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ENERGY POLICY PROGRAM

INITIAL REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

MANGLA DAM RAISING PROJECT

May 2014

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MANGLA DAM RAISING PROJECT

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEAI	Advanced Engineering Associates International
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
CBMs	Confidence Building Measures
CBO	Community Based Organization
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GW	Gaga Watt
HBP	Hagler Bailly Pakistan
IGP	International Good Practices
IRSA	Indus River System Authority
km	Kilometer
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities
MAF	Million Acer Feet
MDRO	Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization
MDRP	Mangla Dam Raising Project
NGO	Non-government Organization
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PH&ED	Public Health & Engineer Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
UK	United Kingdom
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Background

Pakistan completed the construction of the multipurpose Mangla Dam[1] on the Jhelum River in 1967 to make up the loss of river discharge due to transfer of the eastern rivers to India under the Indus Basin Treaty between the two countries signed in 1960.The dam is located about 115 km southeast of Islamabad on the Jhelum River at Mangla, and its 100 sq. mile reservoir lies partly in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and partly in the province of Punjab.

The main objective of the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP), initiated in 2004, was to regain the storage capacity of the Mangla reservoir lost to sedimentation. The project will increase the height of the dam by 30 ft. to 482 ft. (147 m), thereby increasing the dam's storage capacity by an additional 2.88 million acre-feet (MAF) to 7.39 MAF. Direct benefits of the MDRP include additional water availability, increase in power generation capacity by 120 MW (or an additional 644 GWh/yr, on average), flood control and increase in local fish yields. Mangla Dam reservoir, at the time of its initial construction, had a gross storage capacity of 5.88 MAF, and an affected area of 69,206 acres of AJK. Over the past 45 years, the reservoir lost 20-25% of its capacity due to sediment deposit. In view of the sedimentation of the Mangla reservoir, studies were carried out to examine the various options of raising the main earth-filled dam, ranging from 10 to 40 feet. Alternatives to raising, such as desiltation, construction of small storage reservoirs and construction of protection dykes, were also evaluated. These studies indicated that raising the dam height was the most viable option, with an increase in its height by 30 to 40 ft. being technically and economically viable. However, the incremental benefits of raising the dam were relatively small against the substantial cost and displacement of the affected population.

Keeping in view the MDRP's social impacts, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared in December 2003 which showed that 15,783 acres of land, 8,023 structures/buildings (6,875 residential and 1,148 other buildings) belonging to about five towns or settlements[2] would be affected. The number of project-affected persons was estimated at 43,791. The construction of the dam raising works was started in June 2004 and completed in December 2009, with a delay of 27 months in the scheduled timeline for various reasons. Major resettlement works associated with the dam raising included development of five townships for the displaced population, two access dykes, the Mirpur Bypass and two bridges across the Jhelum River and Bong Canal, respectively. These works were executed through 17 packages of construction contracts.

Objectives of Initial Review

Hagler Bailly Pakistan (the 'Consultant') has carried out an initial review regarding the implementation status of the MDRP Resettlement Action Plan, to assess its adequacy, and to identify any gaps in the RAP's preparation, implementation, grievance redress mechanism, and/or compliance status.

Approach and Methodology

The initial review was based on information and data collected from records available with WAPDA and other government institutions, project consultants, newspaper reports and press releases, and other relevant secondary sources of information. The main documents reviewed include:

1. Resettlement Action Plan of Mangla Raising Project (December, 2003).
2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Completion Report (May, 2013).

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[1] The original construction of Mangla Dam was carried out in 1961-1967 as part of the Indus Basin Replacement Works.

[2] Mirpur, Islamgarh, Chaksawari, Dudial and Punjab

3. Monthly Progress Report, August, 2013.
4. An Overview of Mangla Dam Raising Project (February, 2004).
5. Agreement Between GoAJK, GoP and MoWP (June 2003):
6. Clause 2 (2.1) – Old Affectees' Compensation.
7. Clause 2 (2.2) – Transfer of Property Rights.
8. Clause 2 (2.1) – New Affectees: Assessment of Land and Built-up Property.
9. Press coverage regarding issues associated with the project (e.g., from Express Tribune, The Nation, Dawn).
10. Other relevant material from web-based resources.

In view of the sensitivities involved, direct communication with affected persons was avoided and discussions with the project owner and relevant government institutions were also carefully managed. In addition to the review of the documents above, consultative meetings with project management and associated consultants were also held at the WAPDA House in Lahore and at the Mangla Dam. A one-day site visit was conducted by the Consultant jointly with project management/staff and MDRP consultants and contractors, during which the dam site, affected land and other assets, such as buildings and built-up structures, were visited. During the site tour, the newly developed townships and associated infrastructure for the displaced population was also visited.

Review of RAP Implementation of MDRP

Based on a review of the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP), the status of implementation of associated LAR activities was found to be as follows:

- Land acquisition was as made up to "El. 1210-1250 feet".
- As per the RAP, 15,783 acres of land was to be acquired on the periphery of the Mangla reservoir, while a total of 19,423 acres[3] was actually acquired (i.e., 23% additional land). Shamlat (communal land) many have been affected, but there are no baseline data on which to assess the impact of acquisition of shamlat land.
- As per the RAP, the number of affectees was 43,791, while as per the Completion Report, such number was 62,848.
- The number of actual affected buildings/structures was 13,560, about 69% more than the figure of 8,023 given in the RAP.
- Number of social/religious structures (mosques, graveyards, shrines, etc.) was 688, or six times the figure in the RAP (i.e., 114).
- The total number of affected brick kilns was 47. There would have a large number workers employed by these kilns, but there are no such data given in the RAP. Similarly, six stone crushing units were affected, each employing a number of laborers/workers.
- The total number of fishermen at Mangla reservoir who were affected by MDRP-related construction was 900. No details or income analysis for these fishermen are available.
- There were about 2,457 affected muhajir families,[4] while other vulnerable project-affected persons were not counted.
- The impact on women specifically was not assessed.
- There are no data provided regarding affected fruit and wood trees.
- There was acquisition of agricultural land, but data regarding affected acreage of cropland were not mentioned.
- There was affected infrastructure, including roads, water supply schemes, tube wells, schools, dispensaries and hospitals, etc.

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[3] A total of 19,492 acres of land was acquired between El. 1210 feet and El. 1250 feet on the periphery of the Mangla reservoir, which included 16,148 acres in AJK and 3,344 acres in the Punjab.

[4] Among various groups of affected persons, some from amongst the vulnerable groups were also involved in the displacement. These were mostly refugees who had migrated from Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) during the 1965 and 1971 wars, called *muhajirs*. They were settled temporarily by GoAJK on WAPDA-acquired lands in the Mirpur sector.

- With the implementation of MDRP, over 10,326 plots in New City and four towns were provided for construction of houses by the allottees, as well as 122 public buildings (70 in New City and 52 in four other towns) were constructed.
- Non-titled affectees occupying WAPDA/GoAJK land were paid a minimum replacement cost of Rs 551,625/house and provided a residential plot of 5 marla free of cost.
- Total cost incurred under the RAP, as of April, 2013, is computed to be Rs 97,553 million.

Review of Resettlement Action Plan Against IGP

An in-depth study of the Resettlement Action Plan was undertaken to review project impacts, resettlement procedures, eligibility and entitlement criteria for compensation, grievance redress mechanisms, implementation plan, and subsequent monitoring and evaluation actions.

Major observations regarding the preparation of the MDRP Resettlement Action Plan are summarized below. In general, the project has had significant land acquisition and resettlement impacts (i.e., classifies as a 'Category A' project under IFC environment and social project categorization). For Category A projects, a comprehensive resettlement action plan is required, while the MDRP RAP constitutes a preliminary assessment for compensation based on satellite imagery, some ground surveys/counting, and the national population census of 1998.

More specifically:

- The socioeconomic baseline information of the project affected population (PAP) was found to be of a very general nature. To establish proper PAP baseline information, a socioeconomic survey—based on a well-designed scientific approach, including appropriate sampling techniques and selection of sample affectees representing each category, nature, and magnitude of impacts, as well as indicators to be used for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies—is required.
- A detailed inventory of affected land/assets and structures, trees, and crops is required in the PAP. The nature, type and magnitude of project impacts on affected communities were found to be lacking in the RAP.
- There are no details provided regarding affected landless families, i.e., numbers, types and magnitude of impacts, income analysis, impact on livelihoods, etc.
- In addition to the category of project-displaced groups, there are large numbers of other indirectly affected vulnerable people who also needed to be identified and included in the RAP. There is no income analysis of affectees to identify all the vulnerable people.
- There are no details presented in the RAP on the type and number of trees (fruit and wood), girth and age, status of ownership or number of project-affected persons who owned trees.
- There was an acquisition of more than 4,000 acres of agricultural land for the MDRP, but in the RAP there are no details provided regarding the extent of affected crops, owners of these crops, or conditions regarding sharecropping. WAPDA has indicated that after payment of compensation, owners of the agricultural land were allowed to harvest their crops and they were allowed to cultivate when the reservoir level recedes. This is a commendable effort, however, the benefit and loss of crops, if any, requires documentation.
- Information regarding gender aspects, impact on women, and identification of matriarchal and vulnerable families is not included in the Plan.
- Project impact on landless, tenants/leaseholders, renters, workers/laborers, employees and other poor and/or vulnerable groups is not included in the Plan.
- Titled holders have been taken into account in the RAP, while non-titled holders (such as tenants, landless, employees, vulnerable persons, and female household heads) were generally not taken into consideration.
- There is no cut-off date mentioned in the RAP for accepting eligibility and entitlement for compensation.
- There are no data regarding minor and severe impacts of the Project, by type and category of impact.

- The RAP was prepared in 2003, while its implementation started in 2005 and there was no update conducted in the interim.

Thus, there were found to be substantial gaps in the MDRP RAP in terms of meeting the requirements of Category A projects. However, land acquisition and resettlement activities were generally implemented based on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and an agreement on MDRP reached between the governments of AJK and Pakistan and WAPDA in June 2003.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The multipurpose Mangla Dam[5] was completed in July 1967 to make up for the loss of river discharge due to transfer of the eastern rivers of India under the Indus Basin Treaty signed by Pakistan and India in 1960. The primary purpose of the Mangla Dam Project (MDP) was to create water storage to meet the irrigation water needs of the area commanded by rivers whose water rights had been entrusted to India under the Treaty. The Mangla Dam reservoir, at the time of its construction, had a gross storage capacity of 5.88 million acre-feet (MAF), while a provision for a 40 ft. raising of the dam in the future was made in the original design, and accordingly structures for the raising, along with essential works, had been constructed at the time. The MDP affected an area of 69,206 acres in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). Over the past 45 years of MDP's operation, the Mangla reservoir has lost about 20-25% of its original capacity due to sediment deposit

Pakistan has sufficient agricultural land, but is deficient in water resources. Due to lack of adequate storage, a large quantity of precious freshwater escapes to the sea each year. To make matters worse, the capacity of existing storage reservoirs is being continuously depleted at a rapid rate due to heavy sedimentation. On the other hand, water demand is increasing at an alarming rate due to rising demand for food for a population of over 180 million, growing annually at almost 2%.

At the national level, an additional area of about 8.90 million hectares (ha), or 22 million acres, could be cultivated if sufficient water were available. To overcome this challenge, the Government of Pakistan formulated a grand plan, known as the Water Resources and Hydropower Development Program, under its 'Vision 2025' development strategy. The Mangla Dam Raising Project is one of the 'fast track' recommendations of this program.

The Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) was started in June 2004 and the main dam, spillway and its allied works were completed in December 2009 at a cost of Rs 101.384 billion. For various reasons, construction suffered delays totaling 27 months over this period. This project effectively raised the dam height by 30 feet to 482 ft. (147 m), thereby raising the maximum water conservation level from 1,202 ft. to 1,242 ft. This increased the dam's storage capacity by an additional 2.88 MAF, from 4.51 MAF to 7.39 MAF. Additionally, the power house will now be able to generate 12% (or 644 GWh) additional energy per year, due to a corresponding increase in its installed power generation capacity from 1,000 MW to 1,120 MW.

In parallel to MDRP's engineering design, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) had been prepared in December 2003 which showed that 15,783 acres of land, 8,023 structures/buildings (6,875 residential and 1,148 other buildings) belonging to about five cities and settlements[6]would be affected by the dam raising. The number of project-affected persons was initially estimated at 43,791. The major resettlement works associated with the dam raising included development of five townships for the displaced population, two access dykes, and bridges on the Jhelum River and Bong Canal. These works were executed in 17 packages of construction contracts.

1.2 Objective of Mangla Raising

The main objective of the Mangla Dam raising was to regain the storage capacity of the Mangla reservoir that had been lost to sedimentation since the dam's original construction. Direct benefits

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[5] The construction of Mangla Dam was carried out during 1961-1967 as part of the Indus Basin Replacement Works. The project was designed and its construction was supervised by Binnie& Partners of UK (latter Black & Veatch), and it was built by Mangla Dam Contractors, a consortium of eight US construction firms, sponsored by Guy F Atkinson Company.

[6] Mirpur, Islamgarh, Chaksawari, Dudial and Punjab.

would include additional water availability, additional power generation, flood control and increase in local fish yields. In addition there would be various indirect benefits.

Some of the direct benefits considered were:

- **Regain lost capacity:** The proposed raising of the dam by 30 ft. (9.1 m) allowed the conservation level of Mangla reservoir to rise by 40 ft. (12.2 m), which increased the storage capacity of the reservoir by 2.9 MAF.
- **Water availability:** On average, the additional annual water availability for irrigation releases was estimated at 2.88 MAF.
- **Power generation:** The average additional annual energy output from the Mangla powerhouse was estimated to be about 772 GWh, which was about 14% of the original MDP energy yield.
- **Flood control:** The raised Mangla Dam, with 2.9 MAF additional storage capacity, would have the capability to absorb medium to high floods and reduce the intensity of exceptionally high floods. Thus, the raised dam would significantly contribute to flood control in the future.
- **Fisheries and recreation:** The annual fish production in Mangla reservoir was estimated to increase from 1,200 tons to 1,500 tons and the revenue from fish sales was estimated to increase from Rs 9 million to Rs 12 million per year. In addition, recreational facilities along the reservoir water line could be increased significantly, and this would attract tourists from within the country and abroad, particularly Kashmiris belonging to Mirpur District now settled in the UK.

1.3 Project Description

The embankment dams at Mangla include the main dam, intake embankment, Sukian dykes, Jari dam and other rim works. The total length of these embankments extends over 13 km, with a maximum height of 454 ft. (138 m) above the excavated foundation level. With a total fill quantity of 123 million yd^3 (94 million m^3), MDP was the largest project of its kind in the world at the time of its construction in the '60s.A summary of salient features of Mangla Dam Raising Project is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Salient Features of the MDRP

Description	Quantity
Raising of dam	30 ft. (9.1 m), from 1,234ft (376.1 m) to 1,264 ft. (385.3 m)
Raising of conservation level	40 ft. (12.2 m), from 1,202ft (366.4 m) to 1,242 ft. (378.6 m)
Additional annual water availability	2.9 MAF
Additional annual power availability	644 GWh
Land affected	16,384 acres (6,631 ha)
Population affected	45,000
Project cost (billion Rs)	97
EIRR	18%

The hydropower generating system at Mangla comprises ten generating units of 100 MW capacity each, with a total installed capacity of 1,000 MW. The power units were installed in phases from 1967 to 1994. Since the units installed earlier are now over 30 years old, ageing studies are warranted to determine their refurbishment and other needs.

