DHPP Hydropower (51660)

Project Basic Information

Country: Bhutan	Region: South Asia	Project No.: 51660
Project Legal Name: DHPP Hydropower	Company Legal Name: Dorjilung Hydropower Project SPV	
Project Business Sector: V-BA - Large Hydro - Renewable Energy Generation	Owning Department /Division: Regional Industry - INF Asia & Pac	
Environment Category: A		

IFC's Disclosure Requirements

Date of initial ESRS disclosure
11/20/2025

Date of revised ESRS disclosure

Date of clearance by client for factual accuracy
11/20/2025

Board Approval Date

Project Description

DHPP Hydropower (51660)

The proposed Dorjilung Hydropower Project (DHPP, the Project) is a run-of-river hydropower plant to be developed on the Kurichhu River in Eastern Bhutan. DHPP has a planned design capacity of 1,125 MW, expected annual energy generation of 4,504 GWh, and 12.6 million cubic meters (MCM) of live storage, enabling peaking operation of up to eight hours. Power will be transmitted through a 35 km long, 400-kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Dorjilung to the pooling station at Durungri. This line is considered an associated facility to the Project. With a total estimated cost of US$1.7 billion, the Project comprises two main components:

• Component A. Preparatory Works – US$100 million: (a) Preparatory works (approximately US$ [93] million): This includes construction and strengthening of access roads and bridges, offices, on-site housing, preparation of civil contractor infrastructure, construction of diversion and access tunnels (adits) and construction power. (b) Community and Local Development (CLD) tailored investments (approximately US$ [7] million): This comprises strengthening local government capacity, community mobilization, supporting skilling and entrepreneurship (including in trade and sectors with urgent demand), and investing in last-mile infrastructure and services prioritized by communities – to ensure rural communities, including women and vulnerable groups, gain sustainable benefits from DHPP investments.

• Component B. Dam, Powerhouse, and Electromechanical Works (approximately US$1,600 million): (a) Construction of Main Hydraulic Structures- Civil and Hydromechanical Works (US$1,300 million): This comprises civil works for the construction of the headworks structures: (a) 139.5-m high and 241-m long Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC) dam), the 15 km long headrace tunnel, and the underground powerhouse complex, and installation of hydromechanical equipment for the headworks, powerhouse, and tailrace. A portion of the budget dedicated to this component will also be allocated towards the financing costs. (b) Power Generation Facility – Electrical and Electromechanical Works (US$300 million): This comprises the design, supply, and installation of underground powerhouse equipment (turbines, generators, and control equipment), underground switchyard equipment, a centralized control system, general electrical equipment, control equipment for the headworks, and electrical and mechanical auxiliary equipment and systems. The power plant will have six units of 187.5 MW each. To ensure smooth implementation of these components, dedicated resources would be allocated to project management and monitoring activities (these activities' cost is already accounted for under Component B).

The Project will be implemented by the SPV (a joint venture of DGPC and Tata Power). In the interim, DGPC and Tata Power have established a Project Steering Committee to take key decisions and established a dedicated multi-disciplinary PIU to prepare DHPP. The PIU is working on DHPP preparatory activities in close coordination with the WBG. As the Project progresses and its SPV is incorporated, this PIU staff will become the SPV staff, complemented by personnel from Tata Power and additional hiring. To support implementation, the Bank is providing Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS) for both E&S and procurement aspects upon request from DGPC, and dedicated experts are working closely with the DGPC PIU to develop local capacity, in coordination with relevant entities (such as the Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management). CLD investments will be implemented by SPV in partnership with government and non-government agencies with specialized technical expertise in proposed key areas.

IFC, as part of the World Bank Group (WBG) (jointly referred to as IFC, IDA and IBRD), is considering an investment of around US$300 million and additional mobilization of US$700 million in the Project. The WBG would be providing support of around US$ 800million in total, with remaining funding from IDA and IBRD.

In line with ongoing efforts to move towards a “One World Bank Group” E&S approach. IFC proposes to rely on Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). Accordingly, IFC and the World Bank have jointly undertaken the Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) and developed an E&S Review Summary (ESRS-present document) and the E&S Commitment Plan (ESCP) for the Project, and the outcome ensure equivalence in terms of findings and recommendations in line with ESSs and Performance Standards (PSs) requirement. To ensure consistency in disclosure with IBRD, while IFC disclosure (on its portal) refers to applicable PSs, the E&S mitigation measures section refers to applicable ESSs. Similarly, the common action plan refers to ESCP.

Overview of IFC’s Scope of Review

IFC's E&S review of this proposed investment included: (i) desk review of E&S risk management related documentation shared by Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which among others included, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP), Feasibility study; (ii) Site visit in Sept 2025 to the Project area including ongoing preparatory work activity, worker accommodation; (iii) meetings in Sept 2025 with DGPC's management team, including Project Director, technical team, PIU representatives such as E&S Manager, OHS Manager, and staffs responsible for stakeholder engagement, land acquisition, SEAH/SH; (iv) consultations with sample of economically displaced households, construction contractor, contract worker mobilized for preparatory work. Follow-up meetings took place between August to October on the findings of the site visit and document review; (v) review of the stakeholder consultation undertaken as part of the ESIA process and ongoing consultations by PIU; and (vi) discussion with forestry agencies, local government representatives at the project site.

Identified Applicable Performance Standards

While all Performance Standards are applicable to this investment, IFC's environmental and social due diligence indicates that the investment will have impacts which must be managed in a manner consistent with the following Performance Standards.

