, or in Public Information Centre openly available to the public and all stakeholders.
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 sufficient to replace the lost assets without taking into account any salvages value.
Reservoir	Any pond or lake used 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 transportation, 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.
Short-Term Significant	Refers to day to day related activities. Important with regard to impact.
Stakeholders	Include affected persons and communities, proponents, private businesses, NGOs, host communities and EPA's and other relevant local departments etc.
Suitable	Appropriate for the desired purpose, condition or occasion.



<i>Tehsil</i>	Administrative below a district (A district is divided into several tehsils).
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 to be reviewed to the public on demand.
Tribe	A group of people defined in terms of common descent, territory and culture. A tribe is often divided into sub-tribe bond on territory of leadership.
Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable groups include the very poor, marginalized, informal settlers, <i>Gujjars</i> , <i>Soniwals</i> , elderly and female-headed households.



# RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### THE PROJECT

The proposed Dasu Hydropower Project (the Project) is a run of river project. Once completed, it will contribute 4,320 MW to the current acute power shortage in Pakistan. The Project will also lead to social, economic and industrial development of this undeveloped and remote project area in Kohistan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province. The area of influence of dam and reservoir construction includes both banks of the River Indus covering an area of 23.85 sq.km at an elevation of 950m above the sea level. The dam axis is located about 8 km upstream of Dasu Bridge up to 74 km upstream of the dam site. Key features of the Project include (i) main dam structure with 242m above foundation level; (ii) two diversion tunnels on the left bank; (iii) spillway 8 bays with 9 low-level outlets; (iv) 4 power-tunnels with underground power house having 12 turbines; (v) tail race tunnels; and (vi) two coffer dams – one each in upstream and downstream. To evacuate power from Dasu, a 300 km double transmission line (550 KV) from Dasu to Islamabad (before joining the national gridline) will be constructed by NTDC as a separate but integral part of the Dasu Hydropower 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 2020 and Phase II in 2026. Phase III is anticipated to commence in 2031 and Phase IV by 2037. 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 of the Project.

### PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Project will cause involuntary resettlement due to acquisition of 4643ha of land required 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 directly affect 767 households (6,953 persons) from 34 hamlets/villages requiring project-assisted relocation and resettlement. In addition, three major structures including rock carvings and an old historical mosque have been listed under physical cultural resources. Other affected structures include 76 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.

The 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, including a Resettlement Action Plan, has been prepared under Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP) for the Project.

### RATIONALE FOR RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Given the scope and phased approach for construction, the Dasu Hydropower is not only a large but also a complex, sensitive and challenging project from safeguard planning point of view. Although the SRMP safeguard documents have adequately grasped all “known” impacts at detailed design stage, the Project may involve in additional land acquisition for one or other project components during implementation and/or experience unanticipated construction-related impacts posing significant safeguard risks in the future.

The purpose of the Resettlement Framework (RF) is to further clarify land acquisition and resettlement principles and to provide guidance for assessment and resettlement

planning against any fresh acquisition and to address any unanticipated impacts of the project during implementation. It also sets out as per the World Bank guidelines the policy and procedures to be adopted by WAPDA for sharing information related to any additional project impacts requiring resettlement planning and/or revision of existing safeguard plans during project implementation. The revised RAP, if any, will be disclosed to the affected persons and submitted to financier(s) for review and approval. This RF does not cover the transmission line. NTDC has prepared a separate RF in compliance with WB requirements for processing Transmission Line as a separate project under the Dasu Hydropower loan.

## **LEGAL AND POLICY ASPECTS**

The present Framework is based on the Land Acquisition Act of Pakistan (1894) and the WB Operational Policies 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and gap-filling measures. The RF has also benefited from past experiences of dam projects and international best practices in resettlement, including the World Commission on Dams (WCD). The Framework gives special attention to the developments during construction and post construction period and outlines the objective, policy, principles and procedures for acquisition and requisition of land and involuntary resettlement, compensation and other assistance measures, and procedures for preparation of additional safeguard for issues identified during project implementation. WAPDA will use this RF as the guiding policy document should it require any additional land acquisition for the project during construction. The eligibility and entitled matrix adopted for compensation and resettlement will be used in any new RAP, if required; however, provisions for additional assistance may be considered within the context of impacts under consideration.

## **IMPACTS AND SCREENING PROCEDURES**

If and when required, WAPDA will undertake assessment of any impacts at implementation currently not covered by the RAP. The steps to be followed shall be consistent with the following: (i) a rapid assessment of the impacts; (ii) considerations to minimize impacts; (iii) consultation with the affected persons and communities; (iv) full assessments of impacts with inventory of losses; (v) preparation and/or updating RAP; and (vi) disclosure of RAP to the affected persons and communities and share RAP with the WB for concurrence and approval.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK**

WAPDA through the Project Management Unit (PMU) will have the overall responsibility of the implementation under the supervision of Chief Engineer/Deputy Project Director (CE – Resettlement). The Deputy Project Director (DPD) – Safeguards will provide overall guidance and oversight, and would be responsible for ensuring implementation of RAP and other safeguard documents in collaboration with Deputy Commissioner (DC) and other related government departments/agencies. The implementation will be monitored internally as well as externally by MOWP and Planning Commission of Pakistan, independent monitoring consultant, and International Panel of Experts (IPOE) already constituted by WAPDA and the World Bank. The reports external monitors and IPOE will be publicly disclosed by WAPDA. Any corrective measures suggested by the external and/or panel of experts will be undertaken to improve the quality of resettlement management and operations.

# 1 THE PROJECT

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Dasu Hydropower Project (the Project) is a run of the river power project to be constructed on the Indus River by Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. The proposed project is an integral part of WAPDA's "Vision 2025" program approved by the Government of Pakistan in 2001. The objectives of Vision 2025 is to improve hydropower generation capacity, the revival of the country's economy and meet the future needs of Indus Basin irrigation system. The Vision2025 program has been further divided into three groups of projects namely short term Projects (2001 to 2006), medium term Projects (2006 to 2011) and long term Projects (2011 to 2025). Dasu Hydropower Project is included in the medium term Projects of the program.

The project is located about 8 km upstream of Dasu Bridge in Dasu Town of Kohistan District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province. Dasu Town is the administrative headquarter of Kohistan District. The dam site is located in a mountainous area settled entirely by various major and minor tribes totaling close to 30 tribal groups, each headed by a leader, locally called *malik*. The affected villages on both banks are divided and sub-divided by tribal affiliations, based on descent, kinship and marriage. The land is communally owned and the area is sparsely populated with only 63 persons per sq. km. Terrace cultivation and animal herding are two main occupations and sources of income. Seasonal migration up and down the mountains is a way of life and sources of livelihoods for the tribal populations in the project area.

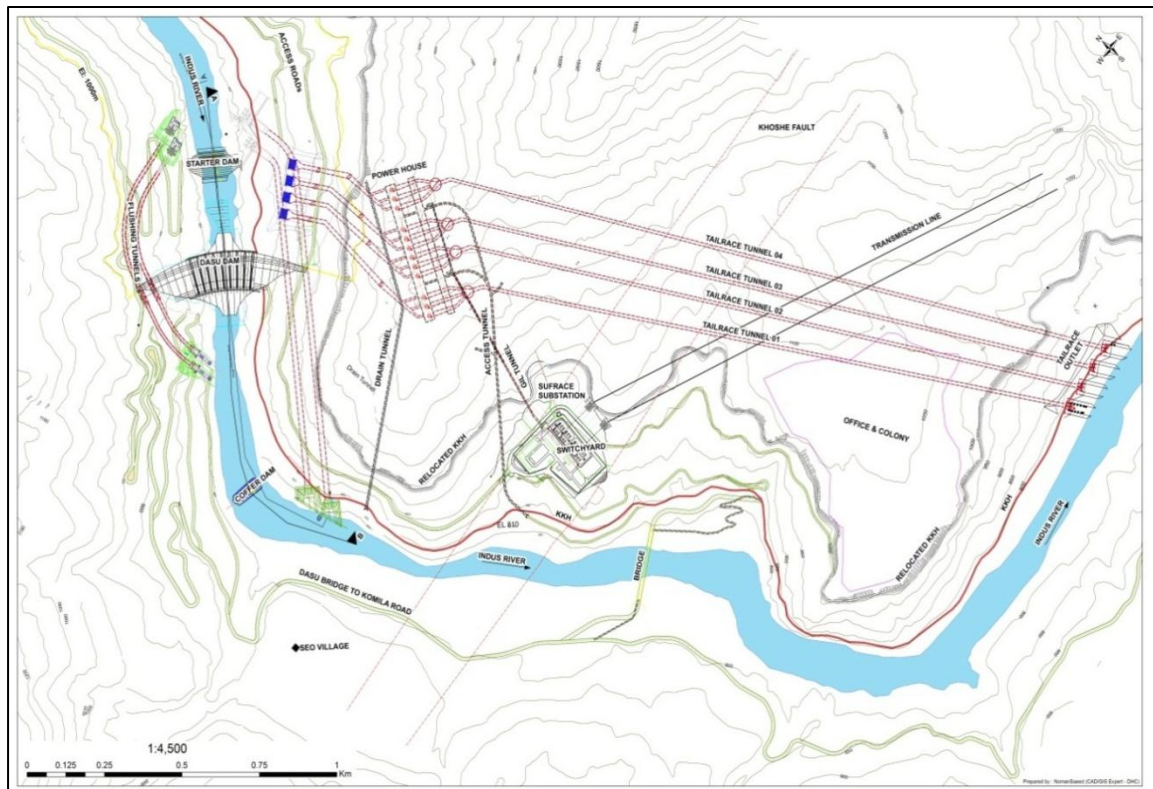
The Project area is accessible from Islamabad by Grand Trunk (G.T) Road and Karakorum Highway (KKH) via Abbottabad district. There is no rail link or airport in Dasu. The Project area is classified as a high risk zone for earthquakes.

## 1.2 KEY FEATURES OF THE DAM PROJECT

As per the detailed design, the Project layout plan (see Figure 1.1) includes the following permanent physical components:

- (i) Main dam structure (RCC type) with 242m above foundation level (maximum height)
- (ii) Two diversion tunnels on the left bank (average 1.2 km length)
- (iii) Spillway 8 bays with 9 low-level outlets
- (iv) 4 power-tunnels with underground power house (Left bank) having 12 turbines
- (v) 4 tail race tunnels
- (vi) Two coffer dams (one each in upstream and downstream)

As a run-of-the river Project, the reservoir upstream will be 74 km long from the dam site with an area of 23.85 sq. km at elevation of 957m. The catchment area will be 158,800 sq. km. The average discharge at dam site is 2,068 cusecs. The Project inundation upstream will require relocation of 70 km of the existing KKH on the Left bank of the Indus. The access road to the dam site will follow the current route from KKH at Komila along the Seo road while the contractor's facilities will be on the Left Bank near Kaigah village.



**Figure 1.1: Project Layout Plan**

The Project will be completed in a phased manner in 4 Phases in 2 Stages. Phase I will be comprised of installation of the full dam and 3 of the planned 12 turbines. Phases II, III, and IV will involves 3 more turbines each. For construction purposes, the four phases have been grouped into two stages. Under Stage 1 (Phases I & II), Phase I is planned to commence operation in 2020 and Phase II in 2026. Stage 2 includes Phases III and IV. Timings of the start of operation of phases II & IV are still uncertain; tentatively, Phase III is anticipated to commence in 2031 and Phase IV by 2037. Once completed, the installed capacity of the Project would be 4,320 MW. The total Project investment is estimated at \$7 billion in US dollars over a 20-year period.