A brief description of the main components as per original and raised Mangla dam project is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Main Components of Original and Raised Mangla Dam

Component	Original	Raised
Reservoir		
Maximum conservation level	1,202 ft. (366.5 m)	1,242 ft. (378.7 m)
Dead storage level	1,040 ft. (317.1 m)	1,040 ft. (317.1 m)
Storage capacity (live)	5.88 MAF (original, reduced to 4.5 MAF or 5.553 MCM as per 2005 survey)	7.4 MAF (9.132 MCM)
Main and Intake Embankment		
Maximum height	454 ft. (138.5 m)	484 ft. (147.6 m)
Crest length	11,000 ft. (3,350 m)	11,150 ft. (3,400 m)
Sukian Dyke		
Maximum height	144 ft. (43.9 m)	174 ft. (53.0 m)
Crest length	16,900 ft. (5,150 m)	17,500 ft. (5,340 m)
Jari Dam and Rim Works		
Maximum height	274 ft. (83.5 m)	304 ft. (92.6 m)
Crest length	14,500 ft. (4,420 m)	14,750 (4,500 m)
Main Spillway		
Maximum discharge capacity	1,010,000 cusecs (28,620 cumecs)	Same
Emergency Spillway		
Maximum discharge capacity	230,000 cusecs (6,520 cumecs)	Same
Crest elevation of erodible bund	1,206 ft. (367.7 m)	Replaced by concrete control weir, crest elev. 1,243 ft. (379 m)
Power Intake		
Elevation of control structures	1,234 ft. (376.2 m)	1,266 ft. (386 m)
Power Tunnels		
Number of tunnels	5	Same
Inner diameter	26-31 ft. (7.9-9.4 m)	Same
Lining	Concrete/steel	Same
Length	1,560 ft. (476 m)	Same
Power Station		
Number of generating units	10 (2 on each tunnel)	Same
Installed capacity	1,000 MW	1,120 MW

1.4 Project Location

The Mangla Dam Project is located about 115 km southeast of Islamabad on the Jhelum River at Mangla and its 100 mi^2 (259 km^2) reservoir lies partly in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and partly in the Punjab province (Annex I). The Jhelum River is a major left bank tributary of the Indus which originates in the Kashmir Valley at an elevation of about 13,000 feet. The catchment area of the dam is 12,870 mi^2 (33,333 km^2), of which about 28% lies at more than 10,000 ft. above mean sea level

(3,048 m amsl). About 55% of the catchment area lies in Indian-held Kashmir and the remaining in AJK and Pakistan.

1.5 Work Plan for the Assignment

For this review, the Consultant will assess the status of implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan for the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP), including the provision of land, housing and compensation provided by WAPDA to the affectees. The following principal considerations shall be observed:

- This will be a high-level review, recognizing the time and resource constraints for the assignment and the need to avoid raising expectations among the affected persons and stakeholders for additional compensation that could be triggered by the review.
- Therefore, direct communication with the affected persons will be avoided, and discussions with project and relevant government personnel will be carefully managed. All materials shared with any third party, including the purpose and scope of the review, will be cleared with the Client (AEAI) in advance.
- In addition to collection of information and data for the review from formal records available with project and government officials, newspaper reports and other secondary sources of information will also be consulted to supplement the review.

Task 1: Document Review

At the start of the assignment, the Consultant will request AEAI for all relevant documents which the latter will pass on to the concerned agencies. Once obtained, the documents would be reviewed by the Consultant in detail. Where necessary, the Consultant will also review additional published and unpublished literature, maps, and reports to support the information provided by the agencies. The Consultant will also scan newspapers and the print media to identify any relevant issues that may have been discussed in the public forum.

The outcome of this task will be a preliminary Draft Assessment Report. This report will provide an initial assessment of the adequacy of the original environmental documentation reviewed against applicable national and IFI (World Bank/IFC, ADB, etc.) environmental and resettlement safeguards and guidelines and ascertain any gaps, as well as highlight any significant issues or inadequacies identified in the implementation of such plans or brought up by the affected communities or the media that remain unaddressed.

Task 2: Visit to Site and Meeting with Selected Offices of Project Owner and Other Government Institutions

A visit will be carried out to the project area and to offices of the project owner and organizations involved in the execution of the Resettlement Action Plan, including the revenue, forests, and agricultural departments. During the visit, the Consultant will attempt to collect missing information, if any (e.g., compensation records, entitlement matrix, land records, record of disputes, grievances register, etc.) and obtain any other firsthand information required to complete the assessment. All meetings will be prearranged and approved by AEAI. The Consultant will not meet any affected person, group, NGO, CBO, or media person beyond those approved for such contact.

Task 3: Preparation of RAP Review Report

The Consultant will review and analyze the information collected to:

- Confirm the adequacy and validity of the information collected.
- Identify relevant issues encountered during implementation/dam raising, and describe action taken to address these issues.
- Identify issues that still remain to be addressed, current perceptions of the NGOs and describe the strategy and plans of the project owner for addressing the issues.

- Evaluate compliance of the resettlement design and implementation with the applicable policies and legislation in Pakistan, and policies and guidelines of the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Based on the preliminary Draft Review Report, and comments received from the Client on its findings, the final MDRP RAP Review Report will be prepared, comprising of the following elements:

- **Gap analysis:** Brief description of the documents reviewed and adequacy of the information provided to complete the report.
- **Compliance:** An initial assessment of compliance with World Bank/ADB guidelines of the procedures and principles followed in the acquisition of land by the project.
- **Inventory of potential issues:** Discussion of the issues in land acquisition, if any, particularly in the context of World Bank (WB) guidelines. Any issue that has been persistently reported in the media to be particularly reviewed and commented on.
- **Visit plan:** Brief site visit, including identification of the persons and agencies with whom meetings were held.
- **Process compliance**: Description of the process followed for the land acquisition and its comparison, preferably in a matrix form, with national laws and WB and ADB policies and procedures. Evaluation of the compliance of the resettlement design and implementation with the applicable law and relevant WB/ADB guidelines.
- **Grievance mechanism:** Description of a) the grievance redress mechanism (grievance registration, processing, timely response, appeals procedure, complainant feedback) followed during the land acquisition process as well as issues encountered during MDRP and RAP implementation; b) comment on adequacy and compliance of the foregoing with WB/ADB policies; c) key issues raised by the affected persons; and d) measures taken to address these issues, and their adequacy.
- **Pending issues:** Identification of any issues that still remain to be addressed, current perceptions of the RAP amounts, relevant NGOs and civil society, and description of the strategy and plans of the project owner for addressing these issues.

1.6 Principle Considerations

During the review, site visit and consultation process, the following major considerations were taken into account:

- Recognizing the time and resource constraints for the assignment, and based on the information/data available with the government, the review was carried out as comprehensively as possible.
- Raising the expectations among affected persons and stakeholders for additional compensation was avoided by the study team not directly interacting or consulting with project-affected persons or communities.
- Discussions with the project EA (WAPDA) and concerned officials of AJK government and other relevant government institutions were carried out to the extent possible.
- None of the materials relating to the project was shared with any third party.
- In addition to collection of information and data for the review from formal records available with WAPDA and other government institutions, newspaper reports and other secondary sources of information were consulted to support and supplement the review process.

2. Approach and Methodology

2.1 General

This report is based on a review of available documents and information, meetings, field data, physical observations made during the field visit, and consultations with concerned officials and personnel involved in the process of preparation and implementation of the MDRP RAP.

The following activities have been carried to accomplish this assessment of the adequacy and implementation of the RAP:

- Consultative meetings with WAPDA and other relevant officials involved in the implementation of the RAP.
- Review of project documents/existing data available in both hardcopy and electronic forms.
- Physical observations made during site visit.
- Sharing of information with consultants involved in the preparation and implementation of the RAP.
- Preparation of a preliminary draft report covering the initial review of the RAP and its implementation.

A version of the report was shared with WAPDA, which provided comments on the report. WAPDA's comments and the response to the comments are included as Annex II. This report has been amended in light of the comments, wherever relevant.

2.2 Field Visit

To accomplish the initial review report, a one-day visit was made to the WAPDA office at Mangla Dam and the site area. In addition to a consultative meeting with responsible officials involved in MDRP land acquisition and resettlement activities, the site area was also visited with the assistance of the Executive Engineer, WAPDA.

The site visit included a tour of the dam site, main reservoir, new areas added to the reservoir, affected settlements (including a broad survey of the affected land, buildings/structures, social and other assets), New Mirpur city (including vocational training institute, mosques, newly constructed houses, roads, schools, drainage works, water and sewage treatment plants, and other basic amenities).

Consultative meetings were held with concerned officials during the field visit. The names and designations of the main participants in these meetings were:

- Mr. Amir Buksh, Superintending Engineer (Resettlement).
- Ch. Tahir Hussain (Director, C&C).
- Mr. Bilal Rashid (Technical Officer/Executive Engineer).
- Mr. Muhammad Asif (Survey Engineer).
- Ms. K. Naseeba (Gender Specialist).
- Mr. Ghayoor Bhutta (Public Relations Officer), Mangla Dam Organization.
- Mr. Imran Saleem (RE), MJV.
- Mr. Qaiser Mahmood (ARE), MJV.
- Mr. Tariq (Senior Operator), Water Treatment Lab.
- Mr. Yasir Ahmad (Lab In charge), Water Treatment Lab.
- Mr. Shaukat Ali Shahid (Resettlement Consultant), Hagler Bailly Pakistan.
- Mr. Ali Akbar (Social Development Consultant), Hagler Bailly Pakistan.
- Mr. Rashid Khan (Senior Associate Environmental Programs), Hagler Bailly Pakistan.

A photographic record of the MDRP site visit by the Consultant team is given in Annex III: Consultative Meetings.

Meetings were held with the responsible/concerned officials to discuss various aspects of the RAP implementation and for recording the feedback obtained and lessons learnt.

Two major consultative meetings were held regarding the implementation status of the MDRP RAP. One meeting was held at WAPDA House, Lahore, under the chairmanship of the Secretary (Power), Government of the Punjab, where representatives of WAPDA, PMU, MDO and the Consultant participated. A second significant consultative meeting was held at the WAPDA office at Mangla Dam, where the Superintending Engineer (Resettlement), Director, Executive Engineer and other concerned officials participated. During the site visit, extensive discussions were held with representatives of the contractor, consultants, and other related project and departmental staff.

2.3 Review of Existing Available Information

In order to prepare a preliminary assessment comprising the initial review of the implementation of the MDRP RAP, all available data, published documents and relevant material available at various sources, including websites, were reviewed. In addition to the IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the following main documents also were consulted:

- MDRP Resettlement Action Plan (2003) prepared by MJV (Project Consultants).
- MDRP Resettlement and Rehabilitation Completion Report: Vol. 1: RAP Implementation (2013) prepared by MJV (Project Consultants).
- Agreement on MDRP between the Ministry of Water and Power (MoWP), Government of AJK, and WAPDA (June 2003) (Annex IV).
- An Overview of Mangla Dam Raising Project (February, 2004).
- Monthly progress reports of the Mangla Dam Raising Project.
- Relevant print media coverage and press releases.
- Other secondary sources of information.

Thus, the initial review of the preparation and implementation of resettlement action plan was carried out keeping in view the information collected from WAPDA, AJ&K Government. and Project Consultants, and in conformance with International Good Practices (IGP).

3. Review of RAP Implementation

3.1 Mangla Dam Project

The resettlement activities associated with the original construction of the Mangla Dam were among the largest resettlement initiative of its type undertaken anywhere in the world at the time. In general, the resettlement was limited to payment of compensation for land and land based assets and providing housing for the affected population.

The implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities (LAR) associated with the original Mangla Dam Project (MDP) and the subsequent Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP), as described in the RAP (2003) and R&R Completion Report (May, 2013), are discussed in the following sections.

3.1.1 Impact of MDP

The land acquisition criterion followed for the construction of the original Mangla Dam Project (MDP) included all areas up to "El. 1210 ft.".

MDP project impacts included the following:

- The total affected land was 67,804 acres.[7] Out of this, the area submerged by the reservoir (up to El. 1210 feet) was 60,000 acres and, in addition, 7,800 acres were acquired outside the reservoir for constructing the dam, spillway, dyke roads, railway, New Mirpur town and new hamlets.
- The total number of affected families was about 17,300 (69,200 individuals). Of these affected families, 54% owned more than one acre of land and were eligible[8] for resettlement in the Punjab and Sindh provinces.
- There were six affected (wholly or partially) towns and 255 villages[9].
- The total number of affected structures was 2,200, out which 1,800 were residential structures (houses) and 400 were of a commercial or community nature (schools, shops, etc.).
- The total number of affected religious sites/shrines was 115.
- The number of affected trees (fruit and wood) was 56,300.
- Other affected infrastructure and facilities included roads, bridges, culverts and miscellaneous rights.

Comments

There was a significant difference between the figures given in the RAP (2003) and R&R Completion Report (2013) for the total affected land, which was 87,949 acres and 67,804 acres, respectively. In the case of affected families, the corresponding figures were 32,900 and 17,300, respectively. It is not known whether this difference was caused by underestimation during RAP preparation or over estimation in the R&R Completion Report.

3.1.2 MDP LAR Implementation Status

Acquisition of new land for the displaced people began in 1960 and the resettlement process was completed in 1969. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA), is comprehensive and contains a provision under which a reference can be filed in the civil court by any affectee not satisfied with the

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7 Of the total affected land (67,804 acres), 52,607 acres (77.7%) and 15,107 acres (22.3%) were located in the jurisdiction of AJK and Punjab, respectively. Furthermore, of the total 67,804 acres, 10,047 acres (14.8%) were owned by the government.

8 As per criteria, the families who owned more than one acre of land were eligible for resettlement in the Punjab and Sindh provinces.

9 The towns affected, wholly or partially, by the project included i) old Mirpur, ii) Chaksawari, iii) Dudial, iv) Siakh, v) Kakra and vi) Sultanpur. In addition, 255 villages (189 in AJK, 43 in Jhelum District and 23 in RawalpindiDistrict) were also affected.

collector's award. The AJK government adopted the LAA, which is also applicable in Pakistan. The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) process at MDP began in 1960 and was completed in 1969, whereas construction work on the Mangla Dam was executed during 1962 to 1967. This shows a timely initiation of R&R implementation (i.e., two years prior to the start of dam construction), but it was completed two years after construction of the dam had been completed.

The status of implementation of MDP land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities is as follows:

- Affectees owing more than one acre of agricultural land were resettled in the Punjab and Sindh provinces, where they were allotted agricultural land and residential plots.
- Out of a total of 17,400 affected families, 7,000 were resettled in the Punjab and Sindh provinces, while the remaining 10,400 families were resettled in New Mirpur Town and new hamlets built around the reservoir periphery. Transportation charges and other incidental expenses for the displaced population were met by WAPDA, whereas, the price of the land and development charges with interest was recovered by WAPDA from the allottees of the land.
- Infrastructure of New Mirpur Town was developed, along with construction of public buildings and other amenity facilities. The town was built over an area of 975 acres, providing 5,150 plots for housing units.
- Seven new hamlets[10] were established, along with the construction of community buildings and related facilities.
- As planned, the price of the allotted land, together with development charges and interest, were recovered by WAPDA from the allottees of plots in New Mirpur Town and the hamlets during R&R implementation.
- A paved peripheral road around the lake, connecting the towns of Mirpur, Islamgarh, Chaksawari, Dudial, Siakh and other cities of AJK, was constructed.
- Essential community buildings were provided in nearly 50 villages in the Punjab and Sindh provinces, comprising of a mosque, a drinking well and a community center in each village and a few schools and dispensaries for groups of villages.
- Transitory shelters comprising of low-cost, katcha (mud) huts were built for the families settled in the Punjab and Sindh provinces.

Migration to UK

RAP (2003) explained that the Mirpuri emigration from Mangla to the UK in the 1960s, triggered by the MDP, mostly involved the land holding strata in the local communities. They used their compensation payments for airfares to the UK, where they settled and took up employment. In time, the industrious migrants did well in Britain, acquiring businesses, small industries, residential properties and other assets. Some entered UK politics, and at least one Mirpur-origin person served as Lord Mayor of Birmingham. A handful of others have been elected to the UK Parliament. As these Kashmiris did increasingly well in Britain, the flow of remittances to New Mirpur and other towns and villages around the reservoir grew apace. This money went to support extended family members or was invested in land, houses, and businesses in the relatively confined area around the Mangla reservoir. The result today is a burgeoning local economy centered on New Mirpur, but also affecting nearby towns such as Chak Sawari and Dudial. These towns show marked signs of prosperity and development.

