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Kurram Tangi Dam Construction



Stakeholder Consultation and Dissemination Plan Final Report

December, 2013

This publication was produced for review by the
United States Agency for International Development.
It was prepared by MWH under contract AID-391-C-13-00002

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Kurram Tangi Dam Construction Stakeholder Consultation and Dissemination Plan

USAID Environmental Assessment of Kurram Tangi Dam Construction
Contract Number: AID-391-C-13-00002
From MWH Americas, Inc.
To USAID/Pakistan
December 2013
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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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Stakeholder Consultation and Dissemination Plan

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Part: I Stakeholder Consultation Plan

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I INTRODUCTION TO STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PLAN

This Consultation Plan might be the most critical element of this project, as without local co-operation it simply will not happen. Although this is not unique to Pakistan, the social, political, economic, tribal, military and security contexts of this project makes it extraordinarily challenging.

I.1 Project Context

A number of very serious matters exist which will determine all stages of this project, from assessment to resettlement and construction of the new infrastructure, including:

- The daily security situation, drone and militant activity in the same agency. Thousands of families are still fleeing fearing military offensives. Described by some media as the ‘most dangerous place in the world’.
- Tribal relations, potential inter-tribal conflict
- Highly conservative tribal-based area
- Mistrust of outsiders. Perceived or actual history of outsiders (Pakistani and foreigners) trying to impose their ideas, priorities and culture
- It has been 52 years since the idea of the Kurram Tangi dam started being discussed. Raised first in 1960, by the Ayub Khan government, local people have had all these years for speculation and to grow their demands. Misinformation is rife and there is almost total mistrust especially over the negative reputation of other dam projects, making people afraid that they too will be cheated.
- WAPDA’s negative public image. There are already famous failures with other dam resettlement projects where decades later people have not received the compensation promised. For example, NGO and affectee protests frequently raise the subject that Tarbela dam was completed in 1974 displacing 96,000 people but 38 years later an estimated 70% are still not compensated. Equally infamous is the Mangla dam which displaced 100,000 people in 1967. Still holding public protests 45 years later (at least as recently as August 2012) those affectees continue their demands to WAPDA to be fully compensated.
- Since the Kurram Tangi dam was first ‘announced’ in 1960 there have been countless false starts at it, every time building expectations but then falling apart with nothing happening. It will be very difficult for Tangi people to believe this effort will actually go ahead.
- With so much time passing, there are already innumerable agreements (or perceived agreements) made over the years by government with Tangi people. Expectations have been built higher and higher. All will need to be sorted out.
- Historical strong attachment to land. Complex, historic land and water rights
- Diversity of stakes and stakeholders
- Very high demand for an increase in the supply of electricity, economic development, etc.

I.2 Short Timeline

Project duration was 8 months but field work was delayed due to lack of NOC. Now the work is to be carried out in 4 months, while security risks increase. Additionally, during these 4 months one of the months is Ramazan and out of cultural respect for staff and community members who are fasting, work levels will need to be reduced

I.3 The Impetus

Given this extreme project context, approaches to the project must be tailored to those realities, while still attempting to deliver an effective project. This will require first building local trust, mutual understanding and relations through a stakeholder consultation process and by ensuring that accurate, timely information is gathered, provided and shared.

While adjusting for all the above realities on the ground, the Public Consultation process will still draw on lessons learned from such projects around the world. Even without such tough realities as

this project context, lessons show that development projects planned in isolation from the project stakeholders either get stuck in the planning phase or face huge resistance from the stakeholders during the implementation phase. From decades of these lessons, donor and development agencies hence consider that even if the public participation process may add time and costs to a project, this is nothing compared to the cost of canceling a project or of struggling on for several years. Hence, public participation in the process of planning, designing and more specifically in the matters like environmental mitigation, social resettlement, relocation and rehabilitation is not an option but mandatory for effective implementation of a development project.

A Public consultation and information disclosure strategy for KTDP is especially critical in the wake of project speculation spread over at least four decades resulting in a lot of confusion among the stakeholders whether the project will happen or be abandoned again. A comprehensive public consultation and information process will be implemented while adjusting it daily based on the security situation.

1.4 USAID and World Bank Requirements for Information and Consultation Plan

For such projects to be carried out in ‘normal’ circumstances there are already decades of extensive donor activity. How to carry out a fully participatory or consultative process is well established now around the world, with countless precedents and emerged best practices.

USAID, under its 22 CFR 216.19(b)(1); 22 CFR 216.3 and 22 CFR 216.6 recommends taking local communities and other stakeholders into confidence at various stages of the EA process.

The World Bank in its OP 4.01 – Environmental Assessment, requires borrowers to engage in Public Consultations with project affected groups and local NGOs on 2 occasions during the course of the EA study. Once shortly after the initial environmental screen and prior to developing terms of reference for the EA are finalized and secondly when a draft EA is prepared. Similarly recommendations are made under the heading of Disclosure in the same OP asking for the draft reports to be made available for comments from stakeholders prior to being finalized.

This plan takes into account these USAID and WB recommendations and the stakeholder consultations and disclosures made for the EA and RAP of the KTDP will be adapted from the same.

Table A shows some of the extensive international policy matters for resettlement already in practice by one donor agency. It also shows the kinds of best practices using participatory processes, some of which may be still possible in this project, but to keep the local security and other factors into consideration, those best practices will be adapted with a ‘lighter touch’ for this project. Such modifications are necessary mainly for the safety of project workers and all stakeholders.

Table I-1: Policies, Best Practices, Adaptations for this project

Policy	Best Practices	Adaptation for KTDC project context
Operational policy (OP) 4.12: “displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning, implementing resettlement programs” (Para. 2b).	Administrative, political and social/tribal hierarchy be involved in conventional ways, but Project Affected People be facilitated to speak for themselves through a systematic participatory process:	The public consultation process will depend on the hierarchy’s willingness for it to proceed.
The OP further ensures that “the displaced persons are . . . consulted on, offered choices	Displaced persons in their own communities be led through a	Process to include 3 elements: 1.Public consultation meetings 2.Key Informant Contacts 3. Facilitation of Socio-Economic survey

