World Commission on Dams

Compliance Report:

Hydro electric power project by SJVNL in Himachal Pradesh

(Rampur Hydropower Project)

Report n°: 01

WCD Validation Report Type	
☐ Draft ☒ Final	☒ Unconditional
C/Génova 6 28004 Madrid Tfno: +34 91 4326004	Date: 17/12/2010

1 INTRODUCTION

Directive 2004/101 of the European Parliament and Council ("Linking Directive") provides that in the case of hydropower generation project activities with a production capacity exceeding 20 MW, Member States shall ensure, to when approving such project activities to be respected during the development of these activities, the criteria and relevant international guidelines, including those in the November 2000 Report of the World Commission on Dams: Dams and Development: "A New Framework for Decision Making".

To do this, in recent months a working group of the EU, formed among others by Spain, has produced two documents that aim to realize a process of harmonization of the criteria required by the Commission for these projects.

The fundamental requirement for achieving such harmonization is that all large hydropower projects, the time when applying for a Voluntary Participation Letter (LoA) to the DNA, has a "compliance report" validated by a DOE with all documentation requested by DNA standard. This WCD Compliance Report is to comply with this Directive of the Ministry of Environment of Spain.

Therefore, this Compliance Report for the Project Rampur, tries to give in accordance with international guidelines referred to November 2000 Report of the World Commission on Dams (WCD) "Dams in Development: A New Framework for Decision Making ", and according to Royal Decree 1031/2007, which develops the framework of voluntary participation in the flexibility mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, in Article 7 as special provision is developed.

2 OBJECTIVE

World Bank Group has commissioned AENOR for WCD validation of the project " Hydro electric power project by SJVNL in Himachal Pradesh" located in India, according to the priorities established by the World Commission on Large Dams for projects with a production capacity exceeding 20 MW.

The purpose of this WCD report is to obtain an independent third party assessment of the project according to the seven strategic priorities of the WCD. These priorities are as follows:

1. Gaining public acceptance.
    a. Stakeholder Consultation
    b. Transparency
2. Comprehensive Options Assessment
    a. Needs
    b. Alternatives
3. Addressing Existing Dams/hydroelectric projects
4. Sustaining Rivers and Livelihoods
    a. Water use ratio
    b. Impact Assessment
    c. Cumulative Impacts
5. Recognizing Entitlements and Sharing Benefits.
6. Ensuring Compliance.
    a. Compliance Measures
    b. Monitoring and evaluation during crediting period
7. Sharing rivers for peace, development and security.

3 METHODOLOGY

AENOR has developed an objective methodology for assessing the responses of project proponent of the different points of Compliance Report inter alia assessing its veracity and the line between those responses and priorities WCD.

The validation process of the Compliance Report prepared by the project proponent is the objective assessment, systematic and independent of the proposed evidence, and the adequacy of the species in relation to the response to items on the questionnaire and criteria established by the Spanish Administration.

The evidence provided by the proponent of the project shall be:

- Reproducible, verifiable and deliverable.
- Not influenced by prejudice or emotion.
- Qualitative or quantitative, records, statements or facts.
- Enough to prove the execution of a process or to ensure the quality of the results.
- Based on facts or data, from observation, study, measure, test, or any other verifiable by the auditor (software, protocols, etc).
- Capable of being used by the auditor to determine the coverage of one or more evaluation criteria.
- Verbal or documentary.
- Provide sufficiently detailed information to implement the tasks of validation and audit.

The systematic proposal consists of two parallel evaluations on the one hand basically a systematic quantitative, allowing identification to provide a concise and objective manner on the responses and actions of the promoter in relation to the point evaluated. And, secondly, a qualitative assessment that allows nuance and ponder the view of validation. For each criterion, and in relation to each point of the proposed questionnaire, evaluates both the quality (C) of the evidence provided by the developer of the project and the degree of convergence (G) of such evidence in the results within each Priority.

- Quality of Evidence: In this aspect will be analyzed the parameters related to the execution of the work necessary to respond to the point evaluated, and the clarity and precision of evidence supporting the content of the project proponent. This will be graded, inter alia, whether the practices are in accordance with the law or not, if processes have been carried out beyond what the law marked by moving towards international best practice, if there are errors or gaps in the process or information. It will also examine the way in which it has carried out the execution of the work described, the adequacy of the decisions of a quantitative nature, the scientific quality of the sources cited, the credibility of the statements made, and finally the clear relevant information as a result of this work is to argue the answer to this provision.
- Degree of convergence with WCD: Under this criterion assesses how the project proponent's arguments respond to the point analyzed, the degree of fullness, and if this response is in line with the proposals for compliance with priorities and guidelines of the WCD report and recognized practices in the management of sustainability.

Different scores were defined for each aspect assessed, details of which are shown in the following table:

ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION			
PUNCTUATION		DESCRIPTION	
		QUALITY OF EVIDENCE *(C)*	CONVERGENCE DEGREE WITH WCD GUIDELINES *(G)*
5	EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE	Full compliance with international standards of best practices. Wide application of processes, research, project implementation, etc voluntary and / or innovative benefiting from tighter international standards.	Exceeds the assessment criteria, providing innovative solutions or proposals for increasing the sustainability of the project.
4	VERY GOOD PERFORMANCE	High performance above the minimum required by law. Timely implementation of processes, research, project implementation, etc voluntary and that exceed the administrative requirements.	High Compliance of all the objectives defined in the priorities and guidelines. Contributing to the performance of voluntary initiatives.
3	SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE	General compliance with relevant legislation. The response information and its source are correct and adequate to comply with item evaluated. General compliance and appropriate assessment objectives.	Detected non-critical gaps in the fulfillment of the criteria of the Priorities.
2	LESS THAN SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE	Faults are detected solvents compliance and other commitments. The evidence presented did not sufficiently support the response to the point, by the project proponent	Detected significant gaps in the fulfillment of the criteria of the Priorities.
1	VERY LIMITED OR POOR PERFORMANCE	Poor performance, with lack of technical, legislative administrative failures or technical. No evidence is presented, or presented did not correspond with the request.	Very significant gaps in the fulfillment of the Priority criteria.

ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION			
PUNCTUATION		DESCRIPTION	
		QUALITY OF EVIDENCE *(C)*	CONVERGENCE DEGREE WITH WCD GUIDELINES *(G)*
0	VERY POOR PERFORMANCE	There is no evidence, or evidence provided not fulfils with the minimum requirements defined	Not fulfills any Priority criteria.

Every aspect evaluated within each priority will get a score that will result from the average of C and G, in some cases may specify a N/A to those aspects not evaluated. The average of all scores within each section will result in the Total Score Priority. Quantitative assessments shall include an aggregate and qualitative description of the view of the validator, to further validation of the manner in which the project proponent has responded to that point in the questionnaire.

The mean scores of the Priorities will give the final score of project in compliance with the agreement to the November 2000 Report of the World Commission on Dams *(WCD)*.

Score intervals defined are displayed along with its description in the following table:

PUNCTUATION	GLOBAL QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT
$4 \leq X \leq 5$	The project shows an optimum level in the commitment to sustainability, demonstrating a full line with the priorities and guidelines of the WCD report, with the best international practices in sustainability management.
$3 \leq X < 4$	The project demonstrates a satisfactory level in the commitment to sustainability, demonstrating a sufficient implementation of priorities and guidelines of the WCD report, through appropriate development plans and environmental design management
$2 < X < 3$	The project demonstrates a number of weaknesses in the commitment to sustainability, in relation to the quality of information provided and convergence with the priorities and guidelines of the WCD report, these deficiencies could be overcome with a rethink of the actions or improvement the adequacy of responses to the criteria defined
$X \leq 2$	The project shows a group of severe deficiencies that limit the environmental compatibility of the proposed project, requiring a dramatic change both specific aspects of the project as. In the manner in which they integrate and respond to the priorities and guidelines of the WCD report

The outcome of the assessment for the project WCD Rampur is showed below:

COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 11b (6) OF THE DIRECTIVE 2004/101 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ("LINKING DIRECTIVE) IN CONNECTION WITH A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT WITH AN INSTALLED CAPACITY OF MORE THAN 20MW

Section 1: Description of the project

1: Summary description of the CDM project activity	Please complete
Name of the project	Hydro electric power project by SJVNL in Himachal Pradesh
Project ID Number	P095114
Location	The project is located in Rampur bordering Shimla and Kullu districts of Himachal Pradesh. The Rampur Power House is located at latitude 31.4000 and longitude 77.5944.
Name of the watercourse	Satluj River
Date of completion of the Compliance Report	December 12 2010
1.1. Project area	
1. Description of the watershed: - Political and administrative boundaries - Communities located along - Principal land use patterns - Existing and planned river flow modifications - Average annual runoff (m^3)	-Political and administrative boundaries: The River Satluj rises in the Tibetan Plateau (Rakastal-Mansarovar lake; at an elevation of about 4570m above mean sea level), travels about 1450km (320km in China, 758km in India, and 370km in Pakistan) before it meets the Chenab River and subsequently the Indus. -Communities located along: The River Satluj in India flows generally west and southwest, through the state of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. Along the segment of river affected by the project, Rampur is the major town with a population of around 10,000. There are another 53 villages (24 villages on left bank and 29 villages on right bank). -Principal land use patterns: According to the project environmental impact assessment, the principal land use pattern of project influence area is forestry land. -Existing and planned river flow modifications: There are several hydropower plants located (to be located) in the catchment of River Satluj. These projects involve water