### 1.3 PROJECT IMPACTS

The Project will have significant adverse social impacts not only caused by the construction of dam and reservoir but also by other associated project components – for instance, the relocation of the Karakoram Highway (KKH) and the establishment of a residential colony for the dam Operation and Maintenance (O&M) staff. The impact zone also includes downstream areas, main dam construction area, work areas, access roads, construction camp area and resettlement areas. The major social impacts are due to land acquisition and relocation of some 34 tribal villages and/or hamlets (neighborhoods) in the upstream of the project site affecting 767 households or 6953 persons. In addition, many communal, commercial and civic structures that will be inundated by the reservoir. These include 31 mosques, six police Check Post, seven schools, 76 roadside shops, two BHU, one Government rest house, one Frontier Works Organization (FWO)<sup>1</sup> structures, one water tank, and nine timber stores on KKH.

Table 1.1 briefly described project components, land acquisition and Impacts identified during detailed design period. The project impacts related to the construction of the 500 KV Transmission Line to evacuate power from Dasu to Rawat/Islamabad Grid is a linked

<sup>1</sup>Frontier Works Organization is an outfit of Pakistan Army Engineering Core responsible for building highways in the country.



but independent project to be implemented by the National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC).

**Table 1.1: Land Acquisition and Project Impacts by Components**

Component	Land to be Acquired	Impact
Reservoir Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A reservoir of 74 km length will be formed upstream of the dam at FSL of 950 m.</li> <li>A total of 4006 ha of land will be inundation in the reservoir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reservoir area will affect 29 villages, 14 on right bank and 15 on left bank.</li> <li>Most houses are built with stone and mud masonry and have wooden roofs.</li> </ul>
Dam and powerhouse plant area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 1,000 m height area will be acquired near the Dam Axis due to new alignment of KKH and dam security reasons.</li> <li>A total of 269 ha of land will be acquired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two villages – Siglo on the right bank and Logro on the left bank – will be affected.</li> <li>A total of 109 households will be affected in Siglo village by the project, regarding Logro village. , Logro land data has been incorporated in the RAP; household survey will be completed by June 2014 (this was not possible earlier due to some local conflict) and included in the RAP prior to initiation of any civil work.</li> </ul>
Relocation of KKH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to inundation in the reservoir, 46.13 km length of KKH will require relocation and 42 ha of land will be acquired.</li> <li>A second part of KKH (15.57 km) will also be relocated downstream of the dam site, from Ucher Nullah village to existing KKH to join the existing low-level road with the new road relocated at the higher level.</li> <li>Two 3 km long link roads will also be provided upstream of the dam site to join the relocated KKH with the existing one. The total length of the relocated KKH will be about 64 km.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affect several villages due to the relocation at upper elevations.</li> <li>All households to be affected have been identified</li> <li>Villagers have communal and/or customary rights of the land</li> <li>Management of biodiversity and customary land rights and livelihood sources of the affected people.</li> <li>No protected forest area affected.</li> </ul>
Camp Site and project Colony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These sites are proposed on left bank of River Indus and Dam.</li> <li>A total of 102 ha of land will be required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kaigah and Chuchang villages will have to be relocated. About 153 households will be affected here.</li> <li>Local and in-migrants issues may lead to conflict; increased concern for safety of women and children</li> <li>Management plan for in-migrants and construction workers and coordination with host communities required</li> </ul>

Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access road construction and/or improvement required for alternative access to dam site and to contractor's facilities</li> <li>• 157 ha of land will be required for this purpose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing road through Komila village will be improved</li> <li>• Limited impacts and disruption – all affected structures and households identified. About 15 households will be affected.</li> <li>• Management of construction traffic through the dense village would be necessary</li> </ul>
Resettlement Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27 potential sites in upper elevation (above 1,000m) identified for development as desired by the affected communities and estimated 67 ha of land will be affected.</li> <li>• WAPDA will develop those sites and provides basic civic and social amenities, including access roads.</li> <li>• Sample lay out design already prepared; includes, access road, school, mosques, internal roads, house plots, water, sewerage, and provision for solar power (until power generation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient implementation of resettlement sites and development programs</li> <li>• Carrying capacity of new sites and land use</li> <li>• Sustained community consultation and involvement in the development of sites</li> <li>• Alternative livelihoods and income sources</li> <li>• Attention to vulnerable groups in relocation</li> </ul>
Downstream Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Downstream impacts up to Pattan (100 km) and cumulative and induced impacts up to Tarbela Dam</li> <li>• Discharges and reduced flow will have impacts on riparian habitats</li> <li>• No established villages will require relocation from downstream zone</li> <li>• Use of the river by the villagers for fishing will be reduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely impacts on plants and animals that inhabit the downstream area</li> <li>• Most of the current fish population from the immediate downstream zone will likely be reduced</li> <li>• Amount of riparian release will influence fish populations and fisheries in downstream villages up to Tarbela.</li> <li>• Exact downstream impacts will be known only during operation.</li> </ul>

Despite identification of potential impacts as in Table 1.1, the range of impacts are not fully documented – for instance, (i) resettlement site selection and the need for any land acquisition is not clear yet; (ii) downstream area impacts; and (iii) contractor(s) camp area, which may be temporarily required. In addition, there are always the “unknown” or unanticipated impacts during construction. Further, a cluster of petroglyphs (rock carvings) dated between 5,000 year BC and the 4th and 5th century A.D (Buddhist period)exists on the periphery of proposed Dasudam/reservoir near Shatial, located beyond the reservoir area. They belong to a larger field of rock art clusters extending further Northwards along the Indus. The RF will guide the Project executing agency to deal with the additional as well as unanticipated impacts in the future.

#### 1.4 SAFEGUARD PLANS UNDER THE PROJECT

The Project immediate area of impacts covers two *tehsils* (revenue sub-district). A total of 4643 ha of land will be acquired for various project components, including new relocation sites for the project-affected households. As noted earlier, the lands acquired are largely communal and consist of homestead, terrace as well as mountain or hilly slopes along the bank lines. There are no title records or cadastral survey maps for the land acquired for the Project. The ownership is largely customary and approved and

defined by the tribal groups and community level *jirgas* (assembly of elders).<sup>2</sup> As a land acquisition process, the District Collector will prepare cadastral maps and recognize user-rights as titles as approved by local *jirga* decisions. The customary rights are locally viewed and considered “legal” rights over land.<sup>3</sup>

The impacts due to involuntary resettlement will give rise to economic and social hardship that include - for examples, loss of land (residential and agriculture); structures (residential, commercial and communal), and income and livelihood sources. The field surveys and studies carried out during the detailed design documented all aspects of project impacts on households and communities up and downstream for development of appropriate mitigation policies and measures. A comprehensive set of documentations, including a Resettlement Action Plan, has been prepared under Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP) for the Project (see Table 1.2). A similar 8-Volume Environmental Management Action Plan (EMAP) has also been prepared to deal with environmental impacts of the Project.

**Table1.2: Social and Resettlement Management Plan**

<b>Vol.1 Executive Summary</b>
<b>Vol.2 Socioeconomic Baseline and Impact Assessments</b>
<b>Vol.3 Public Consultation and Participation Plan</b>
<b>Vol.4 Resettlement Framework</b>
<b>Vol.5 Resettlement Action Plan</b>
<b>Vol.6 Gender Action Plan</b>
<b>Vol.7 Public Health Action Plan</b>
<b>Vol.8 Management Plan for Construction-related Impacts</b>
<b>Vol.9 Grievances Redress Plan</b>
<b>Vol.10 Communications Plan</b>
<b>Vol.11 Downstream Fishing Communities: Baseline and Impact Assessments</b>
<b>Vol.12 Area Development and Community Support Programs</b>
<b>Vol.13 Costs and Budgetary Plan</b>
<b>Vol.14 SRMP Implementation and Monitoring Plan</b>

As desired by the affected households and communities, those displaced will be relocated to higher elevations in project-sponsored resettlement sites of their own choices with amenities such as access road to the upper elevation sites, provisions for water, sanitation, and other civic amenities. This resettlement strategy has been developed in consultation with the affected communities so that kinship and social disruptions are minimized with full support to re-establish the traditional socio-cultural and tribal institutions and to maintain existing kinship networks. The resettlement strategy will further help to re-establish their income and livelihoods faster as the affected households/families will have full access to their traditional livelihood sources – for example, terrace cultivation in the hills, forests resources, and grazing/pasture land to raise their livestock. In sum, the resettlement strategy has been designed to maintaining community institutions and social networks in the new settlements in order to support their cultural identity and traditional authority.

## 1.5 RATIONALE FOR THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Given the scope, its impacts and phased approach for project construction, the Dasu Hydropower is not only large but also a complex, sensitive and challenging project from safeguard planning point of view. Despite the fact the SRMP safeguard documents have

<sup>2</sup> *Jirga* is a committee of elders representing all parties to a problem or an issue which deliberates and decides on village, inter-village, and inter—tribe issues. This is an accepted semi-administrative/judicial process processes of decision-making in the tribal regions in Pakistan.

<sup>3</sup> For more, see SRMP Vol. 5 Resettlement Action Plan.

adequately grasped all “known” impacts at detailed design stage, in a mega project of this magnitude many unanticipated impacts may emerge during the construction and implementation phase spread over a period of 10 years or more. The Project, therefore, still poses significant potential safeguard risks during implementation. The Resettlement Framework (RF) will help guide the executing agency to deal with any unanticipated impacts or additional land acquisition necessary during project implementation, including any additional lands for social infrastructure and area development, establishment of farms, hatcheries and livestock center under long-term income and livelihood restoration programs. The RF provides guidelines in terms of (i) screening of the impacts; (ii) survey and assessment; (iii) preparation of necessary plans and mitigation to deal with unforeseen impacts of established project-wide policies, packages, implementation and monitoring procedures.

## **2 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 PURPOSE OF THE FRAMEWORK**

The purpose of the Resettlement Framework (RF) is to further clarify resettlement principles and to provide guidance for assessment and resettlement planning against any unanticipated impacts during the dam construction and/or any additional land acquisition for any project components during implementation. The Framework also fulfills the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement for development of a policy framework in the case of projects involving significant and complex resettlement activities at implementation. It also sets out as per the WB guidelines the policy and procedures to be adopted by WAPDA for any additional project intervention and mitigation.

The resettlement framework establishes the resettlement and compensation principles and entitlement matrix, the organizational arrangements and the resettlement planning for the affected population during the Project implementation stage. All efforts will be deployed by the Project to minimize the need for resettlement and reduce disruption at the Project implementation stage.

### **2.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.2.1 National Legal Framework**

The legal framework for property rights is derived from the Constitution of Pakistan (1973) that clearly recognizes that “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law” (Article 24).<sup>4</sup> The relevant legislation for land acquisition and compensation is included in the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (amended). It sets out the procedure and rules for land acquisition and compensating the owners, as well as for compensating owners for damage caused to their properties, crops and trees affected by projects. The Act comprises of 55 Sections pertaining to area notifications and surveys; acquisition; compensation and apportionment of awards; dispute resolution; penalties; and exemptions.

In case of any acquisition for “public purpose,” the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner, acting on the request of any government department/agency, issues a notice under Section 4 of the LAA which is the preliminary notification of intention to acquire the land. The purpose of such notification is only to enable the authorities to carry out a preliminary investigation for deciding whether the land intended to be acquired is suitable for the purpose for which it is needed. The object of the service of the substance of the notice is to afford an opportunity to the affected persons to file objections within 30 days under Section 5 of the Act. With the issuance of this notice the executing agency is granted the authority to enter the notified private land for surveying.