<p>among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives” (Para. 6a).</p> <p>The OP provides the additional guidance that “displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups” (Para. 13a).</p> <p>OP 4.12: “Involvement of resettlers and host communities, including (a) A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities; (b) A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; (c) A review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals, families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship,</p>	<p>series of public meetings for them to: Receive/give project information Identify & prioritize resettlement problems and their solutions Identify desires for resettlement and compensation options On the ground, assist to: map and identify land and assets identify land collectively owned by tribe identify those who should qualify for compensation: identify & map land divisions (plots) and who claims ‘ownership’ of each one, assets of this land identify non-owners but who depend on the land help identify vulnerable people and how they should be compensated.</p> <p>Identify and prioritize cultural assets & what to do about them</p> <p>Local committee formation agreement amongst displaced, host people and project on how to proceed</p> <p>Potential for committees to become sustainable community-based development organizations.</p> <p>Grievance mechanism established</p>	<p>Process to be conducted by: Social Mobilizers in 2-3 member teams (see below) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run public consult meetings • Make Key informant contacts • Pave way for Enumerators to conduct socio-economic survey <p>Public Consultation Meetings Likely for security reasons the numbers of times public meetings are possible will be limited, but the goal is at least 1 public consultation meeting with each project affected community, holding meetings in clusters of villages at the invitation of elders and other leaders. Meetings to be arranged and facilitated by Social Mobilizers (see below) with Enumerators (see below) attending as observers, also so people get to ‘know’ them. See Socio-Economic survey below).</p> <p>Given all the cultural and security realities, meeting participants will likely be only men.</p> <p>Meetings to be arranged for locations in Components 1, 2 and 3, including host communities.</p> <p>Discussion topics: Status of projects Priority problems & needs Range of possibilities for resettlement, priorities Compensation, priorities Local cultural assets and how to handle Development opportunities Plan follow-up</p> <p>Identify apprehensions of</p>
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<p>pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and</p> <p>(d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented” (Annex A, Para. 15).</p> <p>World Bank policies (OP 4.12) regarding Involuntary Resettlement state that resettlement activities should be worked out and implemented in a sustainable manner providing sufficient compensation to the affected people, and they should be consulted meaningfully.</p>		<p>people that they will get fair, timely compensation and/or resettlement whether in-kind or in cash (according to OP 4.12)</p> <p>Have government, donors, local leaders and other stakeholders develop and introduce a transparent, accountable process for providing the compensation. This is to include how each individual family will be compensated and how they will receive 100% of what is due, without loss to middlemen or other reasons.</p> <p>Key Informant Contacts</p> <p>Before and after public meetings small teams of social mobilizers, accompanied by Enumerators, will work fulltime in the communities to talk with influential people and in smaller public sessions (hujras, mosques, etc.). This will deepen information and the project-PAP relationship.</p> <p>Facilitation of Socio-Economic Survey</p> <p>To increase likelihood of local co-operation and establish rapport to conduct this survey, Enumerators will first be seen and introduced to community members in above meetings and contacts as part of the bigger process.</p> <p>Social Mobilizers and Enumerators (see more detail in this plan 5.4 and 5.5)</p>
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2 OBJECTIVES OF THIS PLAN

There are 7 main objectives of this plan:

- Co-ordinate and maintain timely information flow amongst stakeholders
- Inform stakeholders about project progress and encourage interactions amongst them.
- Facilitate for Project Affected Person's to identify their needs, participate in decision-making and get best results possible.
- Raise awareness about KTDP and convey benefits
- Identify and address apprehensions about the project
- Elicit community input to develop the Resettlement Action Plan and the EA
- Generate and document community opposition and support for the project
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3 ESSENTIAL BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE PLAN

The Plans for Stakeholder Consultation and Information Dissemination aim to ensure access of information to stakeholders, including the people living in project areas and those affected by resettlement. The overall building blocks of the plan are as follows;

- Build information material related to project features, legal framework, procedures for mitigation of social and environmental project impacts, compensation entitlements and compensation mechanism, relocation and rehabilitation process and health and safety processes
- Create mechanisms for consultation like individual interaction, public meetings, workshops and seminars, and distribution of information material to the project stakeholders.
- Guarantee the accessibility of all project related data/information to the stakeholders, including roles and responsibilities of everyone in the project Plan and implementation phase.
- Ensure flow of information prerequisite for the decision making of project management especially related to the local community and their needs and requirements.
- Ensure agreement among all the project stakeholders to avoid criticism and problems which would hamper smooth implementation of the project.
- According to best practices everywhere, ensure that PAP's are treated fairly and compensated so that their new life situations are at least up to their pre-project standards, but preferably significantly improved (as perceived by themselves).

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4 STAKEHOLDERS

A stakeholder is a person, group, organization, member or system who affects or can be affected by another organization's actions. As it applies to the EA, RAP and other studies of KTDC project, a stakeholder is any of the above who are affected either positively or negatively by the construction works surrounding the KTDP.

Therefore we recognize that in the case of the KTDP it is useful to categorize the stakeholders on the degree of their stake/interest in implementation of the project and their activities as follows:

Table 4-1: Project Categories of stakeholders

Category	Factor or degree of interest	Stakeholders
Primary Stakeholders	PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE (Who will gain or lose the most)	People and those with land displaced by the weir and canals 12,000 people displaced by reservoir Land owners and landless Communities downstream & upstream Host populations Tribal, sub-tribal or minority groups Other vulnerable people: Women, children, disabled, elderly Local Administration: Political Agents, Maliks, other tribal leaders Project beneficiaries
Secondary Stakeholders	DONOR, EXECUTING AGENCIES and other decision-makers	USAID, WAPDA, MMP, FATA Administration, Govt. of KP officials of MOWP, federal ministries, other donors, politicians and elected members of provincial and national assemblies
Tertiary Stakeholders	INDIRECTLY AFFECTED OR WHO HAS VESTED INTEREST:	Line agencies of KPK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Archaeology & Museum department - Institute of Archaeology and social Anthropology University of Peshawar - Law department - Planning and Development department - Irrigation department - Forest Department - Wildlife Dept., Department of Environment - Fisheries department - Agriculture department - Crop reporting service , Agriculture department - Health department - Environment protection department - Population welfare department - Social welfare and women development - local government, elections and rural development - Sarhad Hydel development organization - Communication and Works department

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	Interested in the matters of implementation of KTDP and other project benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Public health and Engineering department- Relief, Rehabilitation and settlement dept2. Media3. Academia4. Special interest groups5. Investors with holdings in project area6. Potential new investors7. domestic consumers of electricity and users of new infrastructure
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5 ACTIVITIES

The SOW requires the project to develop a public consultation strategy for KTDP with essential communication material, training to stakeholders on public consultation and supervision, and documentation of public consultation process. Key tasks are described below.

5.1 Four Rounds of Consultation

- First round meeting with communities in Bannu
- Second round meetings with communities in Bannu
- Third round meetings with communities in Bannu
- Public hearing and disclosure in Bannu (Fourth Round)

5.2 Local Administration Kick-off

Meetings with Political Agent and Maliks (Tribal Chiefs) at Bannu during last week of June (June 25-27). These meetings will be arranged through FATA Secretariat. The purpose of the meetings is to:

- Introduce ACE & possibly NESPAK and elaborate the survey works involved
- Seek their cooperation for facilitating the public meetings and conducting the surveys
- Discuss modalities and having their suggestions for implementing the work
- Provide selection criteria for Social Mobilizers and Enumerators (below), and request candidates be nominated for interviewing and possible selection by ACE.
- Identify village clusters for public meetings (to be easy walking distance)
- Enlistment of settlements and possible meeting places with community members and mark these on maps
- Carry out discussions on questionnaires (pretesting etc.)

5.3 Meeting and Engagement of Local NGOs

- Provide candidates as Social Mobilizers and Enumerators
- Provide specialized local knowledge
- With ACE, prepare and train (see training below) social mobilizers and enumerators
- Under ACE supervision, conduct the community-level work of public meetings and conduct surveys
- Hold Public Meetings and Conduct Surveys in Project Affected Villages

5.4 Hiring, Training/team building of Social Mobilizers and Enumerators

- Introduction to the project components and layout of structures
- Benefits of the project in terms of agriculture, power generation, job opportunities, fishery development, poverty alleviation, forestry development, etc.
- Possible negative effects in the form of land acquisition, changes in land use, displacement of population, loss of income source, disruption of cultural heritage and other infrastructure like houses, roads, market places, religious buildings, graveyards, etc.,
- Who are the Project Affected People?
- Rapid social analysis (social/tribal power structure, anticipated challenges and opportunities)
- Step-by-Step agreed process, how Social Mobilizers to prepare the way for Enumerators
- Social Mobilizer-Enumerator team work, communications, mutual support

5.5 Social Mobilizer Roles and Responsibilities

5.5.1 Hiring

Out-going, respected persons able to speak in front of crowds, keep control on discussion, get people's participation in a friendly, respectful manner, provide information and ensure significant input is gained and recorded. Social Mobilizers would organize village meetings with an agenda to achieve identified results. They will remain in villages on a daily basis and continue to the end of

project, facilitating surveys, meeting the people, giving them information, relay concerns to project authorities, and build trust and relations.