PS1-Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
PS2- Labor and working conditions
PS3-Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
PS4-Community Health, Safety and Security
PS5-Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
PS6-Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
PS8-Cultural Heritage

Environmental & Social Categorization and Rationale

This is a Category A project with proposed hydropower development in an ecologically sensitive and remote area with significant and diverse environmental and social risks. Key E&S issues and risks are: (a) Proposed SPV's systems to assess and manage E&S risks and impacts during the construction and operation phase, including contractor E&S management and safe working conditions; (b) Assurance of fair and safe labor and working conditions, challenges for local authorities in enforcing labor standards due to remoteness including Occupational health and safety (OHS) risks for workers engaged in high-risk activities. Increased risks of sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse, particularly for women, girls, and vulnerable groups. (c) Pollution and hazards from large construction works (solid waste, air emissions, hazardous materials, water pollution). (d) Construction-induced hazards (landslides, blasting, tunneling, traffic) exacerbating health, safety, and security risks including emergency preparedness plan and response (e.g. explosion risk, dam safety etc). Strain on local infrastructure, rising living costs, and pressure on environmentally sensitive areas. Community health and safety risks, restricted access to resources, and increased competition due to labor influx (over 6,000 workers at peak), remote communities with low absorptive capacity, limited GBV service providers, and lack of local government capacity. Labor camps near vulnerable villages increase SEA/SH risks in the context of prevalent GBV and low help-seeking behavior. Health and safety impacts due to traffic and use of security forces; (e) resource efficiency, management and monitoring of air emissions, effluents, solid waste, and hazardous materials; (f) Land acquisition (approx. 18.23 acres) leading to physical and economic displacement of one household and economic displacement of about 50 households, mostly affecting agricultural livelihoods. Degradation of customs, intangible cultural heritage, and possible relocation or modification of cultural heritage sites. (g) Cumulative impacts from hydropower, infrastructure, industrial, and agricultural activities, compounded by climate change and natural hazards in the Kuri-Gongri Basin; (h) Disturbance of critical habitats and biological corridors due to construction, inundation, and hydro-peaking operations; and (i) effectiveness of the stakeholder engagement plan and community grievance mechanism.

Environmental & Social Mitigation Measures

(Observations that are not to be disclosed must be recorded in ESG360)
IFC's appraisal considered the environmental and social management planning process and documentation for the Project and gaps, if any, between these and IFC's requirements. Where necessary, corrective measures, intended to close these gaps within a reasonable period of time, are summarized in the paragraphs that follow and (if applicable) in an agreed Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). Through implementation of these measures, the Project is expected to be designed and operated in accordance with Performance Standards objectives.

Applicable PSs summary
While all E&S Standards are applicable to this investment, WBG's environmental and social due diligence indicates that the investment will have impacts which must be managed in a manner consistent with the following E&S Standards.
Bhutan's policy does not officially identify Indigenous People (IP), but the Constitution recognizes the country's social, cultural and linguistic diversity. The WBG-led assessment, as required by ESS7, did not identify any distinct social and cultural group possessing all four characteristics as defined by ESS7 Paragraph 8 present in the Project-affected area. The assessment concluded that ESS7 is not relevant and applicable to the project. However, there is sufficient evidence to indicate that some local communities, because of remoteness and unique cultural practices may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project. Therefore, additional attention is required to such groups, particularly when implementing plans related to stakeholder engagement, cultural heritage, SEA/SH, gender and vulnerable groups, and CLD activities.

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
The key risks and impacts to be managed under this Project include the capacity of the client to implement large scale hydro in an ecologically sensitive area, influx of large workforce, SEA/SH, occupational and community health and safety, land acquisition and related economic displacement of households, inefficient use of resources (water, electricity and raw materials), hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation, air, noise and water pollution, especially during the long construction period, generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, erosion and sedimentation, ecological risks and impacts including impairing aquatic and riparian connectivity due to the dam and disturbances to BC #7 due to the reservoir potentially imparing connectivity between the Phrumsengla National Park (PNP) and Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary (BWS), and impacts to tangible and intangible cultural heritage. In order to assess, and manage impacts and risks, the Project has prepared a draft ESIA/ESMP (disclosed externally as of Aug 15, 2025). The draft ESIA will be updated and re-disclosed as per the Project's Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). Accompanying management plans for key issues are being prepared and will be disclosed during Project implementation as indicated in the ESCP and the Project Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The forthcoming SPV will ensure that relevant aspects of the ESCP, including inter alia, ESIA, ESMP, Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), OHS Management Framework and Plans (OHSMF and OHSMPs), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and the worker's code of conduct are included in the E&S specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors leading different work packages and the Owners Engineer (OE). Additionally, per the ESCP, the SPV will implement Community and Local Development (CLD) activities to ensure local communities experience socioeconomic benefits (direct, temporary jobs in construction, logistics, and through entrepreneurship as well as community-prioritized last-mile infrastructure and services). A draft CLD Plan (CLDP) is under preparation and will detail the potential types of investments, partnerships and timeline. It will include an operational manual – specifying eligibility criteria, exclusion list, screening mechanism, target-setting for vulnerable groups, monitoring and reporting requirements -- to guide the implementation of selected activities.
The PIU has developed an ESMP for the preparatory works covering the construction of access roads and bridges, which will be updated to include the remaining components of the preparatory works, such as additional roads and bridges, adits, and the temporary power line, diversion tunnel required for construction activities. As per the ESMP, each contractor will prepare and implement a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP).
The construction of the 35-km power evacuation transmission line (PETL), by Bhutan Power Corporation (BPC), to evacuate power from the Project to the Durungri substation is considered an Associated Facility of the Project. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for the PETL and disclosed together with the draft ESIA. As per the ESCP, the SPV will update, finalize, and implement the ESMF for the PETL, consistent with the ESF requirements, and ensure that BPC prepares and implements an ESIA and ESMP and applicable E&S instruments, in accordance with the ESMF.
A Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) was conducted in 2018 for the Kuri-Gongri Basin to evaluate the combined E&S impacts of multiple hydropower Projects, including Dorjilung. As part of the current Project, an addendum to the 2018 CIA was prepared to update and supplement its findings, ensuring the assessment

reflects current E&S conditions, as well as planned and ongoing developments in the basin. The CIA studies considered various past, present, and future activities in the Kuri-Gongri River Basin, The assessment reviewed 12 key Valued Environmental and Social Components (VECs), including forest cover, slope stability, migratory fish, protected areas, livelihood opportunities, and downstream public safety. The main recommendation for managing cumulative impacts is to develop a program focused on aquatic and fish species, which would complement the Project's mitigation plans and contribute to broader basin-level and state-wide strategies for aquatic habitat management (see ESS6 for further details). As per the ESCP, the SPV will coordinate with relevant government agencies and stakeholders to disseminate the updated findings and facilitate the integration and implementation of key CIA recommendations into Project planning and basin-level management. As per the ESCP, the SPV will develop and operationalize (prepare documents, assign responsibilities, allocate budget) an ESMS for the construction and operations phases respectively, consistent with the relevant ESSs, and including the following elements: (i) policy; (ii) identification of risks and impacts; (iii) management programs; (iv) organizational capacity and competency; (v) emergency preparedness and response; (vi) stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism; and (vii) monitoring and review. The construction phase ESMS also requires contractor-specific obligations, mitigation plans and performance indicators.