Section 5 provides for the execution agency to pay for the damages caused during the survey work. Recital in notification under section 6 is a declaration which is conclusive evidence that land was needed for public purpose or for company. Section 7 indicates that the Land Commissioner shall direct the Collector/Deputy Commissioner to take order for the acquisition of land. The Collector/Revenue Officer has then to direct that the land is required to be physically marked out measured and planned under Section 8. Section 9 allows the Collector/Deputy Commissioner to give notice to all affected households that the Government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims should be made to him at an appointed time, while the Section 10 delegates power to record statements of affected persons in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise. Section 11 enables the District Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the

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<sup>4</sup> National Assembly of Pakistan, Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1973)

land's marked area and the valuation of compensation. Collector will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances. The acquisition process is completed with the announcement of section 16 which announces that the land is transferred to the name of executing agency after the payments are made. The above sections of the LAA basically govern the acquisition of private properties for public purposes for development projects in Pakistan (see Appendix A).

The 1894 LAA also applies to the Project area. From operational point of view, the LAA is a provincial law and each province has its own version and interpretation of this law, mostly procedural in nature. Also, the LA law is unclear about the issue of customary rights over lands. These differences lead to different dispensations in compensation and resettlement packages for the affected persons. In Kohistan area, customary laws or *riwaj* are relevant besides the 1894 LA Act. The customary laws and the traditions were established before application of the 1894 Act and much before the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Since land is customarily owned in much of Kohistan District, there is no land market in this tribal area in Kohistan. Moreover, there is no land records system but tribal demarcation of territory is very distinct and people know each other's territories very well. From operation point of view, In the case of Dasu Project land acquisition, the District Collector will establish titled and ownership of land in the project area in consultation with local communities and *jirgas*. This includes (i) mapping of the acquired area (due to absence of cadastral survey) in consultation with the land users and *maliks*; and (ii) determination of ownership of land for the purpose of compensation. However, the LAA provisions are inadequate on many grounds – for example, (i) lack of attention to displacement and resettlement, (ii) low and delayed compensation, (iii) no assistance to non-titled persons; and (iv) no provision for post-resettlement support and assistance – and thus incomplete to deal comprehensively with project impacts. The World Bank Operation Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement has set clear procedures for full, fair and prompt compensation while acquiring land for infrastructure project development.

### **2.2.2 World Bank OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement**

As the lead financier of the project, the WB OP 4.12 – *Involuntary Resettlement* (IR) applies to this Project. The Policy covers direct economic and social impacts that results from land acquisition for project development, relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and loss of income sources or means of livelihood. The Policy applies to all affected persons, regardless of titles/ownership and the severity of impacts – direct or indirect. The policy requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, orphans, and other disadvantaged persons.

In view of the above, there are obviously large gaps between the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and World Bank OP 4.12 (see [Appendix-B](#)). These gaps are in the areas of minimizing impacts, identification of affected persons – titled and non-titled, including customary rights, consultation and disclosure of project impacts; compensation at market or replacement rate, and assistance for relocation/resettlement and income and livelihood restoration. The RF has taken measures to cover the gaps in the LAA (1894), taking into considerations of the project context.

## **2.3 LESSONS FROM DAM PROJECTS AND GOOD PRACTICES**

The construction of Mangla and Tarbela Dams in the 1960s and 1970s respectively, led to displacement of a large population due to land acquisition. The compensation was paid in accordance with the LA Act (1894) and resettlement did not received due attention. Later in the 1990s and early 2000s, the Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project (GBHP) and Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) were implemented with comparatively well-developed resettlement plans, which were in compliance with World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) guidelines.

A review of resettlement experience in hydropower project in Pakistan reveals adoption of many good practices that influenced better project management and outcomes. The good practices derived from the analysis have been incorporated in designing the policy framework for the Dasu Project. Similarly, lesson learned from international best practices have also been considered (see [Appendix-C](#)).

## 2.4 BRIDGING THE GAPS IN SAFEGUARD MEASURES

Recent improvements in resettlement management in hydro projects in Pakistan have already narrowed down the gaps between the LAA of 1894 and international standards, particularly as applied to many externally funded mega projects in Pakistan. The policy and entitled matrix for the Dasu Hydropower Project are derived from LAA of 1894; good practices used in various other dam projects in Pakistan, and WB OP 4.12 IR policy requirements. Some of the key features of the Dasu Hydropower resettlement policy include (i) identification of all affected persons through detailed census/surveys; (ii) compensation based on negotiation with the affected communities/*jirgas*; (iii) community-based resettlement at higher elevations with civic amenities; (iv) (iii) resettlement options to persons choosing other alternative options of their own choice; (iv) extension livelihood restoration programs; (v) area development and community support for better social and civic infrastructures in the project area as project benefits; (vi) extensive public consultation and *jirga* in the project area; (vii) effective grievance redress mechanisms; (viii) formation of local committees, including Leading Group consisting of stakeholders representatives for local decision-making in project safeguard management; (vii) provision for independent consultants for quarterly monitoring of safeguards implementation.

## 2.5 GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE RF

The RF, based on GOP laws, good practices in hydropower projects and WB policies, applies to all components under the Project except for the Transmission Line.<sup>5</sup> Further, the stated policies in the RF apply to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impacts and whether or not they have legal title to land and assets acquired. In other words, all directly and indirectly affected persons are covered by the policy framework. Therefore, the guiding principle of the RF are as follows:

- (i) The project will avoid involuntary resettlement and land acquisition where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternatives.
- (ii) In cases, where land acquisition and resettlement are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and carried out as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources and opportunities to share in project benefits.
- (iii) All affected persons irrespective of titles will be eligible for compensation for lost assets, relocation assistance and income restoration. .
- (iv) Customary rights over land by tribal households/groups will be recognized by the District Collector for compensation payments.
- (v) If community or voluntary land donation is envisaged for community social infrastructure development under any of the project components, this will be done following the WB OP4.12
- (vi) Displaced persons and communities will be engaged in the planning process and consulted and mobilized in designing their choices and/or any alternative options for relocation and income restoration activities.
- (vii) The project will invest additional resources on a long-term basis to assist the affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels.
- (viii) The compensation for land would be at replacement and current market costs to be approved by local *jirga* through negotiation with District Collector.

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<sup>5</sup> As noted earlier, a separate RF has been prepared for the TI. See *Vol. II Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework – 500 KV Dasu-Islamabad Transmission Line Project*, NTDC, Feb 2013

- (ix) The project will ensure that the processes are fair, open and transparent. All project impacts and mitigation measures will be disclosed to the affected persons through consultation meetings and *jjirgas*.
- (x) WAPDA as the executing agency will enhance its own capacity as well as other related institutions – for example, local land revenue department, district administration – involved in the planning and execution of the various social and resettlement management plan.
- (xi) WAPDA will hire an independent external monitoring consultant for monitoring and evaluation of social/resettlement implementation plans and provide advice for corrective measures, if necessary, to enhance better performance and implementation of the safeguard plans.

**In sum**, all compensation negotiated will be at replacement value; depreciation will not be deducted; salvageable taken without costs; all stakeholders will be consulted; particularly project-affected persons will be consulted during the preparation of mitigation plan and over the life of the project. The project will provide a GRC mechanism to address all grievances and complaints emerging out of project intervention.

## **2.7 CUT-OFF DATE**

Eligibility to receive compensation will be limited by the cut-off-date. For any future acquisition or any project intervention, two cut-off-dates will apply. The first cut-off-date is the start of the census of the affected community/village. If the census is conducted in many communities over a period of time, the date of census in the concerned village will be the cut-off-date for that village or community. This means that there may be multiple census-related cut-off-dates for non-land entitlements. Any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements. The second cut-off-date is the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894. The two cut-off-dates will always be different as the census is preceded by land acquisition plan and notification. The Project will inform the potentially affected people of the cut-off-dates during the census through a formal notification as well as project disclosure meetings.

## **2.6 LINKING RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES TO CIVIL WORK**

All resettlement related activities, particularly payments of compensation and relocation site development, will be completed prior to project civil works. The acquired land and other assets for example, housing/commercial structures will not be demolished without compensation being paid and alternative housing/ resettlement sites being provided.

For project activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of shelter, the affected persons will be informed of the project activities and schedule such as (a) target dates for start and completion of civil works; (b) timetables for transfers and possession of land from the affected households; and (c) a full schedule of project work, including specific project activity involving land acquisition, relocation and resettlement. Thus, the framework will ensure proper timing and coordination of the civil works so that no affected person will be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid and before any project construction works can begin.



### 3 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS, SCREENING PROCEDURES AND FRAMEWORKS

#### 3.1 METHODOLOGY AND SCREENING

Following the RF of the Project, WAPDA will undertake assessment of any unanticipated impacts or additional land acquisition required during the implementation of the project. The steps to be followed for screening include:

- (i) A rapid assessment of the impacts and consultation with the affected persons and communities.
- (ii) Considerations to minimize impacts and or options to reduce impacts.
- (iii) Conduct full assessment of impacts by involving all stakeholders, particularly the affected persons, and establish a full inventory of all assets to be acquired.
- (iv) Prepare land acquisition and resettlement plan (if required) and or update existing RAP where feasible.
- (v) The entitlement matrix will guide the planning and compensation for all losses incurred due to the unanticipated impacts and/ or acquisition of additional properties. New entitlements may be developed depending the scale of any specific impacts caused by the construction of the project.
- (vi) The RAP thus prepared and/or updated will be disclosed to the affected persons and shared with WB for concurrence and approval.

All affected households will be identified using complete census of population and affected households, the structures in different uses, the different trees, and public facilities as separate survey of all affected land of different type will also be under taken.

#### 3.2 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

The eligibility and entitlement will follow the approved entitlement matrix which covers a wide range of losses (see Table 3.1). ..

**Table 3.1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix**

<b>Loss Item 1: Loss of Agricultural Land Used in Terrace Cultivation</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
Owner(s) of land identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negotiated Value (NV) of agricultural land agreed between PAPs and the District Collector</li> <li>2. Cultivable Plot (1/2 kanal) of land (if available and technically feasible for development) near resettlement site in the case of the families without residual land.</li> <li>3. Dislocation Allowance of PKR 500/- (Five hundred) per kanal but the total amount will not exceed PKR 20,000.- (Twenty thousand)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NV will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising Village Committee (VC) and District Collector. The Project through District Collector will pay cash compensation through crossed cheque with assistance from PRO to confirm identity of owner.</li> </ol>	Identified owners will be assisted by the Director-SRU to prepare legal documents in support of their ownership.
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
1. Landowners will be informed of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure.			

1. The VCs were established by the Additional Assistant Commissioner (AAC) with recommendations of the village Malik in every affected village
2. The Unit Rates to be used in computing Negotiated Value (NV) for agricultural land will be determined at a Jirga including the Village Committee (VC), District Collector or representative, (called the Price Evaluation Committee, duly formed and notified by District Collector). The valuation process will take into consideration the rates adopted by a recent hydropower project in Kohistan as the basis for negotiation.
3. The community in the project has derived the right to use homestead, agricultural and other land, by virtue of traditional land tenure under their traditional laws and customs. Therefore, formal land ownership documents as title deeds and cadastral maps have not been prepared for land in this area. Therefore, the Land acquisition survey is conducted by the District Collector to establish land ownership and boundaries as these details are required to issue notice under Section 4 of LAA 1894.

