

Monitoring of Impacts of Gulpur Hydropower Project on Populations of Mahseer and Other Fish Species

December 04, 2018

Ahmad Shoaib



Hagler Bailly Pakistan

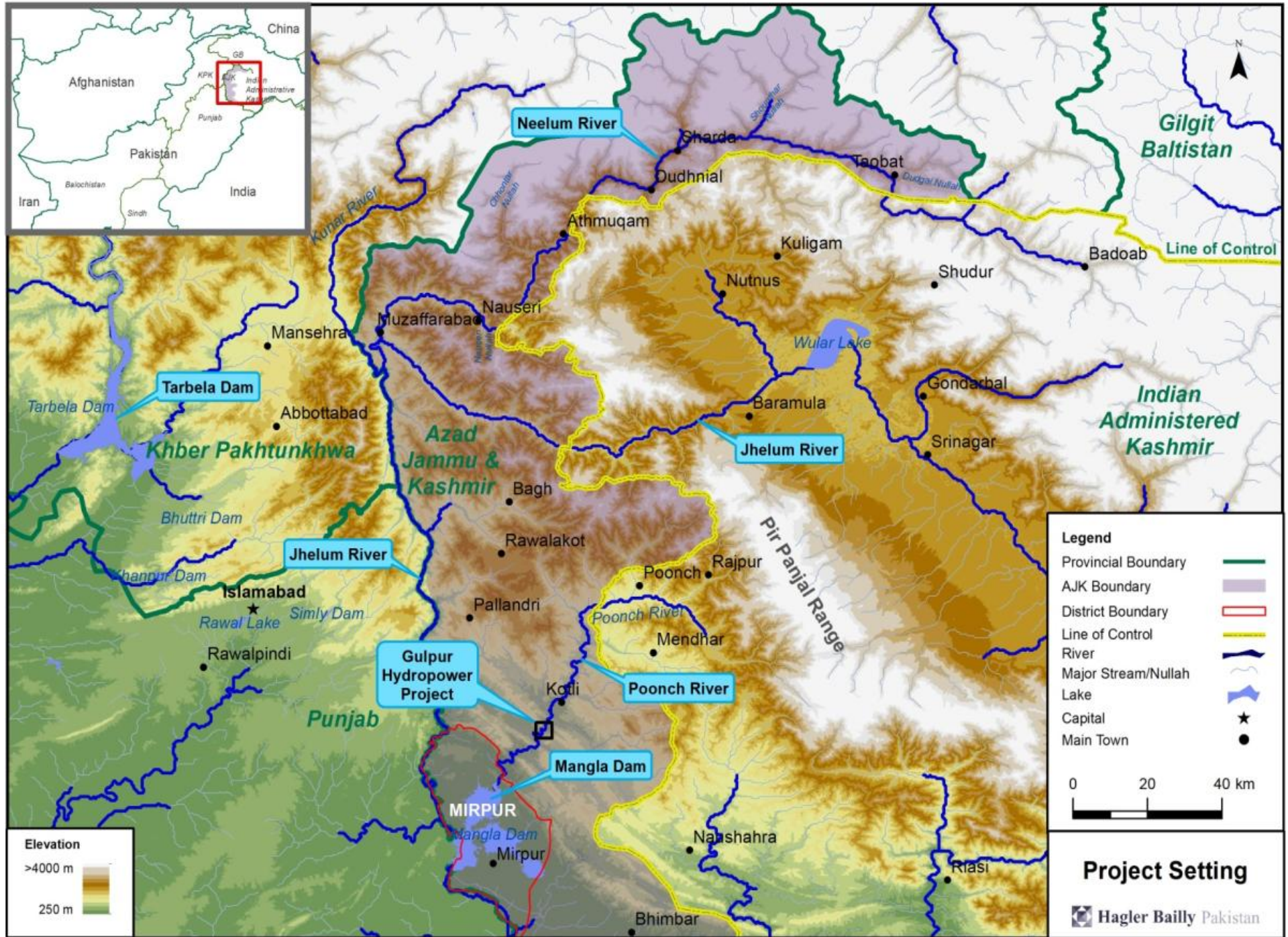
Introduction

- **100 MW Gulpur Hydropower Project is being constructed on the Poonch River in the Pakistan Administered Kashmir.**
- **It is expected to start its operation by mid 2019.**
- **Full length of Poonch River is 104 km.**
- **River and its associated tributaries were notified as a national park by the government in 2010.**
- **Poonch River provides a highly suitable habitat for the Golden Mahaseer “*Tor putitora*.”**
- **In addition to Golden Mahaseer,**
 - At least 35 other species of fish in the river including the Critically Endangered *Glyptothorax kashmirensis*
 - 5 migratory
 - 2 restricted range species



- **Condition for construction of project is only given to achieve Net Gain in biodiversity in consistent with the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 6 for projects falling Critical Habitat.**
- **A Biodiversity Action Plan inclusive of a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was established to monitor:**
 - The impacts of the project on aquatic biodiversity.
 - The outcome of actions for in-situ protection of the fish to achieve the Net Gain in biodiversity.
- **Seasonal surveys following a defined protocol were initiated prior to:**
 - Construction of the project.
 - Construction of the coffer dam that has created a barrier to fish migration, and have continued since.

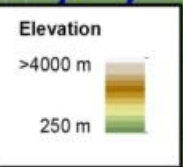




Legend

- Provincial Boundary —
- AJK Boundary
- District Boundary
- Line of Control
- River
- Major Stream/Nullah
- Lake ~
- Capital ★
- Main Town ●