	storage (reservoir) and run-of-river diversion projects for power generation. -Average annual runoff in 50% dependable year: 10181.22 Mm^3. -Average annual runoff in 90% dependable year: 8195.35 Mm^3.
2. Average annual river flow (m^3/s)	322.8 m^3/s --based on Average annual runoff in 50% dependable year 10181.22 Mm^3 over total seconds in a year. (Refer to Table 1.11 in Environmental assessment and management plan, final report, July, 2007)
3. Average annual river runoff before and after project's implementation (m^3)	As a run-of-river power plant, the project is designed to utilize the water from tail race pool of existing Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Power Project and does not involve any flow modification/diversion. Therefore, the average annual river runoff before and after the Project's implementation stay unchanged.
4. State briefly what impacts other hydrological projects have had on the river basin within 50 km (untouched, affected, significantly affected by other activities).	At present, there is only one operating project in the basin within 50 km – This is the 1500 MW Nathpa Jhkari project in the upstream. The construction of diversion dam for this project, has affected the average runoff in the river. There is as such no direct use of water for irrigation or domestic purpose in this stretch (Nathpa dam to outfall of Rampur Hydropower Project). The Government of Himachal Pradesh requires all projects to provide an in-stream flow of minimum of 15% of lean season flow, immediately downstream of any dam or diversion structure and the same is part of environmental management in this project. The mitigation measures on other significant impacts anticipated during environmental assessment of Nathpa Jhakri project have already been or are being implemented. Owing to these measures, no major hydrological impacts are observed in the river basin.
5. Ecological description of the surroundings (forest, cultivated land, wasteland, cultural heritage sites etc.) conservation value	-According to survey in the EIA for the Project, the land use patterns of the project influence area (7 km all around the project) mainly comprise of 24.96% of forest, 10.95% of agricultural land and 20.16% of barren area. (EIAv7 pp. 3-61 Tab. 3.35) The project does not impact, directly or indirectly any known or notified cultural heritage resource. The State Department of Culture had also provided no-objection to the project on the basis that no cultural property is impacted by the project. -Conservation Value:

	There are 12 protected forests under the project influence area; 7 endangered species of plants are found in project influence area, however, these 7 species are not contained in either project impact area (500 m around the project) and project affected area comprising the entire footprint of the project ; 8 endangered species of animals (including leopard, wolf, etc.) are found in project influence area. None of these 8 endangered animals have been reported in the project immediate influence area and project affected area (EIAv7 pp.3-103;3-104)
1.2. Project-related activities	
1. Type of water infrastructure (i.e. storage reservoir, run-of-river, other)	The Project is a run-of-river hydropower project using tail race water of upstream existing Nathpa Jhakri project and requires neither a dam nor any new reservoir capacity.
2. Related infrastructure being built as part of the project (i.e. roads, transmission lines, bridges)	The related infrastructure being built as a part of the Project includes an intake tunnel, a cut and cover river crossing, a headrace tunnel, a surge shaft, 3 penstocks@5.4m, 6 penstocks@3.8m, a surface powerhouse, a tailrace tunnel, roads for construction,. For evacuation of power, transmission line is being constructed by central transmission utility (POWERGRID).
3. Installed generation capacity (MW)	412 MW
4. Load factor	0.4904 (equal to 1770 *10^3 MWh/year / 412 MW / 8,760 h/year)
5. Average annual energy production (MWh)	1770 GWh in a 90% hydrological dependable year
6. What role does the project play in the national/regional electricity supply (base load, peak load, load balancing services for the grid, support for intermittent renewables, etc.)?	The Project mainly plays a role of meeting peak loads.
7. Estimated annual emission reduction potential (tCO2e)	1,407,658 tCO_2e
8. At what stage is the project's construction at the time of this application?	The project has completed around 72% heading excavation of Head Race Tunnel (HRT) and full excavation of the three pressure shafts, surge shaft and the tail race tunnel.
9. What other direct purposes does the project serve (irrigation, flood control, water storage for drought protection, water-based transport, leisure facilities, aqua-culture, industrial and municipal water supply, etc)?	N/A
1.3. Project components **Water-flow: structures and changes**	

1. Production capacity-submerged area *(W/m²)*	N/A *(The project is a cascade power station requiring no reservoir or submerged area)*
2. Retention structure/retarding structure *(if present)*	N/A
3. Type of water diversion	Water will be diverted via a 10.50m diameter head race tunnel *(HRT)* of 15.08km length terminating at a 140m high, 38m diameter Surge Shaft.
4. Length of diversion	15.08 km *(EIAv7 pp.1-1)*
5. Type of water inlet	The water inlet will adopt three surface penstocks of 5.4m diameter each, which bifurcate into six branch tunnels, of 3.8m diameter. Then the water will feed the power station.
6. Reservoir *(if present)*	N/A
7. Dam height *(from the foundation)*	N/A
8. Crest length	N/A
9. Reservoir area at average water level	N/A
10. Total reservoir capacity *(m^3)*	N/A
11. Backwater length	N/A
12. Submerged area in total	N/A
13. Submerged residential area	N/A
14. Submerged farmland/grassland	N/A
15. Number of displaced inhabitants	29 families from 4 villages *(Annex 4.10 Consolidation of EIA and EMP)*
16. Production capacity/submerged area*(W/m²)*	N/A

Section 2: Assessment of compliance with the criteria of the World Commission on Dams

Please complete this form with full explanations for all items. If any criterion is not relevant please explain why.

Section 2: Assessment of compliance with the WCD criteria
Please complete this form with full explanations for all items. If a criterion is not relevant to the project, please explain why.

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
1 . Gaining Public Acceptance				
1.1. Stakeholder consultation 1. Describe how the relevant stakeholders were identified.	Public Notice of the Environmental Public Hearings was disclosed in Hindi News paper. Public information center was also set up at the project site for information sharing and feedbacks. All stakeholder groups who either directly or indirectly affected by the project were identified and the identified stakeholders are as follows: ➢ Households in the Project influenced Area ➢ Project Affected households ➢ Vulnerable Stakeholders like women and old ➢ Elected Representatives ➢ Government Functionaries ➢ NGO Functionaries	Section 4.2.1 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP. PDD Section E.1	3	4

[1] Such as process documentation, stakeholders and issues identification, consultation strategies, resources planning, compensation plans, timetables, information sharing, written agreements with stakeholders, records of interviews, results of surveys/polls, minutes of meetings of the Stakeholders Forum, project documentation, Environmental Impact Assessments, documents related to local spatial planning, government and local authorities permits and agreements, description of methodologies used, decommissioning plans (where appropriate), other related environmental impact and social impact studies, etc.

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Media and Project Team			
2. Are any of these people minority groups, especially indigenous people and if so, what special efforts were taken to identify and meet their needs?	The project did not trigger the World Bank's safeguard policy on indigenous people because i) only 2 tribal households were identified as part of the affected households; ii) and these households were culturally and socially aligned with the mainstream and did not display the 'indigenous' characteristics, as mentioned in Bank's policy. Hence, no specific tribal plan was prepared. However, the consultation, compensation and assistance provisions under the resettlement action plan (RAP) did apply to these households	Bank's Project Appraisal Document	4	4
3. How many people have to be resettled due to the project?	~~29 families (159 members). This includes 19 families (100 members) which have been declared displaced by the State Government; and 10 families (59 members) which have a second house and have not been declared displaced by the State Government but considered displaced under Bank policy.~~ Acquisition of private land would affect 141 families comprising 167 land owners from 4 villages of which 29 families would be displaced by the project. Given an average size of a family in village is 5, there are roughly 145 people who have to be resettled due to the project.	Resettlement Action Plan for RHEP, pp 1, section E.5, pp 24 section E.4.14 Annex 4.10 Consolidation of EIA and EMP. Final report on Social Assessment (pp.8) CL1. Please, to clarify where these data regarding affected families are mentioned (29 families) in these sources. On the other hand, further data sources should be detailed in this report such us resettlement plan. This CL1 has been solved as information has been clarified.	3	3
4. Resettled people/annual energy production (number/GWh).	145~~159~~ resettled residents, and the annual power generation is 1770 GWh. Therefore,	Refer to response to the abovest question Section 3.3 in Executive summary for	3	N/A

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	the ratio of resettled people/annual energy production of the Project is 0.089 residents/GWh.	Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007. To assess when CL1 is solved. This CL1 has been solved as information has been clarified.		
5. How many people were otherwise affected by the project (e.g. through loss of land, reduced productivity of fishing or hunting, etc.)?	According to the resettlement action plan (RAP), 141 families have been identified to be affected by the RHEP. Out of 141 families, 55 families (roughly 275 people) have been rendered landless, 29 families (145 people) would be displaced by the project.) . And almost all project affected households/families would face loss of livelihood to some extent because of loss of agricultural land.	Section 4.11 and 4.13 (pp-23) in RAP volume1 Final report on Social Assessment (pp.8) CL 2 Please, clarify this issue as this data is in contradiction with information in bullet 4. CL2 has been resolved.	3	3
6. Describe how the affected local people and other relevant stakeholders have been informed and involved in the decision-making process of building the power plant.	Affected local people and other relevant stakeholders have been informed and involved in the decision-making process via Public Consultation and Disclosure (PCD). The PCD program have been undertaken in 3 phases: 1. Information Collection and Dissemination. As part of this phase, information was disseminated to stakeholders regarding project features and its potential implications in terms of changes to the social and physical environment.	Section 4.2 in Environmental assessment and management plan, final report July.2007. PDD section E.1	3	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	2. Consultation with Stakeholders. Comments continue to be sought from stakeholders in response to information gathered as part of Phase 1. The information was disseminated and discussion of the alternative and proposed mitigation measures were encouraged. Issues for stakeholders that may previously have been overlooked or are outstanding are given a forum for review. 3. Active Involvement in Project Design and Implementation. Based on the discussion of Phase II, stakeholder input has been sought in determining mitigation measures to address project impacts. The process of stakeholders' involvement and identification will continue during project implementations. The technique used for the PCD program include: * Use of visual representations including pictures, diagrams and posters. * Face to face communication where levels of literacy are recognized as being low * The translation into local Language of project documents and summaries * Use of local SJVN Project Information			