5.5.2 Training and supervision

By ACE and MWH expert

5.5.3 Documentation

Meeting records, problem census and solutions suggested, local resources

5.6 Enumerator Roles and Responsibilities

5.6.1 Hiring

Data-oriented persons, able to conduct questions conversationally with patience and accuracy. To sit with interviewees, explain project, purpose of survey, have them answer questions, put their answers into question sheet, compile and forward data (questionnaire and observations) as requested

5.6.2 Training

ACE will conduct the training to include:

- i. Surveys and importance of the information gathered
- ii. How to apply the questionnaires, anticipated survey challenges, how to address them, interview techniques
- iii. Question-by-question clarification, practice to complete questions
- iv. Reading and interpretation of the maps/imageries

6 MEETINGS FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE'S CONSULTATION

Depending on security and other conditions, villages will be clustered and at least one public consultation meeting will be held in each cluster. Community contact will have 3 elements: Public consultation meetings, key informant contacts and pave the way for the Socio-Economic survey

6.1 Public Consultation Meetings

Likely for security reasons, the numbers of times public meetings are possible will be limited, but the goal is at least 1 public consultation meeting with each project affected community, holding meetings in clusters of villages at the invitation of elders and other leaders. Meetings to be arranged and facilitated by Social Mobilizers (see below) with Enumerators (see below) attending as observers, also so people get to 'know' them. See Socio-Economic survey below).

Given all the cultural and security realities, meeting participants will likely be only men.

Meetings to be arranged for locations in Components 1, 2 and 3, including host communities.

6.2 Discussion topics

- Status of project
- Priority problems & needs
- Range of possibilities for resettlement, priorities
- Compensation, priorities
- Local cultural assets and how to handle
- Development opportunities
- Plan follow-up

6.3 Compensation/Resettlement Determination and Delivery

Of prime concern to project people will be the amounts and types of compensation and/or resettlement being offered, and where in the end they might not get even this level, due to various reasons such as middle men taking their cut. According to OP 4.12, government, donor, local administration and leaders will be encouraged to develop and introduce a transparent, accountable process for ensuring compensation levels are determined fairly, delivered in a timely way and be the full amounts due to persons being compensated.

6.4 Key Informant Contacts

Before and after public meetings small teams of Social Mobilizers, accompanied by Enumerators, will work fulltime in the communities informally talking with influential people and in smaller public sessions (hujras, mosques, etc.). This will deepen information and the project-PAP relationship.

6.5 Facilitation of Socio-Economic Survey

To increase likelihood of local co-operation and establish rapport to conduct this survey, Enumerators will first be seen and introduced to community members in above meetings and contacts as part of the bigger process.

Social Mobilizers and Enumerators

(See more detail in this plan 5.4 and 5.5)

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7 SURVEY PROTOCOL, QUESTIONNAIRE REFINEMENT, DATA COMPILATION, ANALYSIS

7.1 Survey Protocol

Two surveys are presently planned, a socio-economic survey and a gender survey. To avoid duplication and confusion, a protocol will be developed with survey team members about where each survey will be conducted, with when, when, and how household and respondents will be chosen.

7.2 Questionnaire Refinement, Survey, Data Compilation, Analysis

- Enumerator to pre-test the questionnaires in rural areas of Bannu
- Finalization of the questionnaires
- Mobilization of the enumerators to the field for collection of information through scoping sessions and on questionnaires
- Editing information on daily basis by each enumerator and signed and countersigned by the leader of the party.
- It is planned to have 5-6 groups of enumerators, each with at least 3 enumerators under the head of leader. Enumerators will work closely with the Social Mobilizers who will, through public meetings and key informants, pave the way for enumerators to conduct the survey.
- Punching of information gathered from the scoping sessions and questionnaires on the computer by using the program already developed for the purpose. This will be accomplished on daily basis and also take care of cleaning of data.
- The same will be transmitted to Lahore office as soon as the computerization is accomplished on daily basis. For quality control the experts will review the data and ascertain its correctness and passing on instructions to senior person deputed at Bannu if found some flaws on daily basis or at spot checking
- Processing of data through the program already developed for the purpose
- Drawing inferences and compiling them for further discussion with MWH experts before disseminating the information to WAPDA authorities, Maliks and others.
- Finalization of the findings
- Report writing on Resettlement Action Plan.

7.3 Review and analysis of secondary source data

The initial and leading step in the preparation of stakeholder consultation and information dissemination plan is collection of secondary data of Plan area in the form of reports, statistics, maps or any other form from the relevant government & private agencies, CSOs, universities, etc. The critical review of this data for extracting valuable information to be used in consultation process for the Plan is the second step. The consultants will prepare a script to maintain consistency in the information dissemination

7.4 Use of primary source data in information dissemination

The information for this plan will also be gathered from primary sources. The consultants will analyze multiple questionnaires developed for the project e.g. village profile survey, socio-economic survey, environmental survey and resettlement action plan survey to cover various Plan aspects in the public consultation and information dissemination process. The consultant has developed qualitative tools, e.g. Focus Group Discussion and Key Informants Interviews for collection of primary data.

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8 PHASES OF CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

The stakeholder consultation and information dissemination is categorized in to four main phases at which project information and the benefits will be shared with different stakeholders to get their feedback about the project directly and indirectly. The first phase was carried out during the inception phase (completed) and the second during the Stakeholder Consultation and Socio-economic survey. The third will be during the preparation of resettlement action plan while drafting the recommendations and the last phase at which the information will be dissemination is after finalizing the draft recommendations.

Table 8-1: Inception Phase Consultation Activities (Completed)

Policy Level	Description of the event	Target Participants	No of Participants
	Consultation with Funding Agencies	USAID, World Bank, MWH, NESPAK	6
	Consultation disclosure session and stakeholder briefings regarding the component-I and ongoing EA study activities	MWH, NESPAK, ACE, MMP, WAPDA Peshawar, MMP, COR USAID Peshawar DG Projects, Agriculture department, Irrigation department FATA, Directorate FATA, Political agents and PMU FATA	30
Project Level	Consultation session about the Alternate Resettlement Sites, criteria for Land Acquisition, Pricing Committee, cut-off dates and training needs for execution agencies	MWH team, WAPDA (North), Director Gomal Zam Dam	7
	Consultation session regarding the irrigation issues and remodeling of existing canals	MWH team, Agriculture department FATA	5
	Consultation session regarding the jurisdiction of the Provincial EPA	MWH team, DG EPA, Assistant Director EPA,	7
Community Level	Discussions related to land acquisition and functioning of the Jirga system	MWH team, Security Coordinator MWH, Assistant political agent: In this meeting modalities of organizing meetings with project affected people, Jirga heads and representatives of tribes were discussed	6

Table 8-2: Proposed Consultations before Socio-Economic Survey / Baseline

	Description of the event	Target Participants	No of Events
Policy Level	Consultation with funding agencies	USAID, World Bank, ADB	2

	Consultation sessions highlighting project objectives benefits and removal of apprehensions of PAP's	Officials of Federal ministry of Water & Power and P & D Department, Concern elected members of provincial and national assemblies	2
Project Level	Briefing about resettlement issues and land acquisition	Officials of WAPDA, MMP, FATA Secretariat, Political Agents & Assistant Political Agents of tribal agencies of the project area	3
	Consultation meeting regarding the bottleneck in the field	Officials of WAPDA, MMP, FATA Secretariat, Political Agents & Assistant Political Agents of tribal agencies of the project area	3
Community Level	Consultation & Briefing about the project benefits	Project Affected Persons, Tribal heads and other project beneficiaries	36
	Grand Jirga consultations with land ownership and resettlement issues	Project Affected Persons, Tribal heads and other project beneficiaries	36