0 20 40 km



Project Setting

Hagler Bailly Pakistan

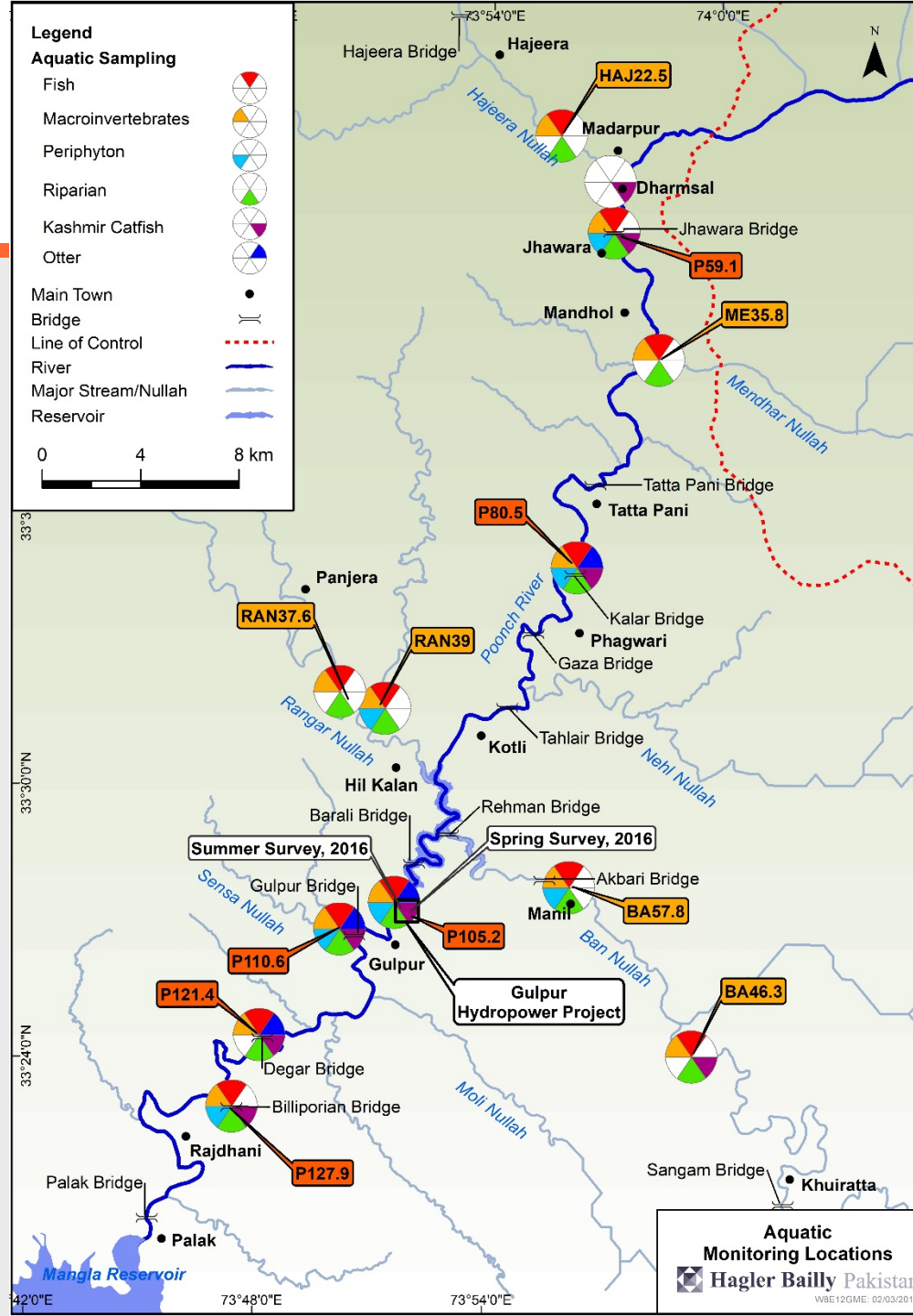


Details of Surveys Completed

Sampling Year, Month	Sampling Season	Sampling Methods			
		Electrofishing	Gill Net	Cast Net	Fyke Net
October 2015	Fall 2015	✓	✓	✓	✓
December 2015	Winter 2015		✓		✓
May 2016	Spring 2016	✓		✓	✓
August 2016	Summer 2016	✓		✓	✓
January 2017	Winter 2016		✓		
May 2017	Spring 2017	✓		✓	
August 2017	Summer 2017	✓		✓	
January 2018	Winter 2017		✓		
May 2018	Spring 2018	✓		✓	
August 2018	Summer 2018	✓		✓	



Monitoring Locations



Field Activities



Electrofishing



Cast Netting



Gill Netting



Fyke Netting



Field Activities

(Contd...)