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Centers (PIC); and * Direct contact with stakeholders through electronic or written media, group and individual briefings, distribution of detailed project information, organization of stakeholder forums.			
7. Describe how the affected local people and relevant stakeholders have been informed about the impacts of the project on their quality of life.	To make the affected local people and relevant stakeholder aware of the influence of the project on their quality of life, public consultation meetings and information disclosure have been conducted by SJVN. 17 consultations were held with various stakeholders, people elected representatives, Government officials, women and youth organizations, media persons, etc. In all, 207 persons participated in these meetings. The key issues discussed included employment opportunities, health and education facilities, concerns about drying water sources, impact of tunnel construction, mobile health facilities, monitoring project implementation of community development activities, etc. The proposed measures for the above concerns are incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan and the Sustainable Community Development Plan (SCDP). Similarly, as part of Resettlement Action Plan, Seven consultations were held which were participated by 142 persons discussing about the impact of land acquisition and proposed resettlement measures, options for resettlement, site selection, opportunities for employment, etc. Information disclosure: The EIA report was	Section 5.13-14 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	disclosed before the formal public hearing, with assistance from the state pollution control board. The revised EA/EMP, SA, RAP (including its translation of Executive Summary in the local language - Hindi) and SCDP reports have been disclosed, in October 2006 in public information centers in Bael Village and Jhakri, public libraries in Shimla and Kullu, and in SJVN corporate office in Shimla. All the documents are also available online in the Rampur Project webpage (accessible through the SJVN website - www.SJVN.nic.in). The availability of these documents was also announced in the local newspapers (both English and Hindi newspapers) in October 2006. The January 2007 version of the Executive Summary of the EA has also been locally disclosed.			
8. How have the affected local and indigenous communities participated in the decision-making process?	The project has engaged stakeholders including the project-affected people in discussing different aspects of the project during the project development/ preparation. SJVN has organized community meetings, meetings with village elders and elected leaders of the villages. During the preparation of EA and social assessments, a number of informal, but significant, meetings were organized. As part of the regulatory clearance process, a formal public hearing was organized. At village Bael, a public information centre	Section 5.12 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	(PIC) had been set up since December 2005, where the local community and any other stakeholders have full access, and this public information centre has been helpful for the local public in recording their views about the project.			
9. How will the economic and social impacts of the project on the affected local communities, indigenous people and/or other relevant stakeholders be addressed?	The economic and social impacts of the project will be mitigated or eliminated as per the provisions of Environmental Management Plan and Resettlement Action Plan. The measures to mitigate construction related environmental impacts are elaborated in section 4.5 of EMP. Resettlement disbursement mechanism has been launched to ensure the affected family not worse off to their previous living conditions.	Section 4.5 Environmental assessment and management plan, final report July. 2007. Section 5.46-5.52 RAP volume1	4	3
10. How do compensation and benefit agreements correspond with the identified needs and rights of the stakeholders negatively affected upstream and downstream due to the project?	Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared based on the provisions outlined in the MoU between SJVNL and GoHP, National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) 2003 and World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. In the plan, a specific resettlement disbursement mechanism has been launched. The implementation of RAP will be monitored and evaluated by both internally the monitoring committee against performance indicators and externally preferably government agency against impact indicators.	Section 5.46-5.52 RAP volume1 Section 5.55-5.63 RAP volume 1 Sustainable Community Development Programme volume 3	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Moreover, Sustainable Community Development Programme has been prepared in March 2007 for the enhancement of the quality of lives in the project affected area. The programme includes a series of infrastructure facility construction and service support.			
11. Was a Stakeholders Forum held with a broad local community participation (based on a customary and national law)? Describe the process and its outcome, and the response of project developer, local and national authorities?	17 consultations were held with various stakeholders, people elected representatives, Government officials, women and youth organizations, media persons, etc. In all, 207 persons participated in these meetings. The key issues discussed included employment opportunities, health and education facilities, concerns about drying water sources, impact of tunnel construction, mobile health facilities, monitoring project implementation of community development activities, etc. The proposed measures for the above concerns are incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan and the Sustainable Community Development Plan.	Section 5.13 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007. Resettlement Action Plan for RHEP, pp.4 Sustainable Community Development Plan	4	4
Punctuation 1.1	Recognition of rights and assessment of risks were used by the project owner and involved authorities as base for the identification and inclusion of stakeholders in decision-making of the project. Evidence about the access to information related to the project, besides the media used for communicating that information have been provided. The E.I.A also gathers the main suggestions given by stakeholders and how comments received have been taken into account.		3.2	3.6

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Relevant comments from stakeholders related to environmental issues have been considered through the implementation of the environmental protection measures which are periodically verified by the World Bank. Regarding the annual power generation, data stated has been validated from Environmental Assessment performed for the project activity, provided to the AENOR Team. On the other hand, the Environmental Assessment details the assessment of economical, social and environmental impacts of the project in to the local communities. The main negative and positive impacts are identified. Accordingly, a pack of measures to diminish the adverse impacts are also identified. The implementations of measures are periodically verified by the world bank group. The Environmental Management Plan along with the Resettlement Action Plan considers the compensation measures of the stakeholders. CL 1: Please, to clarify where these data regarding affected families are mentioned(29 families) in these sources. On the other hand, further data sources should be detailed in this report such us resettlement plan. CL 2: Please, clarify this issue as this data is in contradiction with information in bullet 4. Finally, the clarifications CL1 and CL2 have been resolved as information requested have been clarified.			
1.2. Transparency. 1. Was key project documentation (e.g., social and environmental impact assessments) made publicly available before a decision to start construction was made?	-Yes.	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P095114. www.SJVN.nic.in	4	4
2. In what form was project documentation made available to stakeholders? Was it the original EIA etc. or was it in another form e.g. , a	The full version of project documentation was made available both physically and electronically. The EIA report (based on which regulatory clearance for the project	✓ Section 5.14 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	4	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
summary of positive and negative effects of the hydrological construction.	was granted) was disclosed before the formal public hearing, with assistance from the state pollution control board. The revised EA/EMP, SA, RAP (including its translation of Executive Summary in the local language - Hindi) and SCDP reports have been disclosed, in October 2006 in public information centers in Bael Village and Jhakri, public libraries in Shimla and Kullu, and in SJVN corporate office in Shimla. All the documents are also available online in the Rampur Project webpage. The availability of these documents was also announced in the local newspapers (both English and Hindi newspapers) in October 2006. The Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (ISDS) along with related agreement documents have been disclosed to public on the World Bank's external website.	✓ http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P095114. ✓ www.SJVN.nic.in		
3. How many of the total number of stakeholders have had access to the key documentation and have been actively involved?	The copies of the key documents have been provided to the heads of all the affected villages. In addition, the stakeholders had access to these documents through the website, public libraries (Shimla and Kullu), SJVN's corporate office and the PIC at project site. Total 768 persons have visited Rampur PIC till 21/10/2010 and all the key documents requested have been disseminated.	CL3 Data sources should be referenced. CL3 is closed as data sources have been provided. PIC Incharge, RHEP, Bayal	4	4
4. Is there a negotiated agreement between the stakeholders and project owner(s)? If so, is it publicly	~~n/a~~ There is no negotiated agreement between	To assess when CL3 is closed. Data source, if applicable	4	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
available?	the stakeholders and project owner. However, Group consultations (No. 7) were held with affected persons, displaced persons, community leaders and village heads to know their views about the project, their opinion with regard to relocation, compensation and other issues. Some of the views expressed by project affected families such as compensation for land close to replacement cost, resettlement site selection, awarding of petty contracts, etc have been incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan. Consultation with the Project affected families has been carried out prior to Implementation of R & R Plan by conducting public hearing at the time of land acquisition process as per Land Aquisition Act, 1894.	This issue has been closed as further information has been provided. Resettlement Action Plan for RHEP		
Punctuation 1.2	The E.I.A, along with the rest of evidence provided by PP's show that stakeholders consultation process has been carried out in a transparent manner and to be in compliance with the applicable legislation. Demonstrable public acceptance of all key decisions has been achieved through agreements negotiated in an open and transparent process conducted in good faith and with the informed participation of all stakeholders. CL3: Data sources should be referenced. This CL3 is resolved as data sources have been correctly referenced.		4	4
Validator's conclusions concerning priority 1:	**In opinion of AENOR, The project demonstrates a satisfactory level in the commitment of this priority 1, according to the provided evidence.**		**3.6**	**3.8**

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
2. Comprehensive Options Assessment				
2.1 Needs 1. What priority is given to hydropower in national development or energy planning (e.g. relevant government decisions)?	The 2005 National Water Policy calls for the planning, development and management of India's water resources to be governed from the national perspective, and assigns hydropower third place in the priority of use of water resources, after drinking water and irrigation. The government intends to more than double the rate o f investment in the power sector, working with state-level authorities to support economic growth and provide reliable electricity services to all by 2012. Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), the government expects to facilitate the addition of 60,000-70,000 MW of generation capacity (including 16,000 MW of hydropower), expand inter-state transmission capacity from 10,000 MW to 37,000 MW, assist states to expand and modernize their distribution networks, and improve sector governance and finances. National Hydro Power Policy 2008 – Government of India. The Government of India has set the following broad policy objectives for accelerating the pace of hydro power development. 1. Inducing private development in	2005 National Water Policy by the Government of India Para. 7 in project PAD. National Hydro Power Policy 2008 – Government of India. Hydro Power Policy 2006 for Government of Himachal Pradesh	3	N/A