Table 8-3: Consultation meetings to finalize recommendations about EA and RAP, Resettlement Issues and Related Plans

	Description of the event	Target Participants	No of events
Policy Level	Briefing about the draft recommendations on resettlement aspects and its related plans	USAID, World Bank, ADB	1
	Consultation meetings highlighting the remarks and inputs from the experts to improve the resettlement recommendations	Officials of Federal ministry of Water & Power and P & D Department, Concern elected members of provincial and national assemblies	2
Project Level	Consultation session to get the views about the draft recommendations on resettlement action plan	Officials of WAPDA, FATA Secretariat, Political Agents & Assistant Political Agents of tribal agencies of the project area	2
	Consultation session to get the views about the draft	Project Affected Persons, Tribal heads and other project beneficiaries	2

	recommendations on resettlement action plan		
Community Level	Consultation with selected Jirga heads from tribal people	Project Affected Persons and Tribal heads	17
	Village level consultation meetings	Project Affected Persons, Tribal heads and other project beneficiaries	34
	Grand Jirga meetings	Project Affected Persons, Tribal heads and other project beneficiaries	34

Table 8-4: Consultations to present recommendations

	Description of the event	Target Participants	No of Events
Policy Level	Briefing and sharing of final recommendations on resettlement	USAID, World Bank, ADB	1
	Consultation meeting to get the feedbacks after giving them briefing regarding the final recommendations for the RAP	Federal ministry of Water & Power, Concern elected members of provincial and national assembly, P & D Department	1
Project Level	Disclosure and sharing of final recommendation	WAPDA, MMP, FATA Secretariat & APA	1
Community Level	Disclosure and sharing of final recommendation	Project Affected Persons, Tribal heads and other project beneficiaries	4

Table 8-5: Summary of Formal Consultations on EA/RAP and other documents

Prepare draft Documents (EA/PAP/others)	
USAID review	USAID
Consultation in Bannu to present draft conclusions and recommendations and get feedback	Concerned government departments, officials, administration, tribal chiefs,
Prepare final draft documents (EA, RAP, others)	MWH
USAID review	USAID
formal discussion and disclosure in Bannu	Concerned government departments, officials, administration, tribal chiefs,
Prepare final documents	MWH
Submit to USAID	MWH

9 COORDINATION OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

In this project, a number of offices (WAPDA, MMP, NESPAK, ACE, and FATA etc.) are involved to carry out separate or overlapping tasks, especially in relation to project affected people, for example, surveys, visits, planning, decision-making, etc.

This stakeholder consultation process will also co-ordinate with above sources to avoid duplication and increase consistency of information.

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10 EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE CONSULTATION PLAN

Following outcomes will be achieved after carrying out the Consultation process;

- An example of public consultation
- Consultation materials for use in this project and as training material or others
- Capacity building of stakeholders
- Effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation tools and schedule
- Detailed consultation plan report with stakeholder's opinions, views and findings after consultation process

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Part: 2 Information Dissemination Plan

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II INTRODUCTION/STRATEGY

The communications strategy at one end aims to bring uniformity of information on the part of multiple institutions directly or indirectly related to the accomplishment of project goals and objectives and on the other end the ensure participation of people living in the area. The awareness about the project should also be wide to the general public living in the North Waziristan Agency, as the project would benefit not only the people living in and around the project area in its irrigation command area would lead to larger benefits to the direct and indirect beneficiaries. The strategy is intended to be 2-way: project-stakeholders-project.

II.1 Targeting levels of stakeholders

II.1.1 Target: Primary Stakeholders: Project Affected People

Information Dissemination to PAPs would rely primarily on verbal communications. The Jirga and communal informal gatherings of the menfolk are the other means of information sharing by the people. Teachers in schools and Pesh Imam in the mosque are two important sources of information dissemination to the general masses. They are a source of inspiration to children as well as adults. Heads of the clan and tribes are also influential to be used as the source of communication to the local people. Similarly, political agents and recently elected Members of National Assembly (MNAs) are two other sources of passing on communication to the local people. Project will identify activists from the community who are real change agents and play a pivotal role in public opinion formation.

II.1.2 Target: Secondary and Tertiary Stakeholders

1. Pre-consultation meetings information campaign
- 2.
3. Meetings with local government to describe project aspects
- 4.
5. Consultation meetings
 - Primary and secondary stakeholders
 - Presentation on project
 - Instill understanding that this consultation will continue during the preparation and implementation of RAP.
 - Introduction of regress groups / compensation negotiation committees / feedback mechanisms

II.2 Implementation strategy for communication

The key aspects of the information dissemination, consultation and disclosure process include:

-
- Answering the frequently asked questions, creating awareness about the rights and responsibilities of affected people, presented as required in a manner consistent with local cultural norms of the KPK in general and FATA Region in particular.
- Articulation and delivery of clear, consistent messages from key staff to the PAP's, WAPDA's/ MWH and stakeholders, ensuring that field staff are aware of position regarding the project and are capable of responding to questions/comments appropriately
- Communication to be undertaken through the local language
- Regular meetings and forums documented by MWH field staff to present PAP's and project-related information, answer questions, and address concerns
- Meetings will be organized close to the villages of the PAP's so that they feel comfortable approaching field teams directly to ask questions, discuss matters, and raise concerns

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12 GENDER COMMUNICATION PLAN

Women Consultation Plan would be carried out by taking care of all the sensitivities related to security situation currently prevailed in North Waziristan area. Other than security issues, there are limitations due to traditional norms, which are strictly imposed upon women of the study area, and so the Consultant's Gender Team also have to follow all those norms and have to work to keep within all their traditional circumstances. Therefore, the gender communication plan is designed in a way to address all prevailing issues to mitigate all possible risks during gender household survey and scoping sessions among women in the project area.

12.1 Main Elements of the Gender Communication Strategy

The following will be the key elements of the strategy for Gender consultation and information dissemination plan

1) Waziri Speaking Female Enumerator: Hiring of Waziri-speaking female enumerator field team

2) Social Mobilization field team: Hiring of female staff who understand Waziri, Urdu and English. This group will transmit information to Waziri speaking female enumerators

3) Lahore based Key Gender Teams: Two members from the gender team i.e. from Lahore based office will train the Female Enumerator Team and Female social mobilization team

Considering the Socio-cultural conditions and strict standards of religious norms of observing Purdha coupled with deteriorated security conditions periodic and frequent rounds of consultation with women segments of the project area will be impossible in view of this situation the only option left for consultation with this segment of the project affected people is to get their views during the process of gathering information and data through socio-economic surveys.

12.2 Approach and Methodology

Gender Communication Plan explains that at first the Consultant's Gender Team will identify and recruit educated female staff for initiating "Gender Survey" with the help the of some local persons (through Females and their close relatives like brother, father or husband). Initially, a few consultation sessions will be conducted among consultant's gender team and local females for identification and recruitment of required female staff at Bannu. The recruitment will be made in two groups; i) Group-I, who will be working as trainee and supervisor of the field teams, This team will be trained by Gender Team of the Consultants. This group will act as bridge between Gender Team and the Field Team members who could not understand Urdu or English but only Waziri. ii) Group-II, will mainly work in field and would interview household females in the study area. The group-II will necessarily be recruited with consultation of political agents and tribal heads. Efforts will be made to recruit the field staff belonging to almost all tribes in the project area, it would ease their moment among the households of all tribes. A brief of activities of each group is as below:

12.2.1 Group-I

Responsibility of this group is to manage data at Bannu office and to supervise all data collection activities on daily basis.