<b>Loss Item 2: Loss of Homestead and Commercial Land</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
Owner(s) identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negotiated Value (NV) of land.</li> <li>2. Dislocation Allowance @ PKR 750/-(Seven hundred and fifty) per kanal but the total amount will not exceed PKR 5,000/- (Five thousand).</li> <li>3. Affected owners will be entitled to a plot either small (5 <i>Marlas</i>) or large (10 <i>Marlas</i>) based on their homestead plot size in the "original" village only in case of sites developed through land acquisition.</li> <li>4. Provision of basic infrastructures at new resettlement area such as access road, drinking water supply and sanitation, schools, electricity (if available at homestead), mosque, health facility and commercial area free of cost.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NV will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising VC, and District Collector;</li> <li>2. Project through District Collector will pay for the land.</li> <li>3. Project is liable to provide basic infrastructures at new resettlement area such as access road, drinking water and sanitation system. Agriculture water supply will be provided if land for agriculture is available near resettlement site. Current electricity systems will be shifted to the resettlement villages;</li> <li>4. Affected owners will be entitled to a plot in new resettlement site developed by project either small (5 <i>Marlas</i>) or large (10 <i>Marlas</i>) based on their homestead plot size in the "original" village. These plots will be given free of cost if land for resettlement is provided by the resettling community free of cost and on subsidize rate in case land for resettlement</li> </ol>	Identified owners will be assisted by the Project to prepare legal documents in support of their ownership.

		<p>site has to be acquired by the Project</p> <p>5. The affected households moving and settling outside the project resettled developed site will be eligible of getting a special allowance for relocation @ Rs. 50,000/- in addition to their actual compensation. This effectee would not be eligible to have a developed plot in resettled.</p> <p>6. Owners will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</p>	
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**Implementation Issues:**

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

**Loss Item 3: Loss of Communal Property and Resources**

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. VC for communal property;</li> <li>2. All villagers losing access to common land areas for pasture and fuel wood</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negotiated Value (NV) of land will be paid to the VC</li> <li>2. A plot in community-based resettlement site for each communal property as schools, mosque, burial ground, health center, community center etc.</li> <li>3. The project will construct the structures for common properties in the project-managed resettlement sites selected by the PAPs and the sitting of the common properties will be decided by the VC.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NV will be computed by the District Collector based on the Unit Rates agreed upon at a Jirga comprising VC, and District Collector,</li> <li>2. Project/District Collector will pay for the land of common properties.</li> <li>3. The VC will construct the common properties at each resettlement site with planning inputs and monitoring by Project of each resettlement site.</li> </ol>	<p>VC will be assisted by the Director-SRU to organize legal documents in support of the compensation payments for the common properties. Social and Resettlement Unit will assist and guide the community in utilizing the common land area sustainably.</p>

**Implementation Issues:**

1. NV will be determined and approved for the project following the procedure as stated under Loss Item 1.

2. The VC will be responsible for the relocation of community property sites.

**Loss Item 4: Loss of Residential Structures**

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Owner(s) of the structures identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replacement Value (RV) of residential structure.</li> <li>2. Transfer/relocation Grant @ PKR 100/- (One hundred) per square meter of affected structure.</li> <li>3. Reconstruction Grant @ PKR 250/- (Two hundred and fifty) per square meter of affected structure.</li> <li>4. Special Assistance of one-time payment of PKR 5000/- (Five thousand) for each female, disabled, elderly headed and very poor households.</li> <li>5. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost.</li> <li>6. The households moving and settling outside the project district will be eligible of getting a special allowance for relocation @ PKR 50,000/- in addition to their actual compensation and other allowances.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Applicable to all structures located within the acquisition areas.</li> <li>2. District Collector with expertise from Communication and Works Department will determine the RV based on the Unit Rate agreed at the Jirga will compute the RV. When necessary, PRO will be employed to verify structures eligible for RV and other assistance.</li> <li>3. Project/PMU will pay for structures through District Collector;</li> <li>4. The Project will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Social and Resettlement Unit;</li> <li>5. Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost</li> <li>6. 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. This affectee would not be eligible to have a developed plot in resettled.</li> </ol>	Assistance in relocation and reconstruction is provided by the Project Resettlement Unit.

**Implementation Issues:**

1. Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector and Detailed Measurement Survey by Communication and Works Department (C&W) will assess and record details such as floor area and category of structure of to be demolished.
2. The Unit Rate for different types of residential structures will be computed by the Executive Engineer, C&W and approved at a Jirga comprising representatives from all affected villages and District Collector or representative;
3. Compensation must be paid before PAPs dismantles and removes the structures as per civil

works requirement at new site of resettlement.			
4. The date of service of notice under section 4 and/or Inventory Census will be the cut-off date for all structures to be removed.			
<b>Loss Item 5: Loss of Commercial Structures</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
Owners of commercial structures identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RV of commercial structures.</li> <li>Transfer Grant @ PKR 100/-(One hundred) per square meter of affected structure.</li> <li>Reconstruction Grant @ PKR 500/-(Five hundred) per square meter of affected structure.</li> <li>Owner will be allowed to take all salvageable materials back free of cost.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicable to all structures located within the project affected area at cut-off date.</li> <li>Jirga of affected villagers and District Collector with expertise from C&amp;W will determine the RV.</li> <li>When necessary, Director-SRU will verify and record structures eligible for RV and other assistance.</li> <li>District Collector will pay for structure.</li> <li>The Project will provide other resettlement benefits with assistance from SRU.</li> </ol>	Assistance in relocation and re-constructionis provided by the project.
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector and Detailed Measurement Survey by Communication and Works Department (C&amp;W) will assess and record details such as floor area and category of structure of to be demolished.</li> <li>Replacement value (RV) of structure will be determined and approved in the process as stated in Loss Item 4.</li> <li>Compensation must be paid before dismantling and removing the structures as per civil works requirement and new site of resettlement.</li> <li>The cut-off date for titled owners and socially recognized owners as stated in Loss Item 4.</li> </ol>			
<b>Loss Item 6: Loss of Physical Cultural Resources</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
Department of Archaeology and Museum (DOAM) of KPK, the Legal Custodian of the archaeological resources of the project affected area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of dismantling, moving and reconstruction of the 400 year Mosque at Seer Gayal.</li> <li>Cost of land to relocate the Seer Gayal Mosque</li> <li>Cost of protecting the submerged graves with mud plaster.</li> <li>No rock carving would be affected by the project.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Applicable to the structures identified in the PCR Plan</li> <li>Cost of land will be paid to VC if Seer Gayal would be resettled in community land, otherwise cost of communal land will not be paid.</li> <li>The Project will support local community in performing religious ceremonies before covering the graveyards with mud plaster as agreed by local community well</li> </ol>	The Project will support the DOAM in procurement and protection of rock carvings (if any) at Shatial.

		before filling of reservoir.	
<b>Implementation Issues</b>			
<p>1. The project consultant team has identified and assessed the cost of PCR to be conserved /relocated.</p> <p>2. Cost of conservation and/or relocation will be paid to the Department of Archaeology and Museum (DOAM) of KPK before dam construction and the DOAM is responsible for implementation before inundation.</p>			
<b>Loss Item 7: Loss of Timber and Fruit Bearing Trees</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
<p>1. Owner(s) identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey</p> <p>2. Socially recognized (by Malik/Mullah and VC) owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by Census and verified by Land Acquisition Survey.</p>	<p>1. RV of Timber trees.</p> <p>2. Fruit-bearing trees: if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market values of the fruit produce for 3 seasons.</p> <p>3. Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost.</p>	<p>1. Applicable to all trees and plants located in acquisition area at cut-off dates.</p> <p>2. District Collector/Project will pay applicable compensation for trees/plants.</p> <p>3. District Collector with assistance from Department of Forestry and Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of trees and fruits.</p> <p>4. Development of new nurseries facilities for fruit and non-fruit trees in new resettlement sites</p> <p>5. Re-plantation of 5 trees per affected tree in the project area (covered under EMP)</p>	<p>SRU to explain RAP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the Entitled Persons (EPs) aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.</p>
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
<p>1. Replacement value (RV) of timber and fruit bearing trees determined on rate basis negotiated by District Collector and with the affected Community/Jiga will be paid. In addition if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market values of the fruit produce for 3 seasons; and</p> <p>2. The SRU will provide guidance in re-plantation and post-plantation care programs under Environmental Management Action Plan (EMAP).</p>			
<b>Loss Item 8: Loss of Standing Crops</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
<p>Cultivators identified by District Collector through Land Acquisition Survey</p>	<p>1. RV of standing crops.</p> <p>2. Owners will be allowed to harvest of standing crops prior to inundation.</p>	<p>1. Applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession.</p> <p>2. District Collector with assistance from Director-SRU will pay for crops.</p> <p>3. District Collector with assistance from</p>	<p>SRU will assist EPs in the process of claiming compensation from District Collector office for preparing necessary documents.</p>



		<p>Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of crops at harvest.</p> <p>4. Crops grown after dispossession will not be paid any compensation</p>	
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
RV of crops will be recommended by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Extension Office, Dasu) for those identified through Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector.			
<b>Loss Item 9: Loss of Leased/Mortgaged Land</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
1. Identified recognized lessee or sharecropper, with informal tenancy arrangements, including socially recognized verbal agreements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RV of crops.</li> <li>Outstanding lease money back to the lessee by the owner as per agreement.</li> <li>Dislocation allowance @ PKR 1500/-per kanal for actual cultivator to cover the income loss from the land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With customary tenancy agreements, including socially-recognized verbal agreements (certified and approved by the District Collector), owner will receive compensation payment from District Collector. The owner will pay the outstanding liabilities to the lessee/mortgagee under the conditions that: (i) all contractual liabilities are already paid up; (ii) if not, the legal owner will get the residual payment after all liabilities are paid up.</li> <li>District Collector will ensure the payment of RV of crops to the cultivator.</li> <li>Dislocation Allowance will be paid to the actual cultivator of the acquired land by District Collector/Project with assistance from SRU.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SRU will assist in ensuring that the lessee receives all eligible payments.</li> <li>SRU will facilitate the refund of outstanding lease money by the owner to the lessees.</li> </ol>
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector will identify each land owner and any persons who presently have interest in the acquired land from formal/informal agreement.</li> <li>Any disputes over status of present interest in the land will be resolved through grievance redress procedure. Once resolved, SRU will assist in processing payments of all outstanding liabilities on the land to the appropriate persons.</li> <li>RV of crops will be determined by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Office, Dasu).</li> <li>Dislocation Allowance to cover loss of income will be paid to the tenant as per project-specific policy provisions.</li> </ol>			
<b>Loss Item 10: Loss of Income from Displaced Commercial Premises</b>			