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	hydro power development 2. Harnessing the balance hydro-electric potential 3. Improving resettlement and Rehabilitation 4. Facilitating financial viability Hydro Power Policy 2006 for Government of Himachal Pradesh The objective is to harness this immense hydel potential expeditiously. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to evolve its own "Hydro Power Policy" for the State in view of the conducive environment provided by the Electricity Act, 2003 for investment in generation, transmission & distribution and also to promote competition therein and to promote efficient & environmentally benign policies especially in the light of 50,000 MW Hydro initiative of Ministry of Power, Government of India. The salient features of Power Policy are enumerated below: 1. To harness & commission hydro power generating capacity by the end of 11th Plan thereby having an operational capacity of 15, 000 MW out of identified potential of 20,386 MW. 2. To achieve the expeditious			

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	development of Hydro – electric Projects, a four pronged strategy has been adopted by way of participation of State, Joint, Central and Private Sectors. 3. Being proud partners in the Projects, Government of Himachal Pradesh shall continue equity participation in the Joint Venture Projects to secure long term financial interests of the State. 4. To promote & provide continued support for development of renewable energy sources like Small Hydroelectric Projects, Solar, Bio Mass, Water Mills etc. 5. To attract private investment in power sector by laying down investor friendly policies, in view of the constraints of limited financial resources available with the State Government. 6. To make power sector a major source of revenue for the State by way of allotting the Projects for a period of 40 years and royalty to be charged in the shape of free power during that period and thereafter the Projects will revert back to the State Government free of cost. 7. To generate and ensure employment opportunities to the bonafide Himachalis. 8. To protect the rights of the local inhabitants for irrigation and drinking water requirements by ensuring availability of minimum flow of water immediately downstream of diversion structure especially during the lean			

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	season. 9. To protect the ownership and water usage rights of local people. 10. To address the problem of ecological imbalance and the environmental degradation by adopting suitable remedial / mitigating measures at the cost of the Project. 11. To achieve development of local area by constituting a Local Area Development Committee to be financed through power Project *(s)*. 12. To allot the small Hydro – electric Projects of the capacity up to 5.00 MW to the Bonafide Himachalis and the cooperative societies comprising of the Bonafide Himachalis. 13. To allot the Hydro – electric Projects to the prospective Independent Power Producers *(*for the implementation in private sector on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer *(* BOOT *)* basis by inviting Global bids through Memorandum of Understanding *(*hereinafter referred to as MOU*)* route for the Projects of capacity above 5 MW and up_to 100 MW and through International competitive Bidding route for the Projects of capacity above 100 MW. 14. To achieve electrification of all left out hamlets pockets and households. 15. To make available reliable, regular & quality power on demand and at affordable rates. 16. To establish and promote a power trading entity in the State.			

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	To make the hydro power utilities more vibrant, dynamic and efficient.			
2. What are the needs for hydropower at regional and local level?	The project activity will provide electricity to the households thus alleviating the power shortage which proves to be a hindrance to the economic growth of the region. In addition, the project is in line with the objectives set by the State Government for promotion of hydro power development as described above. Around 44% of the households in India are still without access to electricity (Census 2001) and there exists huge deficit in meeting the rapidly growing demand in the country – The country had peak power shortage of 13.3 percent and an energy deficit of 10.1 percent (Central Electricity Authority) in FY2010. Increasing power supply and ensuring universal access to electricity are among the GoI's top development priorities. With a total potential of 150,000 MW, hydropower remains one of the critical options to address the energy/peak shortages and limit the carbon intensity of the power sector. Despite its critical role, the share of hydropower in India's installed capacity has been steadily declining over the past decades. From 44 percent in 1970, this share has decreased to less than 25 percent today, which is suboptimal to meet peak load requirements as well as system and	pp.3 in Project Design Document (PDD) 05/08/2010 http://industrytracker.wordpress.com/2010/05/18/improvement-in-power-situation-in-india/. Hydro Power Policy 2006 for Government of Himachal Pradesh Monthly Review of Power Sector (March, 2010), Central Electricity Authority.	3	N/A

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	frequency stability.			
3. What are the regional/national supply needs of the electric system (renewable base load, peak load or load balancing of the grid, support of intermittent renewables)?	Hydropower satisfies regional supply needs of the electric system by serving as renewable base load, renewable peak load, renewable load balancing of the grid and support of intermittent renewable. Total power generation in India rose by 6.6% in 2009-10 and the power requirement on the other hand grew at a slower pace of 6.9%. Over all there is a 10% deficit in the country with a peak deficit of 13.3%. Low capacity addition and high transmission and distribution losses are one of the primary reasons for high deficit. The capacity addition to the grid is only 9,585 MW as against the target of 14,507 MW during the year 2009-10. Similarly, the government has set a target of adding 21,441 MW in 2010-11. Power Capacity addition in the country has been lagging pace compared to demand growth. During the 10th five year plan (2002-07), India could achieve adding only about 50% of the targeted capacity that was planned to be added. During the current five year plan (2007-12), India plans to add around 62,000 MW (as per revised estimates) of new capacity.	www.cea.nic.in/Project monitoring www.cea.nic.in/Power-sec-reports/executive summary/2010-03/index.htm	3	N/A

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
4. Describe safeguards for equitable access to water resources. How do hydropower projects contribute to efficient water resources management?	According to the Consolidation EIA and EMP, the Satluj river is not the main water source in the area. The natural springs and 'chashme' are the key sources of water for people living in the area for their own consumption, livestock use and irrigation purposes. Therefore, RHEP which is empowered by Satluj river will have negligible impacts on the equitable access to water resources.	Section 3.4.2 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP	3	N/A
5. Does this hydropower project provide financial incentives to develop a multi-purpose project?	N/A. RHEP is only used for power generation.	PDD pp.2	3	N/A
Punctuation 2.1	Development needs and objectives were clearly formulated through an open and participatory process before the identification and assessment of options for water and energy resource development. Legal, policy and institutional frameworks were reviewed and any bias against resource conservation, efficiency and decentralised options, and any provisions that hindered an open and participatory assessment of needs and options were addressed.		3	N/A
2.2. Alternatives 1. Describe the examination of alternatives to the project that have been considered (include details of feasibility studies and do-nothing options analysis that have been conducted).	Six alternative layouts have been formulated for RHEP. Six different alternatives utilizing the tail race waters of the existing 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri HE Project besides picking up additional water from Satluj river at a location suggested by Geological Survey of India were studied for firming up the location and layout of the project. The 1st and 2nd alternatives had surface power house at village Bael on the right bank of river Satluj opposite	Section 1.5 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP Section 5.2 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP Section 6.6-6.10 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	4	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Duttnagar , both alternatives being similar in nature except that 1st alternative proposed the river crossing by constructing siphon aqueduct , whereas 2nd alternative had cut and cover RCC conduit for river crossing. Underground powerhouse at Behna on the right bank of river was proposed in the case of 3rd alternative having additional length of water conducting system. The 4th alternative envisaged traversing the left bank and having underground power house at Nogli. The 5th alternative envisaged utilization of surplus water of river Satluj in addition to the tail race waters of Nathpa Jhakri HEP and had surface power house on right bank of river Satluj at village Bael. The 6th alternative was to build a gravity dam at village Bael near village Duttnagar with a dam toe power house. All the six alternatives were discussed while getting Techno Economic clearance with CEA. Finally 2nd alternative which envisages utilization of tail race water of NJHEP and construction of cut and cover RCC conduit for crossing the river ,15.08 Km head race tunnel , 140 m deep surge shaft six partially underground penstocks and a surface power house has been found to be most suitable alternative and adopted for RHEP.			

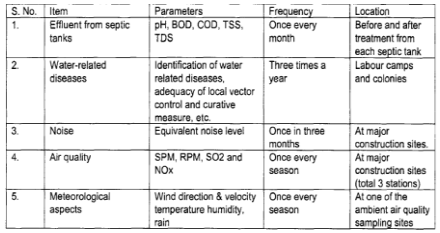
Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	The alternative has been selected in such a way that alignment should have minimum number of trees to be uprooted and population to be displaced. The number of houseless families by this way has been zeroed down to twenty. Also, the suitability of alternative was done based on cost benefit study. (Details please refer to Section 1.8 Consolidation of EIA and EMP for the details.) The "do-nothing" alternative has also been evaluated. The results showed that no HEP would cause the establishment of new coal-fired power plant to fill the energy gap which leads to significant GHG emissions and air pollution. What is more, A "no-project" scenario would mean an annual revenue loss of US$18.30 million and a forgone power production worth more than Rs 800 million, which is equivalent to 0.4% of the current state net domestic product for the state.			
2. Have stakeholders been involved in the identification of the options? Describe process and outcome of that involvement.	The project has engaged stakeholders including the project-affected people in discussing different aspects of the project. SJVN has organized community meetings, meetings with village elders and elected leaders of the villages. During the preparation of EA and social assessments, a number of informal, but significant, meetings were organized. As part of the regulatory clearance process, a formal public hearing was organized. At village	-Http://cdm.unfccc.int/index.html. Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007. CL 4 Please, provide further evidence and information related to issues received during the Global Stakeholders	2	2