Organizational Capacity and Training: During the Project preparation phase, DGPC set up an E&S team, which was later transitioned to the Environmental, Safety, Health and Social Division (ESHSD) within the DHPP PIU, to prepare the E&S risk assessments, management plans and contractual documentation. The team consists of an E&S Manager supported by two environmental officers, 1 OHS officer and 2 inspectors, 2 social officers, 1 biodiversity lead specialist, 1 GBV Specialist and a team of international and national consultants. Once the SPV is established, the ESHSD team will be transferred to the SPV and, as per the ESCP, additional qualified staff will be recruited to support the management of environmental, health and safety, and social risks and impacts of the Project during the construction phase, including additional expertise in Environment, OHS, Biodiversity, Labor, Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration, Stakeholder Engagement, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), Social Inclusion & Gender. For the supervision of the contractors' ESHS performance, the SPV's E&S team will also be supported by the Owner's Engineer (OE), which will include dedicated environmental and health and safety expertise. The division of labor between OE and SPV E&S teams will be further defined as part of the ESMP update, and driven by available local/international expertise, sequencing as well as constitution/structure and operational offices/ teams of the SPV.

Contractor Management and Assurance: Several large contractors for main works (such as dam, headrace tunnel, powerhouse, electro-mechanical) including subcontractors, and smaller contractors (for preparatory work such as access roads, construction transmission line, adits, diversion tunnel) will be involved in the construction of the Project, with the SPV coordinating the works packages. Contractor requirements as defined in various plans (including the ESMP, OHSMF/OHSMP and LMP) include specific construction E&S specifications and monitoring requirements including periodic audits, inspections, and spot checks of Project locations and worksites. As per the ESCP, the SPV will incorporate these E&S requirements and the code of conduct into the E&S specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors. The SPV as part of the ESMP update will have provisions for effective oversight and monitoring of the C-ESMP implementation by contractors. The updated ESMP will also include a detailed E&S monitoring and reporting plan that will cover all EHSS aspects of relevance during construction.

Monitoring & Reporting: The SPV will prepare and submit to the WBG regular monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project as per the ESCP. An Independent E&S Adviser (IESA) will be engaged to carry out an independent review of the Project's E&S performance. The IESA will undertake quarterly reviews throughout the construction phase and during the first two years of operations. These reviews will include site visits, verification of monitoring data, and assessment of compliance with agreed E&S requirements, as outlined in the ESCP, ESIA/ESMP, CIA, BMP, SEP, GRM, LMP, OHSMPs, C-ESMP, Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), and SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan. The process will evaluate both documentation and on-the-ground implementation to ensure that commitments are being met. The IESA will prepare and submit detailed quarterly E&S monitoring reports to the WBG, providing independent assurance of the Project's performance and highlighting any gaps or areas requiring corrective action.

ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions

The Project related workforce will be composed of: i) direct workers including officials working with the SPV, civil servants in government agencies with direct responsibilities for Project operations, as well as individual consultants, who will be engaged by the SPV; ii) workers engaged by the Project contractors and their sub-contractors for construction works; iii) primary supply workers engaged by the suppliers of goods and services to the Project contractors and their sub-contractors. Additionally, the Project may engage community workers for a limited number of activities aligned with the Project development goals under the CLDP aimed at providing last-mile infrastructure and services to be identified through community mobilization, participatory