Qualification Criteria: For hiring staff under this group following criteria is proposed;

- The desired educational qualification criterion is up to "Intermediate level". However, in case of non-availability "Matriculation level" will also be considered.
- Computer literate females will be preferred whether they are Intermediate or Matriculate.
- Senior and experienced female would be preferred.

12.2.2 Group-II

This will be recruited for conducting scoping sessions/ group discussions in the project area/ field with the female community, and for data collection in the field.

Qualification Criteria: School Teachers, lady health workers and student of university or college level.

- Understanding and speaking Urdu language would be preferred.

12.2.2.1 Responsibilities Field Enumerators

Responsibilities of field enumerator will be to record interviews as part of the “Gender Household Survey” and to fill questionnaire. However, depending upon the ground realities during the surveys, field enumerators may come to Bannu office for meeting with consultant’s gender team for the purpose of discussion or providing brief about data collection process and if any concerns of the affected women community.

12.2.2.2 Training

For keeping data collection process for “Gender Study” in smooth manners, a comprehensive training program is being proposed in Women Communication Plan (WCP). That training would cover;

- Developing and understanding gender household questionnaire
- Orientation for filling information in that questionnaire
- Foremost, provide training for conducting women scoping sessions in the project-affected areas for dissemination of information about carrying out gender survey and collecting Information from women community – following the specific scripts narrated under different Section of the “Information Dissemination Plan”.
- Generating computer database (data editing, cleaning and data entry process)
- to the Consultants’ Gender Team will train Group-I and all other Urdu Speaking team members of Group-II and Group-I will train Group-II and all other members who could not speak or understand Urdu language.
- The training Sessions will be carried out at Bannu Office using the help on multi-media and by filing the questionnaires actually in the field surrounding Bannu under the supervision of Consultants’ Gender Team.
- Group-I at Bannu office will give training to the field enumerators, if possible, in the presence of the consultant’s Gender Team.

12.3 Script

For conducting scoping sessions the “Script” will be followed and all female staff will be thoroughly trained in how to respond ambiguities, questions & concerns of the respondent women community in the field.

12.4 Security

In North Waziristan, it is already known that females do not have that much powerful standing in the society as that of male members of the area. Moreover, the traditional norms of that society are more strictly imposed on females than as on males. So, it is envisaged that conducting “Gender Survey” in such a conservative society would be challenging. Another big challenge for project consultants is the currently prevailed security situation in North Waziristan. However, considering all these challenges, for Gender Survey, the all security protocols will be followed, which will be implied for other surveys under this study

13 METHODS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT LEVELS OF STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders	Target groups	Means of communication
Primary stake holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected Persons • Local Leader Ship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brochures • Provincial and national level consultations & workshops.
Secondary stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant government agencies • Media • Academia • Special interest groups • Investors with holdings in project area • Potential new investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation at organizational level and in relevant offices • . • Provincial and national level consultations & workshops. • Brochures
Tertiary stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Electricity users • Water consumers from the newly proposed canals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation at organizational level and in relevant offices •

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14 MESSAGES FOR DISSEMINATION

14.1 Key messages: Main points:

- What is the project about?
- Aim of the project
- Potential impacts of the project
- Who is involved in the project?
- Major developments
- Executing organizations
- Key milestones of the project

14.2 Message material for electronic and print media

“WAPDA is eager to reinvigorate the KTDP. The project, if undertaken, will see the construction of a dam and power generating facilities on the Kurram River just south of the Plain where the river enters the mountains.

The dam’s main purpose will be to generate power (component-II) – enough to supply thousands of households across the country. Another benefit will be better irrigation for local agriculture and better access clean water for household needs.

Irrigation for agriculture will be improved. Water from the Kaitu river will be diverted through a weir via two news canals into the Sheratalla and Spaira Ragma Plains (component-I) to irrigate an additional 16,000 acres of land. Flows from the Kurram Tangi reservoir and downstream weirs will also be directed into a new Thal Canal (component-III) to irrigate another 68,000 acres in the Bannu Plain. A small power house will also built near to the Weir-III with the capacity to electrify local households.

The actual dam construction will mean short-term jobs for hundreds of people who will be needed to build the project structures. New roads will have to be built and existing ones strengthened to bring in the equipment to build the dam. This construction will also create hundreds of short-term jobs for local people. It is estimated that around 3,500 jobs will be created during the four years of construction.

Once the construction is complete, the entire Bannu region will benefit, due to better access to irrigated land and improved power supplies. Along with the additional 84,000 acres that will be irrigated, another existing 278,000 acres will be rehabilitated. The dam will provide 332 million kilowatt hours of electric power each year.

Of course, in building this dam (component-II) many families will have to be relocated from the reservoir area which will extend roughly 6.2 miles back from the dam creating a reservoir that is roughly 320 feet at its deepest point. WAPDA is dedicated to ensuring land acquisition and some physical relocation of families will also occur in component- III.

To this end, there will be a survey with local enumerators to find out how many families will be affected, what their needs will be in light of this project, and how best they can be compensated. We hope you will welcome these surveyor into your homes so we can get a strong idea of what you will need should the project move forward.

Several village meetings will also be arranged where you can meet WAPDA and site engineers, who will do their best to answer any questions you have about the project. Your thoughts and inputs about this project are important!

To feed Pakistan's growing energy needs and to provide jobs and economic incentives to people living in PK province, WAPDA is supporting a socio-economic and environmental survey as part of the first phase of the proposed Kurram Tangi Dam Project. The survey will serve as a barometer to gauge the attitudes and needs of people who will be affected as if the dam project moves forward.

The Kurram Tangi Dam Project has been in the development stages for decades. WAPDA is eager to see the project finally come on line in order to strengthen living standards in the FATA through improved access to irrigation and electricity.

In order to secure funding from International donor agencies, WAPDA, through local sub-contractors National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) and Associated Consulting Engineers Pakistan (ACE), will conduct a socio-economic and environmental survey of the people living in the affected area. This survey, along with direct consultations with people living in the proposed project area, will ensure that WAPDA has the critical information needed to compensate people in the affected area and ensure that international guidelines will be met to secure funding of the project."

"We are very excited about taking this first step towards the final completion of this long-awaited project," said WAPDA's official about the survey. "The survey will take into account the needs of the people who will be directly affected by the construction, and give WAPDA the resources needed to ensure that all local needs and grievances related to the proposed project are discussed and dealt with in a fair and open manner."

"The Kurram Tangi Multipurpose Dam Project will store and manage water from the Kurram and Kaitu rivers to irrigate land through three new canals in North Waziristan and Bannu District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), supplement water supply to the existing Civil & Marwat Canals, and make electricity available to these remote areas in KP and FATA. It is planned to increase canal irrigation by 84,000 acres, improve irrigation in another 278,000 acres, provide 332 million kilowatt hours of electric power each year, and create 3,500 jobs during the four years of construction."

**Part: 3 SCRIPTS FOR PUBLIC
CONSULTATION AND
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**

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15 NEED FOR UNIFORM COMMUNICATION PLAN

Success of a project lies on the sound technical designs, effective planning and implementation tools and extraordinary monitoring measures, it largely depends on the response, participation and faith of stakeholders in the project. Many of the development projects planned in isolation from the project stakeholders either stuck in the planning phase or faced huge resistance from the stakeholders during implementation phase. Therefore public participation in the process of planning, designing and more specifically in the matters like environmental mitigation, social, resettlement, relocation and rehabilitation is not an option but is mandatory for effective implementation of development projects.