Data Keeping



Macro-Invertebrates Sampling



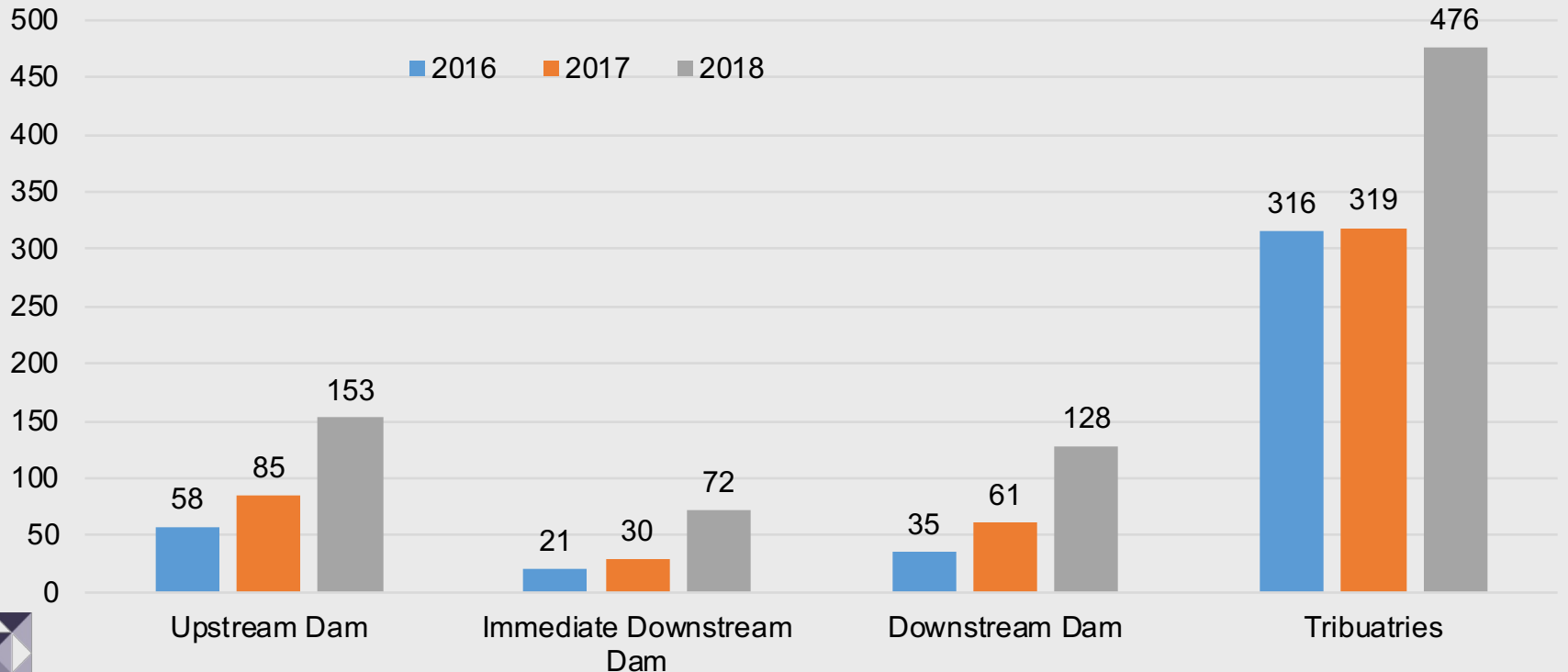
Periphyton Sampling



Monitoring Results of Fish – Spring Surveys

Total fish specimens captured:

- 430 in 2016
- 495 in 2017
- 829 in 2018

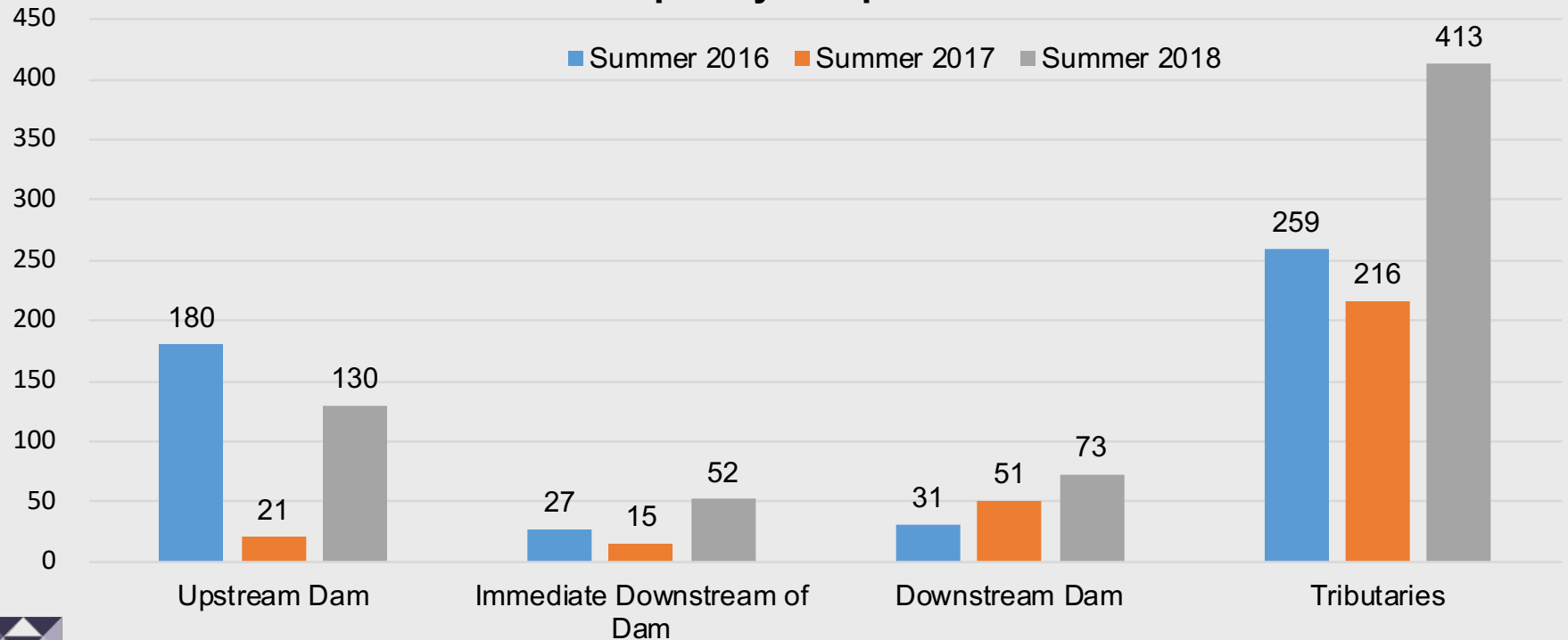


Monitoring Results of Fish – Summer Surveys

Total fish specimens captured:

- 497 in 2016
- 303 in 2017
- 668 in 2018

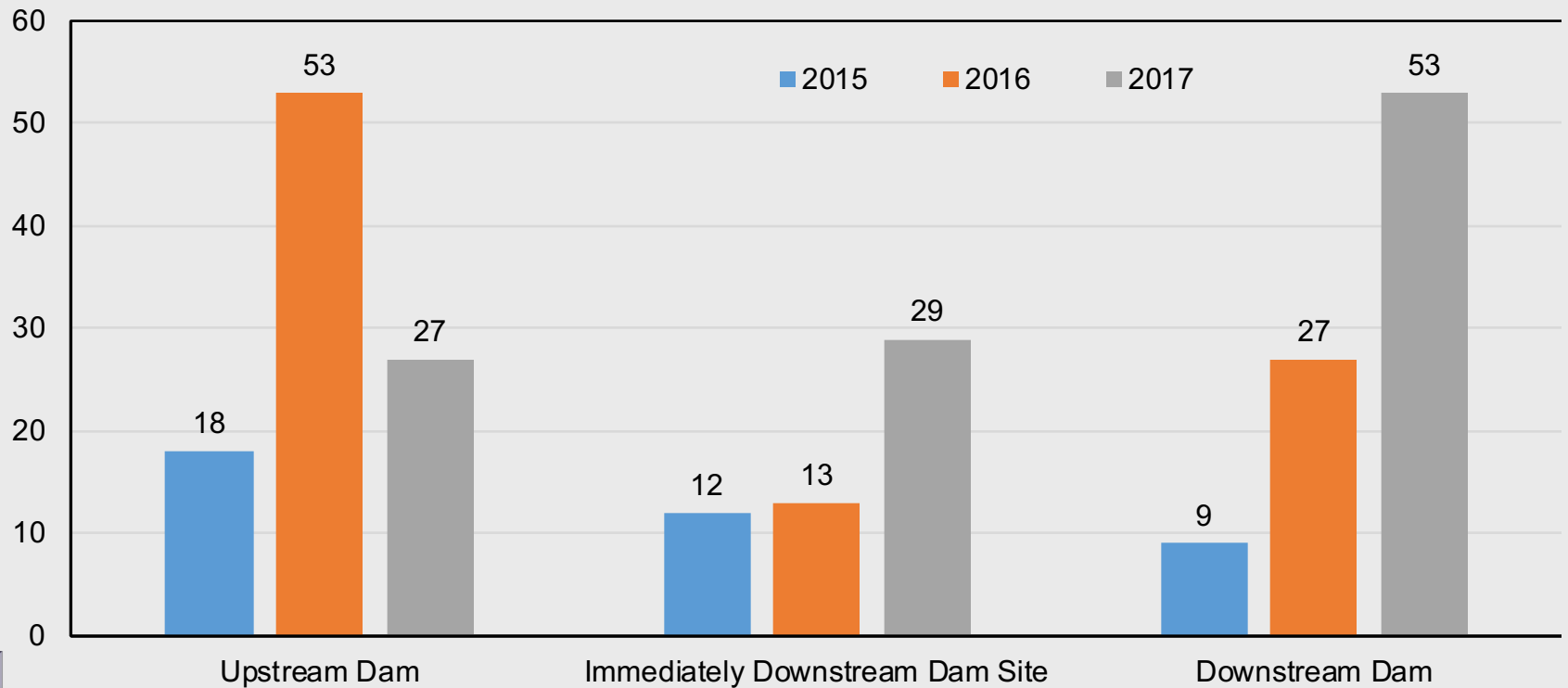
NOTE: three locations were not completely sampled in Summer 2017.



Monitoring Results of Fish – Winter Surveys

Total fish specimens captured:

- 39 in 2015
- 93 in 2016
- 109 in 2017

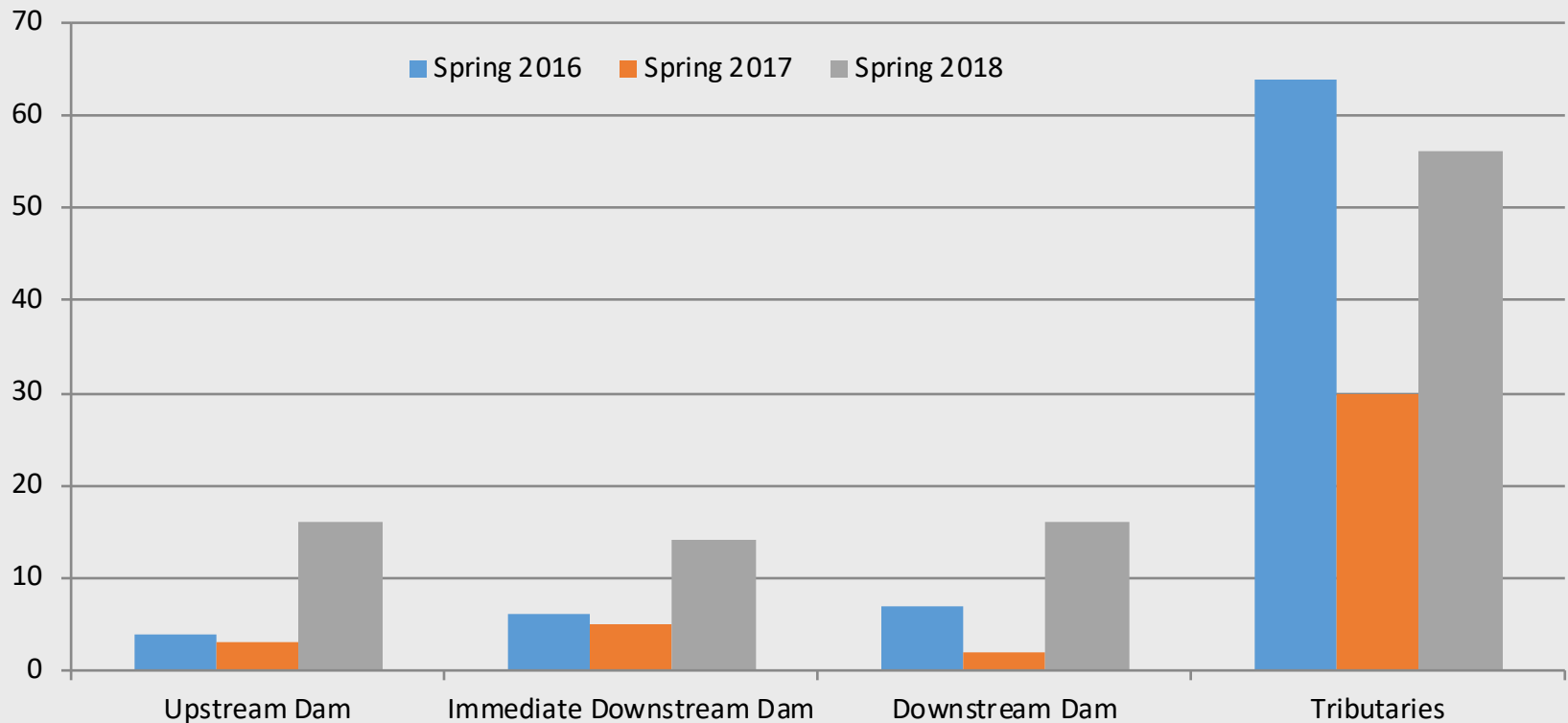


Monitoring Results of Fish – Spring Surveys

Mahseer Abundance

Total fish specimens captured:

- 81 in 2016
- 40 in 2017
- 102 in 2018

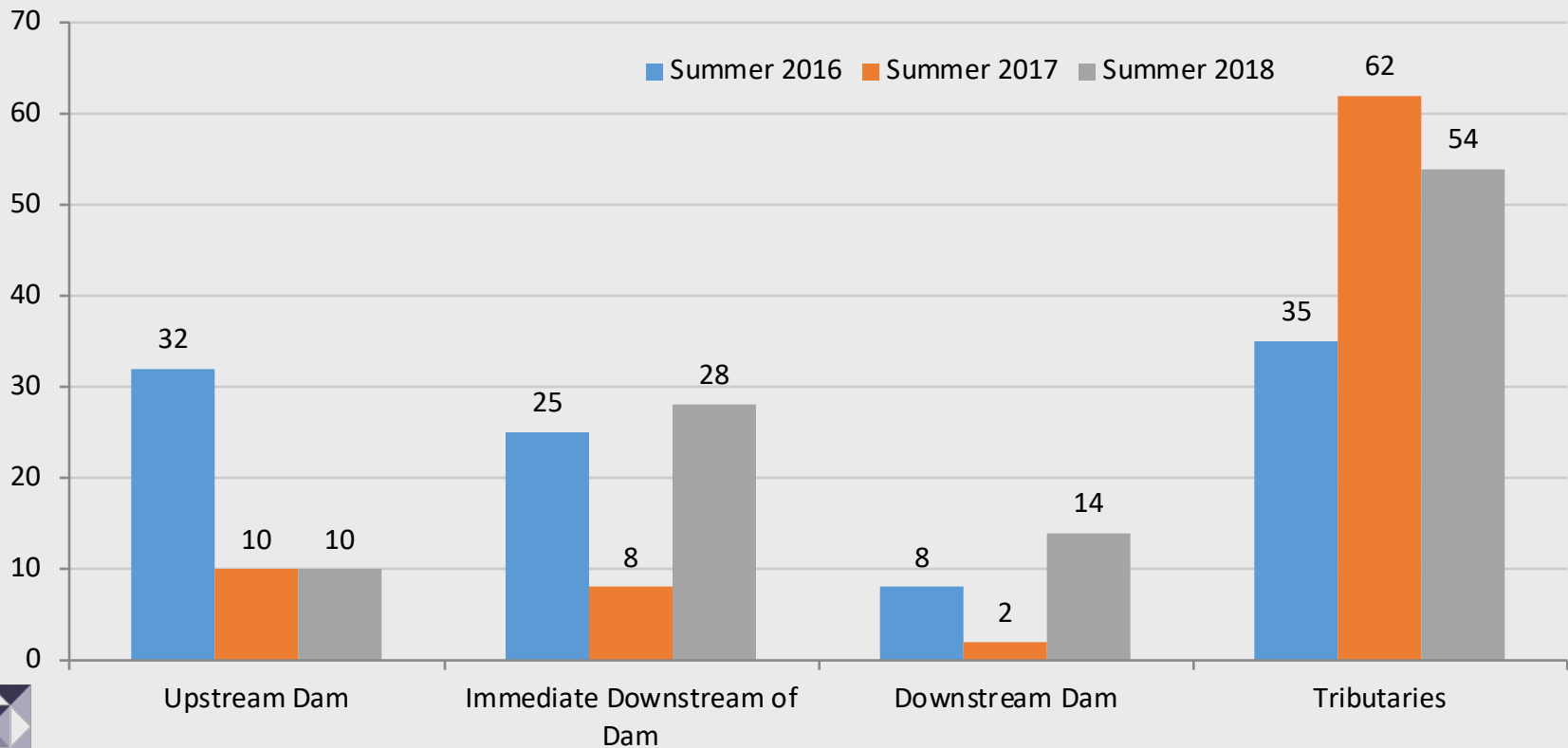


Monitoring Results of Fish – Summer Surveys

Mahseer Abundance

Total fish specimens captured:

- 100 in 2016
- 82 in 2017
- 106 in 2018

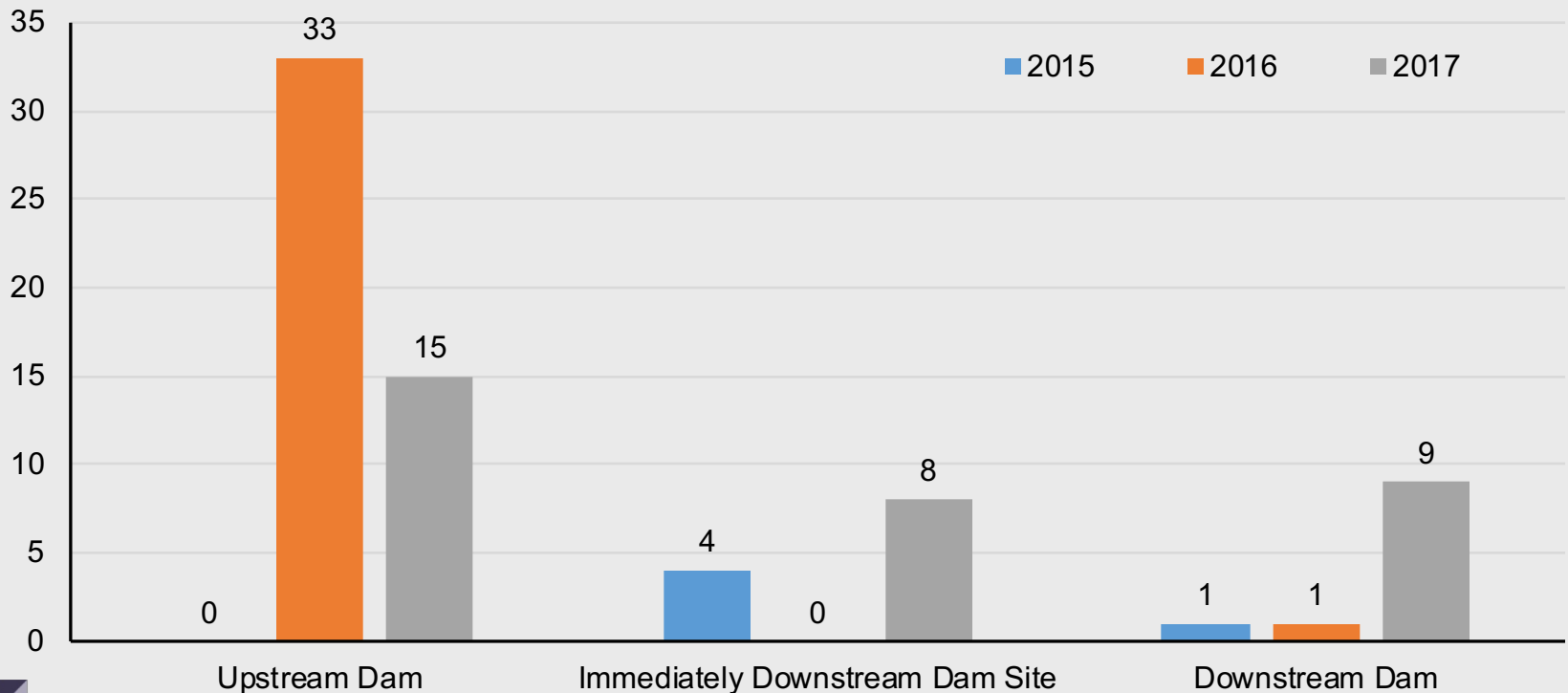


Monitoring Results of Fish – Winter Surveys

Mahseer Abundance

Total fish specimens captured:

- 5 in 2015
- 34 in 2016
- 32 in 2017



Conclusion of Fish Monitoring Results

- **Relative increase in fish populations of most of the species upstream of the dam including the Mahaseer, while downstream the population of Mahaseer has remained stable.**
- **Consistent results with the predictions of impacts made using the DRIFT DSS as a part of the project ESIA, and shows that the impact of the barrier created by the cofferdam has been offset by the conservation program put in place.**



Special aspect studied: impact of temporary diversion tunnels on fish populations that allow fish to move downstream only

■ Trend in the populations of migratory fish:

- species that prefer warmer water have accumulated downstream of the dam
- species that prefer cooler water have survived largely upstream of the dam.



Entrapment of Fish

- Observed in the summer sampling that migratory species e.g. Pakistani Labeo, Mahaseer and Snow Trout were trapped below the diversion tunnels.
- A drop of about one meter at the outlet of the diversion tunnel provided a barrier to fish migrating upstream.
- Water velocities were also high and appeared to be 4-5 m/s or more.



Fish Entrapped at the Mouth of Tunnel



Capture and Transportation of Fish



Gill Netting for the Collection of Fish



Collection of Fish



Transportation of Fish



Releasing Fish



Fish Capture and Transportation

- Fish capture and transportation was conducted between October 06 – December 20, 2017
- Gill nets were used for fish capture.
- The captured specimens were transported and released at three points.
 - Main River near the confluence of Bann Nullah
 - Main River near the confluence of Rangar Nullah
 - Main River near the confluence of Nehl Nullah

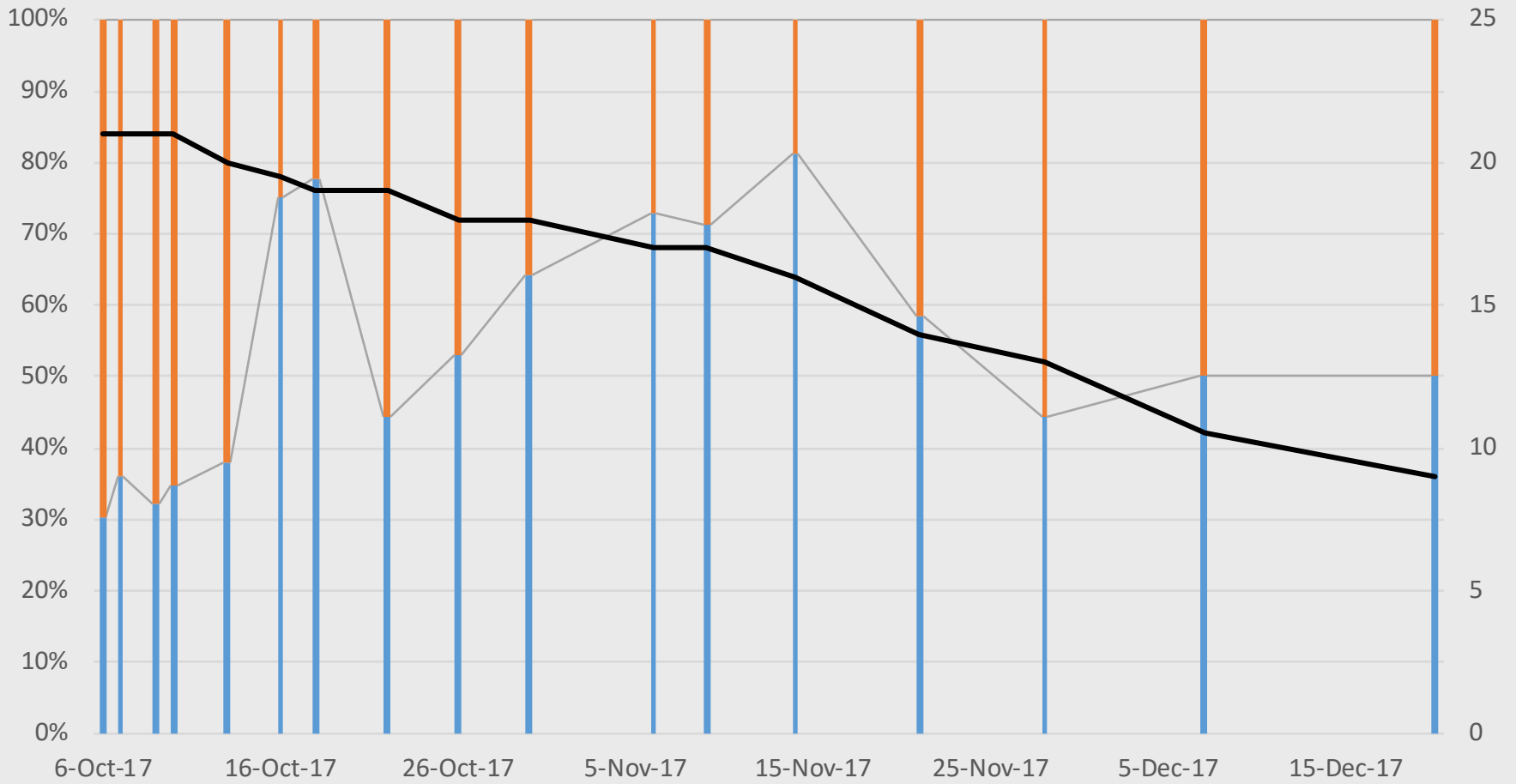


Total Fish Transported from Downstream to Upstream of the Dam

- **Total specimens of fish transported:** 3,276
- **Total Number of Labeo:** 2,003
- **Total Number of Snow trout:** 951
- **Total Number of Mahseer:** 322
- **Mortality rate** 2-3%