planning and decision-making during Project implementation. As per ESS2, community workers are defined as those providing services to Project activities with no or limited direct benefits, to support activities aligned with the Project development goals, and who extend direct benefits to their own communities.
Project construction period is expected to last 78 months (including 18 months of pre-construction), with a peak workforce of over 6,000 direct workers and contracted workers. The majority of the workforce will be male migrant workers mainly sourced from India due to the shortage of skilled and unskilled labor in Bhutan. Around 300 direct workers expected to be Bhutanese workers will be required during the Operations and Maintenance period.
Human Resources Management: The SPV has developed a Labour Management Procedure (LMP) in line with Bhutanese labor laws and ESS2 requirements, which is applicable to all Project related workforce. The Project labor commitments outlined in the LMP include: i) the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity, prevention of all forms of forced and child labor, and support for Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining; ii) employment terms and conditions (this includes written contracts, working hours, wages and deductions, overtime requirements, leave and rest periods); iii) the principles for recruitment and termination; iv) the Project Code of Conduct; and v) provisions for a Workers' Grievance Redress Mechanism (WGRM). Each contractor will be required to prepare their own Labour Management Plans based on this LMP. The LMP will be included in bidding documents and contracts. The SPV has developed a Human Resources Manual applicable to the SPV staff in line with the LMP requirements. The SPV has also developed a SEA/SH Action Plan that outlines mitigation measures (contractor sensitization, worker training, codes of conduct, monitoring, and gender-sensitive facilities). Given the temporary nature of the construction phase, the workforce will be demobilized at the end of the construction period in accordance with national law and the LMP requirements.
Workers' Grievance Redress Mechanisms (WGRM): In line with the requirements of the ESS2, the LMP also includes provisions for a WGRM through which the Project related workforce will be able to raise work-related grievances. The WGRM outlined in the LMP defines a process to receive and manage all worker related grievances and includes provisions for anonymous grievances, confidentiality, and non-retribution. As per the LMP, the SPV and each contractor will develop and implement their own WGRM, reflecting consistently the principles and process outlined in the LMP. Furthermore, the SPV will extend its WGRM to third party workers in addition to collecting and monitoring the management of grievances through monthly reports by the contractors and periodic checks. As stated above any grievances/cases related to SEA/SH will be managed by a separate mechanism established under the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan (please see ESS4 for more details).
Workers Accommodation: The Project workforce including migrant workers will be housed at Construction Camp Facilities (CCFs). The SPV staff may also reside in offsite accommodations. Per the ESCP, the CCFs will be constructed and operated based on detailed specifications and camp rules and regulations as specified in the LMP and aligned with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) as described in the EBRD-IFC Worker Accommodations Practices and Standards (2009). Offsite accommodation, if provided by the SPV, should also meet the same standards as applicable.
Occupational Health and Safety: The SPV has developed an OHSMF, which outlines the requirements of an OHS Management System for the construction phase of the Project, in line with Bhutanese regulations and ESS2 requirements. The OHSMF requirements will be included in the construction contracts, as well as the requirement to monitor and report performance related to OHS. The OHSMF requirements include establishing associated policies; processes for induction; regular training; provision and use of personal protective equipment (PPE); hazard identification and risk assessment; permit to work; prevention, reporting, recording, investigation, analysis of accidents and incidents; follow up on corrective actions; Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for a range of construction activities, and emergency response. The OHSMF also includes provisions on the required OHS structure with roles and responsibilities at contractor level. Requirements on the provision of medical care, first aid and provision of medical treatment are included in the ESMP. Guided by the OHSMF, each contractor will formulate, implement, and maintain their own Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (OHSMP) specific to their scope of work, as per the ESCP. The SPV E&S team, with the support of the OE, will be responsible for checking and approving the contractors' OHSMP, verifying the contractors' compliance with OHS requirements and ensuring control measures are in place before start of work.
Contractor Management: Several contractors and sub-contractors will be involved in the civil works program, with the SPV coordinating the works packages. Contractor requirements with regard to Human Resources Management are defined in the LMP, which will be attached to the contracting documentation. The LMP requires that contractors monitor, keep records and report to the SPV on labor and OHS management. As per the ESCP, to manage the labor and working conditions risks associated with a substantial migrant workforce, the SPV will include the following additional requirements in the LMP: i) key principles and processes to assess and manage the risk of exploitation and abuse of migrant workers during recruitment, deployment, and demobilization, and discrimination in terms of conditions of employment such as wages, benefits and

accommodations; ii) Accommodation Camp specifications in line with IFC/ EBRD Guidelines (2009); and iii) the Project's labor monitoring requirements.

ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Resource Efficiency: The Project will require substantial quantities of construction materials, including cement, steel, aggregates, and sand. Most aggregates will come from two quarries, one at the dam site and one near the powerhouse, while sand and minor aggregates will be sourced from Natural Resources Development Corporation Limited (NRDCL) sand mining operations near Gyelpozhing and Authso. Excavated tunnel material will be reused wherever feasible to optimize resource use. Construction power will be supplied through temporary transmission lines, planned in consultation with the Bhutan Power Corporation (BPC). The estimated peak construction power demand is about 15 MW. The estimated peak construction water demand is 476 m^3 per day, to be sourced from nearby tributaries. Dedicated pipelines will be installed along road sections to transfer water without affecting other users. Per the ESCP, the C-ESMP will incorporate measures for the efficient use of water and use of energy-efficient equipment.

Greenhouse gas emissions: The Project is expected to result in significant GHG emissions reductions of 113.66 million tons of CO_2-equivalent, or 2.67 million tons per year, over the asset's 40-year life, aligning with Bhutan's climate goals and contributing positively to regional emission reduction targets. DHPP has a high power-density (1,023 W/m^2), associated with low reservoir GHG emissions (<1 g CO2/kWh) deemed negligible compared to avoided thermal emissions.

Water Management: The construction of the tunnels may intersect with fault and fracture zones within the geology of the Project area, and seepage from these works could lower the groundwater table, potentially reducing flows from overlying springs that are critical for local water supplies. As per the ESCP, prior to commencement of major infrastructure work and tunneling, the SPV will conduct an assessment and monitoring of all water sources (location, water availability and quality) used by local communities for drinking water, irrigation and as water supply for livestock along the tunnel alignment, roads and Project's direct footprint. 's direct footprint. As per the ESCP, the SPV will also require contractors to prepare a Water Management Plan, incorporating the findings of this assessment and subsequent monitoring, to prevent and mitigate impacts to community water resources including: (i) identification and flagging of the location of water sources; (ii) monitoring and documentation of water yield and quality before, during and after construction to detect impacts; (iii) provisions to minimize earth works and any other disturbance in the area around springs and creeks to avoid and minimize sedimentation or chemical contamination; and (iv) provisions for providing water to local villages if the supply source is affected due to Project-related activities. Should any local springs be affected, the SPV will ensure that adequate alternative water supplies to the affected households are provided. Additional requirements to prevent the uncontrolled ingress of groundwater in the tunnel are also included in the Infiltration and Seepage Management Plan below.

Air & Noise Emissions and Vibrations: The main sources of air pollution during construction will include (i) dust emissions from excavation, blasting, operation of construction facilities (e.g. quarries, crushers, and batching plants) and the movement of heavy vehicles on unpaved roads, and (ii) exhaust emissions from construction equipment and transport vehicles. The Project is located in an area with generally good air quality and landscape conditions will tend to limit the dispersion of fugitive dust and emissions. Per the ESCP, contractors will prepare and implement an Air Quality Management Plan, specifying dust suppression, vehicle and equipment emission controls, and monitoring protocols. Noise and vibration levels will increase significantly during construction due to activities such as blasting for tunnels and excavation, operation of heavy machinery, and vehicular traffic, particularly along access roads. Per the ESCP, the SPV will require contractors to prepare and implement a Noise and Vibration Management Plan, specifying control and mitigation measures such as restricting noisy operations to daylight hours, regular equipment maintenance, and conducting noise monitoring at key locations. Vibration impacts may result from blasting operations, potentially affecting nearby structures. Per the ESCP, the SPV will conduct a pre-blast survey documenting the use and conditions of residences, community infrastructure, and sensitive structures such as temples, potentially affected by vibration, along with recording of community concerns and vibration monitoring methodology. In addition, as per the ESCP, the SPV will require contractors to prepare and implement an Explosive and Blasting Management Plan, detailing safe storage, transport, handling, and use of explosives, including blast timing, vibration control, controlled blasting techniques, real-time vibration monitoring, safety protocols, and, where necessary, provisions for compensation and/or structural strengthening or repair of damaged structures.