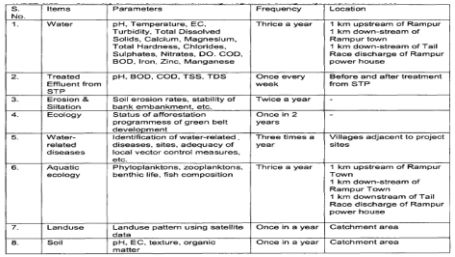
Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Bael, a public information centre (PIC) had been set up since December 2005, where the local community and any other stakeholders have full access, and this public information centre has been helpful for the local public in recording their views about the project. During the preparation of the social plans, consultations were held with various stakeholders, people elected representatives, Government officials, women and youth organizations, media persons, etc. The key issues discussed included employment opportunities, health and education facilities, concerns about drying water sources, impact of tunnel construction, mobile health facilities, monitoring project implementation of community development activities, etc. The proposed measures for the above concerns are incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan and the Sustainable Community Development Plan. PDD of the project was publically available on the UNFCCC website for one month i.e. from 23rd May 09 to 21st June 2009 to invite stakeholders to provide comments. One comment was received against the project. This comment/issues raised has been examined during thevalidation by DOE. The details refer to *Response to GSC*.	Consultation in CDM web site and National Stakeholder Consultation. Response to GSC Implementation agreement dated 20TH October 2004.. Techno-Economic Clearance from CEA CCEA approval copy LoA from India This clarification has been closed as evidence has been provided.		
3. What are the main reasons behind the project choice and site selection (social, environmental, economic, and technical)?	Social, environmental, economic, and technical factors have all been integrated considered when determining the most appropriate alternative. Alternative II has been demonstrated to be technically	Section 1.8 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP Section 6 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	feasible, optimum from social and environmental impact points of view, and economically the most attractive. In Alternative II, the river crossing between left and right river bank was proposed by means of a 43.2m long cut and cover reinforced cement concrete conduit. In addition, construction of upstream and downstream coffer dams and a concrete lined horseshoe shaped diversion tunnel are also involved in Alternative II. This alternative has been selected as it involves minimum number of trees to be uprooted and population to be displaced. The number of houseless families by this way has been zeroed down to twenty. Also, the suitability of alternative was done based on cost benefit study.	PRADESH January 2007 CL 5 Please, clarify the explanation to this criteria, since according to the PDD, alternative II is "Continuation of power generation in existing and new grid connected thermal power stations". In the PDD, as per V VM para 105, version 1.2 since methodology ACM0002 prescribes baseline, no alternatives are required. However, in DPR, six alternative layouts were formulated for RHEP and finally 2nd alternative was a chosen option.		
4. What are the consequences of non-action for the local and global environment?	Non-action of the Project will 1) continue the electricity generation and electricity supply of thermal power plants which aggravates the emissions of greenhouse gas; and 2) unfavorable for the implementation of 2005 National Water Policy and 2008 National Hydro Power Development Policy which aims to leverage the huge hydro power potential.	Section A.2 in PDD 2005 National Water Policy by the Government of India National Hydro Power Policy 2008 – Government of India.	3	3
5. On the project assessment level, describe project variants and types of technology considered in comparison with the selected option.	Please see the response to question 1 in 2.2 Alternatives above.		3	3
Punctuation 2.2	The documents provided by the project participants evidence that alternatives to the project activity have been identified and correctly addressed to be in compliance with		3.2	3.2

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	applicable legislation and rules. The chosen project is based on a comprehensive and participatory assessment of the full range of policy, institutional, and technical options. In the assessment process social and environmental aspects have had a similar significance as economic and financial factors. All information about the project has been publicly available to local/national and international stakeholders. Due to the comment received during the GSC to the project activity, the response by Project Participant and DOE to that comment has been provided along with evidence that supports this response. CL 4 Please, provide further evidence and information related to issues received during the Global Stakeholders Consultation in CDM web site and National Stakeholder Consultation. Though evidence has been provided regarding the stakeholder process, due to management policy of PIB, some of evidence (minutes of meetings) requested to the PP has not provided. to AENOR. CL 5 Please, clarify the explanation to this criteria, since according to the PDD, alternative II is "Continuation of power generation in existing and new grid connected thermal power stations". This CL5 has finally clarified, as alternative mentioned in that bullet refers to alternatives considered in the E.I.A, which it is well detailed in this report.			
Validator's Conclusions concerning Priority 2	**In opinion of AENOR, The project demonstrates a satisfactory level in the commitment of this priority 2 by means of evidence provided.**		**3**	**3.**
3. Addressing Existing Dams/hydroelectric projects				
1. For hydroelectric projects with dams, please describe the national	N/A. The project does not involve the	N/A	N/A	N/A

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Criteria</th><th rowspan="2">Description</th><th rowspan="2">Sources[1]</th><th colspan="2">Validator's Assessment</th></tr>
<tr><th>Quality process/ Evidence</th><th>Convergence with WCD approach</th></tr>
<tr><td>requirements and routines for monitoring and reporting regarding:
- emergency warning,
- sediment management,
- safety system,
- maintenance system,
- environmental impact,
- social impact,
- Implementation of compensation agreements.</td><td>construction of dam</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2. For non-dam projects, describe details of the continuous monitoring of the project (environmental and quality assurance).</td><td>Water quality, land use, ambient air quality, noise levels, biodiversity, incidence of water borne diseases, etc. have been included in the project monitoring plan during both construction and operation periods. The details are listed in the tables below.

Summary of Environmental Monitoring Programme during Project Construction Phase
 
<table>
<tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Item</th><th>Parameters</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Location</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Effluent from septic tanks</td><td>pH, BOD, COD, TSS, TDS</td><td>Once every month</td><td>Before and after treatment from each septic tank</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Water-related diseases</td><td>Identification of water related diseases, adequacy of local vector control and curative measure, etc.</td><td>Three times a year</td><td>Labour camps and colonies</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Noise</td><td>Equivalent noise level</td><td>Once in three months</td><td>At major construction sites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Air quality</td><td>SPM, RPM, SO2 and NOx</td><td>Once every season</td><td>At major construction sites (total 3 stations)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Meteorological aspects</td><td>Wind direction & velocity temperature humidity, rain</td><td>Once every season</td><td>At one of the ambient air quality sampling sites</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Section 6.15 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP.</td><td>3</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Summary of Environmental Monitoring Programme during Project operation Phase 			
3. How have relevant outstanding social and environmental issues from existing dams/hydroelectric projects in the river basin been addressed?	To deal with environmental issues SJVN Ltd. launched a comprehensive environment management plan for the existing project on Satluj basin i.e.NJHPS for Rs. 358.50Million. The implementation of certain activities under this plan namely, compensatory afforestation, restoration of Muck disposal sites, fisheries Management, Environment Management of Labour camps etc. have already been completed while some i.e. CAT Plan, Environmental Monitoring and Public Awareness Programme etc. are under implementation. and to address the social issues a R & R Plan with budget outlay Rs. 72.41 Million for affected families of NJHPS is being implemented	RAP, NJHPS CL6 The issue is not only requesting information regarding dams, also other hydroelectric projects in the river basin. Regarding the latter one, there is at least one project of 1500 MW. Thus you should inform about that. This CL6 has been resolved as further information has been detailed and provided.	3	3

S. No.	Items	Parameters	Frequency	Location
1.	Water	pH, Temperature, EC, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Hardness, Chlorides, Sulphates, Nitrates, DO, COD, BOD, Iron, Zinc, Manganese	Thrice a year	1 km upstream of Rampur 1 km down-stream of Rampur town 1 km down-stream of Tail Race discharge of Rampur power house
2.	Treated Effluent from STP	pH, BOD, COD, TSS, TDS	Once every week	Before and after treatment from STP
3.	Erosion & Siltation	Soil erosion rates, stability of bank embankment, etc.	Twice a year	-
4.	Ecology	Status of afforestation programmess of green belt development	Once in 2 years	-
5.	Water-related diseases	Identification of water-related diseases, sites, adequacy of local vector control measures, etc.	Three times a year	Villages adjacent to project sites
6.	Aquatic ecology	Phytoplanktons, zooplanktons, benthic life, fish composition	Thrice a year	1 km upstream of Rampur Town 1 km down-stream of Rampur Town 1 km downstream of Tail Race discharge of Rampur power house
7.	Landuse	Landuse pattern using satellite data	Once in a year	Catchment area
8.	Soil	pH, EC, texture, organic matter	Once in a year	Catchment area

