



GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
CLIMATE CHANGE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT
AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
(SECTION ENVIRONMENT)

NOTIFICATION

Peshawar Dated the 25/07/2025

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025: In exercise of powers conferred under Clause xxii of Section 7 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014, (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XXX of 2022), the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Council (EPC) in its 3rd Meeting held on 13.05.2025 has been pleased to approve the following guidelines for General Environmental Approval (GEA);

GUIDELINES FOR DAMS/RESERVOIR WITH STORAGE VOLUME 10-20 MILLION CUBIC METERS

Glossary

S.NO	Term	Definition
1	Agency	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Agency
2	Arid Zone	Area Receiving no rain or less rain
3	Environment	(a) Air, water and land; (b) All layers of the atmosphere; (c) All organic and inorganic matter and living organisms; (d) The ecosystem and ecological relationships; (e) Buildings, structures, roads, facilities and works; (f) All social and economic conditions affecting community life;
4	Habitat	The general place or physical environment in which a population lives
5	hydrology	The branch of geology that studies water on the earth.
6	Non-perennial stream	Stream not flowing throughout the year.
7	Tropical environment	The humid and seasonal wet areas
8	Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.
9	Siltation	Accumulation of silt in water bodies
10	Soil Erosion	Removal of soil either by wind or water.
11	Impact on Environment	Any effect on land, water, air or any other component of the environment, as well as on wildlife harvesting, and includes any effect on the social and cultural environment or on heritage resources.
12	Mitigation Measure	Measure for the control, reduction or elimination of an adverse



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		impact of a development on the environment, including a restorative measure
13	Flora and fauna	The plants and Animals
14	GIS	Geographic information system
15	Remote areas	Areas that are far away from cities
16	Cumulative impacts	Those impacts that result from the successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of an action, project, or activity (collectively referred to as developments”) when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future ones.
17	Indigenous species	Specie that found in a certain ecosystem due to natural processes such as natural distribution.
18	Water logging	The rising of water table over time
19	Appurtenant works	are structures or materials built and maintained in connection with dams. These can be spillways, low-level outlet works and conduits.
20	Auxiliary spillway	is a secondary spillway designed to operate only during large floods.
21	Cofferdam	is a temporary structure enclosing all or part of the construction area so that construction can proceed in the dry.
22	Conduit	is an enclosed channel used to convey flows through or under a dam.
23	Dam	is any artificial barrier and its appurtenant works constructed for the purpose of holding water or any other fluid.
24	Major Size Dam	is at least 25 feet high and holds at least 15 acre feet of water or is at least 6 feet high and holds at least 50 acre feet of water.
25	Flood Routing	is the computation which is used to evaluate the interrelated effects of the inflow hydrograph, reservoir storage and spillway discharge from the reservoir.
26	Seepage	Collar is built around the outside of a pipe or conduit under an embankment dam to lengthen the seepage path along the outer surface of the conduit.
27	Spillway	is a structure which discharges flows.
28	Height	is the vertical dimension from the downstream toe of the dam at its lowest point to the top of the dam.
29	Low-Level Outlet	is an opening at a low level used to drain or lower the water.

Introduction

The Department of Environmental Protection Agency receives many requests for detailed information about designs for small dams.

These guidelines represent professional judgment of the Dam Safety Section's staff engineers. The guidelines convey sound engineering practices in an average situation. Where unusual conditions exist



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and the guidelines are not applicable, it is the duty of the design engineer to notify the department which will then consider deviation from the guidelines.

Since these are only general guidelines for small dam construction in an average situation, compliance will not necessarily result in approval of the application. The determination by the department of the acceptability of the design and adequacy of the plans and specifications will be made on a case-by-case basis. The primary responsibility of proper dam design shall continue to be that of the applicant.

Water stored behind a dam represents potential energy which can create a hazard to life and property located downstream of the dam. At all times the risks associated with the storage of water must be minimized. This document deals with the engineering guidelines for the proper design of a dam. In order for a dam to safely fulfill its intended function, the dam must also be constructed, operated and maintained properly.

Scope of the Guideline

The new guideline covers small reservoirs which have a natural inflow.

Furthermore, this guideline is focused on embankment structures. Masonry dams or concrete dams are not included.