Effluent Management: During construction, runoff from disturbed areas and tunneling activities, spoil disposal sites, and muck dumping could lead to sediment-laden water entering the Kurichhu River, increasing turbidity and obstructing river flow. The Project will implement erosion control measures and construct sediment retention structures to reduce sediment flow into water bodies. As per the ESCP, the SPV will require the contractors to prepare and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, to prevent soil erosion and sediment run-off from construction sites, stockpiles, and muck disposal sites. Other liquid waste from the Project will include runoff from work areas (e.g., batching plant drainage with typically high pH), runoff from

equipment cleaning and general site maintenance, workers' facilities and accommodation will also generate black and grey wastewater. As per the ESCP, the SPV will require the contractors to prepare and implement a Wastewater and Drainage Management Plan, covering the treatment and safe discharge of domestic sewage and construction wastewater, as well as stormwater management measures, to ensure that effluent meets statutory standards and WBG EHS Guidelines requirements before discharge.

Process water will be generated also from tunnel drilling (e.g., water used to cool drill bits and intercepted groundwater, often containing high suspended sediment levels). As per the ESCP, the SPV will require the contractors to prepare and implement an Infiltration and Seepage Management Plan to prevent and address water from the tunnel and from muck disposal sites. The Plan shall include: (i) Methods to be employed by contractors to identify tunnel sections requiring pre-excavation grouting to prevent uncontrolled ingress of groundwater. (ii) Procedures for assessing the potential for acid or alkaline rock drainage generation. (iii) Design and operational arrangements for temporary settling lagoons and treatment facilities, as necessary, to clarify and neutralize water prior to discharge to surface water bodies. Provisions for the collection, containment, and treatment of runoff from stockpiles of tunnel-excavated rock spoil if a high ARD potential is identified.

Waste Management: The Project is estimated to generate about 7 million cubic meters of excess earth (muck/spoil) from excavation and tunneling activities which will be disposed in 12 identified muck disposal sites (MDS) distributed along the right bank of the dewatered section of the Kurichhu River. As per ESCP, the SPV will prepare detailed designs of the MDS to prevent muck from entering the Kurichhu River and require contractors to prepare Muck Disposal Planning and Management Plans that include engineering measures such as retaining structures and drainage systems as per the detailed design, erosion control, revegetation, and monitoring, along with an approved implementation budget, to ensure the long-term stability of muck disposal sites.

Peak construction is estimated to generate approximately 3 to 4.2 tons of solid waste per day. The SPV will collaborate with the Dzongkhag Administration and the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport (MoIT) to identify a suitable site for a dedicated sanitary landfill to be established within the Project area prior to commencement of the main works activities that involve waste transportation, treatment and disposal, as per ESCP. Medical waste generated by the Project's clinics will be managed through an agreement with the Mongar Regional Referral Hospital, in line with national protocols for medical waste incineration.

As per the ESCP, the SPV will require contractors to develop and implement a comprehensive Waste Management Plan covering all waste streams generated by the Project. The plan will address waste segregation at source, safe collection and on-site storage, transportation, opportunities for reuse and recycling, and final disposal at approved facilities, in compliance with applicable national regulations and WBG EHS Guidelines. As per the ESCP, the SPV will also identify the landfill(s) and third-party service providers for the transportation, treatment, and disposal of project-generated wastes, and require contractors to use only these approved facilities/providers while maintaining a chain of custody for hazardous waste.

Hazardous Chemicals: Construction activities will involve the use of a variety of hazardous materials, including petroleum products, oils and lubricants, paints, solvents, cleaning agents, and explosives. As per the ESCP, the SPV will require contractors to develop and implement a Hazardous Substances Management Plan including procedures for the safe storage, handling, transport, and disposal of hazardous substances.

ESS4: Community Health and Safety

Dam Safety: The Detailed Project report (DPR)/feasibility study includes Dam Safety Plan. The WB dam safety specialists reviewed the dam safety plans required for appraisal, i.e. draft TORs for Owner's Engineer, Preliminary Operation & Maintenance Plan, and Framework Emergency Preparedness Plan which will be finalized based on their comments. An Independent Technical Panel of Experts (PoE) has reviewed the DPR/feasibility study including aspects regarding seismic hazards, geotechnical studies, tunnel alignment, construction methods and Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) and dam safety. As per the ESCP, the SPV will: (a) Maintain an independent panel of experts (Dam Safety Panel), with terms of reference and composition acceptable to the WBG, to, inter alia, review and advise on matters related to safety and other critical aspects of the Dorjilung dam, its appurtenant structures, the catchment area, the area surrounding the reservoir, and downstream areas, as relevant. (b) Inform the WBG in advance of the Dam Safety Panel meetings and share with it a copy of the Panel report of its conclusion and recommendations signed by each participating member after each meeting. Implement the recommendations made by the Dam Safety Panel, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the WBG. (c) Recruit the Owner's Engineer including experienced and competent dam engineering professionals in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the WBG to supervise the design and construction of the Dorjilung dam and associated works. Implement dam safety measures during design, bid tendering, construction, operation, and maintenance in accordance with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and ESF Good Practice Note on Dam Safety and the requirements of ESS4, including (d) below. (d) Prepare and implement the following dam safety plans: (i) Construction Supervision and Quality Assurance Plan; (ii) Instrumentation Plan; (iii) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan; (iv) Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) including dam break analysis, flooding simulation and