Since KTDP is located in North Waziristan, a war torn area with a strict socio-cultural standards, and because project remained suspended for couple of years which might have raised apprehensions amongst the stakeholders, a uniform communication approach is required to be adopted by the EA/RAP consultant team. To meet this requirement following are the communication scripts so that harmonized and standardized information related to the project is imparted to achieve uniformity in the information base while interacting with stakeholders. This script will be used while interacting with institutions directly or indirectly involved in the implementation or assistance in security and logistics, general public and more specifically people living in the project area including project affected persons. Consultant team should use this script to deal in a manner that no high expectations are raised in the project area community and help in building their confidence in the project by reducing the concerns and fears of local people. The institutions involved should be briefed too to adopt this script while interacting with Project Affected People (PAP's).

15.1 Stakeholder Analysis for Public Consultation

The potentially Project Affected People (PAP's) whose lands, houses and livelihood are going to affected due to project interventions are the key stakeholders. The second key stakeholder Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is main player responsible for designing and implementation of the project. Other important stakeholders are as follows

- Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan
- Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Secretariat, Peshawar
- Ministry of Archeology, Government of Pakistan
- Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan
- Line Agencies in District Bannu
- Members of National Assembly of FATA
- Political Agents of FATA
- Local NGOs and CBOs
- Community Influential in Project Area
- Community in general in North Waziristan
- Community in Project Area
- Affected Persons in project areas
- Women living in project areas
- Vulnerable segments in project areas

Following are the basic communication scripts which can be used by project consultants, officials of executing agencies officials, line agencies, key informers and field teams while carrying out the study and during the public consultation meeting with the local people. This script can be upgraded on the basis of findings of first round of actual public consultation by developing stronger information base resulting from public consultation process.

15.2 Script on Donors Statements and related to Financing

Project consultant will use this script while meeting with stakeholder institutions, general public and people living in the project areas including project affected persons. Scheme of this communication script is built on probable area of information expected to be asked by the stakeholders, concerns and perceptions of local people and questions they may ask during the course of EA/RAP Study Period. For uniform information sharing with the community, study team members will have to follow following does and don'ts.

- Keeping in view the sensitivity of the area and deteriorated security condition, Project professional should avoid use of branding of USAID and need to mention that KTDP is a project executed by WAPDA, where the WAPDA do not have sufficient funds to construct the project and is planning to ask for the loan to some international donors.
- Whenever, government of Pakistan or WAPDA asks any international donor for the loan or financing of any project, all institutions ask for the report on EA and RAP, which is also mandatory as per Laws of Pakistan.
- This brings the WAPDA to prepare a study report made available for any loan application.
- We are Engineers and Consultants to help WAPDA and working for wellbeing and uplift of the local people especially for the affectees of the project.

15.3 Script on Socio-cultural aspects & commitments by field staff

- Avoid commenting on the sensitive issues like Taliban, terrorism and other political views which may annoy local people.
- Do not make false statements like power will be given free to the project area or alike promises.
- Clearly state that we are the team to conduct study, transmit your concern and to prepare the report, it is WAPDA Authorities and the government to take decision. However, we may help in only documenting all your concerns and voices.
- Avoid commenting on the cultural practices of the local people. Their rituals, traditions, interrelationships and practices must be respected.
- Be careful while discussing on the working of government agencies, as people would speak against government which must be heard very patiently to get their feelings come out to and give weightage to their views. We may say that we have written your concerns and will pass them on to relevant departments.
- Focus should be laid on the project benefits and the positive impacts thereof. Employment generation, electricity, irrigation and ultimate benefits on commercial and agriculture activities may be stressed upon to create an encouragement amongst the local people to form a positive behavior towards the project.
- Describe clearly the objectives of your visit and study to the local people so that there remains no ambiguity on the subject matter and the process of investigation.
- Respect community' views and opinions.

15.4 Uniformity in Statements

Basing on the presumptions and preliminary assessment of the perceptions, concerns and expectations of project stakeholders described in previous part of this report, probable areas of public consultation have been outlined along with the probable replies and roles and responsibilities of various agencies to deal these aspects in the matrix below.

Table 15-1: Public Consultation and Information Disclosure Scheme

S.No.	Probable Areas of Discussion	Probable Replies	Audience	Responsibility of Action
1	Historical Development of KTDP: The first feasibility in 2002 and reason for such a delay	Government of Pakistan could not secure funding for the project	Government Agencies General Public Community In Project Area Affected Persons	WPADA Project Consultants
2	Salient Features of the present project: design, reservoir catchment area, land and property to be affected, relocation and rehabilitation plan, mitigation plans, public participation in project cycle	Project brochure prepared translated in Pushto and distributed to the general public and other stakeholders	Government Agencies General Public Community In Project Area Affected Persons	WPADA Project Consultants
3	Dam project though bring benefit at national level and to the industry but local people lose their homes, lands and other assets.	Dam will bring a lot many benefits like electricity, opportunities of livelihoods, access roads and allied services. This will also elevate the water table hence increase in vegetation is expected. Irrigation schemes will benefit in increase in agriculture produce and resultantly the local economy	Community, Affected Persons, Political Agents	MNAs, WAPDA Officials Project Consultants
5	Local people are not provided with the electricity generated from their area.	Development is a right of local people which will be achieved if the dam is constructed. People living here are not against the development but want protection from the posed threats to their livelihood, environment and culture.	Community, Affected Persons, Political Agents	MNAs, WAPDA Officials Project Consultants
6	For the construction of dam, our people can get only jobs in the category of laborer as they are neither literate nor skilled to take up technical jobs.	Apprenticeships will be given to the local in the project so that they could acquire skills. However the unskilled labor will be taken from the project areas.	Community, Affected Persons, Political Agents	WAPDA Officials Project Consultants

7	Presently our area is free of vices like theft, narcotics and promiscuity. Dam will bring tourism in the area which would bring along many vices and endanger local culture.	Tourism in other parts of the country like in northern areas never could influence local culture rather it injected money into the local economy	Community, Affected Persons, Political Agents	WAPDA Officials Project Consultants
8	Our people do not have skills to compete with the people living in the bigger cities hence in case of relocation in bigger cities; they will not be able to get jobs. It is feared they may fall into crimes there.	Project will try to minimize relocation to negligible level. If some relocation would require efforts will be made to relocate in the areas similar to project area or within the project area	Community, Affected Persons, Political Agents	WAPDA Officials Project Consultants
9	People, due to their tribal affinities, would be least pushing to shift to bigger cities.	Project will try to minimize relocation to negligible level. If some relocation would require efforts will be made to relocate in the areas similar to project area or within the project area	Community, Affected Persons, Political Agents	WAPDA Officials Project Consultants
10	Money as a compensation is not a good option because people's property is less and they will receive a trivial amount which is likely to be wasted on purchase of petty things. Therefore there is a strong fear that poverty would increase due to dam project.	The compensation will be given at replacement costs with additional amount for relocation.	Community, Affected Persons	WAPDA Officials Project Consultants
11	At the time of preparation of PC-I grievances and opinions of people are ignored.	Local people will be involved in all the stages of development of KTDP, especially in the preparation of PC-I	Community, Affected Persons	WAPDA Officials Project Consultants
12	Dam is physical barrier in the growth and development of wildlife and forest rather it endangers pedestrian movement of animals and visibility of precious species.	Mitigation measures will be adopted	Community, Affected Persons, Forest and wildlife departments	WAPDA Officials Project Consultants

15.4.1 Training Workshops

Different project stakeholders will be provided with formal training on public consultation and information disclosure with a purpose to align them on the project plans and activities. These workshops will create a common pool of knowledge available to all the stakeholders.