The most striking feature of these towns and the local countryside is a number of large, palatial residences, multistoried with decks, pediments, columns, and expensive marble and tiled facings. Many of these reportedly are unoccupied for most of the time, except for the ubiquitous chowkidars who look after them and maintains them for the owners' annual or occasional visits from Britain. The presence of these mansions, virtually in all areas around the reservoir, attests to the strong social and kinship links the expatriate Mirpuris still maintain with their ancestral land. However,

[10] Including Mangla(700 kanals, 360 plots), Akalgarh (Islamgarh) (200 kanals, 230 plots), Hamidpur (Chaksawari) (375 kanals, 280 plots), Dudial(1,350 kanals, 900 plots), Siak(1,100 kanals, 700 plots), Kakra(300 kanals, 400 plots) and Sultanpur (Punjab) (750 kanals, 480 plots).

these huge houses should not blind one to the larger presence of more typical communities in the vicinity—the villages of small barani (rain dependent) farmers; the pastoral and transient groups (Gujar and Suleiman Khel); workers in the brick kilns (bhattas), garment factories, or in other small industries; and all the teeming life of the local bazaars with their shop owners, hawkers, small-scale service providers, truck drivers, and the like.

Comments

This description of the local demographic and socioeconomic conditions is general and a sufficient statistical or census baseline is lacking. However, in order to identify vulnerable families, including the landless, persons living below the poverty line, the handicapped, households headed by women, indigenous people, etc., so that their incomes and livelihoods could be restored to the same or better levels compared to pre-project conditions, it was essential that proper socioeconomic baseline information of affected population had been established.

Specifically, the following observations pertain to the MDP LAR process:

- **Institutional arrangements**: The LAR implementation process was administered by the Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization (MDRO), a division of WAPDA set up in 1959 and made up of two sections: Engineering and Revenue. The Engineering Section dealt with the assessment of built-up property, planning and construction of new towns and hamlets and transportation of affected people during their relocation, while the Revenue Section was responsible for acquiring land for the project.
- **Grievance redress mechanism**: Not much information is available regarding the grievance redress system adopted during the implementation of LAR activities in case of the Mangla Dam Project. However, in accordance with the LAA, there was a provision to enter a reference in the civil courts in case of dissatisfaction with the collector's award.
- **Monitoring and evaluation**: There was no external monitoring of the LAR carried by an independent agency. However, internal monitoring was conducted by the EA (WAPDA and GoAJK).
- **Cost of resettlement**: The total cost of resettlement and rehabilitation of MDP was Rs. 239.5 million ($50.3 million). A breakdown of this cost is given in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Costs of MDP

No.	Item	Expenditure (Rs. Million)	%
1.	Cost of land	88.815	35.6
2.	Cost of built-up property	53.923	21.6
3.	Compensation for trees	6.104	2.4
4.	Compensation for shrines and miscellaneous rights	0.771	0.3
5.	Compulsory acquisition allowance at 15% of Items 1, 2 & 3	22.326	8.9
6.	Periphery roads, including bridges, culverts, etc.	13.000	5.2
7.	Construction of five hamlets and New Mirpur town	26.730	10.7
8.	Rehabilitation of non-agriculturist classes by providing cottage industries	1.000	0.4
9.	Resettlement	13.039	5.2
10.	Contingencies and unforeseen expenditure	11.286	4.5
	Establishment of Chief Engineer, Resettlement & Chief Officer, Mangla Dam Affairs	8.400	3.4
	Temporary accommodation, transport, office furniture, stationery, etc.	4.200	1.0
	Total	**249.594**	
11.	Sale of material, built-up property and trees, by auction.	10.000	
	Net cost	**239.594 ($50.3 million)**	

3.2 Implementation of MDRP RAP

The land acquisition criterion followed for the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) included all areas within "El. 1210-1250 ft.".

In accordance with the results presented in the R&R (2013), there is a significant difference between the project impacts given in RAP and actual implementation. This was mainly because of the RAP was not updated at final design.

In accordance with the R&R, the implementation status of RAP is as below:

- As per the RAP, 15,783 acres of land were to be acquired on the periphery of the reservoir, while a total of 19,423 acres[11] were actually acquired (i.e., 23% additional land).
- As per the RAP, the number of affectees was 43,791, while as per the R&R Completion Report such number was 62,848.
- The number of affected buildings/structures was 13,560, against a figure of 8,023 as per the RAP, indicating an additional 69% buildings/structures affected.
- The number of social/religious structures (mosques, graveyards, shrines, etc.) was 688, or six times higher than the figure of 114 given in the RAP.
- Compensation was paid to 47 affected brick kilns.
- Six affected stone crushing units were compensated.
- The total number of fishermen at Mangla reservoir affected during the MDRP construction activities was 900.
- There were about 2,457 affected muhajir families.[12]
- There was affected infrastructure, including roads, water supply schemes, tube wells, schools, dispensaries/hospitals, and others.
- With the implementation of MDRP, over 10,326 plots in New Mirpur City and four towns were provided for the construction of houses by the allottees, and 122 public buildings (70 in New Mirpur City and 52 in four other towns) were constructed.
- This construction activity generated a high demand of bricks from the existing kilns and their production was increased to full capacity. Although payment of compensation to the of brick kiln owners was made during 2008, they were allowed to continue earning their livelihood till the physical impounding of land for the reservoir. This was thus a major positive impact of the MDRP for all those associated with the brick industry on the reservoir's periphery.
- Non-title affectees occupying WAPDA/GoAJK land were each paid minimum replacement cost of a house (i.e. Rs. 551,625) and a residential plot of 5 marlas free of cost.
- The total cost incurred, as of April, 2013, on the MDRP RAP implementation was computed to be Rs 97,553 million. A summary of the costs incurred under major categories is presented in Table 4 below:

[11] A total of 19,492 acres of land was acquired between El. 1210 feet and El. 1,250 feet on periphery of the reservoir, which included 16,148 acres in AJK and 3,344 acres in Punjab.

[12] Among various groups of affected persons, some from among the vulnerable groups were also involved in the displacement. These were mostly refugees who had migrated from Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) during the 1965 and 1971 wars, called *muhajirs*. They were settled temporarily by GoAJK on WAPDA-acquired lands in the Mirpur sector.

Table 4: Cost of MDRP RAP Implementation

Item	Expenditure (Rs Million)
Preparatory works	255.920
Main works	11.789
Resettlement works	14.360
Land and other compensation	52.112
Grid station and transmission lines	1,051.000
Engineering, supervision &administration overheads	6,497.000
Additional compensation (old affectees and 10% payment on replacement cost)	1,607.000
Escalation	4,160.000
Total Cost	**13,649.18**

3.3 Achievements Regarding Development of Public and Community Infrastructure

There were adequate institutional arrangements made during the MDRP RAP implementation for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities, such as:

- **Institutional arrangements:** The RAP implementation process was administered by the Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization (MDRO), a division of WAPDA organized in 1959, which also implemented the original MDP LAR. The Engineering section of the MDRO dealt with the assessment of built-up property, planning and construction of towns and hamlets schemes and transportation during relocation, while the Revenue section was responsible for acquiring the land for the project.
- There were good arrangements made by GoAJK and WAPDA for carrying out internal monitoring of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities, although no external monitoring was carried out to validate the outcome.

There were also commendable measures taken and achievements made in the design and construction of the MDRP as well as in the form of community facilities and infrastructure at the newly developed towns for the affected population, such as:

- The Mangla Dam was raised by 30 ft., instead of 40 ft. as per provisions made in the original design, due to which impact on population, land and other assets was reduced.
- Construction of protection Dykes was undertaken so as to minimize human displacements.
- Fishing rights in the reservoir were transferred by WAPDA to GoAJK and the fish hatchery at Mangla was also handed over to GoAJK for fish breeding activities. The increased capacity of the Mangla reservoir provides good opportunity and habitat for enhancing fish breeding and production in the reservoir to the about 900 fishermen making their living at the Mangla reservoir.
- 48 link roads were rehabilitated in both affected and non-affected areas.
- Development and allotments of 10,326 plots to the affectees was undertaken at one new city and four smaller towns.
- Restoration of 30 water supply schemes was completed.
- Required electricity infrastructure was established at the new city and four small towns.
- Public buildings including schools and dispensaries were re-established for the displaced communities.

The completion of a new city and four smaller towns, along with the following services/facilities, was to be ensured or to be provided by WAPDA before the implementation of the evacuation plan:

New Mirpur City

- Commissioning and energizing of new 132 kV grid station.
- Establishment of a sub-divisional office by Barqiat, GoAJK to facilitate electricity connections to the allottees of new plots.
- The Public Health & Engineer Department (PH&ED) established a camp office for the delivery of water supply and sewerage services to residents.
- Substantial completion of essential infrastructure facilities, i.e., water supply, sewerage, roads, electricity and sewerage treatment plans.
- Handing over of the required number of developed plots, up to El. 1230 ft., to GoAJK.
- Completion of mosque and school buildings.

Four Small Towns

- Substantial completion of basic facilities, i.e., water supply, sewerage, roads and electricity.
- Handing over of the required number of developed plots, up to El. 1230 ft., to GoAJK.
- Completion of mosque and school buildings.

Relocation/rehabilitation of the affected public infrastructure on the reservoir's periphery included the following:

- Construction and development of access links and area roads were to be completed by June 2011 by WAPDA for ensuring convenient access to all areas affected by the raised water level in the reservoir up to El. 1230 ft.
- Alternative water supply schemes were to be developed and made operational by the local government/PH&ED, GoAJK by June 2011.
- Relocation and rehabilitation of the electricity network was to be completed by Barqiat, GoAJK by June 2011.

Capacity impounding of water up to El. 1242 ft. was planned for the monsoon of 2013 and the necessary preparatory works included:

- Entire payment of compensation for affected land and built-up property was made by WAPDA.
- Dam raising works were completed.
- Resettlement works, including confidence building measures (CBMs) were completed.
- All 10,326 plots for displaced persons were developed and handed over to GoAJK.
- Substantial completion of all infrastructure development works (water supply, sewerage, roads, electricity, etc.) in all townships.
- All 122 public amenity buildings substantially completed.
- Link roads providing access to population living above El. 1250 ft. were substantially completed by WAPDA
- Water supply schemes of the affected areas were completed by local government and the Public Health Engineering Department of GoAJK.
- Electrification works, including construction of 11 kV source feeder lines, were completed by the Electricity Department of GoAJK.

The project impacts as per the RAP and the actual implementation recorded in the R&R Completion Report are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Project Impacts as per RAP and Actual Implementation (as of Oct 30, 2013)

Project Impact	As per RAP (2003)	As per R&R Completion Report (2013)	Remarks
Land			
Land acquisition (acres)	15,783	19,423	
Government land (acres)	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Agricultural land (acres)	4,358	–	No information available in R&RCR
Barren (acres)	10,622	–	No information available in R&RCR
Residential (acres)	803	–	No information available in R&RCR
Commercial (acres)	–	–	
Shamlat (acres)	–	–	
Project Affectees			
Project affected families (PAFs)		17,300	
Project affected persons (PAPs)	43,791	62.848	
Households headed by women	–	–	Data regarding number of such women not available
Refugees[13]	–	2,457	-
Vulnerable families	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Landless households	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Laborers/workers	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Employees	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Renters (shops/houses)	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Tenants/leaseholders	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Fishermen	–	900	
Others	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Affected Buildings/Structures			
Residential (houses)	6,875	9,650	
Cattle houses	173	2,123	
Garages/stores	30	420	
Shops	69	359	
Social Structures			
Mosques	57	194	
Graveyards	49	438	
Shrines	8	58	
Madrassas	–	–	
Infrastructure			
Private schools	6	9	

[13] Refugees who migrated from Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) during the 1965 and 1971 wars, called Muhajirs.

Project Impact	As per RAP (2003)	As per R&R Completion Report (2013)	Remarks
Government schools	18	66	
Dispensaries	3	7	
Water supply schemes	–	90	
Union council offices	–	1	
Other Assets/Units			
Tube wells/wells	21	171	
Brick kilns	–	47	
Stone crushing units	–	6	
Industrial units	8	80	
Poultry farms	13	54	
Flour grinding units	8	27	
Trees			
Trees affected	56,000	–	All types
Wood trees	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Fruit trees	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR
Other Infrastructure			
Irrigation structures	–	–	No information available in RAP/R&RCR

4. Review of Resettlement Action Plan against International Good Practices

4.1 General

An in-depth review of the MDRP Resettlement Action Plan, prepared in 2003, was undertaken by the Consultant to confirm the adequacy and validity of the information collected; and assess the project's impacts, eligibility, entitlement criteria for compensation, grievance redress mechanism, and RAP monitoring and evaluation.

Based on the review, it was noted that the project had significant land acquisition and resettlement impacts (thereby classifying it as a 'Category A' project under IFC environment and social project categorization[14]), but no comprehensive resettlement action plan had been prepared to identify the nature, magnitude and severity of these impacts. However, based on satellite imagery, some ground surveys/counting and the national population census of 1998, a preliminary assessment for compensation had been made and titled as the MDRP Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in December 2003.

Thus, it can be concluded that as the project proponents were only preparing the RAP to meet the national legal requirements, there were gaps in RAP to meet the requirements of international good practices (IGP) for such a Category-A project.

Review/comments and observations on each of the main section of the MDRP RAP are discussed below.

4.2 Socioeconomic Conditions

In the preparation of the Resettlement action plan, it is mandatory to prepare a chapter on the socioeconomic conditions of project affected persons (PAPs) in order to set baseline indicators which would provide the basis for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies

More importantly, baseline information regarding affectees is essential for setting benchmarks (for the pre-project condition), which could ensure the proper restoration of livelihoods of the PAPs in the post-project period.

Comments

The socioeconomic information presented in Section 1.11 of the RAP is very general and not supported with relevant data. There is no explanation of the methodology or sampling design for conducting the socioeconomic survey given in the RAP, nor a complete assessment of the pre-project conditions prevailing in the affected area.

The following information necessary for establishing the socioeconomic baseline of project-affected persons is absent in the RAP:

- Demographic profile of the PAPs.
- Castes/ethnicity.
- Sampling design.

[14] An environmental and social category is assigned to an investment project after appraisal and before public disclosure during the IFC project/investment cycle. Projects are assigned a category of A, B, or C, in descending order of environmental and social sensitivity.

'Category A' projects are those expected to have significant adverse social and/or environmental impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented. 'Category A' projects require a minimum 60-day disclosure period, while all other projects require at least 30 days.

- Identity and numbers of respondents interviewed.
- Information regarding extent of involvement of affected population in various occupations.
- Income analysis.
- Analysis of remittances (inland and outside the country).
- Land use categories by project affected populations (PAPs) and magnitude of impact.
- Cropping pattern and intensity.
- Crop yields and income.
- Extent of on- and off-farm employment.
- Existing living conditions, livelihood, and living standards.
- Access to social amenities and basic infrastructure.
- Identification of vulnerable groups, i.e., landless, those below the poverty line, tenants, manual labor, etc.

Therefore, there is a need to establish a proper socioeconomic baseline in order to compare the livelihoods of the PAPs with the pre-project conditions.

4.3 Project Impacts

As per the RAP, the project impacts that have been identified based on satellite imagery, some ground surveys and counting, and the 1998 population census are discussed in the following sections.

4.3.1 Impact on Land

A total 15,783 acres of land was to be acquired (between El. 1,210 ft. and El. 1,250 ft.) on the periphery of the Mangla reservoir. Of this total land requirement, 803 acres, 4,358 acres and 10,622 acres, were residential, agricultural and barren land respectively.