The guideline is restricted to small and very small plants and the definition of small dams are

- a height of less than 6 m (above foundation) and
- a storage capacity of less than 20,000,000 m³.

The height of the dam refers to the technical foundation. At some old existing dams, the foundation cannot exactly be identified. In this case alternatively a maximum height of 5 of the crest above the lowest point at the downstream dam toe may be used.

Reservoirs with a dam height of less than 1 m and a storage capacity of less than 10,000 m³ are called "smallest reservoirs" and are not explicitly considered. Remarks for these smallest plants are given. Based on risk analysis studies additional criteria for classification may be used.

Selected Points of the Content

In the course of this paper only some selected items of the new guideline can be discussed. Furthermore, the following main points are included in the full guideline:

- hydrological and hydraulic design
- soil investigations
- dam construction
- design requirements
- geotechnical and stability analysis
- sediment
- operation, maintenance and monitoring
- ecological aspects
- selected examples of small plants



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For small dams in small catchment areas there are often no or not enough hydrologic data available. This makes it difficult to carry out an appropriate statistical analysis. Flood peak discharges can be derived from reliable gauge data by means of regional transmission. Short gauge data series, extreme flood events etc. can cause misinterpretations. Therefore, the data should be compared and adjusted with data from gauges with similar characteristics and similar watersheds. But even for small catchment areas this procedure is uncertain too due to the scarceness of data on one hand and to the local deviation from the average area behavior on the other hand. If such influences cannot be excluded safely, additional considerations by means of a precipitation-runoff model are

necessary. This model is normally based on regional parameters too but a sensitivity analysis can help to investigate specific regional properties and its influences in more detail. If flood discharges can only be yielded from a precipitation-runoff model due to insufficient data availability the plausibility of the results should be checked in comparison with similar watersheds.

Using extreme precipitation in precipitation-runoff models should be taken into account if the considered catchment has the same hydrologic behavior also at very small exceedance probabilities.

Requirements for the Construction of small Dams

Small dams have to be designed by some different requirements than large dams. Small dams are more susceptible to damage caused by vegetation and voles.

Sealings of the bedrock are often constructed in another way compared with large dams. The construction of an inspection gallery for monitoring and subsequent ground improvement is impossible already for geometrical reasons.

For small dams simple and robust construction schemes, methods and designs should be chosen. The proposed operation, availability of qualified personnel operating even in extreme conditions as well as the accessibility of the

reservoir in such situations have to be taken into account. Already during the design process adequate account of local specificities (e.g. local construction methods and materials) and regional characteristics (terrain morphology, available dam materials) should be considered.

Construction Inspection

The dam's performance will largely be controlled by the care and thoroughness exercised during its construction. Undisclosed subsurface conditions may be encountered which may materially affect the design of the dam. To ensure a safe design, the designer must be able to confirm design assumptions and revise the dam design if unanticipated conditions are encountered. Construction inspection is required in order to ensure that the construction work complies with the plans and specifications and meets standards of good workmanship. Therefore, construction inspection of a dam is required by a licensed professional engineer to monitor and evaluate conditions as they are disclosed and to observe material placement and workmanship as construction progresses.

The engineer involved in the construction of the dam work will be required to submit a periodic construction report to the Department covering the critical inspection activities for the dam's construction/reconstruction. Prior to permit issuance the applicant shall submit, for review and approval, a proposed schedule of construction inspection activities to be performed by the applicant's engineer. Upon permit issuance, the approved schedule shall be part of the required work.

Specifications



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Materials specifications will be required for items incorporated in the dam project.

***SMALL**

Height of dam less than 40 feet. Storage at normal water surface less than 1000 acre feet.

***LARGE**

Height at dam equal to or greater than 40 feet. Storage at normal water surface equal to or greater than 1000 acre feet.

NOTE:

Size classification will be determined by either storage or height, whichever gives the larger size category.

OUTLET WORKS AND CONDUITS

A low-level outlet conduit or drain is required for emptying or lowering the water in case of emergency; for inspection and maintenance of the dam, reservoir, and appurtenances; and for releasing waters to meet downstream water requirements. The outlet conduit may be an independent pipe or it may be connected to the service spillway conduit. The low level drain is required to have sufficient capacity to discharge 90% of the storage below the lowest spillway crest within 14 days, assuming no inflow into the reservoir.