15.4.2 Write Ups

Project related briefs, leaflets and other material will be developed and disseminated for information disclosure to the stakeholders especially for the general public and affected population. These write ups will consist of project features, designs, obligations and procedures for implementation.

15.4.3 Village Based Communication

Mass meeting at village level is the most direct way of achieving public consultation. This is more of the use of Affected Persons. Project details, benefits, concerns, developments and more specifically discussions on project impacts and the mitigation plan will be part of this discussion.

15.5 Way forward

On the basis of the information Consultant had without visiting field area and meeting relevant agencies, the above report is prepared. Consultant can address following topics after having feel of the field and meeting officials of various agencies.

- Modules for training on public consultation
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Work plan and timelines
- Selection of material for dissemination
- Development of Brochures , leaflets, pamphlets
- Documentation, Reporting and dissemination

15.6 Some other Expected Questions by the Community and Uniform Replies

Since KTDP prefeasibility and feasibility took place in year 2004-2005, local people may have questions on:

- Why the project kept suspended for such a long time?
- We have to give justification for postponement. We also have to clearly describe why and how the project is re-initiated now.
- Local people may ask questions about the agency
- Who undertook feasibility of the project in 2005?
- Who was the agency responsible for doing study?
- Similar question would be asked about the funding agency of this study

15.6.1 Possible Replies

Feasibility of KTDP originally was conducted in year 2005 by a Pakistani consultant firm by the name of Mott Macdonald Pakistan. However due to non-availability of funds with the Government of Pakistan project could not be commenced. Government of Pakistan with an aim of developing the local economy of tribal areas revived the project in year 2012. Government considers that development of the tribal areas is a high priority owing to the facts that the area is rugged and generally arid and the population is mostly illiterate and lives off the land with little economic opportunities. The goal of development of the area can only be achieved by fostering water resources and electricity to grow commercial activities and create opportunities for jobs.

Since the feasibility was conducted in 2005 which was a decade ago, it is expected that there could be changes in the social and environmental aspects in the project area. WAPDA hence initiated Environmental Assessment of KTDP. For this purpose WAPDA associated a Pakistani consultant firm by the name of Associated Consulting Engineers (ACE) to undertake this Environmental Assessment (EA) study. Work on EA commenced in December 2012. EA will be completed by the end of July 2013. Government of Pakistan will provide funding for the execution of the project.

15.7 Project Description of KTDP

15.7.1 Aspects of Discussion

Project stakeholders including line agencies, general public and people living in project area would ask the details of project components, technical details, expected output and benefits of the project.

15.7.1.1 Replies

The Kurram Tangi Dam reservoir, a 322 foot high and 1,035 foot long concrete faced rock fill dam, will provide storage of 1.2 million acre feet (MAF), provide 0.9 MAF of water for irrigation, a total installed generation capacity of 83.3 megawatts (MW) by building five power houses and 332 million kilowatt hours of electric power each year. The project will create 3,500 jobs during the four years of construction. This dam will store and manage water from the Kurram and Kaitu Rivers to irrigate land through three new canals in North Waziristan and Bannu District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), supplement water supply to the existing Civil & Marwat canals, and make electricity available to these remote areas in KP and FATA.

The project is considered feasible by the GOP. It will contribute to meeting energy and other vital development needs of a restive region of Pakistan and improve the security situation in the country. It will use mostly domestic resources, promote labor in agriculture and reduce dependence on imported hydrocarbon fuel. The project is very high priority with the provincial government of KP, a province beset with terrorism, underemployment and poor living conditions. Its overall effect will be highly visible as it will bring investment to a neglected corner of the region. The social and economic benefits to the deprived 3.4 million residents will be appreciable. The Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA) Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) approved the Kurram Tangi Dam and associated Primary Irrigation Distribution System Initial Environmental Examination (IEE).

15.7.2 Script on project area

15.7.2.1 Purpose

This part of the script is for the general description of the project area for the professionals, so that they have information on the geographic profile and historical development of the project area.

15.7.2.2 Information

Kurram Tribal Agency is located in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. Geographically, it covers the Kurram Valley region which is a beautiful valley in the northwestern part of Pakistan, neighboring Afghanistan. Until the year 2000, when the old divisions were abolished, the Kurram District used to be part of the Peshawar of the Khyber Phaktunkawh province of Pakistan.

The Kuram River also known as Darya-ye Chamkani, Darya-ye Korram drains the southern flanks of the Safed Koh mountain range, and enters the Indus plains north of Bannu. It flows west to east and crosses the Paktia Province Afghan-Pakistan border at coordinates: 33 49 N 69N 58 E about 80 km southwest of Jalalabad, and joins the Indus near Isa Khel after a course of more than 320 km (200 mi).

The district has an area of 3,310 km² (1,280 sq mi); the population according to the 1998 census was 448,310. It lies between the Mirza Valley. It is inhabited by the Bangash and Mangal tribes. People living in project area were descendants of two major clans, Waziri and Bannuchi, the former inhabiting Project areas lied in the North Waziristan Agency including FR Bannu and the latter in the districts of Karak, Bannu and Lakki Marwat. With reference to kinship and family ties, the more important groupings than the major tribes were the sub-tribes. Such sub-tribes inhabiting the reservoir area were Miami Kabul Khel, Malik Shahi Kabul Khel and Saifali. These sub-tribes were further divided into 25 clans. Both Spaira Ragha and Sheratalla Plains belonged to the main grouping of the main Kabul Khel tribe. Whereas, the economic grouping included landowners, tenants, herdsmen, service groups like artisans and miscellaneous groups involved in business, and labor serving elsewhere within the country and abroad.

Most of the population is Pashtun and the main religion is Islam. In Lower Kurram Agency, Makhizai is a scenic place where tribes such as the Chamkari, Orakzai and Makhizai have natural richness depended upon hills and mountain with ever green forests and fields for growing crops like rice and

wheat etc. Much of the precipitations occur during spring and summer seasons while climate is dry in autumn and winter.

The valley is highly irrigated, well-populated and crowded with small fortified villages, orchards and groves, to which a fine background is afforded by the dark pine forests and alpine snows of the Safed Koh. The beauty and climate of the valley attracted some of the Mughal emperors of Delhi, and the remains exist of a garden planted by Shah Jahan. The upper Kurram plain was safe as their headquarters, but hills and slopes below the Safed Koh and Mandher. In the lower Kurram, where for climatic reasons candidates for settlements were fewer, the problem was not easily solved.

In the early 19th century the Kurram Valley was under the government of Kabul, and every five or six years a military expedition was sent to collect the revenue, the soldiers living meanwhile at free quarters on the people. The administration of the Kurram Valley was finally rendered to British authorities in 1890. Technically it ranked, not as a British district, but as an agency or administered area. During the frontier risings of 1897 the inhabitants of the Kurram valley, chiefly the Massozai section of the Orakzais, were infected by the general excitement, and attacked the British camp at Sadda and other posts. A force of 14,230 British troops traversed the country, and the tribesmen were severely punished. In Lord Curzon's reorganization of the frontier in 1900-1901, British troops were withdrawn from the forts in the Kurram Valley, and were replaced by the Kurram militia, reorganized in two battalions, and chiefly drawn from the Turi tribe.

At the present time it has three administrative divisions; Upper Kurram Agency, Lower Kurram Agency and Central Kurram Agency and the project site is located on the Kurram River about 9 miles upstream of Kurram Garhi Head Works and 19 miles north of Bannu City in the North Waziristan Agency of the FATA.

15.7.3 Social and Environmental Aspects

These are very important aspects which will be of great concern of local people, especially project affected persons who will have to forgo their land, structures, crops, trees and livelihood. They may ask the process and method of assessment of their assets and the mechanism for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation. They would also be awry of the project threats on wildlife and forestry. Some of the expected questions and their replies are given below.