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice under section 4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant for Loss of Business @ 10% of District Collector's payment for the structure.</li> <li>One time Moving Assistance of PKR 5000/-(Five thousand) for tenants.</li> <li>Affected businesses to be relocated to the new market area to be established in nearby resettlement site or along KKH.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business owners will be paid the entitlements after award of compensation by District Collector to the owner of premises.</li> <li>The Project will directly pay the entitlement to the eligible affected persons with assistance from SRU.</li> </ol>	EPs will be brought under income generation program.
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary eligibility to be based on businessmen identified by DHC Census and verified by Land Tenure Survey conducted by District Collector.</li> <li>All the business operators will be entitled for grant against loss of business and relocation to the new market area. The income-generating program will be implemented by the SRU with assistance from an organization experienced in rehabilitation and livelihood generation activities of resettled persons in similar hydropower projects in the area.</li> </ol>			
<b>Loss Item 11: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in commerce &amp; small business and industry)</b>			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Regular wage earners employed in businesses, commerce & industry in the affected area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ PKR 200/-(Two hundred) per day for only 90 days PKR 18000/-(Eighteen thousand only) for farm labor; PKR 200/-(Two hundred) per day for only 90 days PKR 18000/-(Eighteen thousand only) for <i>Gujars</i> employed to look after livestock; PKR 250/-(Two hundred and fifty) per day for only 90 days PKR 22500/-(Twenty two thousand five hundred only); for wage worker at hotel/shops and restaurant Rs.300 (Three hundred) per day for 90 days PKR 27000/-(Two thousand only);</li> <li>A one-time grant of PKR 150,000/= (one hundred and fifty thousand) for <i>Soniwals</i> (identified during survey) <i>per</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EP must have been an employee of landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by the Census conducted by the Consultants (DHC Census).</li> <li>The resettlement benefits will be paid by Project with assistance from SRU.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPs will be brought under income and livelihood restoration programs to be implemented under RAP, and training programs, including the current technical and vocational training programs sponsored by the Project.</li> <li>Involvement of trained EPs in construction work.</li> <li>Involvement of trained EPs in tree plantation and social forestation programs under EMAP.</li> </ol>



	households engaged in gold extraction in the project affected area;		
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
Primary eligibility to be based on wage earners identified by the DHC Census and further verified by Director-SRU. Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the grievance redress committee and Director-SRU.			
<b>Loss Item 12: Loss of Income from Rented-out and Access to rented-in residential/ commercial premises</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
1. Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census prepared by DHC and verified by District Collector/Director-SRU. 2. Household/person rented-in any such structure as identified by Census prepared by DHC and verified by the District Collector/Director-SRU.	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	1. Each renter of affected premises will be entitled for the dislocation allowance. The owners of rented out premises will be entitled for dislocation allowance for each unit of premises rented out to separate families or persons. 2. Dislocation Allowance will be paid by Project with assistance from PRO/SRU.	1. EPs will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program to be implemented under RAP.
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
DHC Census and verification by District Collector/Director-SRU will establish the owner and renter of the residential and commercial premises.			
<b>Loss Item 13: Households losing more than 10% of their income (from agriculture or business) due to the project</b>			
<b>Unit of Entitlement</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Application Guidelines</b>	<b>Additional Services</b>
Persons losing more than 10% of their income from all sources as identified by Census prepared by DHC and verified by District Collector /Director-SRU	1. One time Dislocation Allowance @ PKR 10,000/- (Ten thousand) per household.	1.The one time Dislocation Allowance will be paid by Project with assistance from Director-SRU	1. EPs will be brought under income and livelihood restoration program. 2. EPs will also be included in the current project sponsored vocational training program training EPs for employment in project construction activities. 3. Involvement of trained EPs in Project construction work. 4. Involvement of trained EPs in tree

			plantation and social forestations programs.
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
<p>1. Loss of income had been assessed as per actual loss of productive resources (land and businesses) by the project and the total income of the affected households from all sources through Census of all affected households.</p> <p>2. PRO will verify the percentage of loss comparing the actual loss and the total income from all sources of the affected households.</p>			
<b>Loss Item 14: Loss of Livelihood (Non-cash Entitlement)</b>			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/persons affected by loss of livelihood	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free Vocational Training will be provided to the people of affected area.</li> <li>Free horticulture training will be provided to the people of affected area.</li> <li>Training in fish hatchery operations and sustainable fishery will be provided to the people of affected area.</li> <li>4.Jobs in the project will be provided to the people of affected area</li> <li>5. Inclusion in area development programs implemented with ADF</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A pro-active program to this end has already been started by WAPDA: local youths are receiving a six-month vocational training program in various lines of work to prepare them for guaranteed jobs in the project construction work or elsewhere.</li> <li>Priority will be given to affected households for working in project construction activities.</li> <li>List target groups, needs assessment, and selection during implementation,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs will also be included in the current project sponsored vocational training program</li> <li>training PAPs for employment in project construction activities.</li> </ol>
<b>Implementation Issues:</b> Area development programs including sustainable income generation activities and training, micro credit and entrepreneurial training etc. will be planned and implemented by Assistant Director, Training and Livelihood, in the long term, with funding from Area Development Fund.			
<b>Loss Item 15: Public Structures such as Hospital/Dispensaries, School, etc.</b>			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Concerned Department	Replacement of affected structures	WAPDA and concerned department with the help of District Collector will be responsible for the replacement of the affected public structures at appropriate site with the financial assistance of the project.	After the construction of the affected public structure, the said structure will be handed over to the concerned department who will be responsible for the further maintenance and operation.
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
<b>Loss Item 16: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts</b>			
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Households/persons affected by any	Entitlements will be determined as per the	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through	APs affected by unforeseen impacts

unforeseen impact identified during RAP implementation	resettlement policy framework	special survey by the SRU. The entitlements will be approved by PMU/WAPDA and concurred by the World Bank	as additional relocation due to blasting and dust, construction associated activities will be accommodated by this compensation by SRU with facilitation by CE/Dy. Project director-Safeguards
<b>Implementation Issues:</b>			
The unforeseen impacts and affected persons will be identified with due care as per policy framework and proposed to WAPDA and World Bank for approval including details as quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.			

Any impacts not currently covered by the matrix will be addressed in view of legal framework of the country as well as the safeguard requirements of the World Bank. The additional measures will also be developed in consultation with the displaced persons thus affected. Both physical losses like loss of house structures and economic losses such as sources of livelihood will be considered in defining eligibility. Any additional impacts shall be clearly defined and affected and/or displaced persons categorized into (i) affected person (AP) who suffers loss of assets (e.g., land, access to natural/forest or economic resources such as employment in shops/businesses as a result of project work); (ii) affected household (AH) where one or more members (e.g., men, women) or dependents are affected by project activities by way of loss of land, property, and any other assets, including access to income/employment sources; (iii) vulnerable household with different needs such as the very poor, physically or mentally challenged individuals, widow, and other socially and economically marginal populations affected by project interventions; and (iv) affected community such as hamlet/village which experience dislocation and disruption in terms of socioeconomic and cultural relationship among and/or between tribes affected social cohesion and cultural integration. The Project will assess impacts on these various categories (and others, if found), assess the significance of impacts, and establish criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary.

For land, the criteria for eligibility will be based on customary and traditional rights recognized locally by tribal groups and local administration. The loss of access to resources for income and livelihoods shall be considered and alternative income sources including training for employments and businesses will constitute eligibility for restoration of income. The census conducted during the detailed design and land acquisition notification LAA 1894, Section 4 by the AC (Revenue) will be considered “cut-off” dates for eligibility and payments of compensation. Persons who encroaches the area after the inventory survey (census/inventory survey) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

### 3.3 VALUATION OF ASSETS– METHODOLOGY

Since there is no land market in the project area (and land transfer and/or transactions are limited), and most lands acquired are communally owned with no formal land titles and records of ownership, the valuation will be negotiated with the owners and/or communities. A base rate will be determined by the DC, taking into account necessary factors in the valuation of assets (e.g., land, structures, etc.). The practice followed in the valuation for land in the RAP (Vol. 5) will be largely followed where compensation rates used in Keyalkhawar Hydropower Project (2011) was used as a reference. The Keyalkhawar rates were based and updated from Diambasha Project land compensation rates, which were awarded in 2008, after having reviewed by an inter-ministerial committee, including Ministry of Water and Power. In both projects, the rates

were adopted and used after negotiation and agreement with local *Jirgas*. For Dasu, the Keyalkhawar rates were updated to 2014 rates considering annual escalation.

The District Collector will conduct local *jirgas* to assess the value of land and negotiate with those losing land to the project. The Project will compensate for assets and investments (including labor, crops, buildings, and other improvements) according to the following provisions of this framework and resettlement plan.

- Eligibility for compensation will not be valid for new persons occupying/using the Project sites after the cut-off date, in accordance with this policy.
- Compensation cost values will be negotiated based on the principle of replacement costs.
- The prices for cash crops and tress will have to be determined based on the values as determined by valuation committee in consultation with the local *jirga*.

This framework makes no distinction between statute and customary rights, a customary land owner or a user of state owned land will be compensated for land, assets and investments including loss of access, at replacement costs. Individual and household compensation will be made in kind and/or in cash. Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labor.

Legally the valuation of land is within the exclusive powers of District Collector to determine the compensation as per the LAA1894, Sections 7 to 9. However, to ensure fairness as well as the compliance of resettlement principle, a committee for valuation of land, land based assets, infrastructures, crops; trees amenities etc. impacted by the project will assist the District Collector's Office. Thus, the Valuation Committee to be formed shall consist of the members listed in Table 4.2 below.

**Table 3.2: Valuation Committee**

Sr. No.	Membership
1.	Collector, Revenue Department, Chairman
2.	Executive Engineer, WAPDADasu Office, Member
3.	Representative of Social and Resettlement Unit, implementing the RAP, Member
4.	Head (i.e. <i>Malik</i> ) of the local sub-tribe, Member
5.	Representative of Local Leading Group (Two from each village) - Members

The Valuation Committee will be responsible to evaluate the assets. After the assessment, a local *jirga* will ratify the compensation amount prior to the payment of compensation. The DC (Deputy Commissioner) or his representative will preside over such *Jirga* meeting

### 3.4 PUBLIC CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

A key feature of the framework is public engagement, mobilization and disclosure of project impacts. WAPDA is already engaged with local communities and has opened office in Dasu to carry out project activities, including mobilization of people for the project and future employment opportunities. In Dasu Project, the process of public consultation started with the feasibility studies (2006-09). During the detailed design stage (2011-2012), several *jirga* were held to discuss project issues, particularly land acquisition, impacts and mitigation measures. Village-level consultation and *jirgas* were also held during the baseline surveys, census and inventory surveys. As indicated earlier, the *jirga* system plays an important role in local decision-making. To date, several grand and smaller *jirgas* have been held in DasuProject area. The grand *jirgas* meetings were attended by local notables, tribal chiefs, representatives, (DC), district level administration officers of education, healthcare and agriculture departments, news media, and local politicians (e.g. Assembly member of KPK Province) as well as NGOs working in the project area. The *jirgas* have provided good feedback and helped define the policy

and entitlement matrix for the Project. This role and function of the *jirgas* will likely to continue during the implementation of the project. WAPDA Dasu Office took lead in initiating *jirga* with local communities in both Right and Left banks and has remained fully engaged with local communities during the detailed design phase.

At the planning stage, the Project enjoyed an overwhelming support as evident from the *jirga* meetings, consultations, and feedback from national workshops and disclosure meetings (see Vol. 3 PCPP). WAPDA will continue the processes during project implementation..

The RF and any RAP prepared and/or updated under this framework will be translated into *Urdu* and will be made available to the affected people by WAPDA. The community consultation and participation will continue through the various stages of project development – for example, preconstruction, construction and post-construction periods.<sup>6</sup> Table 3.4 illustrates how local communities – particularly the affected persons – will play their roles in the implementation phase of the Project. Three important implementation committees – for example, Grievances Redress Committees (GRCs), (ii) Leading Group (LG) and (iii) Village Committees (VCs) – consist of and represent local stakeholders in decision-making and administration of the project.