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	by SJVN Ltd.~~N/A~~			
4. Have national regulations been enforced for existing dams and what can be concluded with regard to compliance?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. Will the implementation of safety measures and evacuation plans be independently audited?	Yes. A safety assurance plan was prepared to ensure an adequate management system for construction and operation of the project. As documented in section 1.2.3 of the safety manual of the project, the responsibilities and function in respect of safety arrangements may be delegated to an independent qualified and competent safety officer working under the overall control of the engineer in charge. However, the emergency preparedness plan in EMP which focuses on the evacuation did not mention the provisions pertinent to independent audit.	pp. 6 ISDS 29/01/2007 Section 1.2.3 in the construction safety manual August 2007	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
6. Provisions for maintenance and decommissioning - What provisions have been made for maintenance and refurbishment (eg. a maintenance and refurbishment fund)? - What arrangements are made for decommissioning at the end of the plant lifetime, if any (e.g. decommissioning set aside fund)? - Describe provisions for emergency drawdown and decommissioning. - Are they sufficiently flexible to accommodate changing future needs and values, including ecosystem needs and ecosystem restoration (Guideline 12)? - Does the licence for project development define the responsibility and mechanisms for financing decommissioning costs? - Describe economic, environmental, social and political factors that may point against future decommissioning, if this has been recognised as the best solution.	The tariff guidelines notified by the regulator (CERC) have a provision of 2% of project cost being allowed towards Operations & Maintenance (O&M) cost of the project. It also allows depreciation on the various components of the project at various rates. This two will take care of maintenance and refurbishment of the project during lifetime of the project~~.~~ Plant will be operated till operatable and no funds have been provided for decommissioning.~~N/a as there is no dam involved in the project~~ N/A, As there is no dam involved. ~~Even the dam on the Nathap Jhakri project has only small pondage equivalent to about 3 hours storage to support diurnal peak~~ N/A. N/A. ~~The concession/implementation agreement didn't cover this issue.~~ The concession/implementation agreement didn't cover this issue. The decommissioning will not be expected in short term as the Project will be in-service as long as possible with regard to the public benefits.	Terms & Conditions of Tarriff , regulations for 2009-14. Section 3.1.3 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP Section 7.43 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007 Section 3.1.3 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP CL7 Regarding the 2nd issue of this item 6, the given response does not match with the given question, Clarify it. Please, response to the 3rd issue is confused and response to 4th issue of item 6 should be described. Why is n/a? On the other hand, further sources for all requested issues on this item 6, should be referenced. CL7 has been resolved as issues have been clarified.	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
Validator's Conclusions concerning Priority 3:	A comprehensive post-project monitoring and evaluation process and a system of longer term periodic reviews of the performance, benefits, and impacts of the project will be implemented by the World Bank. Programmes to restore, improve and optimize benefits from the project activity are identified and implemented. Options to consider include rehabilitate, modernize and upgrade equipment and facilities, optimize reservoir operations and introduce non-structural measures to improve the efficiency of delivery and use of services. Outstanding social, economical and environmental issues associated with the project have been identified and assessed; Accordingly, processes and mechanisms have been developed with affected communities to remedy or diminish them. The effectiveness of existing environmental mitigation measures is assessed and unanticipated impacts identified; opportunities for mitigation, restoration and enhancement are recognized, identified and acted on. National regulations have been identified, applicable permissions obtained as well as implementation of safety measures for avoiding emergency situations. CL6 The issue is not only requesting information regarding dams, also other hydroelectric projects in the river basin. Regarding the latter one, there is at least one project of 1500 MW. Thus you should inform about that. This CL6 has been resolved as further information has been detailed and provided. CL7 • Regarding the 2nd issue of this item 6, the given response does not match with the given question, Clarify it. • Please, response to the 3rd issue is confused and response to 4th issue of item 6 should be described. Why is n/a? • On the other hand, further sources for all requested issues on this item 6, should be referenced. This CL 7 has finally been resolved as issues requested were further clarified. **In opinion of AENOR, The project demonstrates a satisfactory level in the**		**3**	**3**

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	commitment of this priority 3, once evidence has been provided.			
4. Sustaining Rivers and Livelihoods				
4.1. Water use ratio[2]				
Water use ratio *(*ratio of natural flow, agricultural water, industrial water, domestic water…*)* including*:* 1. population of the river basin area *(*10^6 inhabitants*);*	0.042 *(*The total population residing at right bank of the study area is approximate 15,926 and the population at left bank is 25,753*)*	pp. 3-27 Consolidation of EIA and EMP CL 8 Please, provide population data as required. CL 8 is closed as data has been provided.	3	N/A
2. natural mean flow *(*km^3/year*);*	16.755 *(*16,755.33 million cubic meters*)*	Managed River Flow final report, August 2006.	4	N/A
3. demand *(*km^3/year*);*	$3.90*10^{-4}$ *(* 0.619 million liters per day for the demand of villages at left bank and 0.450 million liters per day for the right bank for year 2001*)* ~~N/A.~~	Manage River flow, Final report, September 2006. Page 3-6 and 3-7 CL9 There is no direct consumptive use of water *(* for drinking, irrigation and other household purposes*)* from the Satluj.	4	N/A

[2] Water Use Ratio - an environmental indicator which refers to the withdrawal of water for irrigation, industry, household use… A ratio of 25% or higher is generally an indicator of water stress. Important water demanding activities affect seriously its quantity and in consequence the availability of water resources. Some of these driving forces are urbanization, industry and agricultural production. The increase in impervious surface has the effect of reducing water infiltration and aquifer recharge

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
		Further information shall be provided on these issues (demand, water use ratio and comparison demand-natural mean flow). As well as, data sources for every of them.		
4. water use ratio (%);	~~N/A~~0.0023% (demand/natural mean flow)		3	N/A
5. comparison of water demand with natural mean flow;	~~N/A~~The water demand of villages at both bank of River Satluj is negligible compared to the natural mean flow as shown in bulletin 2, 3, 4.		4	N/A
6. storage capacity (km^3);	Nil – Run of river project	PDD section A.4.2	N/A	N/A
7. annual water consumption by type of users (hm^3/year): agricultural and farming, domestic use, industrial use	There is no direct consumptive use of water (for drinking, irrigation and other household purposes) from the Satluj since it sits in such a deep gorge in this area.	Section 7.22 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007.	4	N/A

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
Punctuation 4.1	Credible evidence has been provided to assess the consideration of this environment indicator. Measures will be implemented to diminish the negative impacts on water resources, if applicable. CL 8 Please, provide population data as required. Data has been provided and checked, so CL7 is resolved. CL9 Further information shall be provided on these issues (demand, water use ratio and comparison demand-natural mean flow). As well as, data sources for every of them **This clarification has been finally solved, as the PP has provided further information on this matter.**		3.6	N/A
4.2 Impact Assessment (Note: both positive and negative impacts should be included here) What Impact Assessments have been carried out and on which regulations were they based on? – Describe the major impacts in each of the following categories and the mitigation measures for negative impacts:	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report is required by the Government of India and the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The EIA for Rampur Hydro electric plant was initially carried out by WAPCOS Ltd. (India) in 2004. Subsequently, 6 supporting studies by independent consultants were undertaken to enhance the analysis, which include: Study of the Managed River Flow in the project stretch of the river Satluj prepared by DHI Pvt. Ltd; Assessment of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Impacts from the project prepared by Consulting Engineering Services India Ltd; Analysis of Induced Impacts of the Rampur Hydropower Project & Cumulative Impacts of Hydropower Development in the Satluj Basin in India prepared by DHI-India Pvt. Ltd; Safety Assurance Plan for the project	Section 5.6 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007 pp.1-7 Consolidation of EIA and EMP ISDS 29/01/2007	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	prepared by National Safety Council of India; Archaeological Study Report prepared by Archaeological Survey of India and Baseline Demographic Socio Economic Survey. Further, the Himachal State Forest Department prepared the catchment area treatment plan, and the emergency preparedness plan was prepared in-house. The initial EIA, the background studies and plans have been integrated into a consolidated environmental assessment and environmental management plan (EA/EMP) by DHI (India) Water & Environment Pvt. Ltd. The EIA has been carried out based on national laws, regulations and rules as follows: Wild Life (Protection) Act-1972; Forest (Conservation),Act-1980; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act-1974; Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act- 1981; Environment (Protection) Act - 1986; Public Liability (Insurance) Act- 1991; and National Environment Tribunal Act- 1995; the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification- 1994; Government of Himachal Pradesh Order on Minimum Flow of Rivers- 2005. Besides the Indian regulations, 6 out of 10 safeguard policies of the World Bank were also triggered.(refer to ISDS)			

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
4.2.1. Environmental Impacts Describe environmental impacts of the project (including impact on water quality (temperature, oxygen, etc.), soil, air quality, GHG emissions, biodiversity, habitats, risk of erosion caused by inundation etc.)	-Water Quality. All the effluent disposal sources have been taken into considerations which mainly include the existing villages and town as well as the proposed project activity. The results showed insignificantly low impact of the various effluent disposal. -Soil. The runoff from the unprotected excavated borrow pits and muck disposal sites lead to increased soil erosion and therefore, increased sedimentation rate downstream of the area. The erosion rates are generally significant during construction phase. -Air quality. Air pollution mainly occurs during the construction phase of the project. The pollution sources include Fuel combustion in various construction equipment, e.g. crushers, drillers, rock bolters, diesel generating vehicles, etc; Fugitive emissions from crusher; Impacts due to vehicular movement. -GHG emissions. It is expected that the Project will generate average annual emission reductions of 1,407,657 tCO2e. -Biodiversity. Studies were carried out based on three scopes including project immediate influence area (500m around the project); project influence area (7 km	Section 7.13 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007 Section 3.2-3.10 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	around the project) and project affected area (associated with entire footprint of the project activity). Direct, indirect and induced impacts were analyzed respectively. The results indicated that no significant adverse impacts on terrestrial biodiversity due to proposed Rampur Hydro-electric project were envisaged. -Habitats. Impact of the project on the existing landscape, at the basin or even at the district level is truly insignificant, owing to the environmental setting of the project. Impacts at the more immediate level will also be small, if not insignificant. The project acquires 48.9ha of degraded forest land (with very little forest or tree cover), and notionally acquires (but does not disturb -as the works are deep underground) another 20.41ha of similar degraded forest land over the tunnels. Together these represent 0.07% of the total forest area of the Rampur and Anni forest divisions. -Risk of erosion caused by inundation. N/A. The project is a cascade power plant thus does not involve either inundation or construction of dam.			