15.8 Topics of Discussion

Question

Dam project though bring benefit at national level and to the industry but local people lose their homes, lands and other assets and hardly get any benefit.

Reply

Dam will bring a lot many benefits to the local area like electricity, job and livelihood opportunities, access roads and allied services. This will also elevate the water table hence increase in vegetation is expected. Irrigation schemes will benefit in increase in agriculture produce and resultantly the local economy. Local people will get jobs in the construction phase of the project.

Question

Usually electricity generated through dams is transmitted to other parts of the country not to the local area. What benefits we have out of electricity generation.

Reply

As per Kurram Tangi Dam Project feasibility report project will generate 83.3 megawatts (MW) of electricity by building five power houses and 332 million kilowatt hours of electric power each year. This electricity will be provided to people of tribal areas. Furthermore project will provide 0.9 MAF of water for irrigation which will be used for the local agriculture purposes.

Question

For the construction of dam, our people can get only jobs in the category of laborer as they are neither literate nor skilled to take up technical jobs.

Reply

The project will create 3,500 jobs during the four years of construction. It is true that people living in project area might not be skilled, however all the unskilled labor may be hired from the project area. Additionally, the EA study will propose to the government that apprenticeships may be ensured for local people so that they could acquire skills.

Question

Presently our area is free of vices like theft, narcotics and promiscuity. Dam will bring tourism in the area which would bring along many vices and endanger local culture.

Reply

Tourism in other parts of the country like in northern areas never could influence local culture. Examples of Murree, Swat, Kalam, Kaghan, Gilgat, Sakardu, Chitral and even on dams like Terbela, Mangla no outsider ever could damage the local culture. Tourism, on the contrary, brings commercial activities in the area resultantly injecting money into the local economy.

Question

Our people do not have skills to compete with the people living in the bigger cities hence in case of relocation in bigger cities; they will not be able to get jobs. It is feared they may fall into crimes there. People, due to their tribal affinities, are least pushing to shift to bigger cities.

Reply

Project will try to minimize relocation to negligible level. If some relocation is required efforts will be made to relocate in the areas similar to project area or within the project area. As per feasibility study the storage reservoir will submerge 834 house structures belonging to 1,770 families. This figure may change after present resettlement study to be conducted under EA study. For relocation purposes EA would suggest relocation to the near most vicinity.

Question

Money as a compensation is not a good option because people's property is less and they will receive a trivial amount which is likely to be wasted on purchase of petty things. Therefore there is a strong fear that poverty would increase due to dam project.

Reply

The compensation will be given at replacement costs with additional surcharge. So buying anything similar in the same area would not put any extra economic burden on the project affected persons rather it would help them in buying more assets as compared to their original one. Project can launch awareness raising campaigns for the project affected person that they purchase assets rather than wasting money.

Question

At the time of preparation of PC-I grievances and opinions of people are ignored.

Reply

Project personnel, as the case now, are seeking your opinions through consultation process. This process will be ensured in all phases of project planning, execution and monitoring and evaluation. So project will involve local in all the stages of development of KTDP, especially in the preparation of PC-I of the Project.

Question

Dam is physical barrier in the growth and development of wildlife and forest rather it endangers pedestrian movement of animals and visibility of precious species. Due to easy access as a result of dam, shooting of birds and animal would increase

Reply

EA study will assess the environmental impacts of the project on wildlife and vegetation. Ensuring minimum impact on the wildlife and vegetation is the prime most objective of the study. Project personnel under EA study will prepare a mitigation plan to reduce the environmental impacts to the minimum level.

Question

Access road, although benefit local people but would breach local culture due to influence of visitors and endanger anthropological value of this unique culture.

Reply

EA study aims at protection of cultural heritage as well as the cultural values and norms. Although outsiders would visit project area but they hardly intervene into the cultural milieu of local area. We are visitors here but we really respect your culture. EA study will encompass this aspect to provide guidelines for operating agency to monitor this aspect during construction and post construction period.

Question

Politicians made promises with us that we will get jobs out of the project construction. Since we are losing huge land due to project all jobs should be allocated for project affected persons.

Reply

We agree that all the jobs should be allocated to the local people. However if the skilled workers are not available in the area project has to bring skilled worker to do technical jobs from outside the project area. Efforts will be made to keep the number of outsiders low.

Question

Here many people are landless tenants. How they will be compensated.

Reply

Involuntary Resettlement Policy drawn up for Kurram Tangi Dam Project provides for safeguards to address and mitigate long-term hardships, impoverishment and environmental damage. In order to pursue this policy the Project is committed to providing entitlements to persons who lose their land or other property as well as to those others whose livelihood is directly affected by the acquisition of land. These entitlements will be supplemented by Project activities such as training, work opportunities and credit. The work opportunities provided under the Project will consist of priority in Project employment with the contractors and WAPDA through the issuance of work permits and work will be assigned according to categories of work permit. With respect to access to such services as training and credit, Priority will be given to landless affectees.

Question

How many assets will be lost due the project?

Reply

As part of EA study project consultant will carry out resettlement survey to update the data collected under feasibility in the year 2005. This survey will exactly determine the loss. However as per previous resettlement studies project will affect 11,681 population (1,770 families) living in 32 villages. There are a total of 834 house structures of varying sizes and types which will be submerged. It was also estimated that crops, fruit and other trees on land being acquired will also be

lost. In addition to 834 residential houses, private infrastructure in the form of 142 cattle sheds, 266 dug wells and 47 watercourses will be disrupted by the Project which will be compensated at replacement value. Similarly, 7 public sector tube wells belonged to PHE department in the dam reservoir area.

15.9 Script for the Gender and Development

Feasibility study reflects that women literacy is very low. Similarly the health conditions of women are also not good. Project Consultants are carrying out Gender Survey to assess the existing conditions of women living in the project area. Survey will also explore the role of women in decision making or participation in family affairs. The skills and workload on the women will also be accessed through this survey. On the basis of findings of the survey special programs in consultation with the local people will be framed for the uplift of the womenfolk. Probable services would be

- Medical facilities for the women, especially Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services
- Skill development trainings for the women to grow their own work to supplement their family earnings.
- Provide credit facilities for women so that they could set up their income generation activities
- Link income generation activities of womenfolk with the market and other social development organizations.
- Encourage enrolment and schooling.

15.10 Script for Vulnerable segments

Project will have to give special consideration to the vulnerable people affected due to project activities directly or indirectly. The livelihood of affected vulnerable persons will be ensured by providing them with financial assistance and compensation for the lost livelihood. EA will identify such vulnerable people, make assessment of the impacts of the project on them and prepare a plan for their rehabilitation. Vulnerable people will be categorized in the following three sub segments.

- People living in abject poverty with very little power of sustenance
- Minorities/scheduled caste or other neglected sects
- Disabled Persons/widows and orphans

16 RESULTS OUTCOMES

By the public consultation meetings, and on-the-ground project staff (social mobilizers and enumerators), local people will have otherwise unlikely opportunities to voice their concerns and make requests.

Understanding in both directions will be significantly increased; the project will be better informed about and respond to the needs and wants of the people. Dialogue may increase co-operation and get best results for all.

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17 COST ITEMS

- Cost of information dissemination of printing brochures
- Cost of information dissemination of organizing consultation workshops
- Cost of information dissemination by holding consultation meetings at policy level (9 meetings)
- Cost of information dissemination by holding consultation meetings at project level (11)
- Cost of information dissemination by holding consultation meetings at community level (144 community based consultations)
- Cost of information dissemination by organizing trainings