Borrow Sources for Embankment Materials

Sufficient subsurface explorations should be made in borrow areas to verify the suitability and availability of an adequate supply of borrow materials. Logs of explorations should be included for review with the plans and specifications. Exposure of pervious soils and fissured rock below normal water surface of the proposed pond, at borrow areas located in or connected to the reservoir area, should be avoided.

If pervious soils or fissured rock conditions are encountered during borrow operations these exposed areas should be sealed with a sufficient thickness of compacted impervious material. In no case should this seal be less than two feet thick and consideration should be given to utilizing a greater thickness where site conditions and hazard classifications dictate.

Borrow areas should be located with due consideration to the future safety of the dam and should be shown on the plans. In general, no borrow should be taken within a distance measured from the upstream toe of the dam equal to twice the height of the dam or 25 feet, whichever is greater.

Compaction Control and Specifications

Before compaction begins, the embankment material should be spread in lifts or layers having a thickness appropriate to the type of compaction equipment used. The maximum permissible layer thickness should be specified in the plans or specifications.

Specifications should require that the ground surface under the proposed dam be stripped of all vegetation, organic and otherwise objectionable materials. After stripping, the earth foundation should be moistened, if dry, and be compacted before placement of the first layer of embankment material. Inclusion of vegetation, organic material, or frozen soil in the embankment, as well as placing of embankment material on a frozen surface is prohibited and should be so stated in the specifications.



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VEGETATION CONTROL - TREES AND BRUSH

Trees and brush are not permitted on earth dams because:

- Extensive root systems can provide seepage paths for water.
- Trees that blow down or fall over can leave large holes in the embankment surface that will weaken the embankment and can lead to increased erosion.
- Brush obscures the surface limiting visual inspection, provides a haven for burrowing animals and retards growth for grass vegetation.

Stumps of cut trees should be removed so grass vegetation can be established and the surface mowed. Stumps should be removed either by pulling or with machines that grind them down. All woody material should be removed to about 6 inches below the ground surface. The cavity should be filled with well compacted soil and grass vegetation established.

Grass Vegetation

Grass vegetation is an effective and inexpensive way to prevent erosion of embankment surfaces. It also enhances the appearance of the dam and provides a surface that can be easily inspected.

Objectives of the Guidelines:

These guidelines are designed to ensure that all potential environmental issues pertaining to the construction, operation and closure of dams/ reservoirs are adequately well assessed and addressed. Also, these guidelines will assist in sustainable project planning, permitting, and implementation for both project developers and regulators. These guideline aims to provide directions to project proponents, developers and regulators for the appropriate identification, assessment and evaluation of all potential environmental issues pertaining to irrigation canal/ channels projects.

Project Justification

The project proponent shall provide necessary and adequate information on the justification of the project. This shall include a summary of the report of the Project's feasibility study; the need, value and sustainability (social, cultural and economic) of the Project. Such justification shall expressly define the benefits of the Project to its intended end-users and indicate the over-riding advantages or positive impact of the Project over its anticipated environmental impacts. The justification may also include the rationale for selecting the Project amongst various available options or alternatives and any socio-economic factor's justifying the Project.

Project Description

The proposed Dam project should be described in details. Description should include a schematic process diagram and a layout of the project which should be detailed. The feasibility study should also report a description of the development in relation to the local environment as follows:

- Description of the main characteristics of the operational process with diagrams, plans and maps.
- A description of indication of the physical presence and appearance of completed development within the receiving environment.
- The land area to be taken by the development with its location clearly defined on a map.



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- The uses to which the land will be put should be described.
- The estimated duration of the construction phase, operational phase and where appropriate, decommission phase should be given.
- The number of workers and/or visitors entering the site during construction and operation should be estimated. The access to the site and likely means of transport should be given.
- The means of power evacuation.
- An estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (heat, noise, vibration, light, radiation, air water, and soil contamination/pollution, etc.) resulting from construction and operation phases of the proposed project.