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
4.2.2. Environmental Flow Assessment 1. Describe how the environmentally safe minimum flow has been determined.	The Government is Himachal Pradesh requires all projects to provide an instream flow of minimum of 15% of the lean season flow, immediately downstream of any dam/diversion structure. The minimum lean season flow available at Nathpa dam is 47.4 cumec. Thus a minimum lean season flow of about 7 cumec would be required to meet the spirit of the GoHP regulatory guidelines.	Section 7.21 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	3
2. Describe the measures taken to minimize the impact of reduced flow in the affected river.	Since the project utilizes the water from trail race pool of existing Natpha Jhakri Hydro power project and minimum flows are being maintained as per the regulatory requirements, no reduction in flow is expected. Further, the Project stretch has negligible fish population and the fish predominance is more in the side streams/ tributaries, not much impact is envisaged. Moreover, there is no direct consumptive use of water (for drinking, irrigation and other household purposes). As such, the impact of reduced flow is negligible. Hence no measures are proposed to manage such impacts.	pp.3-102 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP Section 7.22 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	3
3. Describe the measures taken to maintain ecosystems, productive fisheries and other aqua-cultures	Compensatory afforestation in the tree-felling/land clearance area could help maintain the local ecosystems. According to the impact assessment on Biodiversity,	Section 7.49 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
downstream and upstream.	no adverse influence on fisheries and other aqua-cultures downstream and upstream were expected. However, the project as part of the Fishery development plan is supporting the development of basic infrastructure for the local fishermen such as acqua fams, provision of fishing nets, etc.			
4. Describe the activities the project developer will undertake before flooding the land *(*e.g. clearing of vegetation or other preparations*)*.	N/A, since the project does not involve any inundation.	PDD section A.2	3	3
5. Describe any other compensatory measures addressing environmental impacts of the project	-Human health. To address the disease occurrence and spread due to project, the following measures were recommended*:* * Augment existing government and NGO health programs*;* * Place high priority on health education for local project workers and community residents*;* * Vaccination programs - meningitis, tuberculosis & tetanus	pp. 3-120 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP	3	3
4.2.3. Social Impact Assessment 1. Describe social impacts of the project *(*including resettlement, impacts on other land or river use e.g. fishing, agriculture, hunting and use of other types of natural resources and including benefits to	-Resettlement. Resettlement impacts of this project are small compared to similar hydropower projects. The total private land required for the project is estimated to be about 29 hectares belonging to about 200 landowners. 29 families will be physically	Section 7.2 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007 pp.4-13 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP pp.3-102 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
individuals and communities)	displaced. -Land use. Estimated land acquisition for the project works out to be 78.254 hectare. Of which about 48.966 hectare of government forestland has already been transferred to RHEP and acquisition of 29.86 hectare of private land has been acquired under LA Act of 1894 modified in 1984. -River use. The social impacts of the project on river use are not expected since there is no direct consumptive use of water (for drinking, irrigation and other household purposes) in the catchment.			
2. Describe any identified health impacts due to the project.	During the construction period of the Project, the mobility of people including outside workers and local residents is expected to be quite high. Besides, people in the construction team are relatively concentrated in high population density, which may cause the spread of some diseases. SJVN has already distributed a mobile health van in the project area to provide basic medical care and the following protective measures will be taken according to the EIA. 1. Augment existing government and NGO health programs. 2. Place high priority on health education for local project workers and community	pp. 3-120 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	residents. 3. Vaccination programs - meningitis, tuberculosis & tetanus The potential risk of HIV in the project affected area has been assessed. Accordingly, prevention and mitigation measures, such as, voluntary counseling and testing for education, free condoms, screening for sexually transmitted diseases, treatment of opportunistic infections and provision for ART (Anti-Retroviral Treatment) and Medical Aid Policies have been proposed.			
3. Describe impacts on religious and cultural heritage.	The project area does not have known archaeological or historical sites or remains. This has been confirmed by a field based archaeological examination of the project area. There is only a small possibility of impacts on cultural properties (such as community religious properties, sacred groves, and chance-finds). The EMP includes procedures to identify such properties, and mitigate and manage impacts in the case such properties are affected.	Section 7.39 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	3
4. Describe the liability provisions safeguarding the implementation of the planned measures.	The GoHP will constitute a multi-disciplinary committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary for monitoring implementation of the project including aspects such as implementation of CAT plan, compensatory afforestation,	pp. 10 ISDS 29/01/2007	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	environmental management plan, and restoration of facilities which get damaged because of the implementation of the project. Beside, SJVN, the key responsible institution, will establish internal audit department to further assure the implementation of the planned measures.			
5. Is the project planned in a responsible way in order to sustain livelihoods and the environment?	-Yes, the Project is planned in a responsible way in order to sustain livelihoods and the environment.	Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	3
Punctuation 4.2	A comprehensive and accurate assessment of the socioeconomic conditions and the cultural context of the affected people have been carried out in the E.I.A, and the Resettlement Plan . The Impact Assessment includes all people affected by the project *(* upstream, downstream and in catchment areas*)* whose properties, livelihoods and non-material resources are affected.		3	3
4.3 Cumulative Impacts				
Describe the cumulative impacts of all hydrological structures existing in the river basin using variables such as*:* 1. flow regime,	The actual river path gets altered due to the diversion of flow at several places all along it course. With the construction of a reservoir, generally two major hydraulic changes occur. First, the water area above the dam changes from lotic *(*i.e., running water*)* to lentic *(*i.e., standing water*)* in nature, with associated changes in hydrologic and ecological processes. Second, diurnal and seasonal variations in the demand for water or power cause short- and long term variations in discharge quite different from those seen in an undammed/ unblocked	pp. 5-1 Cummulative and induced impact assessment final report, 09/2006	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	river.			
2. water quantity,	Massive hydropower development in the area, which is causing diversion of flow from river for power generation, will not directly put an impact on availability of water for consumption purpose for village population. As mentioned earlier, the river Satluj is not the main source of water in the area.	pp. 5-6 Cummulative and induced impact assessment final report, 09/2006	3	3
3. productivity,	The construction of a dam on river Satluj at Nathpa has reduced the flow mainly in the lean season. As a result of reduction in flow, downstream of the dam i.e. from Nathpa-Jhakri-Bael, the fish stock could be affected. But since this stretch already has negligible fish population and the fish predominance is more in the side streams/ tributaries, not much impact is envisaged.	pp. 5-14 Cummulative and induced impact assessment final report, 09/2006	3	3
4. water quality species composition of different rivers in the same river basin	Although Water quality can be significantly affected by impoundment, the water quality of river Satluj, in general, is designated as good. There are no major sources of domestic or industrial pollution, hence the DO levels are found to be good, and BOD and COD values of the river are found to be low. It is mainly due to dilution capability of the river and few disturbances of human activities.	pp. 5-7 Cummulative and induced impact assessment final report, 09/2006	3	3
Punctuation 4.3	An assessment on cumulative impacts has been performed in the E.I.A. The project fulfils with relevant national/provincial and local environmental legislation, however, as impacts are generated due to the project, mitigation measures are going to be		3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	developed in the area.			
Validator's Conclusions concerning Priority 4:	**In opinion of AENOR, The project demonstrates a satisfactory level in the commitment of this priority 4, by means of evidence provided.**		**3.2**	**3**
5.Recognising Entitlements and Sharing Benefits				
Are Mitigation, Resettlement and Development Action Plans (where applicable - including commensurate compensation packages) in place? Provide details: 1. Demonstrate that the construction of the plant did not lead to worsening of the living conditions of the local residents and resettled families	The Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared keeping in view the key objective that the affected/displaced persons are not worse off than the pre-project level if not, better off. The RAP has been prepared based on R&R Policy of SJVNL, National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation 2003 and Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 of World Bank. The SJVNL has prepared the Entitlement Framework for Project Affected Families (PAFs). It also provides assistance for restoring the livelihood to the eligible families with additional Resettlement Grant support. The Policy also provides several other opportunities like Employment, support for Income Generation Scheme, Merit Scholarship Scheme for the wards of PAFs, Awards of petty contracts to PAFs, Jobs with Contractors etc to PAFs. Moreover, a sustainable community development programme (SCDP) has been prepared by the SJVN for sustainable development and enhancement of quality of the life of the community residing in project affected villages.	pp.4-14 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP Sustainable Community Development Programme final report, 03/2007	3	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
2. Were compensation and benefit agreements planned in consultation with affected groups?	7 Group consultations were held with affected persons, displaced persons, community leaders and village heads to know their views about the project, their opinions with regard to relocation, compensation and other issues. Some of the views expressed by project affected families such as compensation for land close to replacement cost, resettlement site selection, awarding of petty contracts, etc. have already been incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).	pp.4-14 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP	4	4
3. What standards were the measures based on? (e. g. national standards or other)	-Resettlement Provisions under MOU between SJVNL and GoHP; -The World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement -National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) 2003	pp.4-6 in Resettlement Action Plan	3	3
4. Were the affected people satisfied with the compensation packages?	The options for resettlement have been explained to all those affected and 26 (to be displaced initially) out of 29 potential displaced families have expressed their preference for cash and a developed plot on which to construct a house. 15 displaced families have already been been allotted plots.	Section 7.7 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	3
5. Benefits for the affected people (individuals and communities): In what way will the affected local and indigenous population's livelihoods be improved due to the project?	Besides the monetary compensation for their economic loss, the following measures have been planned to improve the affected local and indigenous population's livelihoods: -Petty Contracts& Jobs -Jobs with Contractors	pp.38-39 in Resettlement Action Plan Section 7.7 in Executive summary for Environmental Assessment for RAMPUR Hydroelectric Project in HIMACHAL PRADESH January 2007	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	-Hiring of Light Vehicles -Support Services for Horticultural/Agricultural/Veterinary -Merit Scholarship Scheme for the Wards of Project Affected Families. Moreover, A separate Sustainable Community Development Program (SCDP), has been prepared describing the proposed infrastructure facilities in the project area for next 5 years with an estimated cost of INR 256.8 million ($ 6 million). This program includes implementation of basic infrastructure facilities in the affected villages, operation of mobile health van, sponsoring children to industrial training institutions for acquiring technical skills, improving drinking water facilities in the local villages, support to educational institutions, etc.			
Validator's Conclusions concerning Priority 5:	The recognition of rights and assessment of risks have been the basis for identification and inclusion of adversely affected stakeholders in joint negotiations on mitigation, resettlement and development related decision-making. All recognized adversely affected people have participated in negotiation for resettlement plan. But also, adversely affected people have been recognized as priority. **In opinion of AENOR, The project demonstrates a satisfactory level in the commitment of this priority 5, by means of evidence provided.**		**3.2**	**3.5**
6. Ensuring Compliance				
6.1. Compliance measures: 1. What will be done to ensure that	For resettlement, Housing for PAFs and provision of basic infrastructure facilities are pre-requisites to the movement of PAFs.	pp.36 in Resettlement Action Plan pp.45-46 in Resettlement Action Plan	4	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
relevant laws, regulations, agreements (including resettlement and compensation agreements) and recommendations are followed?	PAFs will start only when the resettlement site is fully ready for resettlement. During implementation of the compensation and resettlement, periodical consultations will be held in obtaining their preferences for income generation activities, type of training required, identification of relocation sites, and timely disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation measures. As a first step towards implementation of RAP, distribution of policy provisions must be made available to the project affected families so as to make them aware of their entitlements. This would be followed by organizing discussions with affected families and villagers in order to clear any queries and clarifications of the affected families. Further, meetings with the stakeholders at regular interval would be conducted during the implementation of RAP to incorporate suitable measures, if required to overcome operational difficulties. Monitoring will also been conducted from the beginning of the implementation of the resettlement till the end of it. The monthly monitoring report will be prepared by the internal monitoring committee. A third party will also undertake an external monitoring and evaluation of the			