Comments

To fulfill the requirements of IGPs, there were inadequate information regarding inventory of land including land use, ownership, and severity of impact. Similarly, in the case of communal land (shamlat) and land use, information on the mechanism of its acquisition and its impact on the local population is essential to assess the eligibility and entitlement of compensation to the PAPs/ affected population.

4.3.2 Impact on Landless Groups

As per the RAP, it was noted that a significant number of landless tenants, laborers (permanent, seasonal, as well as transitory) and vulnerable persons were found in the project area.

Comments

As per IGPs, the impact on landless person or groups is considered as an impact on vulnerable people, for which the identification of landless persons/groups, nature and magnitude of impact are required for assessing the severity of impact in order to work out their compensation or livelihood assistance in consultation with landless PAPs. Such information regarding landless families were lacking in the RAP.

4.3.3 Vulnerable Social Groups

Included among various groups of affected persons identified in the RAP are some vulnerable people who have been displaced by the project. These groups are mostly refugees who had migrated from Indian-held Kashmir earlier (i.e., during the '65 and '71 wars) called muhajirs. They have resettled mostly on WAPDA lands now in houses of varying quality according to their respective resources.

Comments

- In addition to the above category of vulnerable groups (i.e., muhajirs), there are a number of vulnerable people/groups, which need to be identified in order to meet the requirements of IGPs.

- An income analysis, and identification of the type and magnitude of project impact on vulnerable people are required to meet the international good practices.

4.3.4 Impact on Trees

Fruit trees, including mango, mulberry, and walnut, are found scattered all over the southern subtropical plains around the project area and there is an increasing trend of growing citrus trees (oranges, lemons, etc.). Similarly, there are wood trees in the project area which had been acquired for MDRP.

Comments

To fulfill the requirements of IGPs, detailed inventory of wood trees (type, number, ownership status and girth) and fruit trees (type, number, ownership status, and age) is required, which was lacking in the RAP.

4.3.5 Impact on Crops

More than 4,000 acres of agricultural land was acquired for MDRP, but in the RAP there are no details regarding affected crops, owners of crops, or terms and conditions for sharecropping in the area.

4.3.6 Impact on Women

As per the RAP, a preliminary survey of women's socioeconomic situation in the project area was conducted. The main emphasis of the survey was to determine the current status of the female population, to disseminate information to them about the project, and to discuss its potential impacts on them.

Comments

- Gender analysis, project impact on gender, women issues, and the role of women in income generation activities is mandatory in a RAP to meet the IGPs).
- Identification of affected venerable women headed families was required in a RAP to meet the international social safeguard policies/involuntary resettlement.

4.3.7 Impact on Fishermen

There are about 900 fishermen in Mangla reservoir. In the RAP document, there is no detail regarding the type and extent of project impact on fishermen. There is no documentation of any consultations conducted with fishermen.

4.4 Resettlement Policy and Institutional Framework

The main policy objectives under which this Resettlement Action Plan has been developed are to minimize involuntary resettlement, ensure that displaced persons have their former living standards and income earning capacities improved or at least restored, and to provide adequate support to such people during the transition period. One of the main impacts of the project results from the acquisition of land.

4.4.1 Basic Principles

The Pakistan Resettlement Policy[15] sets out twenty-three basic principles, all of which should be considered in the Resettlement Action Plan. Amongst the more salient principles are the following:

1. To minimize involuntary resettlement, the project proponents should consider alternative planning and design standards, in order to finalize an option with minimum adverse impacts.
2. Key stakeholders (including affected communities and PAPs) should be fully consulted regarding the project's design; implementation and operation of all activities should be carried through a participatory process.

[15] This policy document has not yet been approved by the Government of Pakistan.

3. All affected persons residing in, working, doing business, or cultivating land, or having rights over resources within the project area as of the date of the census surveys (cut-off date) should be entitled to compensation for their lost assets, incomes, jobs and businesses at replacement cost.
4. The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to qualify for compensation of his/her lost assets (structures, houses, trees, etc.), business and incomes and for rehabilitation assistance measures.
5. Special provisions should be made for all vulnerable groups in a project, over and above their entitlements for compensation and other assistance, in order to enable them to improve their living standards to at least a minimum socially acceptable level.
6. A clear mechanism for grievance redress should form part of the resettlement and rehabilitation process, and should be made part of both the Resettlement Action Plan and its Implementation Guidelines.
7. The resettlement transition period should be minimized and the acquisition of assets, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities (for a project, except where long-term rehabilitation measures, such as vocational training are recommended) should be completed at least one month prior to the initiation of construction work.
8. In resettlement and compensation, existing gender biases in society should not deny women their due entitlements. Affected women should have equal access to all income restoration programs. In addition to receiving compensation through resettlement entitlements, affected women should be eligible for financial credit for starting their own businesses, etc., and to restore their pre-project incomes and livelihoods.

Most of these and the other policy principles are consistent with the policy guidelines of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Draft Resettlement Action Plan for the Mangla Dam Raising Project is consistent with the principles enumerated in the draft National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy.

Comments

- In accordance with the IGPs, compensation eligibility will be limited by a 'cut-off date' for the project on the day of the completion of the "census" survey for the impact assessment in order to avoid an influx of outsiders. Therefore, establishing a cut-off date in RAP is essential.
- Some of the principles outlined above appear not to have been properly followed during the preparation of this RAP, specifically Items ii to v and viii.

4.4.2 Persons Entitled to Compensation

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provides (in Section 11) that the award shall state the compensation for "persons known or believed to be interested in the land". Similarly, Section 31 of the Act states that on making an award under Section 11, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation to "persons interested" entitled thereto according to the award. In the Act, the 'persons interested' include all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of acquisition of land. The overall position is clarified in Para 62 of the Standing Orders 28 which states:

"It should be noticed, however, that under the present Act no person can claim compensation unless some land has been taken in which he claims an interest, or over which he has an easement. He cannot claim compensation on general grounds that his land is injuriously affected by the acquisition if no part of it is taken under the Act. The Act thus provides for payment of compensation only to affectees who have a legal interest in the land."

Comments

As per IGP, lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. This requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (e.g., squatters or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlement for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets. In RAP, non-titled holders (such as tenants, landless, employees, vulnerable persons, and households headed by women) were generally not taken into consideration.

4.4.3 Timeframe for Payment of Compensation

The Land Acquisition Act provides that, when the Collector has made an award under Section 11, the Collector shall, before taking possession of the land, tender payment of the full amount of compensation awarded by him to the persons entitled thereto under the award.

Thus the compensation should be paid to the affectees prior to possession of the land being taken by WAPDA. If the person entitled to compensation under the award shall not consent to receive it, or if there is any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or to its apportionment, the Collector shall deposit the amount of compensation in the Court to which a reference under Section 18 of the Act would be submitted. Where Section 17 is used, payment will be made to the affectees within three months of taking possession.

Comments

At the MDRP, however, all compensation was not made prior to start of construction work. Civil work was started before completion of compensation payments to the affectees.

4.4.4 Institutional Framework

As per the RAP, a representative of the affectees was proposed to be included in the grievance redressed cell, but subsequently none of the affectees was taken as a member of the MDRP grievance redress cell.

An independent organization was proposed to be assigned the task of monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation process, but no such agency was engaged to conduct periodic monitoring.

4.5 Valuation Methodology for Acquiring Assets

The different types of assets acquired for the Project have been identified and the entitlements of different categories of PAPs have been delineated.

Comments

In view of IGP, the replacement value of the affected assets/lost items needs to be considered in estimating the assessment of compensation.

4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

The RAP stated that an independent monitor will observe both the RAP process (process monitoring) and outcomes (impact monitoring). This work can be done by a consulting firm or a university department with the requisite experience.

Comment

In accordance with IGP, monitoring is an integral part of the resettlement action plan. The internal monitoring is carried out by the Project Implementation Unit, while the implementation of RAP also has to be monitored by an external monitoring agency. The same was also proposed in the RAP, which needed to be deployed to meet the IGP requirements.

Other Comments

- To meet the social safeguard policy requirement/involuntary resettlement, the RAP needs to be prepared based on 100% Census, detailed measurement survey (DMS), socioeconomic baseline survey based on a sample size of 25% of the PAPs, public consultations & disclosure, fixing of cut-off date, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule, budget and monitoring & evaluation. The RAP has limited information to meet the requirements of IGP.
- The data regarding type and magnitude of impact (severe, minor, nil) is also required in a RAP to fulfill the IGP.
- As per IGP, in case the RAP implementation delays by more than 1 year, its updating becomes essential. In the MRDP, the RAP was prepared in 2003, while its implementation started in 2005.

Thus, it can be concluded that on the whole, the RAP of MDRP has inadequate information to fulfill the requirements of IGP. However, in general, the Land Acquisition Act (1894); and an Agreement between the Governments of AJ&K, Pakistan and WAPDA were followed (Annex IV).

5. Redress of Grievances

5.1 Court Cases

Under the MDRP, an effective and well-functioning grievance redress mechanism was put in place, involving representatives of WAPDA, GoAJK and project consultants, although there are several community complaints still pending.

Specifically, regarding redress of project affectees' grievances, 2,788 cases had been entered in the courts as of 2013, out of which 1,453 and 1,245 were filed in the reference Court and High Court of Mirpur, respectively, while of the remaining, 40 cases related to the Civil Judge (Mirpur) and 50 refer to the Mirpur Supreme Court, as detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Status of PAP Court Cases

Court	Cases Filed	Status		
		Subjudice Cases	Cases Dismissed	Decided Against
Reference Court, Mirpur	1,453	38	397	1,018
Mirpur High Court	1,245	1,202	20	23
Mirpur Supreme Court	50	39	5	6
District/Civil Judge, Mirpur	40	33	7	–

5.2 Issues Highlighted in the Media

The following six items appeared in the press regarding the MDRP (Annex V):

- The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) had expressed strong reservations about the Rs 100 billion Mangla Dam Raising Project, terming it a 'wrong step' (Annex V-A).
- People held a protest demonstration against the incomplete process of meeting their rehabilitation and other demands. (Annex V-B).
- People said that if development work at New Mirpur City is not resumed and if they were not given a schedule for the completion of their rehabilitation, they would hold anti-government rallies (Annex V-C).
- Affected people threatened to resist filling of Mangla Dam to its maximum level as long as they are not fully compensated (Annex V-D).
- AJK Prime Minister directed the concerned departments to complete the rehabilitation process without further delay (Annex V-E).
- Overflowing of Mangla reservoir and Jhelum River inundated 12 villages (Annex V-F).

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

WAPDA prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 2003) of the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) to meet the national legal requirements. The status of implementation of MDRP RAP is as follows:

- As per the RAP, 15,783 acres of land was to be acquired on the periphery of the reservoir, while a total of 19,423 acres was actually acquired. The number of affectees was 62,848 as against 43,791 in RAP. The number of affected buildings/structures was 13,560 (against a figure of 8,023 in RAP). The number of social/religious structures (mosques, graveyards, shrines, etc.) was 688 (114 in the RAP).
- Compensation was paid to 47 brick kilns, 6 stone crushing units, and 900 fishermen.
- With the implementation of MDRP, over 10,326 plots in New Mirpur City and four towns were provided for the construction of houses by the allottees, and 122 public buildings (70 in New Mirpur City and 52 in four other towns) were constructed.
- This construction activity generated a high demand of bricks from the existing kilns and their production was increased to full capacity. Although payment of compensation to the of brick kiln owners was made during 2008, they were allowed to continue earning their livelihood till the physical impounding of land for the reservoir. This was thus a major positive impact of the MDRP for all those associated with the brick industry on the reservoir's periphery.
- The total cost incurred, as of April, 2013, on the MDRP RAP implementation was computed to be Rs 97,553 million.

The RAP was reviewed in light of IGP; the following observations are made:

- The project had significant land acquisition and resettlement impacts and, therefore, falls under IFC's environmental and social Category-A, for which a comprehensive resettlement action plan is required.
- In general, the MDRP RAP was found to cover some of the requirements of IGP and can be considered a preliminary assessment for compensation as it was based on satellite imagery, some ground surveys/counting, and the national population census of 1998. Thus, there were gaps in the original RAP and in the actual implementation as reflected in the completion report of the RAP. The detailed plan, as required by IGP, was never prepared.
- Land acquisition and resettlement activities were, in general, implemented based on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and in line with a specific agreement to this effect between the governments of AJK and Pakistan and WAPDA.
- Provisions for public and community infrastructure were adequately made in the case of one newly developed city and four small towns developed in areas adjacent to the project specifically for the displaced population.
- There was no external monitoring of RAP implementation conducted by an independent agency, although internal monitoring was carried out by the EA (WAPDA & GoAJK). In this regard, external monitoring needs to carried out on a priority basis, so that the disbursement of compensation for the loss of land, crops, trees, buildings/structures, and other community assets and livelihood assistance requirements could be validated. In order to bridge the substantial gaps in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, a Corrective Action Plan needs to be prepared by the external monitoring agency and so that incomplete or pending tasks could be implemented properly and promptly.