mapping, and consequence assessment, as well as the emergency notification protocol with downstream riparian countries; and (v) Reservoir Filling and Commissioning Plan including E&S mitigation measures in form and substance acceptable to the WBG. (e) Carry out safety inspections of the Dorjilung dam at intervals of not less than once every five (5) years during operation, by independent experts with terms of reference acceptable to the WBG.
The SPV has retained the services of Design consultants to provide detailed designs, which the contractors will implement under a standard engineering and construction contract (i.e., not a full EPC model). All design drawings (from Design consultants) will be provided by the SPV and verified by Owner Engineer (OE), with the PoE reviewing main designs for quality and safety.
Emergency Preparedness and Response: Potential emergencies during construction could include floods, wildfires, landslides and man-made incidents such as fires, leaks, or spills. Given the Project's location in steep terrain and proximity to the river, intense monsoon rains may cause floods that damage infrastructure and equipment, leading to delays, and pose risks to community members and workers. Wildfires during dry seasons threaten access roads and facilities, posing safety risks to workers and potentially halting progress. Frequent landslides and rockfalls in regions like Mongar and Lhuentse endanger vital infrastructure and on-site personnel due to their sudden occurrence. As per the ESCP, the SPV will ensure that contractors prepare and implement a comprehensive Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to address these risks. The plan will include engineering measures such as slope stabilization, drainage improvements, and creation of firebreaks and clear zones around the construction sites, as well as provision of safety barriers, warning signage, and life-saving equipment near water bodies to prevent drowning incidents. Early warning systems will be established, and a trained Emergency Response Teams will be formed for each contractor with clear communication protocols and coordination mechanisms with the SPV and local authorities. Evacuation routes, assembly points, and response procedures will be defined and communicated to all personnel, with rescue, first-aid and fire protection equipment regularly inspected and maintained. Contractors will conduct regular training sessions and emergency drills for scenarios such as floods, fires, and landslides to ensure preparedness and raise safety awareness among workers. A system for incident reporting, documentation, and root-cause analysis will be implemented, with lessons learned used to improve the plan over time. Records of accidents, diseases, and incidents will be maintained and reviewed as part of compliance monitoring and audits. These measures will strengthen Project resilience, protect workers and communities, and help ensure continuity of construction activities during emergency events. For operations, the SPV will prepare an emergency preparedness and response plan as part of the dam safety plans.
Community Health & Safety: Traffic & Road Safety: Being a land-locked country, the road network is the primary means of transportation across the country. Apart from the main highway that connects the western part of the country to the eastern, there are limited additional

Stakeholder Engagement

The SPV has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and implemented a robust stakeholder engagement program throughout the ESIA process. This included stakeholder identification and mapping, dissemination of Project-related information, engagement with affected and interested stakeholders via household and key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and community meetings, and incorporating their views and concerns in the preparation of the Project. Stakeholders consulted include national and local government agencies, local leaders, representatives of health, educational and religious / cultural institutions, and Project-affected persons and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The SPV held about 100 consultations with over 1,200 participants in total. The SPV has also ensured participation of women, persons with disabilities and different social-cultural groups in such consultations. The consultations done to date have been appropriately recorded and documented. Topics raised by stakeholders during the consultation relate to concerns around influx of migrant workers, compensation for loss of land, blasting impacts, risks of SEA/SH, access to Project benefits including employment opportunities, and timely sharing of information about the Project activities. As per the ESCP, the SPV will include in the SEP, a stakeholder engagement program for the pre-construction, construction, operations phases where they will hold consultations with at least seven major stakeholder groups. The SEP is a living document that will be updated as needed during Project implementation.
The SEP includes a Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address complaints from Project-affected persons, groups, and stakeholders in line with ESS10 requirements. The SPV has established and will maintain the GRM throughout Project implementation, per the ESCP. Any grievances/cases related to SEA/ SH will be managed by a separate mechanism established under the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan (please see ESS4 for more details).

Broad Community Support

Not Applicable

BCS Comment :

Local Access of Project Documentation

Any queries and/or comments about the project may be directed to:
Company Druk Green Power Corporation
Point of Contact Kuenzang Dorji
Title Executive Engineer
Telephone Number +975 2 336414
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Website https://www.drukgreen.bt/

Environmental & Social Action Plan (ESAP)

Is there an ESAP to be disclosed for this project?
Yes

Mitigation Measures / Environmental & Social Action Plan (ESAP)

SNo	Description	Anticipated Completion Date
1	Assess the NNL/NG requirements for all critical and natural habitat features within the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP).	8/15/2026
2	1) Update, finalize, and implement the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Power Evacuation Transmission Line (PETL), consistent with the relevant ESSs. 2) Ensure that BPC prepares and implements an ESIA, ESMP and applicable E&S instruments, in accordance with the ESMF.	12/30/2030
3	1. Prepare outlines of the biodiversity protection subplans listed in the ESMP developed for the Project. These include the Vegetation Clearing Plan, Landscaping and Re-vegetation Plan, Biodiversity Protection Plan, Site Cleaning and Rehabilitation Management Plan, Reservoir First Impoundment Management Plan, and Invasive Species Management Plan. These outlines shall be included in the bidding documents and contracts with contractors. 2. Require contractors to prepare and implement detailed biodiversity protection subplans, as part of their C-ESMP consistent with and as required in the ESMP.	6/30/2026
4	1. Conduct biodiversity assessment, including a critical habitat assessment (CHA), and a high-resolution environmental flow (Eflow) assessment, draft Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), consistent with ESS6. 2. Conduct supplemental studies to: (i) Assess status and potential impacts to restricted range fish; (ii) Assess behavior and potential impacts to migratory fish within the Kurichhu River to support feasibility assessment of proposed mitigation measures; (iii) Assess impacts to Biological Corridor #7; (iv) Complete assessment of critical and natural habitat features based on field data.	4/15/2026