**Table 3.3: Stakeholders Participation in Project Implementation**

Committee	Composition of the Committee
Grievance Redress Committee	The 4-Tier GRCs (Village, Union Council, District and Project-level) have provisions for local members representing the affected persons and communities, including local administration. This will enhance local ownership of the project and thus facilitate smooth implementation of the Project.
Leading Group	The Leading Group (LLG) is an advisory body to advise and work with the PRO Office in the implementation of the SRMP. Members of local administration (e.g., DC, District Collector, representatives of affected persons, tribal elders/ <i>maliks</i> ) will be members and will be able to “voice” the concerns of the affected people and safeguard their rights in project implementation phase.
Village Committee	The Village Committee was established early on at the Grand <i>Jirga</i> meeting presided over by the DC. The VCs have been helpful during the census/survey and local village-level <i>jirgas</i> . The role of VC will also be important in at project implementation stage.

During the implementation, the Project Information Centre 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. 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.

### 3.5 RESETTLEMENT APPROACH AND OPTIONS

During the Project planning stage, the project team reviewed similar experiences in other hydropower projects in Pakistan and explored various potential resettlement options under this project. These include development of large resettlement sites, small resettlement sites, pockets of small or individual resettlement sites in the valley or resettlement sites of different size at higher elevations. The team also looked at possible

<sup>6</sup> For details, see SMRP Vol.3 Public Consultation and Participation Plan

settlements out of the district in rural or even urban settings, as some local residents have suggested. These options were taken back to the communities with some initial analysis of advantages, disadvantages and challenges. Based on the community feedback, a combination of options was considered for relocation and resettlement. These include (i) community-based relocation sites in upper elevations; and (ii) self-managed relocation to “down country” other than project developed sites (see Table 4.4)

**Table 3.4: Key Resettlement Options**

Option	Strategies	%
Community-based Relocation to Sites at Upper Elevation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation to sites of their own choices in higher elevations</li> <li>Community decision-making with regard to site lay out and civic amenities to be established</li> <li>Site-specific Relocation Planning Committee consisting of the <i>malik</i>, representatives of affected families, CE-DPD/Safeguards</li> <li>Site and services development at project costs</li> <li>Free plots to each affected families of the concerned community if land is community land. If land for resettlement would be acquired by project then developed plot will be given at subsidized rate.</li> </ul> Shifting and reconstruction grants as per the entitlement matrix	90%
Self-managed Relocation to “Down country” or in Kohistan other than project developed resettlement site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-managed individual and/or families to identify destination and or site downstream and cities like Mansehra and Abbottabad districts</li> <li>Project will pay all eligible compensation and benefits prior to relocation</li> <li>Additional 15% of the total compensation for self-managed resettled households.</li> <li>CE-DPD/Safeguardsto maintain the database for self-managed resettled households</li> <li>No plot will be provided to such resettlers</li> </ul>	10%

As evident from the Table, the community preferred site was well received and considered practical by the *jirgas* as well as at stakeholder workshops where INGOs and NGOs, Government Ministries and agencies were represented. The main thrust (90%) of resettlement is moving up to higher elevations within their own existing communal territory. This will help the community re-building as they will remain close and integrated in post-relocation period. There are individual households (10%) who have expressed desire to move out of the project area to join their families and relatives. They want to move on their own as far as Mansehra and Abbottabad due to kinship links in those places and/or availability of cheaper land for resettlement, including more job prospects in the cities. These approaches to relocation will guide any future relocation needs under the project RF. All resettlement options and agreement with the affected community will be subject to careful technical assessment, review, and consultation with the concerned communities.

### 3.6 RESETTLEMENT PLANNING, SITE, LAYOUT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.6.2 Checklist of Existing Civic Amenities in Affected Villages

In the event of impacts and dislocation of any community considered under the RF, the Project will prepare a full list existing civic amenities in the affected village(s). The project will rebuild all existing amenities that are already there in the village. Additional amenities will be developed where needed so that people in their new relocated sites are better served and assisted with needed social infrastructures

### **3.6.3 Relocation site, Layout Design and Development**

The Project will engage the community in the selection of resettlement sites and the development of the lay out design for any specific site. Community inputs will define the design lay out and infrastructure facilities. The developing new sites for relocation, the Project will follow the standards already set in the Resettlement Action Plan Vol. 5 Relocation Site Lay out Design (see Figure 3.2). Further, 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.



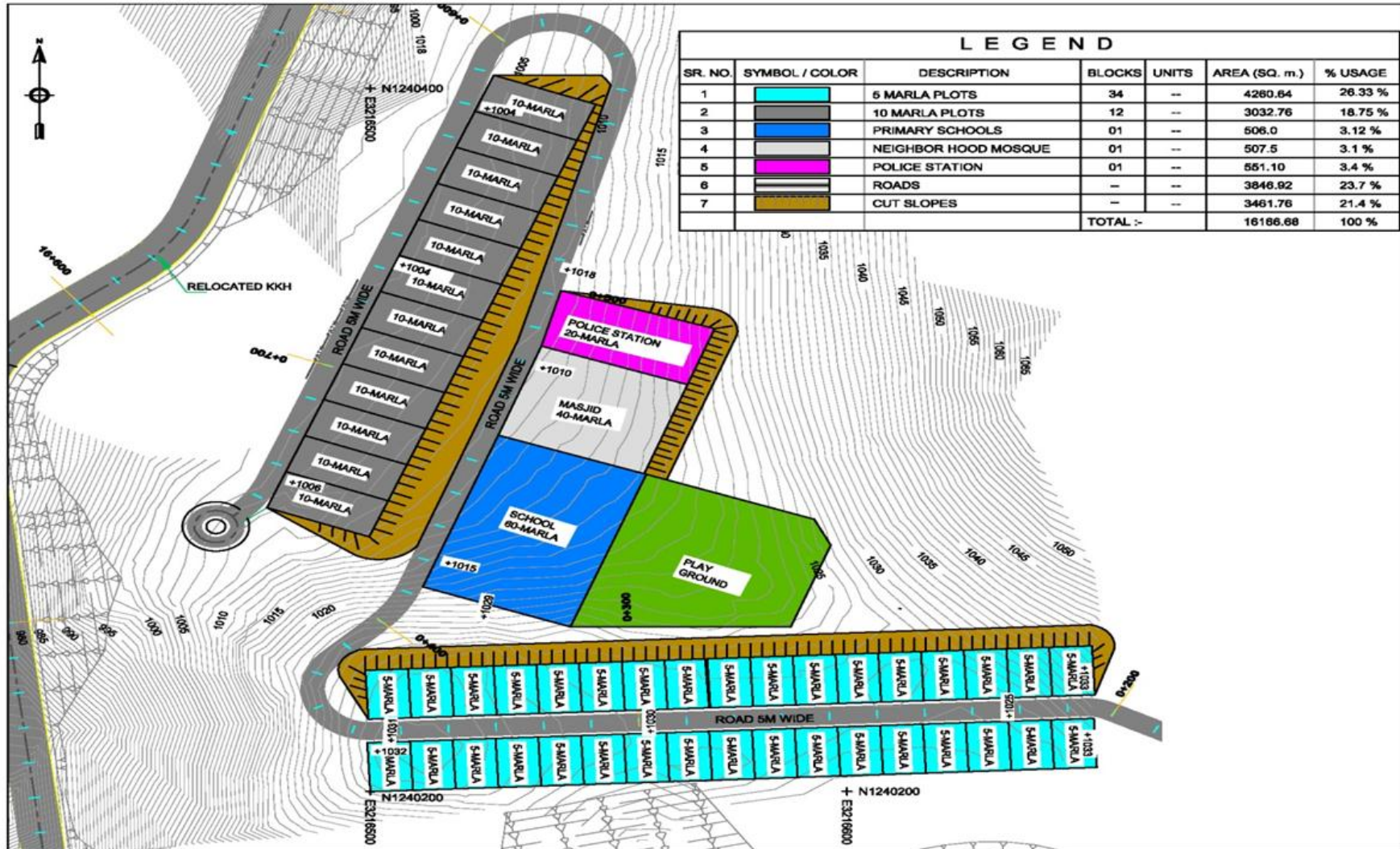


Figure 3.1: Relocation Site Lay out – Sample



### 3.7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASES AND STAGES

According to the detailed design plan, the Project will be completed in four phases. Phase I will comprise of construction of the dam, construction of KKH and installation of three of the planned twelve turbines. Under this stage, it is estimated that following villages will have to be relocated at new proposed resettlement sites; Siglo, Logro, Kiagah, Chuchang, Barseen and UcharNullah. A detail layout plan with map/figure for each new resettlement sites, with public planning/design and typical designed house model is being prepared for consultation with affected communities. At present detail layout of Kiagah is prepared see Figure 3.2. Phases II, III, and IV will involve installation of three more turbines each. For construction purposes, the four phases have been grouped into two stages. Under Stage 1 (Phases I and II), Phase I is planned to commence operation in 2020 and Phase II in 2026. Stage 2 includes Phases III and IV. Timings of the start of operations of phases II and IV are still undecided; tentatively, Phase III is anticipated to commence in 2031 and Phase IV by 2037.

### 3.8 GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

The Project will establish a four-tier Grievances Redress Committee (GRC) system for resolution of grievances and disputes related to social and environmental resettlement safeguard plans (see Table 4.7). The key objectives of the grievance redress mechanisms are to establish procedures for filing any grievances and disputes on social and environment safeguards and other entitlement issues arising out of the implementation of the project. It outlines the modalities and mechanisms for resolution of grievances within a defined timeline.

Affected persons may disputes over entitlement processes due to issues associated with – for example, (i) lack of land record systems in Kohistan district; (ii) titles over communal lands; (iii) unintended errors in establishing inventory of losses (IOL); (iv) exclusion of legitimate affected households due to migration to higher elevations; and (v) gaps in the legal/policy framework regarding socially and legally identified owners of land. Similarly, environmental issues such as traffic movement, congestion, waste disposal, lack of adequate safety in the construction, and failure to comply with standards and contractual obligations may rise to community grievances and disputes. The GRCs will deal with grievances and disputes to resolve such cases locally to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. As a result, the GRC system will make the project accountable to the local people. Further, it will also democratize the development processes at the local level.

The GRCs are to ensure accessibility, fairness and independence of the procedures. The GRCs will be built on a “bottom up” system that would include: (i) Village-level GRC, (ii) Union Council level GRC, (iii) District-level GRC and (iii) Project-level GRC. First, GRC at the village level consisting of local representatives of the affected people and *maliksof* village elders, project staff, and local government representatives and will receive cases and resolve locally within a defined timeline. Cases which are not satisfactorily resolved or affected persons have still grievances will be forwarded to the Union Council GRC for disposal. The District level GRC with review cases unresolved at the UC Level GRC. Finally, an independent GRC headed by a retired civil judge will review cases sent to the project level GRC.