ANNEXES

Annex I:
Location of the Mangla Dam Project

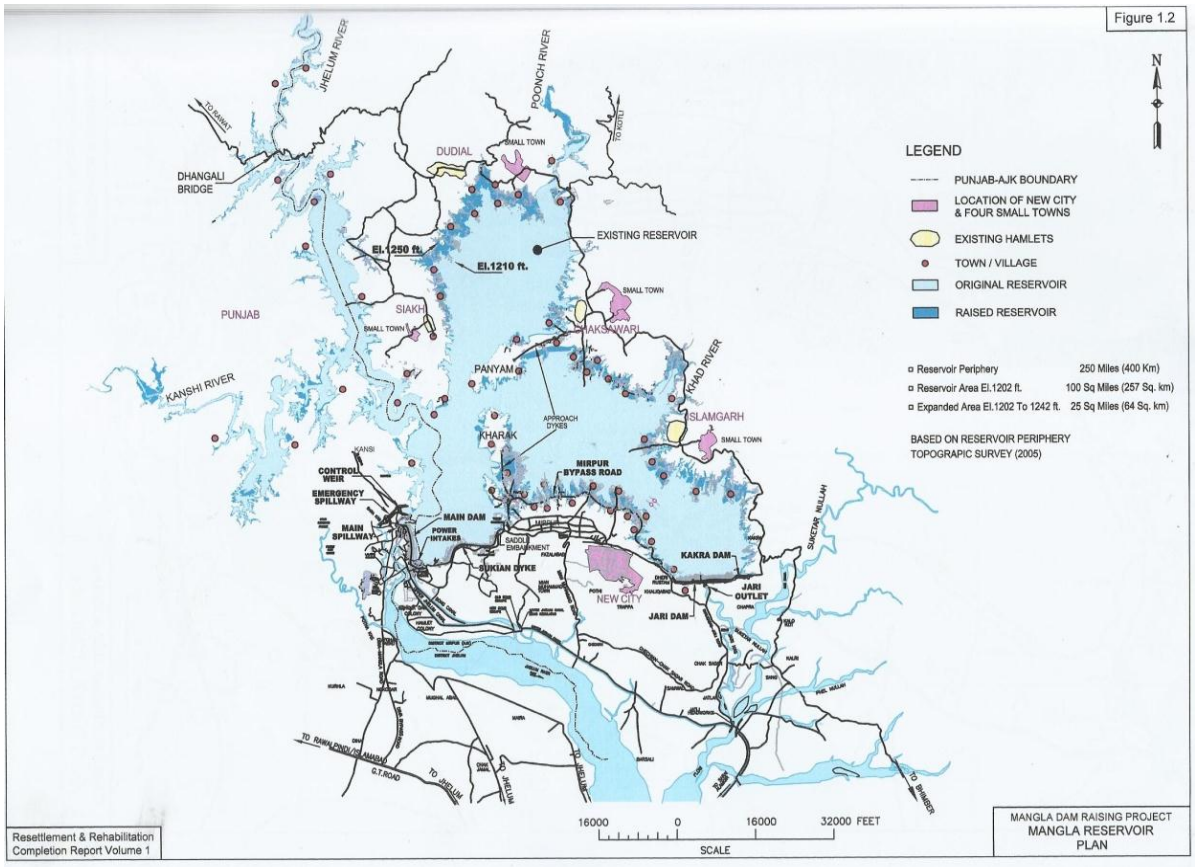
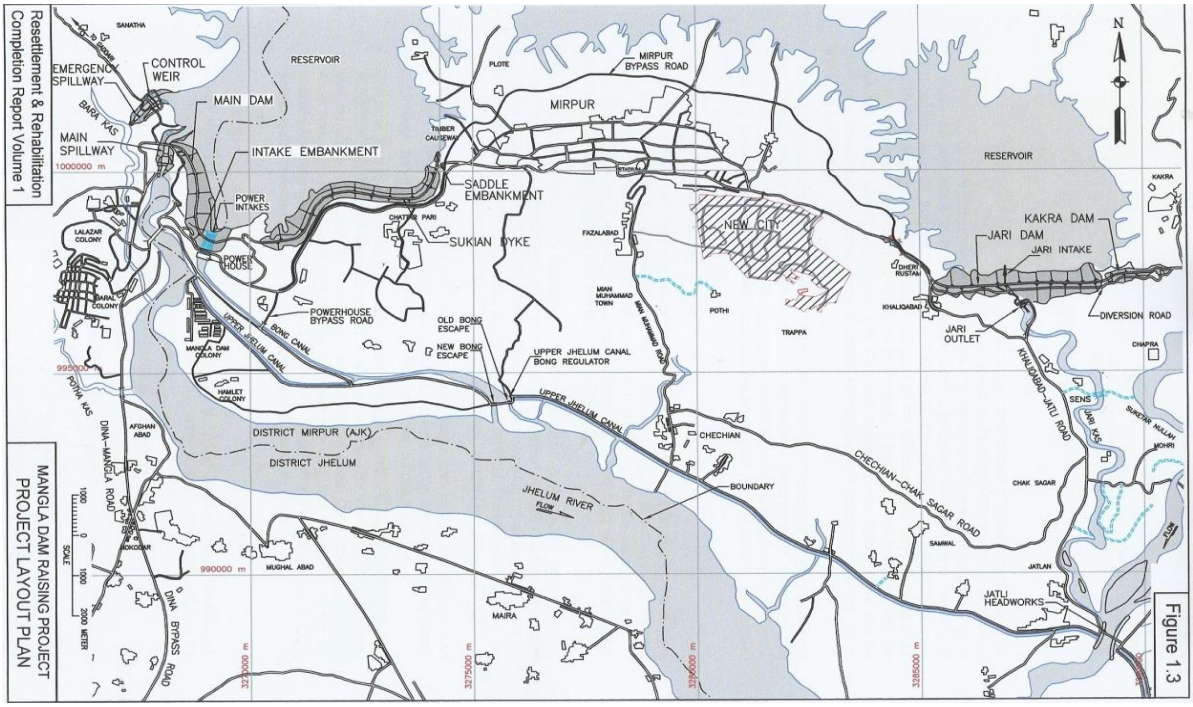


Figure 1.2
LEGEND
PUNJAB-AJK BOUNDARY
LOCATION OF NEW CITY & FOUR SMALL TOWNS
EXISTING HAMLETS
TOWN / VILLAGE
ORIGINAL RESERVOIR
RAISED RESERVOIR
Reservoir Periphery 250 Miles (400 Km)
Reservoir Area El.1202 ft. 100 Sq Miles (257 Sq. km)
Expanded Area El.1202 To 1242 ft. 25 Sq Miles (64 Sq. km)
BASED ON RESERVOIR PERIPHERY TOPOGRAPIC SURVEY (2005)
JHELUM RIVER
POONCH RIVER
DUDIAL
DHANGALI BRIDGE
EXISTING RESERVOIR
El.1250 ft.
El.1210 ft.
PUNJAB
SIAKH
HAKSAWARI
PANYAM
KHAD RIVER
KANSHI RIVER
KHARAK
SLAMGARH
CONTROL WEIR
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY
MAIN SPILLWAY
MAIN DAM
POWER INTAKES
MIRPUR BYPASS ROAD
SUKIAN DYKE
KAKRA DAM
JARI OUTLET
JARI DAM
NEW CITY
SUKETAR NULLAH
TO RAWALPINDI/ISLAMABAD
G.T.ROAD
TO JHELUM
TO BHIMBER
16000 0 16000 32000 FEET
SCALE
Resettlement & Rehabilitation Completion Report Volume 1
MANGLA DAM RAISING PROJECT
MANGLA RESERVOIR PLAN


Resettlement & Rehabilitation Completion Report Volume 1
EMERGENCY SPILLWAY
CONTROL WEIR
MAIN DAM
MAIN SPILLWAY
INTAKE EMBANKMENT
POWER INTAKES
POWER HOUSE
RESERVOIR
MIRPUR BYPASS ROAD
MIRPUR
SADDLE EMBANKMENT
SUKIAN DYKE
NEW CITY
KAKRA DAM
JARI DAM
JARI INTAKE
DIVERSION ROAD
JARI OUTLET
POWERHOUSE BYPASS ROAD
OLD BONG ESCAPE
NEW BONG ESCAPE
UPPER JHELUM CANAL BONG REGULATOR
UPPER JHELUM CANAL
DISTRICT MIRPUR (AJK)
DISTRICT JHELUM
CHECHIAN
BOUNDARY
CHECHIAN-CHAK SAGAR ROAD
JHELUM RIVER
JATLI HEADWORKS
DINA-MANGLA ROAD
DINA BYPASS ROAD
MUGHAL ABAD
MAIRA
SCALE
MANGLA DAM RAISING PROJECT
PROJECT LAYOUT PLAN
Figure 1.3

Annex II:
WAPDA's Comments on the Draft Initial Review and the Response to the Comments

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
3. Review of Resettlement Action Plan **3.1 General**	1. On the announcement of implementation of Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) during 2001-2002, the response of those who were to be displaced was generally not favorable. There were protests and rallies on the whole reservoir periphery against WAPDA and GoPakistan. Protestors were demanding to avoid second time displacement in the same area. Consultants' field staff and WAPDA staff were threatened by them. Resultantly, WAPDA decided to suspend field surveys in 2002. At that time a topographic survey and door-to-door building inventory survey in affected areas of Mirpur sector, Islamgarh sector, Punjab sector and partly in Dudial sector were complete. Ground conditions did not allow to complete field work in the remaining part of Dudial sector and whole of Chaksawari sector. 2. The agreement for raising of Mangla Dam was signed between GoAJK, GoPakistan and WAPDA during June 2003. People of the area had suffered already a displacement in 1967 when Mangla was originally constructed and this was a second displacement of the people of the same area. As a result,, the compensation package offered to the affectees was liberal and highly lucrative. 3. The contract for raising of Mangla Dam was awarded by WAPDA in May 2004 and raising works commenced during June 2004. In spite of repeated requests by WAPDA, the GoAJK did not allow access to affected areas. Finally, access to affected areas was provided by GoAJK to WAPDA in May 2004. In this way, raising works and assessment surveys in the affected areas for payment of compensation started simultaneously, which would have been started earlier. At the time of the preparation of the draft RAP, there was no GoPakistan approved policy document available for the	It is recognized that the RAP was prepared under Pakistani law, in the absence of any nationally approved resettlement policy. Further no foreign funding was involved. This is the main reason of the substantial gap between MDRP RAP and international good practice. The report is modified to highlight this aspect.

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
	resettlement of the project affectees, except for a draft National Resettlement Policy (May 2003). Since there was no funding from any foreign sources for this project, there was no requirement to strictly follow the policies of international donors. Despite that, additional document(s) from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) were consulted and almost all the requirements of these agencies were taken into consideration while developing the draft RAP document. 4. In the draft RAP, it was proposed that before implementation, the document was to be updated. Later, it was decided that updated figures were to be presented in the Completion Report. Therefore, the draft RAP was not updated. 5. While reviewing the documents of MDRP i.e. draft RAP and RAP Implementation, ground conditions and constraints narrated above shall be kept in mind.	
3.2 Socioeconomic Conditions **Comments** The socioeconomic information presented in Section 1.11 of the RAP is very general and not supported with relevant data. There is no explanation of the methodology or sampling design for conducting the socioeconomic survey given in the RAP, nor a complete assessment of the pre-project conditions prevailing in the affected area. The following information necessary for establishing the socioeconomic baseline of project-affected persons is absent in the RAP. ▪ Demographic profile of affected population ▪ Caste groups ▪ Sampling design ▪ Identity and numbers of respondents interviewed ▪ Information regarding extent of involvement of affected population in various occupations	A socioeconomic survey was carried out in Mirpur sector, Islamgarh sector, Punjab sector and part of Dudial sector during 2001-2002. But, a detailed socio-economic survey in the affected areas was conducted during assessment surveys carried out in the affected areas, as soon as access was provided by the GoAJK. However, relevant parts of the survey were used in the Resettlement Completion Report.	It is noted that WAPDA compiled general socioeconomic data from different sources, such as selected field surveys, Census reports, and other available data. As the data are not available to HBP, no comments on them can be provided.

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
▪ Income analysis ▪ Analysis of remittances (inland and outside the country) ▪ Land use categories by project affected populations (PAPs) and magnitude of impact ▪ Cropping pattern and intensity ▪ Crop yields and income ▪ Extent of on- and off-farm employment ▪ Existing living conditions, livelihood, and living standards ▪ Access to social amenities and basic infrastructure ▪ Identification of vulnerable groups, i.e., landless, those below the poverty line, tenants, manual labor, etc. There is therefore a need to establish a proper socioeconomic baseline in order to compare the livelihoods of the affectees with the pre-project situation.		
3.3 Project Impacts As per the RAP, project impacts that have been identified based on satellite imagery, some ground surveys and counting, and the 1998 population census are discussed in the following sections.	The impression given in the report is not correct. Actually, preliminary estimates prepared through counting of houses from satellite imageries were compared with the inventories prepared through ground surveys. These inventories were prepared by following these steps: First, mapping of all the affected houses and other buildings was made during a detailed topographic survey of affected areas in Mirpur, Islamgarh and Punjab sectors, whereas partly in Dudial sector. Second, an inventory of the affected houses and population was prepared from topographic maps on 1:1,000 scale with contour interval 10 ft. Third, a door-to-door survey was taken by filling a 2-page building inventory program by the assessment teams. Ground conditions did not allow conducting of field activities in Chaksawari sector and the remaining part of Dudial sector, where other tools and techniques were used/applied to prepare estimates. For detail, please refer section vi and vii of Chapter 2.2 of draft RAP.	It was stated by WAPDA that "there was no funding from any foreign sources for this project; therefore, there was not a requirement to strictly follow the policies of international donors". However, even then WAPDA prepared a draft RAP based on some preliminary assessment using following sources as mentioned in RAP at sub-section 2.2 –vii (iii): • Conducted ground survey for Mirpur & Islamgarh sectors in addition to satellite images; • Not conducted ground survey for Chaksawari & Dusial sectors, where the satellite data was used and the population estimates were based on Census data of 1998 and adjusted for the year 2002. Thus, all above sources, i.e. ground survey, using satellite images and Census 1998 data were used for making a preliminary assessment of

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
		compensation {(sub-section 2.2 –vii (iii)}. This is updated in the report
3.3.1 Impact on Land **Comments** ▪ A detailed inventory by PAP is not provided in the RAP, and similarly the magnitude of impact (minor or severe) on PAP as a result of land acquisition is not included in the RAP.	Village-wise detailed inventories of PAPs were prepared as a requirement of the RAP. Keeping in view the sensitivity of the area and amount of information, it was decided at that time to include summary tables only in the RAP. However, village-wise electronic spread sheets are available with WAPDA/ MJV Consultants.	The information was not made available to HBP.
▪ In addition, there was communal land (shamlat) acquired, but there is no detailed record or inventory of communal lands, or land use records, in the RAP. The mechanism used for the acquisition of shamlat is not discussed in the RAP.	A mechanism for ascertaining the shamlat land has been discussed in section 2.21 of draft RAP.	Section 2.21 of draft RAP stated that "Shamlat lands are formally government owned and have been given to communities for their use. These lands normally surround villages and are used mostly for grazing purpose. Detailed village level survey will help in quantifying such lands and identifying the resources being used from these common areas. After ascertaining the statistics of the Shamlat land through surveys, the loss of access to common land (shamlat) by the communities will be addressed". No information is provided in RAP, the Completion Report or in WAPDA's reply whether the above was done and, if so, no details have been provided.
3.3.2 Impact on Landless Groups **Comments** Gaps identified in the RAP regarding landless groups include the following: ▪ In the RAP, there are no details provided of landless persons, i.e., number of affected persons, type and magnitude of impacts, impacts on livelihoods, etc.	Refer section 2.9 of the draft RAP.	Section 2.9 of draft RAP stated that "the preliminary surveys have shown that a significant number of tenants and laborers (permanent as well as seasonal) exist in the project area. The exact number falling in the categories of landless groups will be established during the detailed survey and the socioeconomic implications relevant to these groups will be assessed".
▪ No record of consultations made with landless people indicating their concerns or feedback regarding the implementation of the project's	Refer section 2.9 of the draft RAP.	Records of the above survey or consultation are not included in

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
RAP is provided.		the Completion Report and have not been provided to HBP.
3.3.3 Vulnerable Social Groups **Comments** ▪ In addition to the above category of vulnerable groups (i.e., muhajirs), there are a number of vulnerable people/groups, that need to be identified and added to the RAP; ▪ There is no income analysis of affectees to properly identify the vulnerable people; ▪ No analysis was found in the RAP to identify the type and magnitude of project impacts on vulnerable people.	Refer section 2.11 of the draft RAP.	Information regarding the number of refugees (migrated from Kashmir) is discussed in RAP (Section 2.11). However, no data is given regarding affected vulnerable people.
3.3.4 Impact on Trees **Comments** ▪ No detailed inventory has been provided in the RAP of wood and fruit trees located in the acquired project area. ▪ There are no details presented in the RAP on the type and number of trees, girth and age, status of ownership and number of project-affected persons who owned trees.	Ground conditions did not allow detailed surveys to be carried out. Therefore, an assessment survey of wood and fruit trees was carried out by the Commissioner Mangla Dam Affairs office during the implementation stage.	Non-availability of a tree inventory may have an effect on the impact assessment and accordingly payment of compensation to the PAPs. However, data regarding trees were provided by the GoAJ&K, while in the case of area falling in the jurisdiction of Punjab, such data need to be added.
3.3.5 Impact on Crops More than 4,000 acres of agricultural land were acquired for MDRP, but in the RAP there are no details regarding affected crops, owners of crops, or terms and conditions for sharecropping in the area.	It was proposed in the draft RAP that owners of agricultural land be allowed to harvest their crops. Moreover, they were also allowed to cultivate their lands when the reservoir level receded. Therefore, no payment of compensation for the crops was paid at MDRP.	Based on the impact assessment, it was required to collect data on the affected cropped area, then depending upon the severity of impact and category of PAPs, appropriate crop compensation or some alternatives arrangements were needed to be analyzed, so that the proper crop compensation could be made to the eligible PAPs. This included vulnerable PAPs and other categories of PAPs, especially landless tenants/ leaseholders as there was a permanent loss of a productive resource.
3.3.6 Impact on Women **Comments** ▪ The RAP does not include gender analysis, nor enumerate project impact on women.	Such detail was not required during 2002-2003.	WAPDA's point is noted, however, generally, the impact assessment of the gender