5	Prepare, adopt, and implement the capacity building plan training for SPV staff, stakeholders and Project workers on E&S risk management, biodiversity management, OHS, construction and operations monitoring and auditing, stakeholder engagement, prevention and response to SEA/SH, management of Grievance Mechanism, implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities, community health and safety (CHS), incident reporting procedures, and emergency preparedness and response procedures.	4/30/2026
6	Describe and implement the chance find procedures, as set out in the ESMP.	4/30/2026
7	Prepare and implement the Community and Local Development Plan (CLDP) for the Project. The CLDP will include an operational manual – specifying eligibility criteria, exclusion list, screening mechanism, target-setting for vulnerable groups, monitoring and reporting requirements - to guide the implementation of selected activities.	7/30/2026
8	Require the contractors to assess and manage specific risks and impacts to communities arising from Project activities, including, inter alia, the behavior of contracted workers, risks associated with labor influx in remote or culturally sensitive areas, and disruptions to the livelihoods of farmers, forest resource users, and other land-based livelihoods. Contractors shall prepare a Community Health and Safety Plan as part of their C-ESMP based on the requirements in the OHSMF and ensure relevant mitigation measures consistent with and as required in the ESMP.	6/30/2026
9	Prepare and implement the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), in accordance with the guidelines of the ESIA prepared for the Project, and consistent with ESS8.	4/30/2026
10	1. Update and implement the addendum to the Assessment of Potential Cumulative Impact of Hydropower Development in the Kuri-Gongri Basin in Bhutan (2018)(CIA), incorporating the findings of the Project ESIA. 2. Engage with relevant agencies to disseminate the findings/take up of CIA recommendations into project planning and basin-level management.	3/30/2026
11	1. Establish and maintain an independent panel of experts (Dam Safety Panel), with terms of reference and composition acceptable to the WBG, to, inter alia, review and advise on matters related to safety and other critical aspects of the Dorjilung dam, its appurtenant structures, the catchment area, the area surrounding the reservoir, and downstream areas, as relevant. The Panel may be disbanded after successful filling and commissioning, provided no significant safety issues are encountered. Should issues arise, then the Panel shall remain in place until these are resolved to the satisfaction of the WBG. 2. Inform the WBG in advance of the Dam Safety Panel meetings and share with it a copy of the Panel report of its conclusion and recommendations signed by each participating member after each meeting. Implement the recommendations made by the Dam Safety Panel, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the WBG. 3. Recruit the Owner's Engineer including experienced and competent dam engineering professionals in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the WBG to supervise the design and construction of the Dorjilung dam and associated works. Implement dam safety measures during design, bid tendering, construction, operation, and maintenance in accordance with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and ESF Good Practice Note on Dam Safety and the requirements of ESS4, including (d) below. 4. Preparation and implementation of the following dam safety plans: (i) Construction Supervision and Quality Assurance Plan (CSQAP); (ii) Instrumentation Plan; (iii) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan; (iv) Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP); and (v) Reservoir Filling and Commissioning Plan including E&S mitigation measures in form and substance acceptable to the WBG. 5. Carry out safety inspections of the Dorjilung dam at intervals of not less than once every five (5) years during operation, by independent experts with ToR acceptable to the WBG.	6/30/2033

12	Require the contractors to prepare and implement an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP). The plan will include engineering controls such as slope stabilization, firebreaks, safety barriers, warning signage, and life-saving equipment near water bodies; early warning and communication systems supported by a trained Emergency Response Team for each contractor with clear communication protocols and coordination mechanisms with the SPV and local authorities; defined evacuation routes, assembly points, and response procedures communicated to all personnel; and regular inspection and maintenance of rescue, first-aid, and fire protection equipment. Contractors will conduct periodic training and emergency drills for scenarios such as floods, fires, and landslides, and maintain systems for incident reporting and root-cause analysis.	6/30/2026
13	Update and implement the ESIA and ESMP, all consistent with the relevant ESSs. The ESMP update will have provisions for effective oversight and monitoring of the contractor ESMP (C-ESMP) implementation by contractors. The updated ESMP will also include a detailed E&S monitoring and reporting plan that will cover all EHSS aspects of relevance during construction including those related to noise, dust, hazardous and other waste, drinking water quality, surface and groundwater quality, incidents, drills, medical checkup, near misses, hazardous conditions, traffic and construction material transport, contracted worker living and working conditions, worker training, stakeholder engagement, employee and community grievances and redress, and implementation of corrective action based on the monitoring program.	3/30/2026
14	1) Develop and implement (prepare documents, assign responsibilities, allocate budget) an E&S management system for the construction of the hydroelectric dam and its related infrastructure (project) consistent with the relevant ESSs, and including the following elements: (i) policy; (ii) identification of risks and impacts; (iii) requirements and obligations for the contractors; (iv) contractor's E&S mitigation plans and performance indicators; (v)organizational capacity and competency; (vi) emergency preparedness and response; (vii) stakeholder engagement; and (viii) monitoring and review. 2) Develop and implement (prepare documents, assign responsibilities, allocate budget) an E&S management system for the operation of the project consistent with the relevant ESSs, and including the following elements: (i) policy; (ii) identification of risks and impacts; (iii) management programs; (iv) organizational capacity and competency; (v) emergency preparedness and response; (vi) stakeholder engagement; and (vii) monitoring and review.	12/30/2031
15	Finalize and implement the Gender and Vulnerability Action Plan (GVAP), to assess and manage the associated risks.	4/30/2026
16	Establish and operate a grievance mechanism for Project workers, as described in the LMP and consistent with ESS2. The SEA/SH specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be equipped to receive, register, and refer survivors to relevant gender-based violence service providers, all in a safe, confidential, and survivor-centered manner.	6/30/2026
17	1. Engage an independent E&S advisor, to support monitoring of the Project E&S performance and ESCP implementation in accordance with the ToR agreed between the WBG and the SPV. 2. submit quarterly monitoring report to the WBG and SPV.	4/30/2026
18	1) Prepare and implement the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for the Project. 2) Require contractors to prepare and implement Contractor Labor Management Plan (C-LMP), consistent with and as required in the LMP.	6/30/2026
19	Implement the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) for the Project and consistent with ESS5. Should additional land beyond what is covered in the LALRP be required by the Project, the Borrower will ensure that land acquisition and resettlement will be undertaken, based on the existing Project LALRP requirements.	10/30/2029
20	As per the LALRP, prepare and implement a Livelihoods Restoration (LR) Manual consistent with ESS5.	4/30/2026