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	implementation progress.			
2. Are the compensation agreements legally binding – through treaties, administrative acts or other safeguards?	Yes, the compensation agreements are legally binding through: - Resettlement Provisions under MOU between SJVNL and GoHP; -The World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement -National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) 2003	pp.4-6 in Resettlement Action Plan	4	4
3. Is the cost of the compensation package included in the financial plan?	Yes, the financial plan of the Project includes the cost of compensation.	pp. 4-52 in Consolidation of EIA and EMP. PDD(Total Project Cost)	4	N/A
4. Does the project developer already operate other hydroelectric power stations? If so, have there been any conflicts between the project developer and stakeholders related to the development, operation and compensatory measures related to these projects? If so, describe the cause of the conflict and how it was resolved.	The Project Owner SJVN (a Joint Venture of Govt. of HP & GOI) has been only operating 1500MW Nathpa-Jhakri Hydro-electric Power project (NJHEP) by April 2010. There are 3 criminal cases and several civil cases against the project owner for NJHEP. One criminal case was against the Company and the personnel of the Company under section 6 of Himachal Pradesh Instrument (Control & Noises) Act, 1969; the other one was against the Company and others under Section 133 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 inter alia alleging that the houses in the Nigulsari village were getting damaged as a result of wrong dumping of muck, improper drainage system and heavy blasting carried out by the Company for NJHEP; the third one was on the grounds of death of a labour who was washed away due to alleged silt flushing conducted by the	SJVN LIMITED RED HERRING PROSPECTUS pp. 146-160	4	2

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	Company in the river near Chaura. All these three criminal cases are pending, await for the next hearing, respectively. The civil cases are pertaining to contract, service matters, public interest litigation and land acquisition, etc. For land acquisition cases, there are 83 court proceedings filed with respect to the land acquired by the Company in relation to NJHPS. A majority of these proceedings relate to demands for enhanced compensation by the land owners. Most of these cases are pending. On the other hand, the project owner per se has filed suits against various stakeholders (contractors, land owners, government institutions, etc). Most of these suits are pending and awaiting for the next hearings.			
Punctuation 6.1	A clear, consistent and common set of criteria and guidelines to ensure compliance has been adopted by project owner and World Bank. Specific technical, social and environmental commitments are considered in the compliance plan prepared. It is important to highlight that experience of the project owner in the other project in which is participating evidences a serious breakdown in stakeholder trust and confidence in the process, implementation, and outcomes of decision-making related to that project (1500MW Nathpa-Jhakri Hydro-electric Power project (NJHEP)). Thus, it would be positive to strengthen the monitoring of the compliance measures for the Rampur Hydropower Project in order to avoid same consequences.		4	3
6.2. Monitoring and evaluation during crediting period: 1. Describe conditions in place for monitoring and evaluation of environmental and socio-economic	A comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment have been carried out by DHI (India) Water & Environment Pvt. Ltd regarding air, water, soil, land use, noise, biodiversity, natural habitat and social-economic impacts, etc. The details of monitoring and evaluation including the	Consolidation of EIA and EMP	4	4

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
impacts of the project.	monitoring objectives, schedules and expenditure were elaborated in the consolidation of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan.			
2. What provisions have been made to ensure that all measures not yet implemented at the time of validation will be put in place as appropriate, and monitored (for example through an independent auditing panel or auditor, or through self-auditing etc.)?	For both Environmental Monitoring Plan and Resettlement Action Plan, SJVN will establish internal monitoring audit department and request external evaluation agency (preferably government agency) respectively to ensure all the measures implemented. As a lending project, the World Bank is required by its operation policy to perform project supervision which covers monitoring, evaluative review, reporting, and technical assistance activities to (a) ascertain whether the borrower is carrying out the project with due diligence to achieve its development objectives in conformity with the legal agreements; (b) identify problems promptly as they arise during implementation and recommend to the borrower ways to resolve them; (c) recommend changes in project concept or design, as appropriate, as the project evolves or circumstances change; (d) identify the key risks to project sustainability and recommend appropriate risk management strategies and actions to	Operation Policy 13.05 of the World Bank	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	the borrower; and *(e)* prepare the Bank's Implementation Completion Report to account for the use of Bank resources, and to draw lessons to improve the design of future projects, sector and country strategies, and policies			
Punctuation 6.2	Monitoring activities are considered in the project, as well as provisions for assessing the implementation of future measures. With regard to this, the World Bank as project participant is performing surveillance tasks.		3.5	3.5
Validator's Conclusions concerning Priority 6:	**In opinion of AENOR, The project demonstrates a global satisfactory level in the commitment of this priority 6, by means of evidence provided. However, uncertainties could come due to information of the experiences of the project owner in the another hydro project, thus it would be recommendable to strengthen the surveillance of monitoring activities in order to assess the suitable fulfilment of compliance plans of Rampur Project.**		**3.7**	**3**
7. Sharing rivers for peace, development and security.				
Does the project have trans-boundary impacts? - If so, give details of agreement(s) between affected countries, considering international recommendations for trans-boundary water projects and describe how this affects the project.	Yes, but the trans-boundary impacts are negligible. - The Satluj River is one of the 3 eastern rivers defined by the Indus Treaty (between India and Pakistan), and is earmarked for sole (consumptive) use by India. In addition, according to the Bank policy on International Waterways, both the upstream and downstream riparian countries, China and Pakistan, were notified and provided	- INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET APPRAISAL STAGE 01/29/2007 pp.6 CL 10 Please, provide evidence mentioned in the response. CL_10 has been solved as evidence has been provided.	3	3

Criteria	Description	Sources[1]	Validator's Assessment	
			Quality process/ Evidence	Convergence with WCD approach
	with relevant project details. No objection to the project was raised by either of the riparian countries.			
Validator's Conclusions concerning Priority 7:	National water policies make specific provision for basin agreements in shared river basins. With regard to this, the Indus Treaty makes provision regarding uses of involved river. But also, Bank policies on riparian countries have been used as basis on information. CL 10 Please, provide evidence mentioned in the response. CL10 has finally been solved as ISDS has been provided. **In opinion of AENOR, The project demonstrates a satisfactory level in the commitment of this priority 7, by means of evidence provided.**		**3**	**3**

Validator´s assessment as to how the project respects the seven strategic priorities outlined in the World Commission on Dams November 2000 Report "Dams and Development- A new Framework for Decision-Making".

AENOR has performed the evaluation of the project " Hydro electric power project by SJVNL in Himachal Pradesh(Rampur Hydropower Project)" located in India, according to the priorities established by the World Commission on Large Dams for projects with a production capacity exceeding 20 MW in the scope of Directive 2004 / 101 of the European Parliament and the Council ("Linking Directive").

This opinion for Project Evaluation of Rampur is an assessment of compliance with international guidelines referred to in the November 2000 Report of the World Commission on Dams (WCD) "Dams in Development: A New Framework for Decision Making "and according to Royal Decree 1031/2007, which develops the framework of voluntary participation in the flexibility mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, in Article 7 as special provision is developed.

The review of project documentation has provided to AENOR sufficient evidence to demonstrate the fulfillment with the established criteria. **According to the validation team and considering the total scoring of every priority, the project complies with relevant requirements of the World Commission on Dams and other criteria of the host country, India, in a satisfactory manner.**

Assessment team:

Name: José Luis Fuentes Pérez

Name: Marcelino Pellitero Martínez

Function: Technical experts of Climate Change Unit

Contact details: AENOR. Genova 6. Madrid. 28004

Assessment entity: AENOR

Date of validation of the Compliance Report: 2010-12-17