**Table 3.5: Four-Tier GRC and Composition**

Tier	Composition
Project Level GRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chair</b> - Retired Civil Judge</li> <li>• District Collector (DC) - Member</li> <li>• Project Director (WAPDA) - Member</li> <li>• Deputy Commissioner (DC) - Member</li> <li>• Director (Social/Environment), WAPDA – Member/Secretary</li> <li>• Representative of Affected Communities</li> </ul>
District Level GRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chair</b> – Deputy Commissioner (DC)</li> <li>• District Collector (DC) - Member</li> <li>• District Level <i>Malik/Elder/Alem</i>/Religious Leader - Member</li> <li>• Deputy Project Director (WAPDA) - Member</li> <li>• Director (Social/Environment) – Member/Secretary</li> <li>• Representative of Affected Communities</li> </ul>
UC Level GRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chair</b>–District Collector (DC)</li> <li>• Additional Assistant Commissioner (AAC)- Member</li> <li>• <i>Tehsildar</i> – Members</li> <li>• Community <i>Malik/Elder/Alim</i>/Religious Leader - Member</li> <li>• Director (Social/Environment) – Member</li> <li>• Assistant Director (Social/Environment) – Member/Secretary</li> <li>• Representative of Affected Communities</li> </ul>
Village Level GRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chair</b> - <i>Tehsildar</i></li> <li>• Local <i>Patwari&amp;Gardawar</i> - Member</li> <li>• Villagemalik/<i>Elder/Alim</i>/Religious Leader - Member</li> <li>• Assistant Director (Social/Environment), WAPDA– Member/Secretary</li> <li>• Representative of Affected Communities</li> </ul>

All four tiers of GRCs will also deal with environmental grievances and disputes. It is expected that many of the environmental-related impacts will be addressed and or mitigated by the project contractor(s) as a matter of compliance. GRCs at any level may seek technical help or advice from Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC) environmental experts in the deliberation of any cases. The GRCs are officially recognized community based body to resolve disputes arising out of various matters related to SRMP and EMAP and decisions and binding on WAPDA. The independent monitoring consultant will monitor and validate the outcome of the grievance redress mechanisms. Further detail on GRC processes is available in Grievances Redress Plan.<sup>7</sup>

### 3.9 INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Project has taken a two phase - short and long-term approaches in line with the construction plan – for example, Phase I (2014-2019) for Short-term program (during construction of the dam and relocation phase). The first phase will be completed with the commissioning of the dam in 2019. Phase II (starting in 2020 - onward) will be a long-term development plan to be prepared and implemented by CE-Resettlement with full funding and assistance from the Project, including the Social Development Fund established in the RAP (see Table 3.9).

<sup>7</sup> See, SRM Vol. 9 Grievances Redress Plan.

**Table 3.6: Short and Long-Term Livelihood Programs (Principles are fine – but rewrite)**

Construction Stage	ILRP Phase	Income and Livelihood Development Program
Stage 1 Phase I & II Construction of the Dam (2014-2019)	Phase I Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to Support Lost Income</li> <li>• Assistance to Re-establish business/enterprises</li> <li>• Special Assistance to Vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Employment in Construction work</li> <li>• Reservation Area Plantation and Conservation</li> </ul>
Stage 2 Phase III & IV (2022-on ward)	Phase II Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-Yr Project-sponsored Social Development Program through Social Development Fund (SDF)</li> <li>• Needs Assessment Survey</li> <li>• Target-Group Beneficiary Programs</li> <li>• Agriculture Development and Livestock Program</li> </ul>
	Area Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational Training and Skill Development</li> <li>• Fishery Development Program</li> <li>• Establishment of new health clinics</li> <li>• Improvements of existing social infrastructures</li> </ul>

The short-term livelihood restoration program will be followed by a long term development plan. The detailed planning of livelihood activities will be carried out with participation of the local community. It will be developed on the basis of assessment of community needs, skills and preferences as well as options and opportunities available in local areas. This phase will start immediately after the relocation of various affected communities by phases depending on the Project's civil works need. As a move to set-up the programs at pre-construction level, the Project has already incorporated provisions for establishing vocational training, hatchery, horticulture and; livestock development facilities in the project area. Any persons and/or communities affected by additional impacts during project implementation shall be eligible, based on need assessment, and have access to the opportunities provided under the short and long-term income and livelihood restoration programs.

### **3.10 AREA DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAM**

In addition to (i) improved quality of living at resettlement sites and (ii) livelihood restoration and enhancement program discussed above, the Project is also committed to an area development plan and community support program as good practices. This program is above and beyond the legally mandated compensation and resettlement assistance and already incorporated in the RAP (Vol. 5) and Area development and Community Support Programs (Vol. 12). . The primary purpose of these programs is sustainable resettlement and community development around the Project area by investing additional resources for community and local development. Key programs around the area development plan include (i) provisions for better access to education, health and involving of women in income generating activities; (ii) vocational training for local youth for employment in the project; (iii) improved roads and communication infrastructures; and (iv) community support program. Any village and or community to be affected during project implementation will also be eligible to benefit from the area development plan



## **4 INSTITUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

### **4.1 ROLE OF WAPDA IN SRMP IMPLEMENTATION**

WAPDA through the Dasu Hydropower Project (DHP) Organization will have the overall responsibility for the implementation of the social and environmental safeguard plans. The General Manager/Chief Executive Officer of DHP will provide overall guidance and oversight (See Figure 4.1). The day-to-day implementation of safeguard plans would be the responsibility of CE/Deputy Project Director with his own set up consisting of two Directors (Social and Environment), four Deputy Directors, nine Additional Deputy Directors and nine field level Teams dedicated to various tasks such as Land Acquisition (LA Team), Resettlement and Relocation (R&R Team), Training and Livelihoods (T&L Team). The CE-Deputy Director would also be responsible for ensuring implementation of institutional arrangements for safeguard plans in collaboration with DC and other related government agencies.

The Deputy Project Director - Safeguards assisted by two Directors will supervise the implementation of SRMP in order to facilitate the following tasks:

- (i) Synchronization of resettlement activities with the Project construction schedule;
- (ii) Ensure that all eligible affected persons are identified, provided with their respective entitlements according to the resettlement policy and are relocated / compensated as per the implementation schedule;
- (iii) Liaison with the Revenue offices regarding timely acquisition of lands required for the Project and payment of compensation in a transparent way and ensure that these activities are completed as per schedule;
- (iv) Negotiate with Contractors for arranging employment for APs in construction works;
- (v) Coordination during the visits of the Project by different missions for social/RAP/Environment impact review;
- (vi) Monitoring and reporting of social/RAP/Environment issues compliance during implementation;

The District Collector has a key role in the implementation process. He has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the APs as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

### **4.2 ROLE OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER COMMITTEES**

The DC is responsible for coordination at district level among different Government Departments. A Leading Group (LG) would be established at Project level to provide guidance for SRMP implementation. The LG will meet periodically to ensure that the consultants, Project administration and district agencies and the office of the relevant departments work together to implement the SRMP tasks. LLG would consist of the CE-Deputy Project Director (Chairman); DC-Dasu, member; District Collector-Dasu, Member; Representative of EPA-Member; and the two Directors (Social/Resettlement) and Environment.

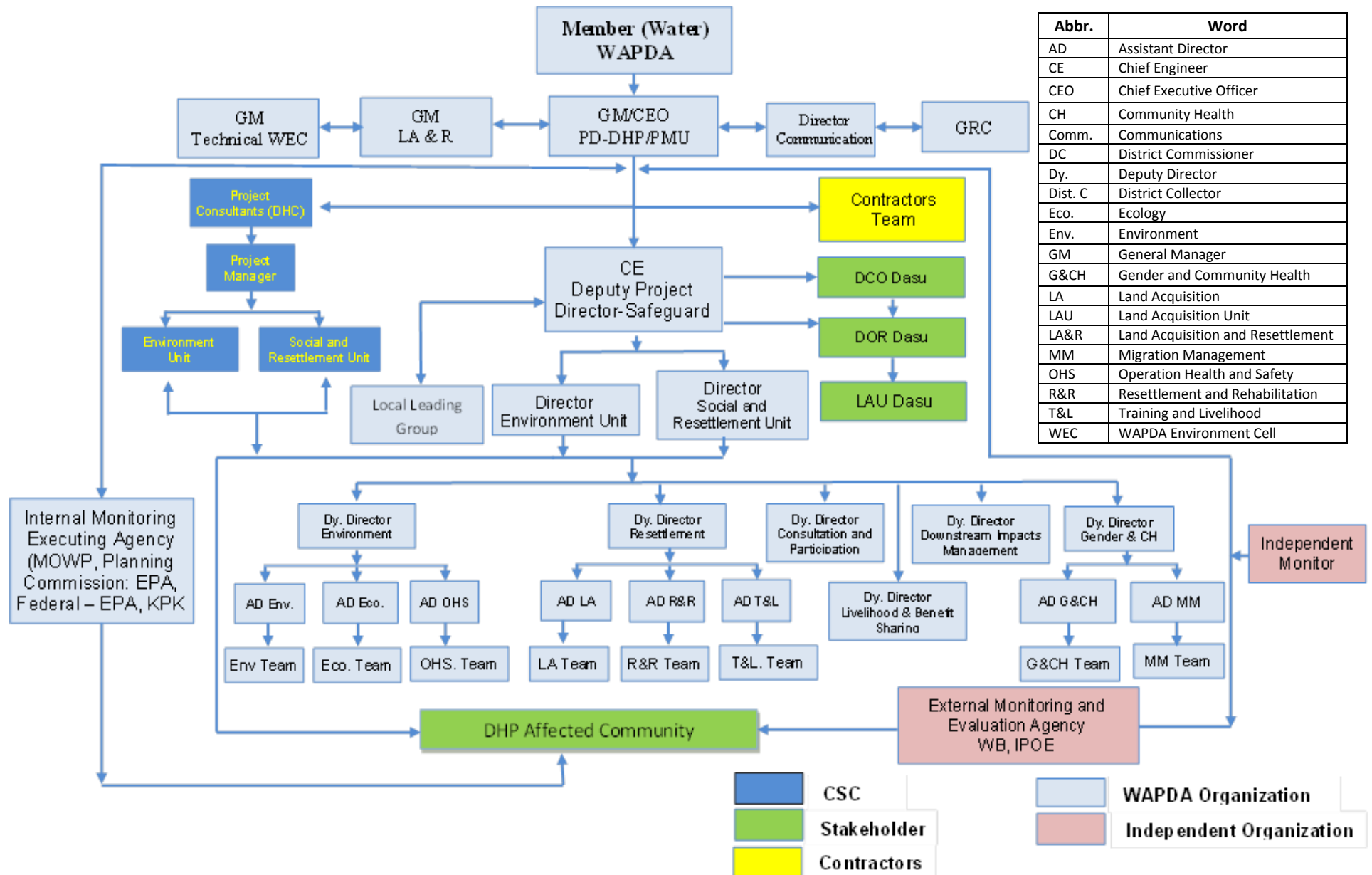


Figure 4.1: Institutional Framework for Safeguards Implementation

### 4.3 ROLE OF CSC SAFEGUARD SPECIALIST

The Construction Supervision Consultants CSC/Safeguard Consultants will provide technical assistance to WAPDA for any additional impact assessments, planning and design of resettlement and other social development plans. Where necessary, the CSC Safeguards will provide support in the implementation of safeguard plans. The CSC will also be responsible for assisting in the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP execution and resolving any resettlement related issues, if any, with the help of WAPDA. WAPDA will hire independent external monitoring agency for bi-annual review of SRMP and EMAP. The CSC Safeguard Specialist will prepare Term of Reference (TOR) for hiring independent external monitor for the first five years and provide technical support to WAPDA in the selection of external monitor and/or a monitoring agency for SRMP& EMAP monitoring and evaluation, with advice and concurrence of the donor(s).

### 4.4 SRMP/RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

Detailed budget estimates for each SRMP has been prepared. The implementation of all plans safeguard Plans (SRMP) will cost US\$ 434.75 million. . The costs and budgets are already included in the overall project costs as integral component of the project.<sup>8</sup> Table 4.1 presents a summary of cost which includes base cost, physical contingencies (25%) & price contingencies (9%) and budget for SRMP. The total cost for SRMP is US\$434.75 million dollar, of which land acquisition and resettlement will cost US\$398 million. Detailed costs are available in individual plans.