Description of Project Environment/Baseline Study

A detailed description of the existing environmental status, in terms of the biophysical and human environment, in which the proposed dam is to be sited. The methods and investigations undertaken for this purpose should be disclosed and be appropriate to the size and magnitude of the project. The baseline data (primary and/ or secondary) shall be collected and interpreted to describe the proposed project area. The description shall include, but not limited to, geographic location, topography and elevation, climatic conditions and the ecological characteristics of the project area. **Table 1** below gives a detailed description of some relevant environmental components to be examined while describing the Environment.

Table 1: Environmental Components and Indicators of Existing Environment

S.NO	Environmental Components	Indicators
1	Climatic variables	Climatic zone Climate variability and Extreme events Climate change projections Solar Radiation Temperature (air and land surface temperature) - pattern, seasonality and trend Rainfall – Pattern, amount, trend Prevailing wind – direction, speed
2	Topography	Drainage pattern, elevation and slopes this can be presented with a digital elevation model, Specific landform types, etc.
3	Soil	Type, properties and characteristics
4	Water	Availability and abundance Water quality Wastewater discharges Waste discharges, etc.
5	Air	Ambient air quality (for gaseous and particulate pollutants)
6	Biological	Flora – type, density, exploitation, etc.



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		Fauna – distribution, abundance, rarity, migratory, species diversity, habitat requirements, habitat resilience, economic significance, commercial value, etc. Fisheries – migratory species, species with commercial/ recreational value, etc.
7	Land Use	Land use pattern, actual and projected, specially designated areas, manmade features, incompatible land use attributes (e.g. public water supply, tourism site, etc.), ESAs – sensitivity (distance, area and significance).
8	Socio-Economic Factors	Demography details of all project affected communities, economy (employment rate, income distribution), services (types, capacity, and adequacy), housing, etc. cultural

Associated and Potential Environmental Impacts

The identification, prediction and evaluation of potential impacts of the project on the environment should be investigated and described. The impacts should be broadly defined to cover all potential effects on the environment.

- A description of direct impact and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative impact of the project should be addressed.
- The types of impact in (a) above should be described with regards to human beings, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, climate, land, cultural and interactions amongst them.
- Impacts during construction and operation phases should be considered including impacts that might arise from non-standard operating conditions, accidents etc.
- Predicted impacts should be derived from baseline conditions as to prevail as a consequence of the project.
- Identification of impacts should be by a systematic methodology such as project specific checklists, matrices, overlays, Ad-hoc, networks, geographic information system (GIS), expert opinion, etc.
- A brief description of the impact identification method should be described and the rationale for using it.
- The significance of impacts should be assessed, taking into account appropriate national and international standards where available. Consideration should also be made for magnitude, location and duration of the impacts. The choice of significance assessment should be justified and any contrary opinion elaborated upon.



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- h. The feasibility study for irrigation canal project should also consider the cumulative impacts that could arise from a combination of the impacts due to other projects, especially impacts that has to do with the human component (socio-economics) of the environment, with those of other existing or planned projects in the surrounding area and including residual impacts.

Mitigation Measures for Potential Impacts of Dam Projects

- a. Conduct pre-disturbance surveys as appropriate to assess the presence of sensitive areas, fauna, flora and sensitive habitats;
- b. Plan visual impact reduction measures such as natural (vegetation and topography) and engineered (berms, fences, and shades, etc.) screens and buffers;
- c. Utilize existing roads and servitudes as much as possible to minimize project footprint;
- d. Site projects to avoid construction too near pristine natural areas and communities;
- e. Locate developments away from important habitat for faunal species, particularly species which are threatened or have restricted ranges, and are collision-prone or vulnerable to disturbance, displacement and/or habitat loss;
- f. Fence sites as appropriate to ensure safe restricted access;
- g. Ensure dust abatement measures are in place during and post construction;
- h. Develop and implement a storm water management plan;
- i. Re-vegetation with appropriate indigenous species to prevent dust and erosion, as well as establishment of alien species.

The proponent shall adopt all precautionary and mitigatory measures identified in GEA report as well as any unanticipated impacts during the construction and operation phase of project.

Arrangement for compensation to the affectees in case of loss of agriculture land, Crops and property, Schools, Graveyards, Masjids, bridges and other structures will be finalized before the start of construction. Any money involved in compensation will be deposited with District Govt. /Revenue Department for disbursement among the affectees. A committee shall be constituted as per laid down procedure in GEA report ensuring fair representation of locals with properly documented grievance procedure. As far as possible recommendations of a committee comprising of land/house owners and tenants shall be taken into consideration during finalizing the compensation package. All conflicting issues regarding compensation, etc. should be settled before executing / commencing of the project activities and a certificate in this regard should be submitted to this Agency.