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
▪ It does not provide information on a survey sampling design, number of women interviewed, or the role of women in income generation activities. ▪ No identification of families headed by women or vulnerable families has been provided. ▪ A development plan specifically for women has not been included in the RAP, although a large number of women as well as families headed by women have been affected.		component and, accordingly, an assessment of the type and magnitude of the impact on gender is important and mandatory in a RAP.
3.3.7 Impact on Fishermen There are about 900 fishermen in the Mangla reservoir area. In the RAP document, there is no detail regarding the type and extent of project impact on fishermen. There is no documentation that any consultations with fishermen was conducted.	It was proposed that during the detailed survey, the exact number of fishermen will be established and the project impact relevant to fishermen, if any, will be assessed.	An impact assessment of fishermen was proposed in the draft RAP, which was to be conducted during the detailed survey, but no information on the survey has been provided.
3.4 Resettlement Policy and Institutional Framework The main policy objectives under which this Resettlement Action Plan has been developed are to minimize involuntary resettlement, ensure that persons to be displaced have their former living standards and income earning capacities improved or at least restored, and to provide adequate support to such people during the transition period. One of the main impacts of the project will arise from the acquisition of land.	Reply not required.	-
3.4.1 Basic Principles **Comments** ▪ There is no cut-off date fixed in the RAP for examining the eligibility and entitlement for compensation. ▪ Some of the principles outlined above appear not to have been properly followed during the preparation of this RAP, specifically Items ii to v and viii.	Refer Figure 3.3,draft RAP. Ground conditioned did not allow to follow fully some items. However, these points were fully followed during the implementation stage.	Noted. However, cut-off date needs to be discussed in the relevant section of text.
3.4.3 Timeframe for Payment of Compensation **Comment** At the MDRP, however, all	The statement is true.	-

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
compensation was not made prior to the start of construction work. Civil work was started before completion of compensation payments to the affectees.		
3.4.4 Institutional Framework As per the RAP, a representative of the affectees was to be included in the grievance redressed cell, but an affectees was not included as a member of the MDRP grievance redress cell. An independent organization was proposed to be assigned the task of monitoring and evaluating the RAP implementation process, but no such agency was engaged to conduct periodic monitoring.	Repetition (refer Sections 3.6 and 7 of this report).	It is not repetition. First discussion on M&E is relevant to Institutional set-up, while other is relevant to hiring of M&E and conducting M&E surveys.
3.5 Valuation Methodology for Acquiring Assets **Comments** There is no detail provided of the calculation of affected assets' value, whereby the valuation could be verified or checked.	Refer Section 4.8, draft RAP	Details of valuations for land by land use category, crops & trees by types, structures/ buildings by type and other assets (tube wells, hand pumps etc.) may be provided.
3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation The RAP stated that an independent monitor shall observe both the RAP process (process monitoring) and outcomes (impact monitoring). This work can be done by a consulting firm or a university department with the requisite experience. **Comment** As mentioned, independent monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation process was not undertaken, nor any agency engaged for this purpose. This remained a serious gap in the project, where no third party was engaged for validating internal monitoring results and to provide a corrective action plan.	Comment relates to implementation stage not planning stage. Replied under Section 7.	-
Other Comments The RAP provided seems to be based on i) reconnaissance survey and ii) satellite imagery, and iii) some ground surveys. It appears that there was no systematic census of the affected population conducted nor a proper inventory	Base maps were a prerequisite for making an assessment as well as acquisition of land and land based property which was impacted by the project. Therefore, base maps at 1:10,000 and 1:1,000 scales with contour interval of 10 ft. were	Preparation of the RAP was not mandatory under this project due to the non- funding from any foreign source. However, WAPDA efforts to prepare a draft RAP based on preliminary impact assessment is

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
taken of affected assets. There is limited information on the socioeconomic baseline of PAPs, gender and income analysis and consultation with PAPs. The RAP appears to be primarily based on a preliminary assessment with no proper assessment of the type and magnitude of impacts, number and category of PAPs, identification of indigenous people, etc. ▪ The RAP does not classify the magnitude of impact, i.e. minor or severe, among the PAPs. ▪ The RAP was prepared in 2003, while its implementation started in 2005. During the interim, it was not updated. ▪ In the RAP, there is no calculation regarding income/livelihood losses due to the project and accordingly, no compensation was worked out for such losses. Thus, it can be concluded that there were major gaps in the preparation of the RAP. However, land acquisition and resettlement was made based on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the agreement between the Governments of AJK and Pakistan and WAPDA on MDRP of June 2003 (Annex IV).	prepared and used for the detailed resettlement assessment surveys conducted in the affected areas. Base Maps of Mirpur sector, Islamgarh sector, Punjab sector and partly Dudial sector with contour interval of 10 ft. were prepared in 2003. Survey of part of Dudial sector and whole of Chaksawari sector could not be conducted due to resistance by the locals. The left over survey was conducted in July-September 2004 when the affected area was handed over to WAPDA by the GoAJK.	recognized.
4. Review of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities 4.1 Mangla Dam Project 4.1.1 Impact of MDP **Comments** There was a significant difference between the figures given in the RAP (2003) and R&R Completion Report (2013) for the total affected land, which was 87,949 acres and 67,804 acres, respectively. In the case of affected families, the corresponding figures were 32,900 and 17,300, respectively. It is not known whether this difference was caused by underestimation during RAP preparation or over estimation in the R&R Completion Report.	Figures given in the Completion Report refer to "WAPDA (1969), Land Cost Estimate of MDP".	Details may be provided.
4.1.2 MDP LAR Implementation Status		

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
Comments		
This description of the local demographic and socioeconomic conditions is general and a sufficient statistical or census baseline is lacking. However, in order to identify vulnerable families, including the landless, persons living below the poverty line, the handicapped, households headed by women, indigenous people, etc., so that their incomes and livelihoods could be restored to the same or better levels compared to pre-project conditions, it was essential to establish a proper socioeconomic baseline information of affected populations.	Very limited information/ record is available about the past resettlement.	
Specifically, the following observations pertain to the MDP LAR process:		
▪ **Institutional arrangements:** The LAR implementation process was administered by the Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization (MDRO), a division of WAPDA set up in 1959 and made up of two sections: Engineering and Revenue. The Engineering Section dealt with the assessment of built-up property, planning and construction of new towns and hamlets and transportation of affected people during their relocation, while the Revenue Section was responsible for acquiring land for the project.	Reply not required.	
▪ **Grievance redress mechanism:** Not much information is available regarding the grievance redress system adopted during the implementation of LAR activities in the case of the Mangla Dam Project. However, in accordance with the LAA, there was a provision to enter a reference in the civil courts in case of dissatisfaction with the collector's award.	Reply not required.	
▪ **Monitoring and evaluation**: There was no external monitoring of the LAR carried by an independent agency. However, internal monitoring	Reply not required.	

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
was conducted by the EA (WAPDA and GoAJK). ▪ **Cost of resettlement:** The total cost of resettlement and rehabilitation of MDP was Rs 239.5 million ($ 50.3 million).	Reply not required.	
5. Review of MDRP RAP Implementation **5.1 Implementation of MDRP RAP** The land acquisition criterion followed for the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) included all areas within "El.1210-1250 ft.". Major project impacts included the following:		
▪ As per the RAP, 15,783 acres of land was to be acquired on the periphery of the reservoir, while a total of 19,423 acres was actually acquired (i.e., 23% additional land).	A total of 19,424 acres of land was acquired in AJK and Punjab compared with the initial estimate of 15,783 acres. This reflects an increase of 23% in the affected land over the preliminary estimates. The highly broken nature of the reservoir periphery bisected by numerous nullahs, which were liable to erode and change their bed levels, was identified as the main cause of the difference in the preliminary estimates and actually acquired area.	This significant difference might be because a detailed survey was not conducted at the final design stage and accordingly the draft RAP was not updated.
▪ As per the RAP, the number of affectees was 43,791, while as per the R&R Completion Report such number was 62,848.	The original figure referred in the draft RAP relates to 2001-2002 whereas, the updated figure has been used in the Completion Report.	This significant difference might be because the detailed survey (as proposed in draft RAP) was not conducted at the final design stage and accordingly the draft RAP was not updated.
▪ There may have been an impact on Shamlat (communal land), but there is no baseline data indicating the impact due to acquisition of such land.	In the preliminary assessment included in the RAP, the affected land was broadly divided into three categories; residential, agricultural and barren. However, while acquiring the land the GoAJK classified the land in 12 prevailing categories for payment of compensation, which do not include Shamlat land.	In the draft RAP, it was suggested that a detailed survey be conducted to assess the impact on the livelihood of PAPs due to the acquisition of shamlat land.
▪ The number of affected buildings/structures was 13,560, against a figure of 8,023 as per the RAP, indicating an additional of 69% buildings/structures affected.	While preparing inventories of the affected houses and other buildings, one code number was allotted to all buildings located within a boundary wall and a figure of 8,023 was established. Later on, based on a Building Replacement Cost Valuation (BRCV) Survey, this figure was	This significant difference may be because a detailed survey (as proposed in draft RAP) was not conducted at the final design stage and accordingly the draft RAP was not updated.

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
	increased to 13,560 houses and other buildings. This reflects an increase of 69% in the affected built-up property (40% in houses and 240% in other buildings) over the preliminary estimates. The main reasons for this increase are described as: i. Splitting of houses into further units on the demand of affectees, supported by GoAJK, on the plea that having separate families living in a house be allotted a separate Code number. This increase was made by relaxing the Coding criteria jointly by WAPDA and GoAJK (otherwise there was a severe resistance to BRCV Survey in the affected areas). It is pertinent to mention here that many times the BRCV Survey remained suspended for months. ii. Splitting of other buildings from houses on the demand of affectees e.g. separation of wells, cattle sheds, open plots and garages from houses. iii. New construction between 2001-2002 and 2007-2008 in the affected area was estimated at about 12%. iv. Additional plots requirement for Muhajir families 'One Room + Kitchen' as a housing unit, proposed by GoAJK and approved by the GoPakistan. This resulted in an increase of about 600 additional housing units. v. In some areas, where the communities did not allow a preliminary assessment survey in 2001-2002, estimates were based on counting of roofs from satellite imageries, which was liable to be on the low side for houses having an attached roof.	
▪ The number of social/religious structures (mosques, graveyards, shrines, etc.) was 688, or six times higher than the figure of 114 given in the RAP.	Major reasons of this increase are as under: i. Splitting of other buildings from houses on the demand of affectees e.g. separation of wells, cattle sheds, open plots, shops and garages from houses.	This significant difference may be because a detailed survey (as proposed in draft RAP) was not conducted at the final design stage and accordingly the draft RAP was not updated.

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
	ii. As reported earlier, new construction between 2001-2002 and 2007-2008 in the affected area was estimated at about 12%.	
▪ The total number of affected brick kilns was 47. There would have a large number laborers or workers at these kilns, but there are no relevant data given in the RAP.	Assessment/measurement of various parts of affected brick kilns was carried out jointly by WAPDA, GoAJK and MJV Consultants. The activity was completed in September 2007 and payment of compensation was made during 2008. As agreed jointly by WAPDA, GoAJK and representatives of the Brick Kilns, owners were allowed to continue earning their livelihood until physical impounding of land for the reservoir was undertaken. The construction activity by the affectees generated a high demand of bricks from the existing kilns and their production increased to full capacity. In this way, all the kilns continued working until physical impounding of the area in 2013. As perceived in the RAP, this had a major positive impact of the MDRP for all those associated with the brick industry on the reservoir's periphery.	-.
▪ The number of affected stone crushing units was six, each with a number of affected laborers/workers.	Assessment/measurement of various parts of the stone crushing units was carried out jointly by WAPDA, GoAJK and MJV Consultants in 2007 and payment of compensation was made during 2008. As agreed jointly by WAPDA, GoAJK and representatives of stone crushing units, owners were allowed to continue earning their livelihood until the physical impounding of land was undertaken. In this way, all the kilns continued working until physical impounding of the area in 2013. As perceived in the RAP, this had a major positive impact of the MDRP for all those associated with the affected stone crushing units.	-
▪ The total number of fishermen at Mangla reservoir affected during the MDRP construction activities was 900. No details regarding income analysis of these fishermen are available.	In accordance with the agreement on raising of the Mangla Dam, the fishing rights were transferred by WAPDA to GoAJK and the hatchery at Mangla was also handed over to GoAJK for fish breeding/	-

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
	hatchery activities. No direct or indirect negative impact of MDRP was assessed on fishermen. However, the increased capacity of Mangla reservoir was assessed to provide a good opportunity and habitat for enhancing fish breeding and production in the reservoir to about 900 fishermen. As a result, more opportunities for earning a livelihood by the fishermen were available. Therefore, no further study was made.	
▪ There were about 2,457 affected muhajir families.	Updated figure used in the Completion Report.	-
▪ The impact of MDRP on women was not assessed.	For details refer section 3.8 of the Completion report.	Section 3.8 indicated that "out of total 113 affected villages, a sample survey was conducted for 23 villages. The most common response of sample women was about the impact of this project on their livelihood". What specific measures regarding the loss of livelihood assistance/allowance was worked-out and provided to the vulnerable groups of women is not available with HBP. International good practice requires that impact assessment surveys be conducted in all villages, not a sample survey. Further, it requires that based on the impact, livelihood assistance was to be work out especially to the vulnerable women groups/women-headed households.
▪ There are no data regarding affected fruit and wood trees by type, girth, etc.	Assessment and payment of compensation of the affected fruit trees and wood trees was made by the AJ&K. All such data is available with the Commissioner of the Mangla Dam Affairs Office and shall be a part of the final Completion Report.	This information was not provided to HBP.
▪ There was acquisition of agricultural land, but information regarding the affected acreage of crops is not mentioned.	After payment of compensation, owners of agricultural land were allowed to harvest their crops and they were allowed to cultivate when the reservoir level receded. This was a unique, perpetual benefit allowed to the land owners even	Noted

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
	after full compensation was paid to them. This was one of the major arrangements made for restoration of the livelihood of the title holder affectees.	
▪ There was affected infrastructure, including roads, water supply schemes, tube wells, schools, dispensaries, hospitals, and others.	All affected infrastructure was paid for payment of compensation.	This information was not provided to HBP.
▪ With the implementation of MDRP, over 10,326 plots in New Mirpur City and four towns were provided for the construction of houses by the allottees. A total of 122 public buildings (70 in New Mirpur City and 52 in four other towns) were constructed.	Reply not required.	-
▪ This construction activity generated a high demand of bricks from the existing kilns and their production was increased to full capacity. Although payment of compensation to the brick kiln owners was made during 2008, they were allowed to continue earning their livelihood until the physical impounding of land for the reservoir. This had a major positive impact of the MDRP for all those associated with the brick industry on the reservoir's periphery.	Reply not required.	-
Non-title affectees occupying WAPDA/ GoAJKland were each paid minimum replacement cost of a house (i.e., Rs 551,625) and a residential plot of 5 marlas free of cost.	Reply not required.	-
▪ The total cost incurred, as of April, 2013, on the MDRP RAP implementation was computed to be Rs 97,553 million. A summary of the costs incurred under major heads is presented in Exhibit 5.1 below:	Reply not required.	-
5.2 Achievements Regarding Development of Public and Community Infrastructure There were adequate	Reply not required.	-

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
institutional arrangements made during the MDRP RAP implementation for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities, such as: ▪ **Institutional arrangements:** The RAP implementation process was administered by the Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization (MDRO), a division of WAPDA organized in 1959, which also implemented the original MDP LAR. The Engineering section of the MDRO dealt with the assessment of built-up property, planning and construction of towns and hamlets schemes and transportation during relocation, while the Revenue section was responsible for acquiring the land for the project. ▪ There were good arrangements made by GoAJK and WAPDA for carrying out internal monitoring of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities, although no external monitoring was carried out to validate the outcome. There were also commendable measures taken and achievements made in the design and construction of the MDRP as well as in the form of community facilities and infrastructure at the newly developed towns for the affected population, such as: ▪ The Mangla Dam was raised by 30 ft., instead of 40 ft. as per provisions made in the original design, due to which impact on population, land and other assets was reduced. ▪ Construction of protection dykes was undertaken in order to minimize human displacement. ▪ Fishing rights in the reservoir were transferred by WAPDA to GoAJK and the fish hatchery at Mangla was also handed over		