**Table 4.1: SRMP Costs (US\$ million)**

Sr. No.	Activity	Base Cost	Physical Contingencies (25%)	Price Contingencies (9%)	Total
1	Public Consultation and Participation Plan	0.53	0.13	0.05	0.71
2	RAP Implementation	297.56	74.39	26.78	398.73
3	Public Health Management Plan	15.00	3.75	1.35	20.10
4	Grievance Redress Plan	2.00	0.50	0.18	2.68
5	Communication Plan	0.40	0.10	0.04	0.54
6	Downstream Fishing Communities Baseline & Impact Plan	5.00	1.25	0.45	6.70
7	CSC For Implementation	3.95	0.99	0.36	5.29
<b>Total</b>					<b>434.75</b>

### 4.5 RESETTLEMENT DATABANK, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The internal monitoring of the execution of the SRMP will be the responsibility of WAPDA through the PMU. The information on different parameters executed/being executed of SRMP will be collected from the Project site, analyzed and presented in the form of monthly/quarterly report. The specific activities that will be monitored are:

- Consultation with the APs and information dissemination campaign to create awareness,
- Compensation payments for affected structure, houses, shops, businesses etc.,
- Status of compensation disbursement for house / shop / rentals (if any),
- Progress of community development activities/ community structures restoration/relocation,
- Progress of liaison,
- with construction contractor for employment opportunities for APs,
- Payments for loss of income; and
- Income restoration activities, and
- GRC issues and status and resolution

<sup>8</sup> Vol. 13 Costs and Budgetary Plan

- Attention to the status of Project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households and economically backwards families (i.e. below poverty line).

In addition to internal and external monitoring, the SRMP implementation will be monitored as part of Project Implementation monitoring by a Panel of Experts (POE) constituted by WAPDA and the World Bank. The POE will meet twice annually to review progress in all fronts-physical, engineering and social and environmental safeguards. The reports external monitors and panel of experts will be publicly disclosed by WAPDA. Any corrective measures suggested by the external and/or panel of experts will be undertaken to improve the quality of resettlement management and operations. Finally, period (every two-year during the implementation) social audit will be undertaken to assess and evaluate progress in the implementation of the safeguard plans.

#### **4.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The Director–SRU will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement implementation activities and report to the GM/CEO-DHP through Deputy Project Director – Safeguards. The Deputy PD –Safeguards will prepare quarterly reports for the donor agency with the assistance of CSC. The independent external monitor will submit quarterly reviews directly to the donor agency as well as the GM/CEO-DHP and General Managers – Technical WEC. The independent monitor will ascertain whether resettlement goals have been achieved, and more importantly, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced. The external monitor will review and monitor the outcome of the RAP. The reports will include suitable recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available, including posting in project website.



# **APPENDICES**



**Appendix A: Salient Features of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894**

Key Sections	Salient Features of the LAA (1894)
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct that the land required to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all APs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of APs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	in cases of urgency, whenever the Government can take possession of any land needed for public purposes or for a Company. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances:
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, APs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of the land.
Section 23	The award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.



**Appendix B: Comparison of WB OP4.12 and GOP LAA (1894) adopted in DHP**

Aspect	LA Act, 1894	WB OP 4.12	Gaps	Specific Measures Adopted in DHP
<b>Key Objectives</b>				
1. Avoid involuntary resettlement	Avoidance of resettlement is not a policy objective	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible	Clear gap with regard to avoidance	Dasu HP adheres to this principle and avoided resettlement impact where feasible.
2. Minimize Involuntary resettlement	LA do not address this aspect	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project designs	LA do not address this aspect as did by the WB	Dasu HP minimized project impacts by adopting alternative dam axis to reduce and minimized displacement
3. Mitigate adverse social impacts	LA do not address this aspect other than cash compensation	Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs	LA Act has no provision for resettlement of the affected persons	Provisions in the entitlement matrix include compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration and access to other opportunities created by the project.
<b>Core Principle</b>				
1. Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	Only those with land titles are identified for compensation under the law	Identify all affected through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project	Only persons with titles in land are recognized; other are not considered. Also, the LAA does not require any impact assessment.	RF/policies adopted require proper and inclusive impact assessment, and recognition of customary rights over lands in the project area
2. Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	LA is limited to compensation payment for loss of assets only	To address the Project impacts, prepare resettlement plan, including over all resettlement costs	No provisions for resettlement of the affected populations	Dasu RF/policies require preparation of RAP for project-affected persons and other assistance such as livelihood for mitigation
3. Consider alternative project design	No mention of any alternative project design	Assess all viable alternative project designs to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement.	No provision in the LA Act.	Alternatives were considered and adopted to reduce impacts
4. Involve and consult with stakeholders	Under the LA, affected persons are notified of the acquisition	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local non-governmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning,	Consultation is not required under the Act	Dasu RF has provisions for community consultation, engagement and mobilization of the people. Also, grievances redress procedures involving cross-section of people, have been

		implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program		established for accountability and democratization of the development process.
5. Disclose and inform APs of RP and mitigation measures	Disclosure is limited to notice to affected communities	Disclose draft resettlement plans in a timely manner and in language that is understandable to key stakeholders.	Disclosure is not required and mandated by law.	Dasu RF requires disclosure of Draft RPs to the affected communities by using various methods, including <i>jirgas</i>
6. Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	LA do not address this aspect	To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers preserved and resettlers' preferences for relocation honored	No provision for relocation or resettlement in the LAA.	Relocation strategies are based on community inputs and choices for relocation.
7. Supervision	No provision for supervision	The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument.	No mandatory supervision in LA processes and LA implementation and compensation payment	Dasu has many layers of supervision – internal, external, and independent and panel of experts for supervision of the RAS and Other plans.
8. Monitoring	International monitoring of the LA processes by the DC	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument.	Gaps between LAA and WB 4.12 – no as there are no resettlement involved under the LA Act.	Dasu RF has provision for internal, external monitoring, plus periodic monitoring by independent POE. Monitoring results will be shared and findings will be used for benefit enhancement or some modifications.
9. Evaluation	No post-displacement evaluation under the law	Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement have been achieved, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.	LA Act does not address this aspect as did by WB	Dasu RF/policies have provision of post-project evaluation to assess the achievements of the project

## Appendix C: Hydropower Good Practices and Lessons Learnt

### I. Introduction

The construction of Mangla Dam Project and Tarbela Dam Project in the 1960s and 1970s respectively, lead to displacement of a large population due to land acquisition. The assessment of resettlement impacts was underestimated and consequently created such conditions that were also unfavorable those affected by the projects. This may be partly due to inadequate legal framework under the 1894 LA Act. However, in the mid-1990s and early 2000s respectively, Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project (GBHP) and Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) were implemented and had comparatively well-developed resettlement plans which were in compliance with World Bank and Asian Development Bank guidelines.

### II. Good Practices in Hydropower Projects

This brief note summarizes the best practices in land acquisition and resettlement management of hydropower projects in Pakistan, the experience gained and the lessons learned from their implementation. The good practiced are extracted from the *Evaluation of Past and Present Resettlement Plans in Pakistan* (2011<sup>9</sup> and the *Dam and Development: A New Framework for Decision-Making* (WCD, 2000). These good practices have influenced positively in the formulation of resettlement policies in the Dasu Hydropower Project. The study under reference lists many of the good practices from Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower and Mangla Dam Raising Project. The following table summarizes the good practices from dam projects in Pakistan. The good practices were also incorporated in the preparation of the Dasu social/resettlement planning documents.

**Table – Good Practices in Hydropower Project in Pakistan**

GBHP and MDRP Best Practices in Resettlement Management		
Sr. No.	Hydropower Good Practices	Incorporated in DHP
1.	Detailed census and sample surveys were conducted under the supervision of qualified and experienced staff	✓
2.	Buildings/houses valuation survey was conducted to assess the value of the houses and other infrastructural facilities.	✓
3.	Village level survey was conducted to collect the factual position regarding the social amenities.	✓
4.	Social survey of women was undertaken to conduct village level scoping sessions and to assess the impact of the project on their social life.	✓
5.	Household income and living standard survey was conducted for assessment of affected households, and community's living standard level.	✓
6.	Effective public awareness drive for dissemination of project information to the affected and all other stakeholders.	✓
7.	Public consultation and participation for effective resettlement management and planning.	✓
8.	Public consultation and awareness drive led to formation of Project Affected Persons Association at union council.	X
9.	Relocation sites were finalized in consultation with the PAPs.	✓
10.	Multiple relocation options, including "self-managed" resettlement	✓
11.	Most of the relocation sites developed for affected was located closer to their original habitat.	✓
12.	Resettlement sites were provided with civic amenities.	✓
13.	Special assistance was given to vulnerable groups.	✓
14.	World Bank guidelines were strictly followed during resettlement	✓

\*Evaluation of Past and Present Resettlement Plans in Pakistan, Nov 2011-NESPAK

	planning.	
15.	Detailed entitlement matrix established to compensate for losses, dislocation and resettlement	✓
16.	The entitlement package was very attractive and covered every aspect of resettlement involving any possible loss/effect.	✓
17.	The compensation package and the resettlement measures were designed to ensure that the displaced population will have at least the same, or better, standard of living.	✓
18.	Effective planning to ensure the livelihood restoration for those affected and relocated.	✓
19.	The approach adopted was that livelihood of PAPs is not affected even during the transition period of resettlement activities.	✓
20.	Affected families who have no property rights to their land were given property rights by the project	✓
21.	The former owners were allowed to cultivate the land on recession of water provided that no compensation was paid for damage due to fluctuation in reservoir level.	X
22.	All APs losing orchards and other trees were entitled to cash compensation.	✓
23.	All APs losing agricultural infrastructure were compensated.	✓
24.	An EP losing part of his landholding with the residual landholding adversely affected by the severance was compensated according to provisions of law.	✓
25.	GRM to address the grievances of the affected, valuation methodology for land, crops, orchards and built-up property.	✓
26.	Green work permits and priority access to project training and credit schemes to persons who lose employment(resident agricultural laborers and family laborers)	x
27.	P-NGO, GBTI was involved in all resettlement operations	✓
28.	Footprints of project were reduced in order to minimize the loss of residential property.	✓
29.	Field offices in Project site	✓
30.	Detail cost estimate of resettlement related activities as envisaged under the RAP	✓
31.	Contingency provision in total cost to meet the unforeseen expenses.	✓
32.	Comprehensive M&E mechanism for conducting internal and external monitoring.	✓
33.	Mid-term evaluation of the project in the middle of the R&R process.	✓
34.	In addition to POE on technical aspects an independent Environment and Resettlement Review Panel of Expert was assigned by the World Bank from feasibility stage till the completion of the project.	✓

### III. International Good Resettlement Practices

This section presents an overview of the resettlement process in hydropower projects across the world. In this regard, selected international case studies have led to establish good practices and lessons learned regarding resettlement activities of various hydropower projects of the world.



**Table – International Good Practices**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>International Good Practices</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Country</b>
1.	Entire resettlement planning process was development based	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
2.	Restoration of livelihood was important feature of resettlement and rehabilitation planning	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
3.	Detailed socio-economic surveys	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
4.	Very attractive compensation packages	Xiaolangdi Dam	China
5.	Options given to displaced persons for choosing location of their own choice	VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	India
6.	Sharing of project benefits to both resettled and host communities	Xiaolangdi Dam	China
7.	Extensive public consultation	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
8.	Separate budget for resettlement and rehabilitation programs	Xiaolangdi Dam	China
9.	Effective Grievance redress mechanism	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
10.	Strong and well developed institutional setup	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
11.	Successful RAP implementation	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
12.	Effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation process	Xiaolangdi Dam VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	China India
13.	P-NGO for implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities	VishnugadPipalkoti HEP	India