- a) The existing irrigation water channels, water courses, water supply schemes, micro HPPs, tube wells, springs etc. shall not be disturbed. However, if affected the same shall be properly compensated and alternate water supply for the affectees be ensured.
- b) The headrace tunnel and adit tunnels are on the steep slope. The muck material of the same shall be dumped away from River RoW with proper mitigation measures.
- c) The cultural values of the locals shall be protected.
- d) The CSR activity shall be finalized, in consultation with locals, keeping in view demands of locals and quantum of the project activity.



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- e) In order to avoid the traffic congestion issues, the submitted Traffic Management Plan shall be properly implemented.
- f) Proper mitigation measures shall be adapted to avoid soil erosion and land sliding. Slope stabilization shall be carried out through updated engineering techniques along with plantation.
- g) The proponent shall submit verified land acquisition and compensation documents prior commencement of construction activities.
- h) Plantation plan shall be finalized in consultation with the concerned Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Forest Deptt. and detail of the same shall be submitted to this Agency.
- i) The proponent shall ensure to avoid dumping of debris, muck material into down slope (or) in River/khwar/streams Right of Way (ROW). The same shall be stabilized by proper plantation, bio-engineering and engineering techniques and erection of protection wall of appropriate size. Furthermore, proper record of muck material generated during the project shall be maintained.
- j) To mitigate the impact of the project on aquatic life (especially Fishes) an aquatic biodiversity management plan in consultation with Fisheries Department shall be finalized and submitted to this Agency prior commencement of construction activity.
- k) Safety zone/adequate engineering measures should be provided to overcome reservations/fears of the residents regarding effect of pond/s to their houses.
- l) Road/Highway submerged/damaged due to project activity should be reconstructed/repared/rehabilitated to another suitable place in consultation with concerned Govt. Department.
- m) The effluents generated during tunnel blasting/excavating activities shall not be disposed off to any surface water. The effluents generated shall be treated in a properly designed facility and detail of the same shall be submitted to this Agency.
- n) No extension would be permitted in the future in the existing hydropower project without prior approval of the EPA/Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- o) In case, the blasting is inevitable, the controlled techniques, in accordance with Pakistan Explosive Act should be adopted in sliding and perspective sliding prone areas. Furthermore, blasting management plan submitted to this Agency shall be followed in letter and spirit.
- p) The proponent shall ensure strict and efficient health & safety measures for the protection of workers and passersby backed by a comprehensive Emergency Response Plan.
- q) Non-technical jobs shall be provided to local community. Employment record for all positions shall be provided to EPA-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and priority should also be given to locals in technical jobs.
- r) Within the radius of 40m of batching/asphalt plant, a number of houses are located; hence the proposed site for the same shall be changed and separate approval shall be obtained from this Agency.



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- s) Separate approval shall be obtained for establishment of Crush plant, Town/Colony, asphalt plant, transmission line etc. under Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014.
- t) Copy of approval from Mines & Mineral Department shall be shared with this Agency prior commencement of construction activities.
- u) A dispensary, scholarships for students, furniture for school to be provided for the welfare of locals.
- v) The allocated fund for furniture, equipment, upgradation and scholarships for the local students shall be utilized/implemented as per submitted plan.
- w) The proponent shall provide the copy of this approval and GEA report to the contractor for information and compliance.
- x) The water rights of down riparian shall be fully protected.
7. The proponent shall be liable for correctness and validity of the information supplied by the environmental consultant.
8. The proponent shall be liable for compliance of Rules 14, 15, 18 and 19 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules, 2021 regarding approval, confirmation of compliance, entry, inspections and monitoring.
9. This approval is accorded only for the construction phase of the project. The proponent shall obtain approval for operation of the project in accordance with the Rules 15(1) & 20 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules, 2021.
10. Any change in the approved project shall be communicated to EPA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and shall be commenced after obtaining the approval.
11. This approval shall be treated as null and void if all or any of the conditions mentioned above is/are not complied with.
12. This approval does not absolve the proponent of the duty to obtain any other approval or clearance that may be required under any law in force.
13. There shall no legal case pending in the courts against the project.