21	Incorporate the relevant aspects of the ESCP, including inter alia, ESIA, ESMP, outlines of the pollution prevention and management plans listed in 3.2, OHS Management Framework (OHSMF), the Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and the code of conduct, into the E&S specifications of the bidding documents and contracts with contractors, and the OE.	6/30/2026
22	1) Prepare and implement the Occupational Health and Safety Management Framework (OHSMF) for the Project. 2) Require contractors to prepare and implement Contractor OHS Management Plan (C-OHSMP), consistent with and as required in the OHSMF.	6/30/2026
23	1. The SPV will establish and maintain throughout the Project lifecycle an environmental, safety, health and social (ESHS) Division, headed by an ESHS Manager and consisting of environmental, social, occupational health and safety (OHS) and biodiversity units. The team will include staff with expertise in environment, OHS, biodiversity, labor, land acquisition and livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH), social inclusion and gender. The SPV will engage additional E&S staff/consultants as needed in different phases of the Project development based on regular capacity assessment. 2. Engage and maintain an E&S Panel of Experts (ESPoE) consisting of internationally recognized expert(s) to advise on critical E&S issues and adaptive management throughout the Project implementation. 3. Require the Owner Engineer (OE) to have adequate and dedicated environmental, social and health and safety expertise, with roles and responsibilities clearly articulated.	4/30/2026
24	1) Prepare outlines for the pollution prevention and management subplans listed in the ESMP developed for the Project under Section 1.1A above. These subplans shall align with the requirements of ESS3, the relevant provisions of the ESIA and ESMP, and the applicable WBG EHS Guidelines. These outlines shall be included in the bidding documents and contracts with contractors. 2) Require contractors to prepare and implement detailed pollution prevention and management subplans, as part of their C-ESMP consistent with the outlines and as required in the ESMP developed for the Project. At a minimum, the following subplans shall be prepared as part of the C-ESMP, all in a manner acceptable to the WBG:a) Waste Management Plan; b)Hazardous Substances Management Plan; c) Explosive and Blasting Management Plan; d) Wastewater and Drainage Management Plan; e) Erosion and Sediment Control Plan; f) Air Quality Management Plan; g) Noise and Vibration Management Plan; h) Muck Disposal Planning and Management Plan; i) Infiltration and Seepage Management Plan; j) Water Management Plan; 3) Identify sanitary landfills and third-party service providers for the adequate transportation, treatment and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous construction waste generated by the Project. 4) Incorporate the requirement to use licensed third-party service providers for the transportation and disposal of hazardous waste generated from the project and implement chain of custody for hazardous wastes in the contracts with the relevant contractors.	8/30/2026
25	1. Update report detailing pre-blast survey and vibration monitoring methodology and baseline results documenting the conditions of residences, their use, community infrastructure, such as temples, potentially affected by vibration, along with recording of community concerns, for areas potentially impacted by construction of access roads. Complete baseline for Area of Influence of other project components (e.g., tunneling, excavations). 2. Conduct an assessment and monitoring of all water sources used by local communities for drinking water, irrigation and as water supply for livestock along the tunnel alignment, roads and project's direct footprint, including location, type (spring, creek, etc.), occurrence (permanent, seasonal), flow, and water quality (e.g., pH, turbidity, TDS).	4/30/2026

26	Maintain, and operate an accessible grievance mechanism, to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances in relation to the Project, promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all Project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution, including concerns and grievances filed anonymously, in a manner consistent with ESS10. The SEA/SH specific GRM shall be equipped to receive, register, and refer survivors to relevant gender-based violence service providers, all in a safe, confidential, and survivor-centered manner.	12/30/2025
27	Identify residual impacts and quantify losses and gains for critical and natural habitat features and make recommendations on the mitigation and biodiversity offset strategy.	6/30/2026
28	1) Include resource efficiency measures in the ESMP developed for the Project. These measures should include: (a) Efficient use of water resources, including measures to reduce water consumption during construction and operation, reuse and recycling where feasible, and prevention of wastage; (b) Energy efficient design, incorporating optimization of plant and equipment, and use of energy-efficient lighting and machinery, consistent with ESS3, to include minimum requirements for the contractors. Include the ESMP and resource efficiency measures in the bidding documents. 2) Require contractors to prepare and implement detailed resource efficiency plans, as part of their Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) consistent the ESMP developed for the Project.	6/30/2026
29	Revise and update the BMP to incorporate approaches for supplemental assessments, quantified losses and gains for natural and critical habitat and NNL/NG requirements, including findings from the assessments and studies from actions 6.1-6.3 above, CIA addendum update (action 1.1B1) and thereafter implement the BMP.	10/15/2026
30	1. Finalize and implement the SEA/SH Action Plan (SEA/SH AP) to manage the risks of SEA and SH. 2. Recruit and maintain GBV service provider throughout Project implementation.	4/30/2026
31	Prepare and implement Security Management Plan as part of C-ESMP, consistent with ESS4 and guided by IFC's Good Practice Handbook on the Use of Security Forces: Assessing and Managing Risks and Impacts. Security Management Plan shall assess and implement measures to manage the risks of engaging security personnel to safeguard Project workers, sites, assets, and activities.	6/30/2026
32	Implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project, consistent with ESS10, which shall include measures to, inter alia, provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. The SEP shall include a stakeholder engagement program for the pre-construction, construction and operations phases.	12/30/2025
33	1) Conduct a traffic assessment as part of the update of the ESIA/ESMP. 2) Require the contractors to prepare a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) as part of their C-ESMP by incorporating measures to manage traffic and road safety risks consistent with and as required in the ESMP.	6/30/2026

Activity Log/Comments

Workflow Initiated by Manish Kumar Singh (Draft Environmental and Social Review Summary) Nov 20, 2025 03:08 PM ET

Comments:

Cleared by Abhishek Singh (ESRO Clear) Nov 20, 2025 05:14 PM ET

Comments:
Cleared

CRU Member Approved and Appraisal Disclosure Initiated by Ejura Phoebe Audu Nov 20, 2025 05:33 PM ET

Comments:
Client clearance received on 11/20/2025.

Supporting Documents

S.No.	Document Details