Fish Migration Pattern

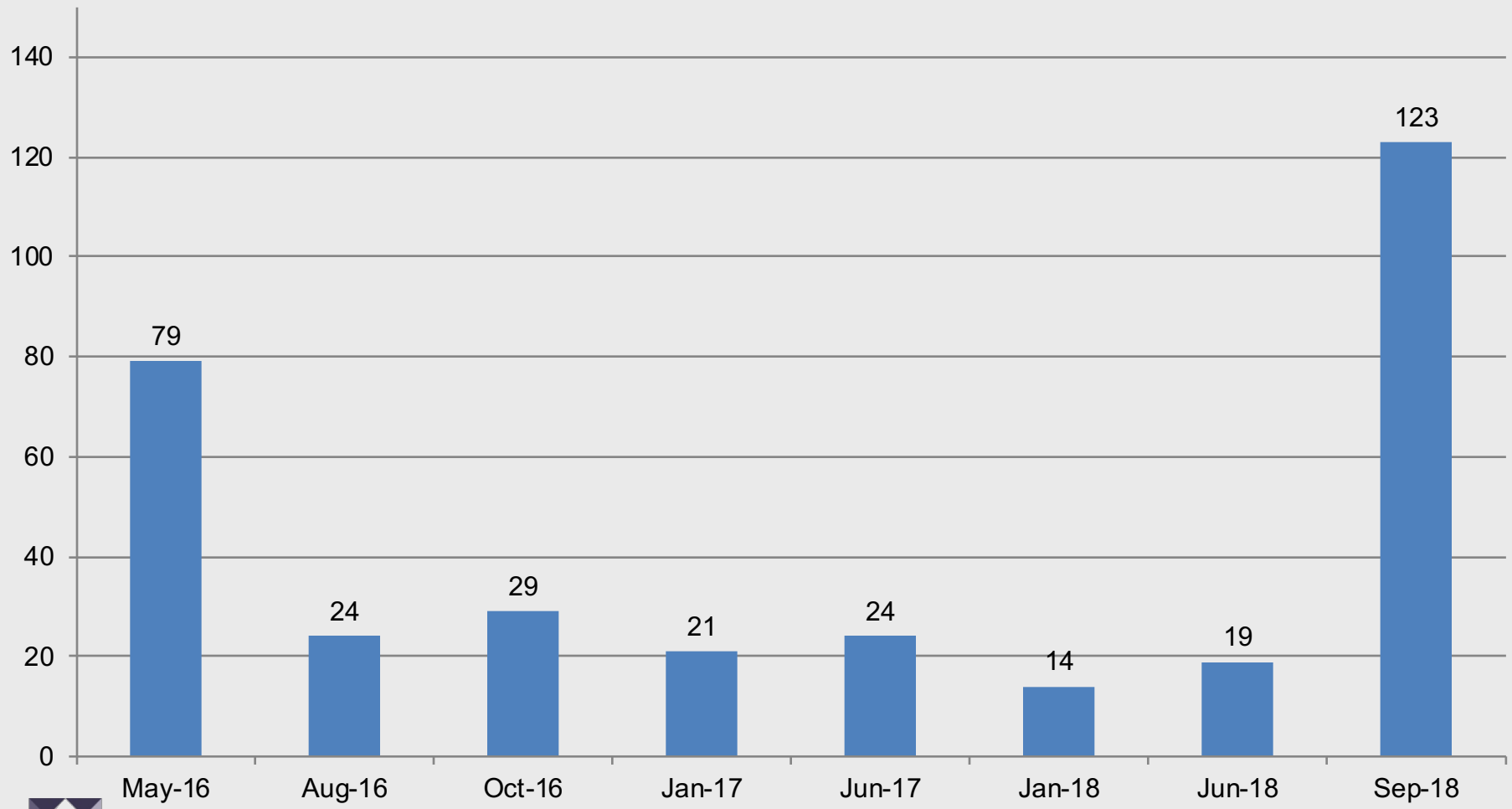


Overall Downstream Movement

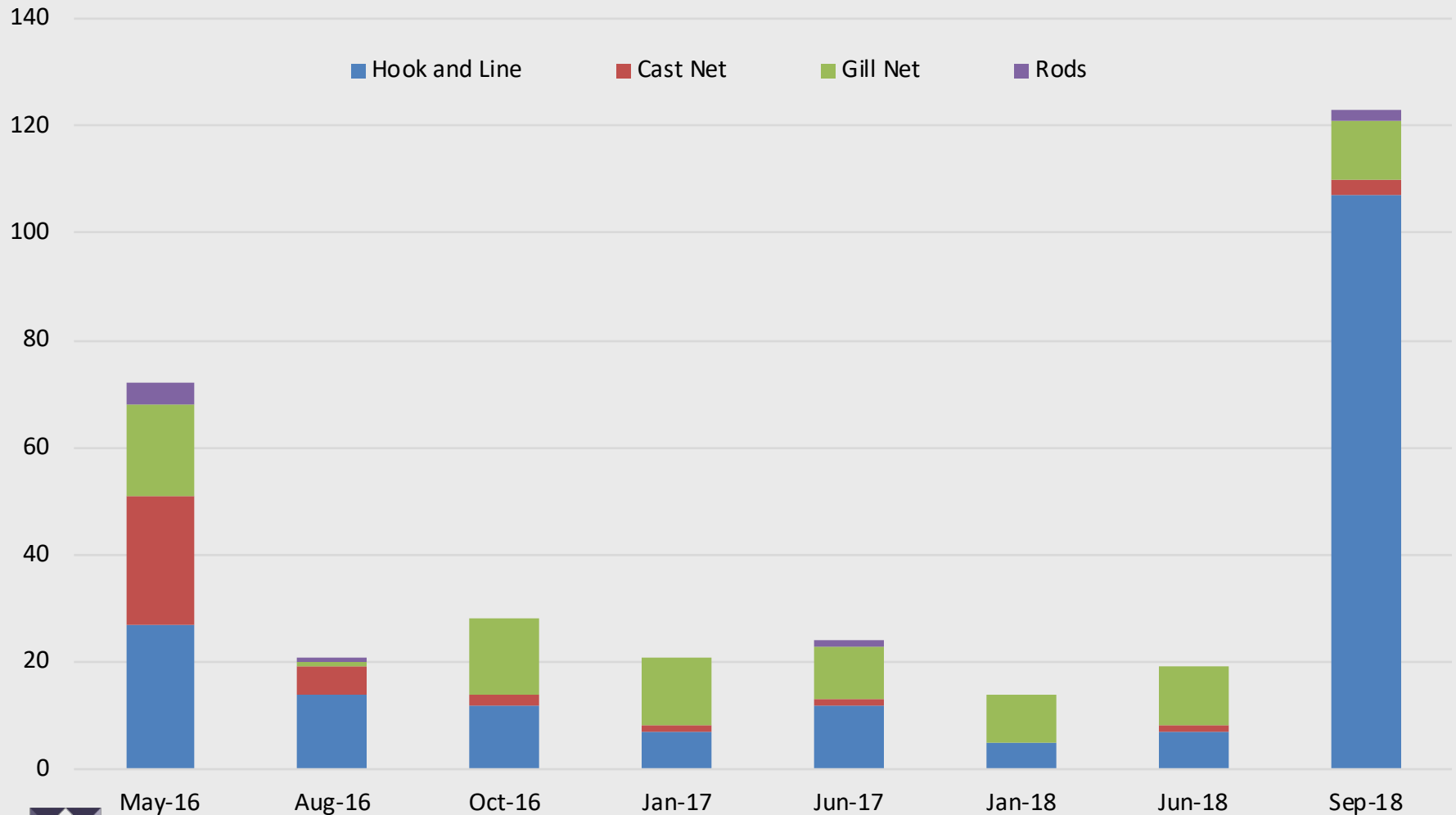
Overall Upstream Movement

Temperature

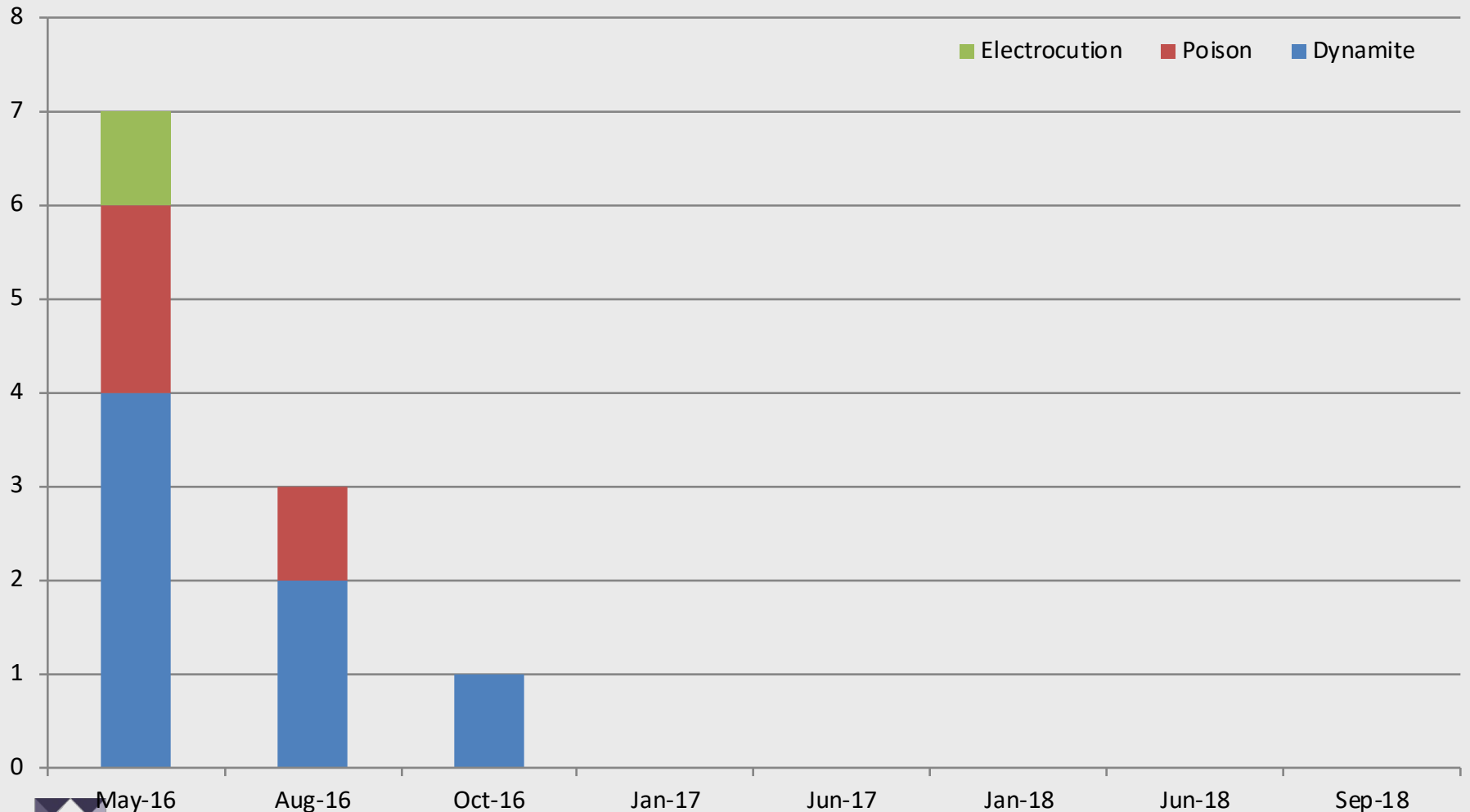
Inspection for Fishing Pressures – Incidents of Fishing Observed



Inspection for Fishing Pressures – Level of Fishing by Selective Fishing Methods



Inspection for Fishing Pressures – Level of Fishing by Non-Selective Fishing Methods





Thank You.