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Environmental Assessment Checklist

Section-I

File No _____

Date _____

General Information

1. Project Name or Title _____
2. Project Proponent (Department, organization, or owner) _____
3. Address _____
4. Telephone _____
5. E-mail _____
6. Representative of the Proponent _____
7. Designation _____
8. Name of the person who conducted this assessment _____
9. Designation _____

Project Information

10. Project Location & GPS Coordinates _____

- a. Khasra No _____
- b. Village/Mouza _____
- c. Tehsil _____
- d. District _____

11. Cost of the Project _____

12. Area of the proposed land for the project

Total _____ m²

Proposed covered _____ m²

Open space _____ m²

13. Brief Project Description _____

14. Design production capacity of the unit _____

15. Number and type of qualification of required staff to run the project? _____

Construction

16. Who owns the proposed land for the project? _____

17. What is the present use of the land? _____



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18. Are there any settlements on the land? _____
19. If yes, please specify
Number of settlements _____
Will any compensation be paid to them? _____
20. Are there any structures on the proposed site now? ☐ Yes ☐ No
21. Are there any trees on the proposed site? ☐ Yes ☐ No
22. Will any tree be removed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
23. If yes, how many? _____
24. Period of construction (start and end dates) _____
25. Is construction work during the night planned? ☐ Yes ☐ No
26. Is the proposed project located in an ecologically sensitive area? ☐ Yes ☐ No
27. Describe the terrain of the project area: ☐ Flat or Level (Slope < 3%)
☐ Level to moderately steep(Slope 3%-30%)
☐ Moderately steep to mountainous (Slope > 30%)

Mitigation Measures

28. Are there signs of soil erosion or landslide anywhere within 500 m of theproposed site?
☐ Yes
☐ No
- If yes, please describe (where, nature) _____
29. Is there any surface water body (river, canal, stream, lake, and wetland) within1,000 m of the proposed site?
☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, describe each water body:

Name (including type, i.e., river, canalor stream)	Dimensions	Status and Uses (Is it polluted? Is domestic or other wastewater discharged to it? What are its uses, e.g., agriculture, domestic, industrial, washing, fishery?)

30. Is there any groundwater well on the proposed site or within 500 m of the proposed site?
☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, describe each well:



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Type (Dug well, tube well, hand pump)	Location (Village, road, mohalla, etc. and distance from the site)	Depth and Yield	Uses (Drinking, agriculture, domestic, industrial, washing, livestock)

31. Are there any reserved forest or protected area within 1,000 m of the proposed site?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, please describe? _____

32. What is the present land use in the vicinity (roughly a radius of 500 m) of the proposed site?

S.No.	Residential (Thick, Moderate, Sparse)	Commercial (Office, Shops, Fuel Stations)	Open Land (Parks, Farmlands, unutilized plots, barren land)	Industrial	Other
Description					

33. For any agricultural farmland on the proposed site and a radius of 500 m around it, provide the following information:

Main crop(s) and average yield _____ Source of irrigation water _____

Area affected by salinity or water logging _____

34. Roughly, how many houses are within a radius of 500 m of the proposed site?

35. What is the total population of the area? _____

36. What proportion of the houses in the area are *pukka*, *semi-pukka*, and *kucha*? _____

What are the main sources of income of the surrounding community? _____

37. Is there any site of cultural importance (graveyard, shrine, mosque, archeological site, etc.) within 1,000 m of the proposed scheme?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, please describe? _____



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Section-III

Environmental Management Plan

1. Constructional Phase:
2. Operational Phase:

Section –IV

Documentation

1. Location plan of the project
2. Site plan of the project
3. Landownership Documents
4. Copy of lease or rental agreement of land or property
5. Copy of NOC from Wildlife Department (if any)
6. Copy of NOC from Forest Department (if any)
7. Copy of CNIC of the Focal Person/Representative of the proponent
8. Copy of CNIC consultancy Firm/ the person who conducts the assessment.

-sd-

**Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife
Department**

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025:

Copy for information to;

1. All members of Environmental Protection Council (EPC) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2. PS to Secretary Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Muhammad Ishaq
Section Officer (Environment)