

Diamer Basha Dam Project

Location	On Indus River near Chilas (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Gilgit-Baltistan), 315 km u/s from Tarbela Dam and about 40 km downstream of Chilas Town		
Capacity	4500 MW (375 MW x 12) / 18,097 GWh		
Reservoir	8 MAF – 102 Km		
Contractor (Main Dam)	M/s Power China-FWO JV (MW-1 Dam Part) Contract Award: 13.05.2020		
Consultant (Main Dam)	M/s DBCG JV (Nespak, ACE, MMP, MWH, Dolsar)		
Commencement (Main Dam)	August 07, 2020		
Completion (Main Dam)	February 2029		
PC-I (Dam Part) 14.11.2018	Rs. 479,686 million		
Original PC-I (Land Acquisition & Resettlement) 06.11.2008	Rs. 60,015 million		
1st Revised PC-I (Land Acquisition & Resettlement) 02.03.2015	Rs. 101,372 million		
2nd Revised PC-I (Land Acquisition & Resettlement) 30.04.2020	Rs. 174,700 million		
Power Generation Facilities PC-I (06.04.2023)	Rs. 1,424,360 million		

- Diamer Basha reservoir's initial live storage capacity of 6.393 MAF will reduce to 3.799 MAF in 50 years however this will reduce the sedimentation rate of Tarbela reservoir by increasing its useful life for about 35 years.
- Two Power houses one on left bank and one on right bank
Power House 1: 375MW x 6 = 2250 MW
Power House 2: 375MW x 6 = 2250 MW
Total Capacity: 4500 MW
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Dasu Hydropower Project

Location	7-km upstream of Dasu Town on Indus River, 74 km downstream of Diamer Basha Dam, and 350 km from Islamabad
Capacity	4,320 MW (Stage-I 2,160 MW) 360MW x 3 21,485 GWh (Stage-I 12,220 GWh)
Reservoir	1.140 MAF
Contractor	M/s China Gezhouba Group Company (CGGC) (Main Works Contractor)
Consultant	DHC JV, M/s Nippon Koei (Japan) Lead Firm M/s Dolsar (Turkey) with local sub-consultants of M/s DMC, M/s NDC & M/s PES
Commencement	<i>June 23, 2017</i>
Completion (Main Dam)	As per PC-I March 2020 / Expected April 2026
PC-I Stage-I Cost (28.03.2014)	Rs. 486,093.300 million
1st Revised PC-I (PC-I Stage-I Cost) 07.11.2019	Rs. 510,980.200 million

Stage-I – 2160 MW (PC-I approved)

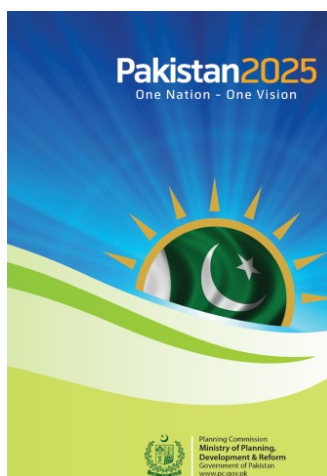
- **Phase: I** Construction of full dam and appurtenant structures, four power intake, one headrace and tailrace tunnel, installation of 3 generating units with installed capacity of 1080 MW and erection of one double circuit 500 KVA transmission line;
- **Phase: II** Construction of one headrace and tailrace tunnel, installation of 3 generating units with installed capacity of 1080 MW;

Stage-II - 2160 MW

- **Phase: III** Construction of one headrace and tailrace tunnel, installation of 3 generating units with installed capacity of 1080 MW and erection of one double circuit 500 KVA transmission line; and
- **Phase: IV** Construction of one headrace and tailrace tunnel, installation of 3 generating units with installed capacity of 1080 MW.

Mohmand Dam Hydropower Project

Location	On Swat River about 5 km upstream of Munda Head Works in Mohmand Tribal District, KP
Capacity	800 MW 360MW x 3 2862 GWh
Reservoir	1.239 MAF
<i>Contractor</i>	M/s CGGC-DESCON JV
<i>Consultant</i>	M/s Mohmand Dam Consultants Group (MDCG)
<i>Commencement</i>	<i>September 20, 2019</i>
<i>Completion</i>	As per PC-I December 2025
PC-I (26.04.2018)	Rs. 309,558 million



Pakistan Vision 2025 aims at ensuring uninterrupted access to affordable and clean energy for all sections of the population. We have identified the following top 10 goals in this respect:

1. Eliminate current electricity supply-demand gap by 2018, and cater to growing future demand by addition of 25,000 MW by 2025
2. **Optimize energy generation mix between oil, gas, hydro, coal, nuclear, solar, wind and biomass – with reference to its indigenouness, economic feasibility, scalability, risk assessment and environmental impact**
3. **Complete two major hydel projects: Diamer Bhasha and Dasu dams**
4. Operationalize the immense potential of Thar coal and complete Gaddani Energy Park with 6600 MW capacity.
5. Tap Pakistan's huge potential for alternative Energy
6. Complete new Nuclear power generation plants
7. Maximize distribution efficiency and cut wasteful losses through investment in transmission and distribution infrastructure and effective enforcement of controls
8. Address institutional fragmentation and decay of the sector due to poor capacity.
9. Focus on demand management and conservation to ensure prioritization in allocation, elimination of wasteful use, incentives to use more energy efficient equipment and appliances and achieve better balance between peak and off-peak hours
10. Introduce institutional reform and strengthen regulatory frameworks to improve transparency and efficiency.