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
to GoAJK for fish breeding activities. The increased capacity of the Mangla reservoir provides good opportunity and habitat for enhancing fish breeding and production in the reservoir to the about 900 fishermen making their living at the Mangla reservoir. ▪ 48 link roads were rehabilitated in both affected and non-affected areas. ▪ Development and allotments of 10,326 plots to the affectees were undertaken at one new city and four smaller towns. ▪ Restoration of 30 water supply schemes was completed. ▪ Required electricity infrastructure was established at the new city and four small towns. ▪ Public buildings including schools and dispensaries were re-established for the displaced communities. The completion of a new city and four smaller towns, along with the following services/facilities, was to be ensured or to be provided by WAPDA before the implementation of the evacuation plan:		
New Mirpur City ▪ Commissioning and energizing of a new 132 kV grid station. ▪ Establishment of a sub-divisional office by Barqiat, GoAJK to facilitate electricity connections to the allottees of new plots. ▪ The Public Health & Engineer Department (PH&ED) established a camp office for the delivery of water supply and sewerage services to residents. Substantial completion of essential infrastructure facilities, i.e., water supply, sewerage, roads, electricity and sewerage treatment plans. ▪ Handing over of the required number of developed plots, up to El. 1,230 ft., to GoAJK. ▪ Completion of mosque and	Reply not required.	-

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
school buildings.		
Four Small Towns ▪ Substantial completion of basic facilities, i.e., water supply, sewerage, roads and electricity. ▪ Handing over of the required number of developed plots, up to El. 1,230 ft., to GoAJK. ▪ Completion of mosque and school buildings.	Reply not required.	-
Relocation/rehabilitation of the affected public infrastructure on the reservoir's periphery included the following: ▪ Construction and development of access links and area roads were to be completed by June 2011 by WAPDA for ensuring convenient access to all areas affected by the raised water level in the reservoir up to El. 1,230 ft. ▪ Alternative water supply schemes were to be developed and made operational by the local government/PH&ED, GoAJK by June 2011. ▪ Relocation and rehabilitation of the electricity network was to be completed by Barqiat, GoAJK by June 2011.	Reply not required.	-
Capacity impounding of water up to El. 1,242 ft. was planned for the monsoon of 2013 and the necessary preparatory works included: ▪ Entire payment of compensation for affected land and built-up property was made by WAPDA. ▪ Dam raising works were completed. ▪ Resettlement works, including confidence building measures (CBMs) were completed. ▪ All 10,326 plots for the displaced persons were developed and handed over to GoAJK. ▪ Substantial completion of all infrastructure development works (water supply, sewerage, roads, electricity, etc.) in all	Reply not required.	-

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
townships. ▪ All 122 public amenity buildings were substantially completed. ▪ Links roads providing access to population living above El. 1,250 ft. were substantially completed by WAPDA. ▪ Water supply schemes of the affected areas were completed by local government and the Public Health Engineering Department of GoAJK. ▪ Electrification works, including construction of 11 kV source feeder lines, were completed by the Electricity Department of GoAJK.		
The project impacts as per the RAP and the actual implementation recorded in the R&R Completion Report are summarized in Exhibit 5.2.	-	-
7. Conclusions and Recommendations The project had significant land acquisition and resettlement impacts and therefore falls under IFC's environmental and social Category A, for which a comprehensive resettlement action plan is required. The MDRP RAP was, in general, found to be a preliminary assessment for compensation based on satellite imagery, some ground surveys/counting, and the national population census of 1998. Thus, there were substantial gaps found in the RAP with respect to Category A requirements. However, land acquisition and resettlement activities were, in general, implemented based on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and in line with a specific agreement to this effect between the governments of AJK and Pakistan and WAPDA.	The impression given in the report is baseless. Preliminary estimates were prepared through counting of houses from satellite imageries and compared with the inventories prepared through ground surveys. Identification of all the impacts was based on field surveys. For details refer Chapter 2 of draft RAP.	The reviewer has misunderstood the objective of the review. The fact that this type of project would fall in a category-A project of IFC is not an impression but a simple fact. We recognize that being a GoP funded project, compliance with international good practice was not required. As the purpose of the review was also to compare the resettlement activities with international good practice, the report highlights the areas where the resettlement fell short of these practices. It is recognized that despite a number of constraints, WAPDA did prepared a draft RAP based on the assessment that at times appears to exceed the national requirements. However, the supporting data to conclusively state this was not provided to HBP.
Provisions for public and community infrastructure were adequately made in the case of one newly developed city and four small towns developed in areas adjacent to the	Reply not required.	

Review of RAP & Comments by Hagler Bailly Pakistan	Reply by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly Pakistan
project specifically for the displaced population.		
There was a grievance redress mechanism set up under the project in order to resolve individual and community complaints. As of 2013, a total of 2,788 cases had been filed by project-affected people and were in various stages of processing in different courts and judicial offices and courts in Mirpur District.	Reply not required.	-
There was no external monitoring of RAP implementation conducted by an independent agency, although internal monitoring was carried out by the EA (WAPDA &GoAJK). In this regard, external monitoring needs to carried out on a priority basis, so that the disbursement of compensation for the loss of land, crops, trees, buildings/structures, and other community assets and livelihood assistance requirements could be validated. In order to bridge the substantial gaps in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, a Corrective Action Plan needs to be prepared by the external monitoring agency and so that incomplete or pending tasks could be implemented properly and promptly.	It was proposed in the RAP (December 2003) that besides internal monitoring of the Project, WAPDA would carry out external monitoring by hiring the services of an independent agency or consultation firm to ensure complete and accurate information and evaluation of the resettlement process. This was not implemented because the agreement for raising of Mangla Dam provided an effective mechanism for regular monitoring of the implementation of the Compensation Package by constituting an Implementation Committee Chaired by the Minister for KA&NA (now KA&GB) Division. The Implementation Committee held about 24 meetings during the implementation period. In addition to the implementation status of the decisions taken in the previous meeting, the implementation status of the compensation package was reviewed in each meeting. Minutes of the meetings were circulated by the Ministry of KA&GB Division regularly. In addition to the Implementation Committee, a Steering Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power, GoPakistan monitored the progress against milestones fixed for the Mangla Dam Raising Project. The Pakistan Army also monitored the progress regularly.	WAPDA's point of view is that no foreign funding was involved in this project, so that preparation of the RAP was not mandatory and accordingly, external monitoring for the implementation of RAP might also not be mandatory. However, the Internal Monitoring was adequately carried out through constituting an Implementation Committee with the representatives of WAPDA & GoAJ&K. Although there was no foreign funding involved in this project, it can be suggested that after conducting an external monitoring for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities and prepare a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) keeping in view the gaps, this project may meet the international requirements regarding Social Safeguard Policies.

Project Impacts as per RAP and Actual Implementation (as of October 30, 2013)

Project Impacts	As per RAP (2003)	As per R&R CR (2013)	Remarks by Hagler Bailly	Replies by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly
Land					
Land Acquisition (acres)	15,783	19,423			
Government land (acres)			No information available in RAP/RCR		Remarks in table are amended
Agricultural Land (acres)	4,358		No information available in RAP/ RCR	Refer table 3.16 of RCR	
Barren (acres)	10,622		No information available in RAP/RCR	Refer table 3.16 of RCR	
Residential (acres)	803		No information available in RAP/RCR	Refer table 3.16 of RCR	
Commercial (acres)	-	-		Refer table 3.16 of RCR	
Shamlat (acres)	-	-		Refer table 3.16 of RCR	
Project Affectees					
Project affected families (PAFs)		17,300			
Project affected persons (PAPs)	43,791	62,848			
Households headed by women			Data regarding number of such women not available		
Refugees		2,457			
Vulnerable families			No information available in RAP/RCR		
Landless households			No information available in RAP/RCR		
Laborers/workers			No information available in RAP/RCR		

Project Impacts	As per RAP (2003)	As per R&R CR (2013)	Remarks by Hagler Bailly	Replies by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly
Employees			No information available in RAP/RCR		
Renters (shops/houses)			No information available in RAP/RCR		
Tenants/leaseholders			No information available in RAP/RCR		
Fishermen		900			
Others			No information available in RAP/RCR		
Affected Buildings/Structures					
Residential (houses) 6,875 9,650	6,875	9,650			
Cattle houses	173	2,123			
Garage/stores	30	420			
Shops	69	359			
Social Structures					
Mosques	57	194			
Graveyard	49	438			
Shrines	8	58			
Infrastructure					
Private Schools	6	9			
Government Schools	18	66			
Dispensaries	3	7			
Water Supply Schemes		90			
Union Council Office		1			
Other Assets/Units					
Tube wells/wells	21	171			
Brick kilns		47			
Stone Crushing units		6			
Industrial units	8	80			
Poultry farms	13	54			
Flour Grinding units	8	27			
Trees					

Project Impacts	As per RAP (2003)	As per R&R CR (2013)	Remarks by Hagler Bailly	Replies by WAPDA	Response on WAPDA's Reply by Hagler Bailly
Trees affected	56,000		All types		
Wood trees			No information available in RAP/RCR	Information available with AJ&K	Details may be provided if possible
Fruit trees			No information available in RAP/RCR	Information available with AJ&K	
Other Infrastructure					
Irrigation structures			No information available in RAP/RCR	No irrigation structures affected	

Annex III:
Photographic Log of MDRP Site Visit

Consultative meeting with Superintendent Engineer (Resettlement), MRDP

Team observing sample model of MRDP

Meeting with the project management at Mangla Dam

Participants in the meeting (Executive Engineer and Consultant)

Dam control room

Dam site visit

A view of the raised dam embankment

A view of the raised Mangla Dam

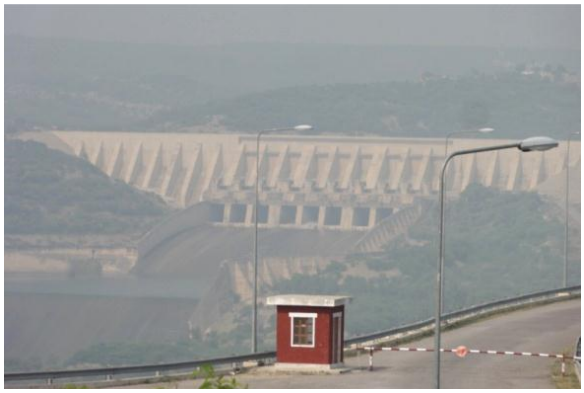
A view of buildings affected by MDRP
(El: 1210-1250 t

Visible portion of the submerged mosque and other structures

Buildings submerged due to MDRP

Another view of submerged buildings

View of affected building and trees in the periphery of Dam (El: 1210-1250 feet)



View of main spillways of Mangla Dam Raising Project

New mosque constructed under the project in New Mirpur City

Vocational training center constructed under the project

Water treatment plant building constructed under the project

A view of the water treatment plant

Water treatment plant constructed under the project

Another view of water treatment plant

Annex IV:
Agreement for Raising of the Mangla Dam

This Agreement is made at Islamabad on the 27th day of June, 2003 among the Ministry of Water & Power, Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry", which expression shall include legal representatives and assignees) of the First Part, The Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir (hereinafter referred to as "the Government", which expression shall include the legal representatives and assignees) of the Second Part, and the Water and Power Development Authority, a body corporate established under the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority Act, 1958 (W.P. Act XXXI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the WAPDA", which expression shall include successors-in-interest and legal representatives) of the Third Part.

WHEREAS, the Government of Pakistan felt the necessity of raising the height of Mangla Dam to save and utilize the available water and to further utilize the hydro power potential which would result in displacement of people living in Mirpur District of the Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and submergence of their properties;

WHEREAS, the Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, having the support and consensus of the people of state in general and those number be displaced in particular, agreed that the Mangla Dam raising project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") may be executed for the well-being and prosperity of the people of Pakistan and the AJK;

AND WHEREAS, negotiations were held between the Government of Pakistan and the Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in which both the parties agreed on terms and conditions which were drawn before the inauguration of the Project and are being made part of this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, this Agreement has been signed among the Parties mentioned herein before.

Clause 1. Scope:

1.1 The height of the Mangla Dam under the Project shall be raised by 30 feet.

Clause 2. Old affectees:

2.1 The old affectees of Mangla Dam comprising 7707 families and having land holding of half an acre or more per family, shall be compensated at the rate of Rs2,00,000/- (two hundred thousand) per family after verification of their exact number. The claim of WAPDA that 4481 families had given an undertaking that they did not require land will be verified by a joint committee of the Government and WAPDA already set up. The 6126 families who owned less than half an acre land shall not be further compensated as they have already been fully compensated.

2.2 The Ministry shall help in ensuring that governments of Punjab and Sindh will grant proprietary rights to the 562 families who have not yet been given proprietary rights to their land and allotment of residential plots to 2700 families subject to verification by the Government of the authenticity of power of attorney of the affectees.

Clause 3. Acquisition of land and built up property:

3.1 The Government shall make available land required for the raising of Mangla Dam for perpetual use by the Ministry for the said purpose, subject to the condition that the Government shall retain proprietary rights over such land.

3.2 The WAPDA shall pay land compensation to the new affectees at the market rate plus 15% compulsory acquisition charges in accordance with Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act No. I of 1894) as enforced in the territory of the Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

3.3 The WAPDA shall pay market price (replacement cost) to the owners of the houses and additional 10% shall be given above the price. The affectees shall so be allowed to carry the "malba" of the houses. The refugees of IOK settled on the AJK and WAPDA lands shall be paid minimum Rupees three lacs per family plus five Marla plot free of cost. Those refugees of IOK who are living on their own land, shall be paid compensation as paid to other affectees and shall also be entitled to plots between five marlas and one kanal on payment of cost of land and the

development charges shall be borne by the WAPDA. The AJK affectees including those occupying WAPDA/Government lands will also be paid minimum compensation for a house @ Rs 3 lacs and shall also be entitled to plot of five marlas to one kanal of cost of land. The development charges shall, however, be borne by WAPDA.

Clause 4. Package for new affectees:

4.1 The WAPDA shall build one city new Mirpur and 4 towns as close as possible to the affected area. The WAPDA will provide the required facilities/infrastructure. The Government shall make state land available to the WAPDA on payment at site-II for new city. A part of site-II is under the use of the Army as grass land. The Government shall offer to the Army alternate land for use as grass land at site-I. The Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas and States and Frontier Regions, Government of Pakistan will coordinate with the Government and the Army for relocating the Army grass land from site-II to site-I.

4.2 The Ministry shall establish a major vocational training institute at Mirpur. In addition, four new male vocational training centers will be established in the proposed townships, and existing four centers for females will be strengthened. In addition, the WAPDA will take steps for imparting skills in other fields.

4.3 The compensation package shall be implemented by a Committee under the Ministry of KANA, which shall comprise of representatives of the Government, the Ministry and the WAPDA.

Clause 5. Power sector:

5.1 The WAPDA shall drop its claim of outstanding liability of Rs0.9 billion against the Government. Similarly, the Government shall also drop its claim with regard to any reimbursements from the WAPDA. The AJK Council shall drop its claim of reimbursement against the Government for the amount of Rs1.4 billion already paid to the WAPDA by the Council as ordered by the competent authority vide C.E. Secretariat U.O.No.1313/DS(C-2/2000, dated 29-6-2000.

5.2 a) At present the Government of Pakistan has fixed the rate at Rs4.20/kWh for the AJK. The WAPDA shall bear Rs0.71 on the basis of 17% losses. The Government shall pay Rs2.44 and the Ministry shall pick up Rs1.05 as subsidy. In case of budgetary constraints of the Government, the Ministry shall pick up the additional liability of Rs0.12. This rate shall be deemed to have become effective from September, 2002 and shall be frozen till September, 2003.

b) The future power tariff (beyond September 2003) for Azad Jammu & Kashmir shall be fixed by Government of Pakistan of KANA & SAFRON vide Notification No.F.3/10/92-F&B dated 6th June, 2003, copy of which is appended to this Agreement.

5.3 The Ministry shall ensure that the CBR does not levy the GST on electricity generated in and supplied to the AJK since the GST is applicable in Pakistan and the AJK already charges GST through their Tax Department. All rules prescribed by the Government of Pakistan with respect to the GST would be applicable to the Government.

5.4 The responsibility of distribution of electricity may be withdrawn from the Government and assigned to the AJK Council or any other relevant organization. A study in this respect will be made by the Ministry of KANA & FAFRON/AJK Council and the Government.

5.5 The WAPDA shall construct five grid stations along with associated transmission lines, as included in the WAPDA five year plan 2002-07. It shall also construct an additional new grid station at Chattarpari.

5.6 The Government will get new hydel profit/water usage charges (royalty) from the Mangla Dam with effect from the entry into force of this Agreement @ Rs0.15 per kWh as per the policy laid down.

Clause 6. Allied matters:

6.1 The WAPDA shall construct a bridge at Dhangali. The construction of another bridge (Mirpur to Islam Garh) shall be taken up by the Ministry of KANA & SAFRON, Government of Pakistan and the Ministry of Finance and Revenue; Government of Pakistan shall provide funds under PSDP.

6.2 The WAPDA shall cater for the drawing of drinking water from the lake. The Government's requirement of water for irrigation purposes shall be taken up with IRSA. The Ministry of KANA and SAFRON, Government of Pakistan shall represent the "Government" at IRSA.

6.3 Fishing rights will be given to the Government. The tender for fishing shall be floated on all Pakistan bases.

6.4 The "Government" shall be responsible for maintaining recreation facilities in the Mangla Dam reservoir.

6.5 Following works shall be undertaken as part of the Project:

a) Construction of land links for Kharak and Pinyam (Chohan) disconnected by the Project;
b) Provision of water supply and sewerage to Mirpur city and four hamlets from PSDP;
c) Establishment of Resettlement Organization as approved by the Steering Committee notified vide the Ministry's letter No.3 (1)/2002-AG dated 15th April, 2003, of the Project.

6.6 The former owners shall be permitted to cultivate the land on recession of water provided that no compensation shall be paid for damages due to fluctuation in reservoir water level.

Clause 7. Arbitration:

7.1 The Parties shall, while executing the Project, in case of any difference or dispute arising out of the application and/or interpretation of the Clauses hereinbefore, at the first instance settle by negotiations. If no settlement is arrived at, the matter shall be referred to arbitration of three arbitrators namely:-

- One arbitrator to be nominated by the Ministry and the WAPDA in consultation with each other;
- One arbitrator to be nominated by the Government; and
- The Chief Justice of Pakistan or a person nominated by him shall be the Chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal.

The award made by the Arbitral Tribunal shall be final and binding on the Parties.

Clause 8. Entry into force:

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signatures.

In witness whereof, the Parties aforementioned have signed this Agreement at the place and date above mentioned.

Government of AJK **WAPDA**

Annex V:
Issues Regarding MDRP Reported in the Press

A. The Express Tribune, December 21, 2011

Mangla Dam Raising Termed Wrong Step, Islamabad

The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) has expressed strong reservations against the Rs100billion Mangla Dam Raising Project, terming it a 'wrong step'.

In a report sent to the ministry concerned and the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), IRSA pointed out that following the raising, Mangla Dam would only be filled to its capacity once every five years. Billions of rupees are being spent on a project that will not give the desired results, the report said, adding that "WAPDA should have spent this amount on other mega projects such as Diamer Basha Dam."Meanwhile, the delay in the completion of the project has caused an escalation in its cost – over Rs119 billion from the revised cost of Rs101 billion, said a senior WAPDA official. He added that issues over the resettlement of displaced families still exist.

Not enough water to fill the dam

"Following the Mangla Dam raising project, it will only be possible to fill the dam two times in 10 years at the desired level of 1,242 feet," IRSA authorities noted in the report. IRSA observed in the report that the project had been completed at a dam that receives the lowest inflows – 22 million acre feet (MAF) – of water per year from the River Jhelum. In comparison, water inflows in the River Indus, where Tarbela Dam is built, stand at 60 to 85 MAF.A WAPDA official confirmed the observation but added that the project would have long-term benefits. "Global warming is increasing and there is a possibility that the dam will be filled before the five-year period due to rapid melting of glaciers," the official said. However, the IRSA spokesperson denied any observation on the project.

Engineering mistake

In a meeting of the Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) on May 26, it was pointed out that a strategic mistake was made in the 1960s in the engineering design of the Mangla Dam, wherein a pond area was not provided for the extended lake area. The mistake in the engineering design of the dam has caused a rise in the cost of the project, as well as a dispute between the government and the affectees over resettlement.

Mangla Dam

The dam was constructed on River Jhelum in 1967, with original live storage of 5.34 million acre feet (MAF), which reduced to 4.28 MAF due to siltation. In order to restore and increase its capacity up to 7.16 MAF, WAPDA initiated the project, for which the PC-1 was approved in 2003.Under the project, the dam's storage level was increased to 1,242 feet. Its original storage capacity was 1,234 feet, but had reduced to 1,210 feet due to silting. An official of WAPDA said that 0.5 MAF of additional water had been stored after the completion of the project.

B. The Nation, July 12, 2013

Mangla Dam Affectees Take to the Streets

MIRPUR (AJK)-After the expiry of the deadline given by the Mangla Dam affectees, hundreds of people on Thursday held a protest demonstration and staged a sit-in against WAPDA and the AJK government in front of the offices complex of Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization against the incomplete process of their rehabilitation and for other demands. Their demands include resettlement of their extended families and the persistent decision of raising water level in the dam to the highest 1,242 feet by WAPDA and the state-run Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization by the end of this monsoon season. Raising and affixing black flags in front of the MDRO, the leaders of the protesters including President Young Action Forum Raja Tasleem Anjum, Secretary-General Sardar Antiques Sudhozai, Mirza AshiqJiraal and Muhammad Arif Chaudhry announced to lay a siege

to the AJK Prime Minister House, offices of WAPDA and Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization if the decision of raising water level by 1,242 feet was not withdrawn.

Heavy contingents of police were deployed in and outside the offices of MDRO and the main Defense Road to deal with any eventuality. The traffic on the Defense Road, where the MDRO office is located, was diverted for some time due to the demonstration. Led by various factions of the Mangla Dam Affectees Action Committees leaders, the protesters raised slogans holding banners bearing their demands. The angry protesters shouted slogans against WAPDA, the AJK government and its Mangla Dam resettlement organization for their failure in the completion of process of rehabilitation of the affectees. Addressing the mob, speakers Arif Chaudhry, Raja Tasleem Anjum, Sardar Antique Sadozai and Raja Imtiaz maintained that the people of Jammu & Kashmir always rendered supreme sacrifices for the sake of Pakistan but the rulers did never give importance to the sacrifices of Kashmiris. Lashing out at AJK Prime Minister Ch. Abdul Majeed, speakers alleged that the Premier Majeed had stopped taking care of the problems of the Mangla dam affectees. They blamed that AJK prime minister had started treating the rehabilitation of thousands of the displaced Mangla dam affectees as a minor issue. They alleged that WAPDA first betrayed in 1967 during the construction of Mangla dam and now at present when Mangla dam raising project has so far been completed but the rehabilitation of thousands of the affected families was still incomplete due to the poor policy and insincere approach of WAPDA and the incumbent AJK government. "The injustices and excesses in form of depriving the affectees of their due rights will not be tolerated furthermore," the speakers declared saying that rather the affectees would leave no stone unturned to get their due rights in all circumstances.

The protesters continued that over 100,000 affectees including thousands of others dwelling in the area falling in 1,210 feet of the under-construction Mangla Dam raising project cannot be left at the mercy of WAPDA and the resettlement organization of AJK government if later attempted to raise the water level in the reservoir. They said that WAPDA cannot be allowed to throw 1.25 lakh affectees into water through rising of water level by 40 feet in the reservoir unless the rehabilitation and resettlement of thousands of families falling displaced was completed. Speakers said that WAPDA has already been warned by the AJK Government time and again to refrain from raising water level in reservoir and since there was no immediate justification of raising water level in the reservoir unless entire project, particularly rehabilitation and resettlement of the affectees, was completed. They also warned that the raising of the level of water in Mangla Dam to the required level of 1,242 feet will not be allowed at any cost nor the decision of WAPDA to this direction would be accepted unless the 100 percent process of rehabilitation of all the affectees was completed.

C. The Express Tribune, September 16, 2012

Mangla Dam Raising Project: Affected Families to Launch Protests

People affected by the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) have threatened to launch a protest movement against the Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) government from September 21 if it fails to give them a schedule for the completion of their rehabilitation.

Addressing a news conference at the Mirpur Press Club on Friday evening, representatives of over 100 affected families and heads of various action committees fighting for their rights announced that they would hold anti-government rallies across the district and hold a sit-in outside the Prime Minister House if development work at New Mirpur City is not resumed and if they are not given a schedule for the completion of their rehabilitation. They also said they would resist filling of the dam to its maximum level (1,242 feet) if their demands were not met.

The announcement was made by Young Action Forum (YAF) Chairman Raja Maroof, YAF President Raja Tasleem Anjum and MDRP Affected Welfare Committee President Raja Iqbal Kiyani.

Under the movement, they said that initially protests will be held at the mausoleums of eminent spiritual leaders Peer Naik Alam Shah and Baba Peer Shah Ghazi on September 21 and 28. From

October 5, they will hold a sit-in outside the Prime Minister House, while rallies will be taken out in New Mirpur city and two small towns where houses were supposed to be built to house the displaced people.

Anjum, the YAF president, said that a delegation of affected people will also move the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR) to take notice of the government's "human rights violations" against them.

The action committee heads said that development work at New Mirpur city has been suspended for the past six months, adding that not even 40 per cent of the has been completed so far, despite repeated promises by the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and the AJK government. They said the situation has become worse due to the damage caused by recent rains in AJK.

They lashed out at AJK Prime Minister Chaudhry Abdul Majeed and said that he has "stopped caring for the problems of the dam affected people in the reign of power".

An official of the Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization, who requested not to be named, said his organization has asked WAPDA authorities to set a final deadline for completion of development works in New Mirpur City and four towns: Islamgarh, Dudial, Siakh and Chakswari "to end the prevailing anguish and uncertainty among the affected people".

No relevant official of WAPDA could be reached to comment on the issue.

D. The Express Tribune, July 25, 2012

Demanding Compensation: Affected People Threaten to Resist Filling of Mangla Dam

A large majority of the people affected by the Mangla Dam Raising Project (MDRP) have vowed to resist filling of the dam to its maximum level for as long as they are not fully compensated. They said to register their protest they will hoist black flags on top of their homes along the bank of the dam and will not vacate even if the water level starts to rise.

"We are not against raising of the dam's water level," said Sajjad Qayyum Khanpuri, a representative of the people of Khanpur affected by MDRP, "but it was enjoined upon the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) to resettle and rehabilitate the affected people before completion of the project."

He told The Express Tribune that given the high level of inflation, the market value of the lands taken from the locals is much higher than the amount paid to them by WAPDA. Moreover, he said that in contrast to claims by WAPDA authorities, construction of new houses for the affected people in New Mirpur city and four small towns in Islamgarh, Siakh, Chakswari and Dadayal localities have not been completed.

Khanpuri said that cases of thousands of people affected by the project are currently pending with the various committees of WAPDA and the Mangla Dam Resettlement Organization, adding that the not even half of the over 100,000 people affected by the project have been compensated so far.

The representative quoted a recent statement by Azad Jammu and Kashmir Prime Minister Chaudhry Abdul Majeed, who said that sector D in the New Mirpur City is "unsuitable for living" due to the lack of basic civic facilities there. He said the premier had also told WAPDA authorities to speed up the development work.

Chaudhry Abdul Qayyum, who represents all the people affected by MDRP, said that the AJK government is seems to have "double standards". "On one hand it is remaining silent over announcements by WAPDA about the raising of Mangla Dam's waterline up to its maximum level of 1,242 feet, while at the same time it is assuring the affected people that WAPDA will not be allowed to raise the dam's water level till they are fully compensated and evacuated from the area," he said.

Majid Dildar of the Young Action Committee of Mangla Dam Affected maintained that the members of the allotment committees were not consulted in the process of land and house allotments. He alleged that the allotments were not made on merit and accused local bigwigs of appointing their blue-eyed people in the newly-established public sector organizations in New Mirpur city, instead of giving employment opportunities to the youth affected by the MDRP.

E. The Express Tribune, August 12, 2012

Mangla Dam Raising Project: PM Majeed Ordered to Speed-up the Rehabilitation Process

In response to protests by people displaced by the Mangla Dam Raising Project, Azad Jammu and Kashmir Prime Minister Chaudhry Abdul Majeed on Friday directed the departments concerned to complete the rehabilitation process without further delay.

In a meeting with representatives of various organizations fighting for the rights of the displaced people at the rest house of Public Works Department, Majeed directed the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and other related departments to complete construction of new homes for the displaced people in New Mirpur City and four small towns in Islamgarh, Siakh, Chakswari and Dudial localities.

The prime minister maintained that the people of Mirpur district have given unprecedented sacrifices for the socio-economic uplift and prosperity of Pakistan. "Nobody can give reward for the fabulous sacrifices given twice by the people of Mirpur district; first for the construction of Mangla Dam and then for its raising," said Majeed. He assured that their problems and grievances will be resolved as a priority.

Majeed said there will be no comprise on the "due and legitimate rights" of the people affected by the project, adding that it is WAPDA duty to complete the rehabilitation process. The prime minister assured that all incentives promised to the affected people under agreement with WAPDA and the AJK government will be provided to them.

Majeed said that to resolve the ongoing power crisis, the AJK government is focusing on executing now hydropower projects and on timely completing ongoing ones. He said that the recently launched 969MW Neelam-Jhelum Hydropower project in Muzaffarabad district will go a long way in overcoming the electricity shortage across the country.

Earlier, leaders of the delegation including Raja Khalil, Raja Zulifiqar and others apprised the prime minister of the slow-paced construction work in New Mirpur city and the four other towns in Mirpur district on part of WAPDA and other organizations concerned. They called for early completion of the new residences for timely rehabilitation of the displaced people before the raising of the dam's water level to its maximum limit of 1,242 feet.

F. Dawn, August 15, 2013

Overflowing Mangla Dam, Jhelum River Inundate 12 Villages

GUJAR KHAN, Aug 15: Mangla dam and Jhelum River have overflowed their banks and the water has inundated at least 12 localities of tehsil Kallar Syedan, union council Mianda, cutting off 500 houses of these villages from rest of the world.

The villages located along the banks of Mangla dam and Jhelum River is at risk as water in the dam has overflowed and entered into the houses.

There is little chance that the water would recede unless; the spillways of the dam are opened. At the moment, the water level is still rising due to high flow from Jhelum River. The villages that have been flooded include Banahal, Qasimabad, Dhok Mistrian, Tandhela, Khandor, Basti Syedan, Bnahal Pattan, Havelian, Galla Rajgan, Sehri and Dam Tup. The affected people told Dawn that they had

been moving from pillar to post to get the area properly surveyed by the authorities concerned but nobody paid heed to them.

According to the villagers, the authorities of the district and tehsil administrations were also approached but to no avail.

'Resultantly our localities have changed into islands and we have no money to hire boats to shift women and children and cattle to safer locations.

"Mianda is the constituency of PML-N leaders Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and Raja Mohammad Ali (son of Raja Zafarul Haq) MPA; and none of them has paid attention to their plights," said Anwar Jan, an elderly women, who said she had built her house by working as a servant in the mosques of the area.

According to the residents, there were about 500 houses in these 12 localities where over 3,000 residents were at the risk of drowning if remedial measures were not taken by the district administration which at the moment was looking the other way round.

They have urged Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif to take notice of the apathy of the administration and rescue them.

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